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15th Senate District



Co-Chair
William G. Batchelder, Speaker
69th House District

OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL MODERNIZATION COMMISSION

**LEGISLATIVE BRANCH AND EXECUTIVE BRANCH COMMITTEE
AGENDA**

DATE: Thursday, October 9, 2014

TIME: 2:30 pm

ROOM: Statehouse Room 116

- Call to Order
- Roll Call
- Approval of July 10, 2014 Minutes
- Apportionment and Redistricting Proposal(s)
 - Discussion
- Arizona State Leg. v. Arizona Ind. Redistricting Comm.,
U.S. Sup. Ct. Docket No. 13-1314
 - Update and discussion
- Future topics
 - Discussion
- Adjourn

Redistricting Proposal Modified SJR 1

Highlights of Modified SJR 1

- At least 1 minority party vote required to approve a plan
- Anti-gerrymandering criteria for drawing maps
- Congressional districts drawn by Redistricting Commission
- Referendum can be used to challenge state or congressional maps

Differences between SJR 1 and Modified SJR 1

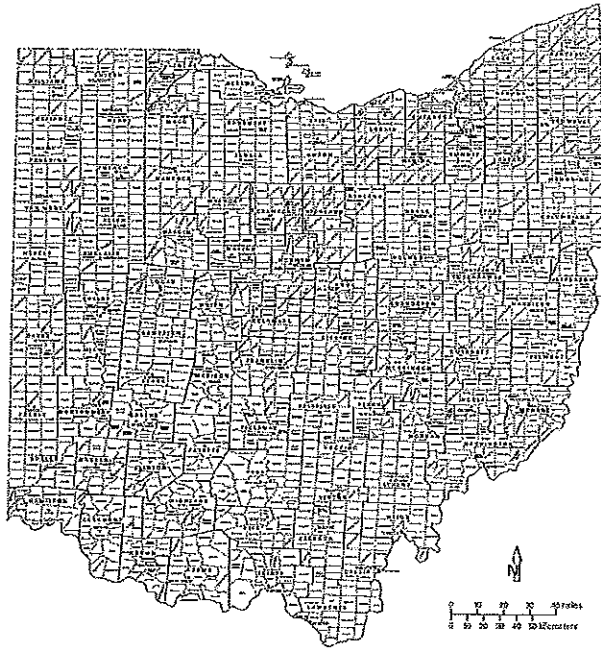
- **Modification:** Political subdivisions counties, cities, townships, and wards have to be kept together starting with the largest (counties) and moving to the smallest (townships)
 - Original: SJR 1 had switched the order that's in current law
- **Modification:** Anti-gerrymandering criteria for drawing state maps also apply to drawing congressional maps
 - Original: SJR 1 leaves congressional map drawing mostly unrestricted
- **Modification:** Referendum can be used to challenge state or congressional maps
 - Original: SJR 1 eliminated referendum of congressional maps

Anti-gerrymandering criteria: Preserving political subdivisions

SJR 1	Modified SJR 1
Draw districts by first combining the smallest political subdivisions (wards then townships) moving up to the largest subdivisions (cities then counties).	Draw districts by combining political subdivisions from the largest to the smallest . Counties first, then cities, then townships, then wards.

*Current law requires preserving subdivisions from largest to smallest. It is an essential check on gerrymandering and must be kept.

Ohio's Townships



Anti-gerrymandering criteria: For state legislative districts

SJR-1	Modified SJR-1 (<i>same as SJR-1</i>)
<p>STATE Legislative Map Drawing criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A county shall have as many districts within its boundaries as it has population to make up those districts. • The remaining part of the county shall be part of only one district. • Multiple whole counties must be combined to form districts. • Remaining territory shall be combined with one whole county to form districts. • Remaining territory shall be combined to form districts. • Political subdivisions must be preserved from largest to smallest. 	<p>STATE Legislative Map Drawing criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A county shall have as many districts within its boundaries as it has population to make up those districts. • The remaining part of the county shall be part of only one district. • Multiple whole counties must be combined to form districts. • Remaining territory shall be combined with one whole county to form districts. • Remaining territory shall be combined to form districts. • Political subdivisions must be preserved from largest to smallest.

Anti-gerrymandering criteria: Apply same criteria to maps for Congress

SJR 1	Modified SJR 1
<p>CONGRESSIONAL <u>Map Drawing criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A county shall have as many districts within its boundaries as it has population to make up those districts. • The remaining territory shall be combined <i>in any way</i> to make up the rest of the congressional districts. 	<p>CONGRESSIONAL <u>Map Drawing criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A county shall have as many districts within its boundaries as it has population to make up those districts. • The remaining part of the county shall be part of only one district: • Multiple whole counties must be combined to form districts. • Remaining territory shall be combined with one whole county to form districts. • Remaining territory shall be combined to form districts. • Political subdivisions must be preserved from largest to smallest.

Anti-gerrymandering criteria: No rigging the map or protecting incumbents

SJR 1	Modified SJR 1
<p>No individual district shall be drawn primarily with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party.</p>	<p>No <u>plan or</u> individual district shall be drawn for the purpose of favoring a political party, <u>incumbent legislator or member of congress, or other person or group.</u></p>

Referendum of maps: Voters can challenge bad maps

SJR 1	Modified SJR 1
No referendum provision. Congressional maps no longer can be referred to the ballot by voters.	Restores ability of voters to refer bad congressional maps to the ballot using the standard referendum process. Adds the ability to refer bad state legislative maps as well.

SJR 1 provided a very strong foundation for reform. Modified SJR 1 is ready for consideration.



LSC 130 0659-7

**130th General Assembly
Regular Session
2013-2014**

Sub. S. J. R. No. 1

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing to amend Section 1g of Article II, to enact 1
new Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 2
12, and 13 of Article XI, and to repeal Sections 3
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 4
15 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State 5
of Ohio to revise the redistricting process for 6
General Assembly and Congressional districts. 7

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, 8
three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring 9
herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the 10
state, in the manner prescribed by law at the general election to 11
be held on November 4, 2014, a proposal to amend Section 1g of 12
Article II and to enact new Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13
10, 11, 12, and 13 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State 14
of Ohio to read as follows: 15

ARTICLE II

Section 1g. Any initiative, supplementary, or referendum 16
petition may be presented in separate parts but each part shall 17
contain a full and correct copy of the title, and text of the law, 18
section or item thereof, or district plan sought to be referred, 19
or the proposed law or proposed amendment to the constitution. 20
Each signer of any initiative, supplementary, or referendum 21

petition must be an elector of the state and shall place on such 22
petition after ~~his~~ the signer's name the date of signing and ~~his~~ 23
the signer's place of residence. A signer residing outside of a 24
municipality shall state the county and the rural route number, 25
post office address, or township of ~~his~~ the signer's residence. A 26
resident of a municipality shall state the street and number, if 27
any, of ~~his~~ the person's residence and the name of the 28
municipality or post office address. The names of all signers to 29
such petitions shall be written in ink, each signer for ~~himself~~ 30
the signer's self. To each part of such petition shall be attached 31
the statement of the circulator, as may be required by law, that 32
~~he~~ the circulator witnessed the affixing of every signature. The 33
secretary of state shall determine the sufficiency of the 34
signatures not later than one hundred five days before the 35
election. 36

The Ohio supreme court shall have original, exclusive 37
jurisdiction over all challenges made to petitions and signatures 38
upon such petitions under this section. Any challenge to a 39
petition or signature on a petition shall be filed not later than 40
ninety-five days before the day of the election. The court shall 41
hear and rule on any challenges made to petitions and signatures 42
not later than eighty-five days before the election. If no ruling 43
determining the petition or signatures to be insufficient is 44
issued at least eighty-five days before the election, the petition 45
and signatures upon such petitions shall be presumed to be in all 46
respects sufficient. 47

If the petitions or signatures are determined to be 48
insufficient, ten additional days shall be allowed for the filing 49
of additional signatures to such petition. If additional 50
signatures are filed, the secretary of state shall determine the 51
sufficiency of those additional signatures not later than 52
sixty-five days before the election. Any challenge to the 53

additional signatures shall be filed not later than fifty-five 54
days before the day of the election. The court shall hear and rule 55
on any challenges made to the additional signatures not later than 56
forty-five days before the election. If no ruling determining the 57
additional signatures to be insufficient is issued at least 58
forty-five days before the election, the petition and signatures 59
shall be presumed to be in all respects sufficient. 60

No law or amendment to the constitution submitted to the 61
electors by initiative and supplementary petition and receiving an 62
affirmative majority of the votes cast thereon, shall be held 63
unconstitutional or void on account of the insufficiency of the 64
petitions by which such submission of the same was procured; nor 65
shall the rejection of any law or district plan submitted by 66
referendum petition be held invalid for such insufficiency. Upon 67
all initiative, supplementary, and referendum petitions provided 68
for in any of the sections of this article, it shall be necessary 69
to file from each of one-half of the counties of the state, 70
petitions bearing the signatures of not less than one-half of the 71
designated percentage of the electors of such county. A true copy 72
of all laws or proposed laws, district plans, or proposed 73
amendments to the constitution, together with an argument or 74
explanation, or both, for, and also an argument or explanation, or 75
both, against the same, shall be prepared. The person or persons 76
who prepare the argument or explanation, or both, against any law, 77
section, ~~or~~ item, or district plan, submitted to the electors by 78
referendum petition, may be named in such petition and the persons 79
who prepare the argument or explanation, or both, for any proposed 80
law or proposed amendment to the constitution may be named in the 81
petition proposing the same. The person or persons who prepare the 82
argument or explanation, or both, for the law, section, or item, 83
submitted to the electors by referendum petition, or against any 84
proposed law submitted by supplementary petition, shall be named 85
by the general assembly, if in session, and if not in session then 86

by the governor. For a district plan submitted to the electors by 87
referendum petition, the Ohio redistricting commission shall name 88
the person or persons who prepare the argument or explanation, or 89
both, for the plan. The law, ~~or~~ district plan, proposed law, or 90
proposed amendment to the constitution, together with the 91
arguments and explanations, not exceeding a total of three hundred 92
words for each, and also the arguments and explanations, not 93
exceeding a total of three hundred words against each, shall be 94
published once a week for three consecutive weeks preceding the 95
election, in at least one newspaper of general circulation in each 96
county of the state, where a newspaper is published. The secretary 97
of state shall cause to be placed upon the ballots, the ballot 98
language for any such law, ~~or~~ district plan, proposed law, or 99
proposed amendment to the constitution, to be submitted. The 100
ballot language shall be prescribed by the Ohio ballot board in 101
the same manner, and subject to the same terms and conditions, as 102
apply to issues submitted by the general assembly pursuant to 103
Section 1 of Article XVI of this Constitution. The ballot language 104
shall be so prescribed and the secretary of state shall cause the 105
ballots so to be printed as to permit an affirmative or negative 106
vote upon each law, section of law, or item in a law appropriating 107
money, or proposed law, or proposed amendment to the constitution. 108
For a referendum concerning a district plan, the ballot language 109
shall be so prescribed and the secretary of state shall cause the 110
ballots to be so printed as to permit an affirmative or negative 111
vote upon the congressional district plan, upon the senate and 112
house of representatives district plans together, or upon the 113
congressional, senate, and house of representatives district plans 114
together, as specified by the applicable referendum petition under 115
Section 12 of Article XI of this Constitution. The style of all 116
laws submitted by initiative and supplementary petition shall be: 117
"Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Ohio," and of all 118
constitutional amendments: "Be it Resolved by the People of the 119

State of Ohio." The basis upon which the required number of 120
petitioners in any case shall be determined shall be the total 121
number of votes cast for the office of governor at the last 122
preceding election therefor. The foregoing provisions of this 123
section shall be self-executing, except as herein otherwise 124
provided. Laws may be passed to facilitate their operation, but in 125
no way limiting or restricting either such provisions or the 126
powers herein reserved. 127

ARTICLE XI 128

Section 1. (A) The Ohio redistricting commission shall be 129
responsible for the redistricting of this state for congress and 130
the general assembly. The commission shall consist of the 131
following seven members: 132

(1) The governor; 133

(2) The auditor of state; 134

(3) The secretary of state; 135

(4) One person appointed by the speaker of the house of 136
representatives; 137

(5) One person appointed by the legislative leader of the 138
largest political party in the house of representatives of which 139
the speaker of the house of representatives is not a member; 140

(6) One person appointed by the president of the senate; 141

(7) One person appointed by the legislative leader of the 142
largest political party in the senate of which the president of 143
the senate is not a member. 144

No appointed member of the commission shall be a current 145
member of the general assembly or of congress. 146

(B) Unless otherwise specified in this article, a simple 147
majority of the commission members shall be required for any 148
action by the commission. The affirmative vote of five members of 149

the commission, including at least one member of the commission 150
who is a member of a major political party other than the largest 151
major political party represented on the commission, shall be 152
required to adopt any plan. 153

(C) At the first meeting of the commission, which the 154
governor shall convene only in a year ending in the numeral one, 155
except as provided in sections 11 and 12 of this Article, the 156
members shall select co-chairpersons, one of whom shall be a 157
member of a political party other than the largest one represented 158
on the commission, and set a schedule for the adoption of 159
procedural rules for the operation of the commission. 160

Not later than the fifteenth day of September of a year 161
ending in the numeral one, the commission shall release to the 162
public a proposed plan for the boundaries for each of the 163
ninety-nine house of representatives districts and the 164
thirty-three senate districts, and a proposed plan for the 165
prescribed number of congressional districts as apportioned to the 166
state pursuant to Section 2 of Article I of the Constitution of 167
the United States. The commission shall draft each proposed plan 168
in the manner prescribed in this article. Before adopting, but 169
after introducing, a final congressional or general assembly 170
district plan, the commission shall conduct a minimum of three 171
public hearings across the state to present the plans and shall 172
seek public input regarding the proposed plans. All meetings of 173
the commission shall be open to the public. Meetings shall be 174
broadcast by electronic means of transmission using a medium 175
readily accessible by the general public. 176

The commission shall adopt final plans not earlier than the 177
last week of October of a year ending in the numeral one but not 178
later than the second week of November of a year ending in the 179
numeral one. After the commission adopts a plan, the commission 180
shall file the plan with the secretary of state. Upon filing with 181

the secretary of state, the plan shall become effective. 182

Not more than six weeks after the adoption of a congressional 183
plan and a general assembly plan, the co-chairpersons of the 184
commission shall jointly dissolve the commission. 185

(D) The general assembly shall appropriate the funds the 186
commission determines are necessary in order for the commission to 187
perform its duties under this article. The commission shall make 188
that determination by the affirmative vote of five members of the 189
commission, including at least one member of the commission who is 190
a member of a major political party other than the largest major 191
political party represented on the commission. 192

(E) The attorney general shall be responsible for defending a 193
plan adopted by the commission in any legal action arising from 194
the process described in this article. 195

Section 2. Each congressional district shall be entitled to a 196
single representative in the United States house of 197
representatives in each congress. Each house of representatives 198
district shall be entitled to a single representative in each 199
general assembly. Each senate district shall be entitled to a 200
single senator in each general assembly. 201

Section 3. (A) The whole population of the state, as 202
determined by the federal decennial census or, if such is 203
unavailable, such other basis as the general assembly may direct, 204
shall be divided by the number "ninety-nine" and by the number 205
"thirty-three" and the quotients shall be the ratio of 206
representation in the house of representatives and in the senate, 207
respectively, for ten years next succeeding such redistricting. 208

(B) The population of each house of representatives district 209
shall be substantially equal to the ratio of representation in the 210
house of representatives, and the population of each senate 211
district shall be substantially equal to the ratio of 212

representation in the senate, as provided in division (A) of this 213
section. In no event shall any district contain a population of 214
less than ninety-five per cent nor more than one hundred five per 215
cent of the applicable ratio of representation. 216

Section 4. (A) Any plan adopted by the commission shall 218
comply with all applicable provisions of the Constitutions of Ohio 219
and the United States and of federal law. 220

(B) No plan or individual district shall be drawn for the 221
purpose of favoring a political party, incumbent legislator or 222
member of congress, or other person or group. 223

(C)(1) Every congressional and general assembly district 224
shall be compact and composed of contiguous territory, and the 225
boundary of each district shall be a single nonintersecting 226
continuous line. 227

(2) The commission shall avoid splitting political 228
subdivisions. As used in this section and Sections 6 and 9 of this 229
Article, "political subdivision" means a county, a municipal 230
corporation, a township, or a municipal ward. 231

(a) Dividing a noncontiguous political subdivision shall not 232
be considered splitting the political subdivision if its 233
noncontiguous portions are included in separate districts. 234
However, dividing a noncontiguous political subdivision shall be 235
considered splitting the political subdivision if any 236
noncontiguous portion is divided into separate districts. 237

(b) Dividing, along a county line, a political subdivision 238
that has territory in more than one county shall not be considered 239
splitting the political subdivision. 240

(D) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this article, 241
where it is necessary to divide political subdivisions, only two 242
political subdivisions, other than a county, may be divided per 243
house of representatives district or congressional district. 244

(E) Subject to all other requirements of this article, the 245
commission shall preserve together whole suburban, urban, and 246
rural communities that share similar characteristics. 247

Section 5. A county having at least one house of 248
representatives ratio of representation shall have as many house 249
of representatives districts wholly within the boundaries of the 250
county as it has whole ratios of representation. Any fraction of 251
the population in excess of a whole ratio shall be a part of only 252
one adjoining house of representatives district. 253

The number of whole ratios of representation for a county 254
shall be determined by dividing the population of the county by 255
the ratio of representation for the house of representatives 256
determined under Section 3 of this Article. 257

Section 6. The standards prescribed in this section and 258
Sections 3, 4, and 5 of this Article shall govern the 259
establishment of house of representatives districts, which shall 260
be created and numbered in the following order to the extent that 261
such order is consistent with the foregoing standards: 262

(A) Each county containing population substantially equal to 263
one ratio of representation in the house of representatives, as 264
provided in Section 3 of this Article, but in no event less than 265
ninety-five per cent of the ratio nor more than one hundred five 266
per cent of the ratio, shall be designated a representative 267
district. 268

(B)(1) If political subdivisions must be divided in order to 269
create the remaining representative districts, those districts 270
shall be formed by combining the whole areas of political 271
subdivisions, beginning with the political subdivisions with the 272
largest populations and proceeding to the smallest. 273

(2) Proceeding in succession from the largest to the 274
smallest, each remaining county containing more than one whole 275

ratio of representation shall be divided into house of 276
representatives districts. Any remaining territory within such 277
county containing a fraction of one whole ratio of representation 278
shall be included in one representative district by combining it 279
with adjoining territory outside the county. 280

(3) Of the remaining territory of the state, where feasible, 281
multiple whole counties shall be combined as single representative 282
districts. 283

(4) Of the remaining territory of the state, the commission 284
shall draw the boundary lines of representative districts as to 285
delineate an area containing at least one whole county and the 286
necessary additional territory. 287

(C) The remaining territory of the state shall be combined 288
into representative districts. 289

Section 7. Senate districts shall be composed of three 290
contiguous house of representatives districts. A county having at 291
least one whole senate ratio of representation shall have as many 292
senate districts wholly within the boundaries of the county as it 293
has whole senate ratios of representation. Any fraction of the 294
population in excess of a whole ratio shall be a part of only one 295
adjoining senate district. Counties having less than one senate 296
ratio of representation, but at least one house of representatives 297
ratio of representation shall be part of only one senate district. 298

The number of whole ratios of representation for a county 299
shall be determined by dividing the population of the county by 300
the ratio of representation in the senate determined under Section 301
3 of this Article. 302

Senate districts shall be numbered from one through 303
thirty-three and as provided in Section 10 of this Article. 304

Section 8. The standards prescribed in this section and 305
Section 4 of this Article shall govern the establishment of 306

congressional districts, which shall be created in the following 307
order so long as such order is consistent with the foregoing 308
standards: 309

(A) The whole population of the state, as determined by the 310
federal decennial census, shall be divided by the number of 311
congressional districts apportioned to the state pursuant to 312
Section 2 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, 313
and the quotient shall be the congressional ratio of 314
representation for ten years next succeeding such apportionment. 315

(B) The number of whole ratios of representation for a county 316
shall be determined by dividing the population of the county by 317
the congressional ratio of representation. 318

(C)(1) When political subdivisions are divided in order to 319
create congressional districts, those districts shall be formed by 320
combining the whole areas of political subdivisions, beginning 321
with the political subdivisions with the largest populations and 322
proceeding to the smallest. 323

(2) Proceeding in succession from the largest to the 324
smallest, each county containing more than one whole ratio of 325
representation shall be divided into the appropriate number of 326
congressional districts, as that county contains whole ratios of 327
representation. Any remaining territory within such county 328
containing a fraction of one whole ratio of representation shall 329
be included in one congressional district by combining it with 330
adjoining territory outside the county. 331

(3) Of the remaining territory of the state, where feasible, 332
multiple whole counties shall be combined as single congressional 333
districts. 334

(4) Of the remaining territory of the state, the commission 335
shall draw the boundary lines of congressional districts as to 336
delineate an area containing at least one whole county and the 337

necessary additional territory. 338

(D) The remaining territory of the state shall be combined 339
into congressional districts. 340

Section 9. Notwithstanding the fact that boundaries of 341
political subdivisions within a district may be changed, district 342
boundaries shall be created by using the boundaries of political 343
subdivisions as they exist at the time of the federal decennial 344
census on which the redistricting is based, or, if unavailable, on 345
such other basis as the general assembly has directed. 346

Section 10. At any time the boundaries of senate districts 347
are changed in any plan of redistricting made pursuant to any 348
provision of this article, a senator whose term will not expire 349
within two years of the time the plan of redistricting is made 350
shall represent, for the remainder of the term for which the 351
senator was elected, the senate district which contains the 352
largest portion of the population of the district from which the 353
senator was elected, and the district shall be given the number of 354
the district from which the senator was elected. If more than one 355
senator whose term will not so expire would represent the same 356
district by following the provisions of this section, the 357
commission, by the affirmative vote of five members of the 358
commission, including at least one member of the commission who is 359
a member of a major political party other than the largest major 360
political party represented on the commission, shall designate 361
which senator shall represent the district and shall designate 362
which district the other senator or senators shall represent for 363
the balance of their term or terms. 364

Section 11. (A) The supreme court of Ohio shall have 365
exclusive, original jurisdiction in all cases arising under this 366
article. 367

(B) In the event that any section of this constitution 368

relating to redistricting or any plan of redistricting made by the 369
Ohio redistricting commission is determined to be invalid by an 370
unappealed final order of a court of competent jurisdiction then, 371
notwithstanding any other provisions of this constitution, the 372
commission shall reconvene to ascertain and determine a plan of 373
redistricting in conformity with such provisions of this 374
constitution as are then valid, including establishing terms of 375
office and election of members of the general assembly from 376
districts designated in the plan, to be used until the next 377
regular redistricting in conformity with such provisions of this 378
constitution as are then valid. 379

(C) Notwithstanding any provision of this constitution or any 380
law regarding the residence of senators and representatives, a 381
plan of redistricting made pursuant to this section shall allow 382
thirty days for persons to change residence in order to be 383
eligible for election. 384

(D) No court shall order, in any circumstance, the 385
implementation or enforcement of any plan that has not been 386
approved by the commission in the manner prescribed by this 387
article. 388

Section 12. (A) The electors of the state may circulate a 389
referendum petition seeking to reject a district plan adopted by 390
the Ohio redistricting commission under this article. The petition 391
shall specify one of the following: 392

(1) That the electors wish to reject the congressional 393
district plan adopted by the commission; 394

(2) That the electors wish to reject the senate and house of 395
representatives district plans adopted by the commission; 396

(3) That the electors wish to reject the congressional, 397
senate, and house of representatives district plans adopted by the 398
commission. 399

(B) The signatures of six per cent of the electors shall be required upon a referendum petition to order that the applicable district plan or set of district plans be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection. When a referendum petition meeting the requirements of this section and Section 1g of Article II of this Constitution has been filed with the secretary of state within ninety days after the commission filed the applicable district plan or plans with the secretary of state under Section 1 of this article, the secretary of state shall submit the applicable district plan or plans to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection at the next succeeding regular or general election in any year occurring subsequent to one hundred twenty-five days after the petition was filed. Section 1g of Article II of this Constitution applies to a referendum petition filed under this section.

(C) If a majority of the electors rejects a district plan that is the subject of a referendum petition, the district plan shall cease to be effective, and the Ohio redistricting commission shall reconvene to adopt a new district plan of that type in accordance with this article.

Section 13. The various provisions of this article are intended to be severable, and the invalidity of one or more of such provisions shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions.

EFFECTIVE DATE AND REPEAL

If adopted by a majority of the electors voting on this proposal, Section 1g of Article II as amended by this proposal and new Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of Article XI as enacted by this proposal take effect January 1, 2021, and existing Section 1g of Article II and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio are repealed from that effective

date. 432

SCHEDULE 433

The amendments to Section 1g of Article II of the Ohio 434
Constitution in part substitute gender neutral for gender specific 435
language. These gender neutralizing amendments are not intended to 436
make a substantive change in the Ohio Constitution. The gender 437
neutral language is to be construed as a restatement of, and 438
substituted in a continuing way for, the corresponding gender 439
specific language existing prior to adoption of the gender 440
neutralizing amendments. 441