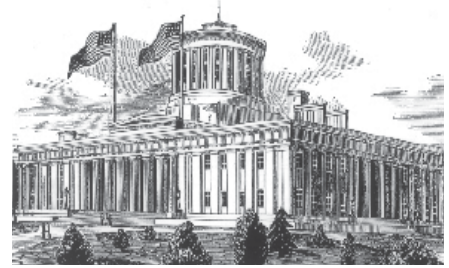

The Legislative Branch

Photographed by Doral Chenoweth III, The Columbus Dispatch



Rotunda Ceiling



The Legislative Branch

Legislative Power

The legislative power of the State of Ohio is vested in the General Assembly and in the people, who have reserved to themselves the right to enact laws (initiative) and the right to approve and disapprove laws enacted by the General Assembly (referendum). The legislative power, whether exercised by the General Assembly or by the people, is subject only to the limitations in the Ohio and United States Constitutions and in federal law. Thus, the General Assembly or the people may enact any law that is not prohibited by either constitution or by federal statutes. (See Appendix A for pertinent provisions of the Ohio Constitution.)

The legislative power comprises three fundamental powers. The **political power** is the power to enact laws for the establishment, organization, and operation of government in Ohio. Examples include laws providing for the government of counties, for the incorporation and government of municipalities, for the organization of certain courts, for the creation and empowering of administrative agencies to carry out the work of government, for the election and appointment of officers and employees, and for appropriations of money to pay the costs of government facilities and operations. A special political power is vested in the Senate; when appointment statutes so provide,

appointments by the Governor are subject to its advice and consent.

The **police power** is the essence of what government does. It is the power to enact all manner of laws that promote the public peace, health, safety, and welfare. Examples include laws defining and providing for the prevention, detection, prosecution, and punishment of crimes; laws providing for the protection of public health; laws providing for the welfare of the poor; laws providing for public schools and libraries; and laws providing for the regulation of public utilities.

The **taxing power** is the duty to levy and collect taxes that will raise revenue in an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of state government facilities and operations and to pay principal and interest on the

state debt. The General Assembly has levied taxes on many different subjects. Examples include laws levying the income tax, the sales tax, the commercial activity tax, and the cigarette tax.

The General Assembly also levies fees. Fees differ from taxes in that taxes support general government operations while fees reimburse government for performing specific services. An example is the fee paid by licensees for their licenses; the fee supports the operations of the licensing agency.

The General Assembly has three fundamental powers:

- **Political power.** . . . to provide for the establishment, organization, and operation of government;
- **Police power.** . . . to promote the public peace, health, safety, and welfare;
- **Taxing power.** . . . to raise revenue to pay for government facilities and operations.

Organizational Powers of the General Assembly

The General Assembly has broad authority to organize itself and conduct its business, limited only by the Ohio Constitution. Each house has all powers necessary to provide for its safety and for the undisturbed transaction of its business. Each house is the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its members. Each house may choose its officers, determine its rules of procedure, punish its members for disorderly conduct, and, by a vote of two-thirds, expel a member. Each house, through committee hearings or otherwise, can obtain information affecting legislation that is contemplated or under consideration or information with respect to any alleged breach of its legislative powers or any alleged misconduct of its members. If necessary to obtain information in these respects, each house can compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of written or other physical evidence.

A bill is a formal, written legal instrument introduced by a member of the General Assembly to enact, amend, or repeal a state law.

Exercise of Legislative Power by the General Assembly

Once the process of organizing for business is complete, the General Assembly exercises legislative power principally by enacting bills to establish state law and by adopting joint resolutions that propose constitutional amendments. To a limited extent, the Governor possesses legislative authority in the form of the veto power over enacted bills (see Chapter 5); the power to call special legislative sessions and

The General Assembly exercises legislative power principally by enacting bills and by proposing constitutional amendments.

limit their business; and the power to adjourn the General Assembly if the two houses cannot agree on the time of adjournment. (Under the latter power, the Governor cannot adjourn the General Assembly beyond the time constitutionally fixed for its regular meetings.) The Ohio Supreme Court possesses limited legislative authority, formerly vested in the General Assembly, to adopt rules governing practice and procedure in the courts (see Chapter 12).

Bills

A bill is a formal, written legal instrument for the enactment of a new statute or for the amendment or repeal of an existing statute. (A “statute” is a formal, written statement of law enacted by a legislature.) Although a bill generally must be confined to a single subject, multiple topics may be combined in a bill if they relate to a single unifying subject. A bill must be considered by each house on three different days unless two-thirds of the members elected to the house in which the bill is pending vote to suspend the three-consideration requirement. A bill cannot be passed until it has been reproduced and distributed to the members of the house in which it is pending. For a bill to be enacted, a majority of the members elected to each house generally must vote for its passage, but some bills, because of their subject matter, require extraordinary majorities. A common example of the latter is a bill that declares an emergency, which requires two-thirds of the members elected to each house to vote to pass the bill as an emergency measure.

The Speaker of the House and President of the Senate are required to sign each bill that has been passed to show that the procedural requirements for passage have been met. The act, as the bill is called after passage, is then presented to the Governor, who has ten days after presentation, Sundays excepted, to review the act. If the Governor approves the act, the Governor signs it, and it becomes a law. If, however, the Governor vetoes the act, the Governor

must return it, together with a written statement of objections, to the house in which the act originated. If three-fifths of the members elected to each house then vote to override the veto, the act becomes law notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If, within the ten-day period for gubernatorial review, the Governor neither signs nor returns the act, it becomes law just as if it had been signed. When an act becomes law, it is filed with the Secretary of State.

The Governor's veto power generally applies to whole acts. In the case of acts that appropriate money, however, the Governor may veto any item or items. An "item" of an appropriation act is any distinct and severable provision of the act. A provision of an appropriation act is "distinct and severable" if, after it is separated from the act, the remainder of the act can be given effect as intended by the General Assembly. The Governor's power to veto items in appropriation acts is not limited to specific appropriations of money, but also applies to other, nonappropriation provisions that happen to be included in the act. Vetoed items are void unless repassed in the same manner as acts.

Constitutional Amendments Proposed by Joint Resolution or Constitutional Convention

If three-fifths of the members elected to each house vote to adopt a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Ohio Constitution, the amendment is submitted to the voters at an election for their approval or rejection.



The General Assembly may adopt a joint resolution proposing either to hold a constitutional convention or to amend the Ohio Constitution.



The General Assembly does not have exclusive authority to propose Constitutional amendments. A constitutional convention of delegates elected by the people may be convened to consider and propose constitutional amendments (or even, conceivably, a new constitution) for adoption or rejection by the people. If two-thirds of the members elected to each house vote to adopt a joint resolution proposing a constitutional convention, the question

Public and Private Bills

In legislative parlance, bills are sometimes classified as public and private bills. "Public bills," which are the great majority of bills enacted by the General Assembly, pertain to the whole community and are, most often, general in nature. An example is a bill that defines particular conduct as a crime. "Private bills" pertain not to the whole community, but to specific persons. In past years, private bills were more common than they are today because, until January 1, 1975, the state had sovereign immunity; that is, it could not be sued. To compensate persons who had been harmed by the state, and who were unable to sue, private bills were needed to make the necessary compensating appropriations. The state's waiver of its sovereign immunity, under which it consents to be sued in the Court of Claims on the same basis as private persons, has greatly reduced the need for private bills. To the extent, however, that the common (judge-made) law or a public statute does not generally provide a means whereby a person harmed by the state can sue on the same basis as a private person, sovereign immunity still applies and private bills occasionally are still needed to provide compensation in these cases.

of holding a convention is submitted to the voters at an election for their approval or rejection. If the voters approve, the General Assembly is required at its next session to provide for calling the convention. The Constitution itself requires that the question of calling a constitutional convention be placed on the ballot once every 20 years. The last constitutional convention was held in 1912.

Amendments to the United States Constitution

Proposals for amendments to the United States Constitution can be initiated by Congress or by the states. By a two-thirds vote in both of its houses, Congress may propose amendments to the United States Constitution. Federal constitutional amendments must be ratified by three-fourths of the states in order to take effect. The ratification may come from either conventions in the several states or the state legislatures, as Congress directs. Ratification of federal constitutional amendments by the General Assembly requires a simple majority of the members elected to each house.

Upon application of two-thirds of the states, Congress must call a federal constitutional convention to propose amendments to the United States Constitution. To join in such an application, the General Assembly adopts a joint resolution to that effect. Any amendment proposed by a federal constitutional convention must be ratified by states in the same manner as amendments that are proposed by Congress.

Legislative Power Exercised by the People

The people exercise legislative power through the initiative, which is their power to enact laws independently of the General Assembly, and through the referendum, which is their power to approve or disapprove laws passed by the General Assembly.

Initiative

Constitutional Amendments

In addition to their power to call a constitutional convention, the people can amend the Ohio Constitution through the initiative. If an initiative petition proposing a constitutional amendment is filed with the Secretary of State, the proposed amendment is submitted to the voters at an election for their approval or disapproval. (A number of voters equal to ten per cent of the total number of votes cast for Governor in the most recent gubernatorial election must sign such an initiative petition.) An initiated constitutional amendment approved by the voters takes effect 30 days after the day of the election at which it is approved.

Statutes

A statute may be proposed by an initiative petition signed by a number of voters equal to three per cent of the total number of votes cast for Governor in the most recent gubernatorial election. If such a petition is filed with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State transmits the proposed statute to the General Assembly. If the General Assembly defeats the proposed statute, passes it in amended form, or does not act on it within four months after the time it was received, a second petition may be filed with the Secretary of State to have the proposed statute submitted to the voters at an election for their approval or disapproval. (A number of voters equal

Initiative Petition Votes

If, under the initiative provisions of the Constitution, the General Assembly passes a proposed statute in amended form, and the original proposed statute is approved by the voters, the original proposed statute becomes law in lieu of the amended version passed by the General Assembly.

If, however, the General Assembly passes the proposed statute in amended form, and the original proposed statute is disapproved by the voters, the amended version passed by the General Assembly becomes law.

to three per cent of the total number of votes cast for Governor in the most recent gubernatorial election, in addition to those who signed the first petition, must sign the second petition.) The proposed statute is submitted to the voters in the form specified in the second petition—either as originally proposed or as it may have been amended by either house of the General Assembly. An initiated statute approved by the voters is not subject to the Governor’s veto and takes effect 30 days after the election at which it was approved.

Referendum

Laws generally go into effect on the 91st day after they are filed with the Secretary of State. This 90-day period allows time for the preparation, circulation, and filing of a referendum petition on the law, any section of the law, or any item in the law if the law is one appropriating money. If a valid referendum petition is filed with the Secretary of State, the law, section, or item is submitted to the voters at an election for their approval or disapproval. (A number of voters equal to six per cent of the total number of votes cast for Governor in the most recent gubernatorial election must sign a referendum petition.) A law, section, or item thus submitted to the electorate does not go into effect until the voters have approved it. Certain laws—those levying taxes, those appropriating money for current expenses, and those declaring an emergency—are not subject to the referendum and go into immediate effect when they are approved by the Governor.

The Ohio Bill of Rights

Although the Ohio Bill of Rights is similar to the Bill of Rights contained in the United States Constitution, Ohio’s Bill of Rights includes provisions that have no equivalent in the federal Bill of Rights, as well as provisions inspired by the Declaration of Independence and the Ordinance of 1787. An example of these additional provisions is the duty given the General Assembly to encourage education.

Limitations on Legislative Power

In exercising legislative power, the General Assembly and the people are limited, as has already been noted, by only the Ohio and United States Constitutions and by federal law. (Limitations placed specifically upon the General Assembly are also limitations upon the people’s power to adopt laws by initiative.) Important constitutional limitations are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Bill of Rights Not To Be Infringed

The General Assembly cannot enact laws that infringe the civil and political rights guaranteed to the people by the Bill of Rights in the Ohio and United States Constitutions. These rights include, for example, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures, the right to due process of law, and the right to equal protection under law.

Laws of a General Nature and Uniform Operation Preferred

A “general law” is a law affecting a subject that can or does exist everywhere in the state. A law operates “uniformly” if it affects equally every person or thing that comes within the scope of the law. The Ohio Constitution requires that laws of a general nature operate uniformly throughout the state. An example is a law prescribing automobile equipment standards. Because automobiles exist everywhere in the state, the General Assembly must enact the law as a general law of uniform operation.

The Constitution does not prohibit special or local laws. However, a special or local law is appropriate only if its subject matter is unique to a particular area or circumstance. An example is a law authorizing the sale of a particular parcel of state-owned real estate. Because a parcel of real estate is, by nature, unique, the law cannot be made general or of uniform operation.

Nor is the General Assembly prohibited from classifying persons and things. Classification is an inherent legislative power, although the General Assembly must have a more compelling reason to make some classifications (*e.g.*, those based on race) than others (*e.g.*, business regulations that impose special obligations on certain trades or professions).

Appointments and Special Conferrals of Corporate Powers Prohibited

The General Assembly is prohibited from appointing public officers. For example, while a law can provide generally for the appointment of a director of a public agency, it cannot appoint a specific individual as director. The General Assembly also is prohibited from enacting any special law that confers corporate powers. All laws conferring corporate powers must be in the form of general laws. For example, while the General Assembly can enact laws authorizing the formation of corporations, it cannot enact a law incorporating a specific corporation.

Home Rule Limitation

Under the Home Rule Amendment to the Ohio Constitution, municipalities have authority to exercise powers of local self-government and to adopt local police regulations. Powers of local self-government relate to the internal organization and operation of municipal government. Police regulations relate to the peace, health, safety, and welfare of the municipality.

If a municipality has a charter, its exercise of a power of local self-government under the charter is valid even if the exercise conflicts with a law enacted by the General Assembly. The General Assembly cannot enact laws that preempt the local self-government powers of charter municipalities. If, however, a municipality

does not have a charter, it must exercise its powers of local self-government in accordance with general laws enacted by the General Assembly that provide for the organization and operation of municipal government.

Regardless of whether or not a municipality has a charter, its exercise of the police power is valid only so long as the exercise does not conflict with a state law of a general nature. The General Assembly can enact general laws that preempt municipal police regulations.

Although the power to levy taxes and incur debt is an inherent power of government, the Constitution expressly authorizes the General Assembly to enact laws limiting the power of municipalities to levy taxes and incur debt.

The Constitution limits the extent to which the General Assembly may pass laws that affect municipal public utilities. It guarantees to municipalities the right to own and operate public utilities and to sell surplus product of the utilities outside the municipality.

Lending of Governmental Credit Limited

With some exceptions, the General Assembly is prohibited from enacting any law that has the effect of extending the state's credit to any individual or corporation and from enacting any law

whereby the state becomes a joint owner of any company or association. In similar fashion, the General Assembly also is prohibited from enacting any law that authorizes a county, city, or township to take similar actions. The General Assembly further is prohibited from enacting any law whereby the state assumes the debts

of a county, city, township, or corporation unless the debt was contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend Ohio in war.

There are numerous, specific exceptions to these limitations. For example, the General Assembly may enact laws that authorize using the state's credit

Municipal Corporations

Ohio municipal corporations are of two types: cities and villages. A city has 5,000 or more people; a village has fewer than 5,000 people. The Secretary of State's *Ohio Municipal, Township, and School Board Roster* identifies all the municipalities in Ohio and indicates whether a particular municipality is a charter municipality.

Mills and Millage

Property taxes cannot exceed one per cent of the tax valuation of the property taxed, except that property taxes that exceed this limit may be levied if they are specifically approved by the voters of the taxing district. For this reason, references often are made to voted and unvoted (or “outside” and “inside”) millage. (A “mill” is one-tenth of a cent; a tax rate of ten mills is equivalent to one per cent of taxable value.) Unvoted or inside millage refers to taxes that are levied inside the one per cent limitation and, therefore, do not require approval by any authority other than the taxing authority of a district. Voted or outside millage refers to taxes that are levied outside or above the one per cent limit and therefore must be approved by the voters of the taxing district.

to make grants and guarantee loans to encourage the use of Ohio coal and to enact laws that authorize using state and local credit to finance industrial development and housing. The General Assembly also may aid private, nonprofit organizations, such as veterans’ organizations, that carry out public functions.

Laws authorizing bonded indebtedness for which the state is generally liable for repayment must provide for the levying and collection of taxes sufficient to pay interest and retire the debt over a specified period of time. This requirement does not apply to bonded indebtedness, such as revenue bonds, that the state does not have a “general obligation” to pay. (A “revenue bond” is a bond that will be repaid solely out of money earned by the project the bonds were sold to finance.)

Taxing Power Limitations

A law that levies a tax must state the purpose for which the tax is being levied. Revenue arising from the tax can be applied to only the stated purpose. Under a specific provision of the Ohio Constitution, taxes and fees derived from the registration,

operation, or use of motor vehicles on public highways, and from fuels used in propelling these vehicles, can be expended only for highways and bridges, traffic law enforcement, and care of indigent victims injured in motor vehicle accidents.

At least 50 per cent of the income and estate taxes collected by the state must be returned to the county, school district, city, village, or township in which the tax originated.

Poll taxes and taxes in the form of personal service are prohibited.

The General Assembly currently delegates its taxing power with respect to property to local governments. Although in general land and improvements must be taxed by uniform rule according to the value of the taxed property, the General Assembly may enact laws that reduce the value of homesteads occupied by certain elderly and disabled persons, classify residential and agricultural land and improvements separately from other land and improvements for purposes of taxation, and exempt from taxation lands and improvements that serve a public purpose.

Judicial Power Limited

The General Assembly cannot exercise judicial power. The only exceptions to this prohibition are impeachment and an alternative procedure for the removal of judges.

All state officers are subject to impeachment for misconduct while in office. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.



The General Assembly may remove state officers from office by impeachment. Impeachment (and an alternative procedure for the removal of judges) are the only judicial powers currently held by the General Assembly. There has not been an impeachment in Ohio since the early 1800s.



“Impeachment” refers to the process by which the House brings charges of misconduct against a state officer. The charges are expressed in a special legislative instrument called “articles of

impeachment.” A majority of the members elected to the House must vote to adopt each article of impeachment.

The House of Representatives transmits the articles of impeachment to the Senate, which proceeds to try the charges to determine whether or not misconduct has in fact occurred as the articles allege. A two-thirds affirmative vote in the Senate is required for conviction upon any article of impeachment. Upon conviction, the person charged may not be punished further than by removal from office, and the Senate also may disqualify the person from holding state government offices in the future.

The House and Senate, by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house, also may adopt a concurrent resolution removing a judge from office—but only after a complaint detailing the charges against the judge has been printed in the House and Senate *Journals* and the judge has been given notice of the complaint and an opportunity to be heard. This procedure for the removal of judges is an alternative to impeachment.

Rules of Practice and Procedure in the Courts

Under the Modern Courts Amendment to the Ohio Constitution, the Ohio Supreme Court is required to adopt rules governing practice and procedure in all courts of the state. The General Assembly cannot enact any law that conflicts with the rules. The General Assembly has a veto power over the rules, however. The Supreme Court is required to file proposed rules with each house not later than January 15, and can amend the proposed rules until May 1. The proposed rules take effect on July 1 unless prior to that date the General Assembly adopts a concurrent resolution of disapproval.

Other Legislative Limitations and Prohibitions

There are a number of other limitations placed upon the General Assembly’s legislative power. The General Assembly, for the most part, may not enact retroactive laws. Laws that affect matters that have already occurred may be enacted only if they

are remedial in nature. A law that has a substantive effect, such as one that declares certain conduct to be a crime, cannot apply to conduct that occurred before the law was enacted. However, a law that merely changes the way in which criminal charges are brought is only remedial and can affect charging with respect to criminal conduct that occurred before the law was enacted.

The General Assembly is limited in its power to pay unauthorized claims. Unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house, the General Assembly cannot enact a law that provides for paying any claim that was not authorized by law at the time it was incurred.

The General Assembly generally cannot delegate its legislative power. Except in the case of laws affecting public schools, the General Assembly cannot enact any law that takes effect upon the approval of any authority other than the General Assembly. However, the General Assembly is not prohibited from delegating power to administrative agencies so long as the delegating legislation includes standards to guide the agency in executing the delegated power.

Although the General Assembly is required to enact laws fixing the terms and compensation of officers, no change in either of these matters can affect the salary of an officer during a term unless the office is abolished.

The General Assembly cannot create or recognize a legal status for relationships of unmarried individuals that intends to approximate the design or effect of marriage.

Federal Jurisdiction

The states have delegated certain of their powers to the federal government. These “delegated powers,” which are embodied in the United States Constitution, are exercised under statutes enacted by Congress. Ohio, like the other 49 states, retains all the powers not delegated to the federal government. These “reserved powers” are embodied in the Ohio Constitution and in common (judge-made) law and are exercised under statutes enacted by the General Assembly and judgments made by the courts. (Statutes and the common law are discussed in greater detail in Appendix B.)

When Congress acts within the scope of the power delegated to it by the United States Constitution, these federal laws preempt state laws on the same subject to the extent the two laws conflict. For example, the United States Constitution delegates to Congress the power to regulate interstate commerce. A federal law enacted within the scope of this power may preempt Ohio laws affecting interstate commerce.

When Congress acts outside the scope of its constitutionally delegated power, the General Assembly may accept, reject, or ignore the federal law. Often, though, Congress induces state acceptance by providing federal funds if the federal law is accepted and complied with or by withholding federal funds if it is not. An example of this type of federal inducement is the provision of federal funds to states that set the age of majority for drinking alcohol at 21 years.

The United States Constitution also places certain direct limitations upon the states. For example, the states cannot tax imports or exports of goods crossing their borders without congressional consent. Another example is that the states cannot, without congressional consent, enter into compacts or agreements with other states or foreign countries.

Membership in the General Assembly

The General Assembly is a two-house (bicameral) legislature consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate has 33 members called Senators; the House has 99 members called Representatives. One Senator is elected from each Senate district, and one Representative is elected from each House district.

Qualifications for Membership

To hold office as a Senator or Representative, a person must meet the following qualifications:

- Be a qualified voter (that is, be a citizen of the United States who is 18 years of age or older, a

resident of Ohio for at least 30 days, a resident of the county and precinct in which he or she votes, and registered to vote for at least 30 days).

- Have been elected to the office.
- Have been a resident of the Senate or House district from which he or she was elected for at least one year before the election unless absent from the district on the public business of the United States or of Ohio.
- Present a certificate of election (when sworn into office).

A Senator or Representative must take an oath or affirmation to support the United States and Ohio Constitutions and to faithfully discharge the duties of the office.

In addition, a Senator or Representative who holds money in the public trust must account for those funds before taking a seat in the General Assembly.



Among the requirements for a person seeking the office of Senator or Representative is the requirement that the person be a qualified voter and be a resident of the district from which he or she was elected for at least one year.



Holding More Than One Office Prohibited

Senators and Representatives are prohibited from holding certain other offices and positions during their terms. Some of these prohibitions are imposed by the Ohio Constitution while others are imposed by statute. A detailed discussion of these prohibitions is included in Chapter 3.



Legislative Elections and Terms of Office

Elections to the Senate and House of Representatives are held in even-numbered years. Terms of office begin on January 1 of the odd-numbered year following the election. Senators are elected to terms of four years with approximately

one-half of the Senators being elected every other year. Senators from even-numbered districts are up for election at the same time. Senators from odd-numbered districts are up for election two years later. Representatives are elected to terms of two years. Unlike the Senate, the entire membership of the House is subject to election every even-numbered year.

Term Limits

Pursuant to the Ohio Constitution, a person cannot hold the office of Senator for longer than two successive four-year terms. A person cannot hold the office of Representative for longer than four successive two-year terms.


Representatives are elected to two-year terms and limited to four successive terms. Senators are elected to four-year terms and limited to two successive terms.


Terms are considered to be successive unless they are separated by four or more years. Consequently, a Senator or Representative who becomes ineligible for reelection under term limits becomes eligible for election to the same office again after a four-year absence from the office. (This is sometimes called the “eight in, four out principle.”)

Since the advent of term limits, a growing number of members have resigned before the expiration of their terms. A person appointed or elected to fill a vacancy is not charged with the remaining portion of the term as long as four or more years have passed since that person last served in the same house. Because the eight-year clock does not start running in such cases until the next regularly scheduled election for a full term for that seat, a person who fills a vacancy may serve longer than eight years. However, the member who resigned is considered to have served the full term for purposes of determining his or her eligibility to run again.

Contested Elections

The Ohio Constitution makes the Senate and House the judges of the election, returns of the election, and qualifications of their own members. Although this power is vested exclusively in the Senate and House, under the election contest laws the courts perform an initial fact-finding function when a member’s election is contested. The court does not resolve the contest, however. The court transmits the evidence to the Senate or House, and the Senate or House resolves the contest. The only limitation on the Senate and House in resolving an election contest with respect to one of its members is that neither house can declare a person to be eligible if the person is ineligible under the Ohio Constitution. Election contests are explained in more detail in Appendix B.

Resignations

The procedure by which a Senator or Representative may resign differs according to whether the General Assembly is in session at the time of resignation.

If the General Assembly is in session, a Senator who wishes to resign does so by presenting a letter of resignation to the President. A Representative who wishes to resign does so by presenting a letter of resignation to the Speaker. The President or Speaker verifies the letter’s authenticity and, upon doing so, sends a letter of acknowledgment to the resigning Senator or Representative.

If, however, the General Assembly has adjourned without fixing a day for reconvening (*sine die*), thereby ending its session for the biennium, a Senator or Representative who wishes to resign does so by presenting a letter of resignation to the Governor. The Governor verifies the letter’s authenticity and, upon doing so, sends a letter of acknowledgment to the resigning Senator or Representative.

An acknowledged resignation takes effect at the time specified in the letter of resignation.

If a resignation occurs while the General Assembly is in session, the Senate or House Clerk prints the letters of resignation and acknowledgment in the *Journal*.

*Vacancies in the Senate and House
are filled by vote of the members
affiliated with the same political party as
the former member whose seat is vacant.*

Vacancies

When a vacancy occurs in the Senate or House of Representatives, a successor is elected by means of a resolution adopted by the Senators or Representatives who are affiliated with the same political party as the member who vacated the seat. The resolution is certified to the Secretary of State, who issues a certificate of election to the member-elect.

In the House, the person elected to fill the vacancy holds office for the remainder of the unexpired term. In the Senate, the person elected to fill the vacancy holds office for the remainder of the unexpired term only if the vacancy occurs after the first 20 months of the former Senator's term. If the vacancy occurs during the first 20 months of the former Senator's term, the person elected to fill the vacancy holds office only temporarily. At the next general election in an even-numbered year, the Senate district's voters elect a Senator to hold office for the last two years of the unexpired term. The Senator elected takes office on January 1 following the election.

District Populations

Given Ohio's 2010 census population of 11,536,504 people, House districts have an ideal population of 116,530 while Senate districts have an ideal population of 349,591. The ideal populations are known technically as "ratios of representation." However, under the constitutionally allowable deviation from ideal population, a House district may contain as few as 110,704 or as many as 122,357 people. A Senate district may contain as few as 332,111 or as many as 367,071 people. A further deviation is allowed to avoid dividing a county between House districts, so that a House district might have from 104,877 to 128,183 people.

Apportionment and Redistricting

A five-member Apportionment Board is responsible for dividing the state into Senate and House

districts. The Apportionment Board is composed of the Governor, the Auditor of State, the Secretary of State, a person chosen by the Speaker of the House and the leader in the Senate of the political party of which the Speaker is a member, and a person chosen by the legislative leaders in the two houses of the major political party of which the Speaker is not a member. The Board meets between August 1 and October 1 in each year ending in "1" on a date designated by the Governor. The Board prepares and, by majority vote, adopts an apportionment (or, more accurately, redistricting) plan based upon the federal decennial census taken in the preceding year. The Governor is required to publish the apportionment plan by October 5.

Ratios of Representation

In preparing the apportionment plan for the House of Representatives and Senate, the Apportionment Board first divides Ohio's population by 99. The resulting quotient is the "ratio of representation"

in the House for the next ten years. The Board then divides Ohio's population by 33. The resulting quotient is the "ratio of representation" in the Senate for the next ten years. The Board then draws lines dividing the state into 33 Senate and 99 House districts. (Each district must contain a population substantially equal to the applicable ratio of representation.) To the extent feasible, the district lines follow the boundaries of political subdivisions and city wards as they exist at the time of the apportionment and, unless the

apportionment plan is invalidated by the courts, cannot be changed until the next decennial apportionment.

If the United States or Ohio Supreme Court invalidates the apportionment plan, the Apportionment Board is required to meet and

prepare a new plan. A new plan must allow Senators and Representatives 30 days to change residence in order to be eligible for election under its provisions. The new plan cannot be changed until the next decennial apportionment unless it too is invalidated by the courts.

In drawing district lines, the Apportionment Board is subject to the “one person, one vote” principle. Although the goal in drawing district lines under this principle is exact population equality among House and Senate districts, achieving absolute equality is practically impossible and some deviation from the ratios of representation is therefore unavoidable. Consequently, the population of each Senate and House district need only be substantially equal to the applicable ratio of representation, and a Senate or House district generally cannot contain less than 95 nor more than 105 per cent of the applicable ratio of representation.

House of Representatives Districts

House districts must be compact and composed of contiguous territory that is bounded by a single, nonintersecting, continuous line. Preferably, House districts are to contain one or more whole counties. A further deviation from the ratio of representation therefore is permitted to avoid dividing counties between House districts; a county that has a population of not less than 90 nor more than 110 per cent of the ratio of representation may constitute a House district.

A county that has a population equal to one or more House ratios of representation is entitled to as many House districts wholly within its boundaries as it has whole ratios. (Any fraction of such a county’s population in excess of the whole ratio is to be made part of only one adjoining House district.) If a House district cannot be composed of one or more whole counties, the district is to be formed by combining governmental units, giving preference to counties, townships, municipalities, and city wards—in that order. When a House district cannot be formed by such a combination, one of the governmental units is to be divided between House districts, giving preference to townships, city wards, cities, and villages—in that order.

To the extent the House district lines drawn in the preceding apportionment are reasonably consistent with the ratio of representation and the permitted deviations, the Apportionment Board is required to follow the district lines drawn in the preceding apportionment in drawing new House district lines.

Senate Districts

Senate districts must be composed of three contiguous House districts. A county that has a population equal to one or more Senate ratios of representation is entitled to as many Senate districts wholly within its boundaries as it has whole ratios. (Any fraction of such a county’s population in excess of the whole ratio is to be made part of only one adjoining Senate district.) Counties having

The “One Person, One Vote” Principle

Under the 1802 Ohio Constitution and the present 1851 Ohio Constitution as originally adopted, Senate and House districts were based roughly on population, but district boundaries followed county lines. A constitutional amendment adopted in 1903 required that every county have at least one representative. As a result of these provisions, a member from one district might have represented significantly more or fewer constituents than a member from another district, especially in the House. The votes of persons in some districts thus counted for more or less than did the votes of persons in other districts. In 1964, the United States Supreme Court held that the vote of a person in one state legislative district must be as nearly equal as practicable to the vote of a person in every other district.

less than one whole Senate ratio but at least one whole House ratio are to be part of only one Senate district.

If an apportionment plan changes the boundaries of an existing Senate district, a Senator whose term does not expire within two years after the plan was made represents, for the remainder of that term, the new Senate district that contains the largest portion of the population of the old Senate district from which the Senator was elected. If more than one incumbent Senator would represent such a new Senate district by following this rule, the Apportionment Board, by majority vote, designates which Senator is to represent the new district and which district each of the other Senators will represent for the remainder of his or her term.

Congressional Redistricting

While the Apportionment Board draws the legislative districts of the Ohio House of Representatives and Senate, the General Assembly must enact legislation creating congressional districts for the United States House of Representatives. Like the Apportionment Board, the General Assembly redraws Ohio's congressional districts based upon the federal decennial census. As a result of the 2010 census, Ohio will have 16 seats in the United States House of Representatives, two fewer than it had under the 2000 census.