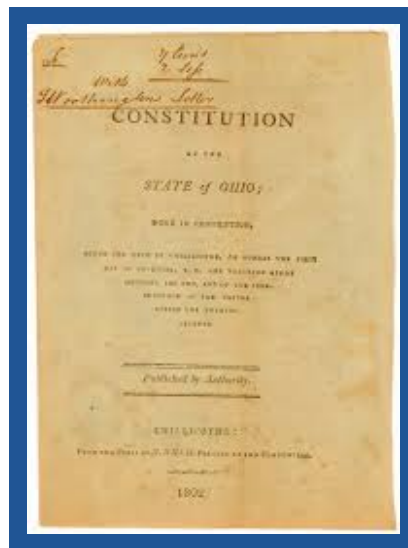


Do constitutional amendments make governments better?



Supporting Questions

1. How did the 1851 Constitution address the governance challenges that led to the 1850 Convention?
2. What significant amendments have been made to the 1851 Constitution to modify the form or function of the Ohio Government?
3. Are there present-day challenges facing Ohio that you believe should be addressed through constitutional amendments?

Do constitutional amendments make governments better?

Inquiry Standard	OH.HSGov. 16. As a framework for the state, the Ohio Constitution has similarities and differences to the federal Constitution; it was changed in 1851 to address difficulties governing the state.
Staging the Compelling Question	Students will read the summary paragraph on the Ohio Loan Law of 1837 and the article from the <i>Cincinnati Inquirer</i> on ALEC and corporate-sponsored legislation. Lead a discussion on whether Ohio faces the same problem—corporate interest in public policy—now as it did in the mid-19 th century. Does Ohio need a constitutional amendment to address ALEC, as it enacted in 1851 to address the rising public debt as a result of lending state funds to corporations?

Supporting Question 1	Supporting Question 2	Supporting Question 3
How did the 1851 Constitution address the governance challenges that led to the 1850 Convention?	What significant amendments have been made to the 1851 Constitution to modify the form or function of the Ohio Government?	Are there present-day challenges facing Ohio that you believe should be addressed through constitutional amendments?
Formative Performance Task	Formative Performance Task	Formative Performance Task
Construct a chart that lists, on one side, the governance challenges that led to the 1850 Convention and, on the other, the way that the 1851 Constitution addressed them.	Make an annotated timeline of the major amendments to the Ohio Constitution since 1851.	During a class discussion of challenges facing Ohio, categorize each as high priority, low priority, or no-priority. Provide a rationale for each choice.
Featured Sources	Featured Sources	Featured Sources
Source A: “Reasons why the People should vote for a Convention to amend the Constitution of Ohio” Source B: Article II, 1851 Ohio Constitution (excerpt) Source C: Maps of Ohio Counties, 1802 vs. 1845 Source D: Article IV, 1851 Ohio Constitution (excerpts) Source E: Article VIII, 1851 Ohio Constitution (excerpt)	Source A: Amendments to the Constitution of Ohio: Proposed by the (1912) Constitutional Convention Source B: Amendment to the Ohio Constitution (1912) to ensure workers’ rights Source C: Amendment to the Ohio Constitution (1912, am. 2008) to adopt initiative and referendum Source D: Amendment to the Ohio Constitution (last am. 1973) to delineate governor’s veto power Source E: 2018 Ohio Issues Report, Congressional Redistricting Procedures Amendment Source F: Ohio’s Constitutional Growth through the Decades	Source A: DeRolph IV Ohio Supreme Court Decision (excerpts) Source B: 2014 Judicial Elections Survey (U. of Akron) Source C: Editorial: Spruce Up the Outdated Ohio Constitution Source D: “Ohio’s voter registration purge targeted thousands in error. Now, a call for change.”

Summative Performance Task	<p>ARGUMENT In a four-minute presentation, using supporting evidence, a panel of 3-5 students will answer as a group whether constitutional amendments make governments better. After the four-minute presentation, students will then answer follow up questions for six minutes from a panel of judges that will further inquire into the students’ knowledge and comprehension on this topic.</p> <p>EXTENSION Create an infographic or similar visual media (e.g. Public Service Announcement, explainer video, etc.) that would explain to a lay person the ways in which constitutional amendments do or don’t make for a better government.</p>
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<p>Taking Informed Action</p>	<p>UNDERSTAND Students will achieve understanding through the formative and summative tasks described above. No further information is needed to complete the informed action task.</p> <p>ASSESS Refer back to the list of present-day challenges facing Ohio. Determine whether any of these challenges could/should be addressed via a constitutional amendment.</p> <p>ACTION Write an opinion piece for the local newspaper advocating for or against a new constitutional convention to address the issues you identify as important (if any).</p>
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Inquiry Description

In this inquiry, students will explore the changes to the Ohio Constitution since the state's founding. By looking at excerpts from and amendments to the two Constitutions, historical documents that contextualize them, and contemporary commentary on current challenges facing Ohio, students will build a foundation of knowledge on which to answer whether constitutional amendments are generally an effective means of improving government.

Structure

This inquiry is composed of three compelling questions, each of which will reflect on an aspect of Ohio's constitutional amendments (how the 1851 Constitution addressed problems in the governance of Ohio, significant amendments that have been passed since 1851, and whether present-day challenges should be addressed through amendments).

Staging the Compelling Question

Compelling Question	Do constitutional amendments make governments better?
Featured Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Source A: Summary of the Ohio Loan Law of 1837 and its impact• Source B: Cincinnati Enquirer, "Ohio isn't a hotbed for model legislation. But copycat bills abound."

Staging the compelling question

By reading two documents--one historical and one contemporary--students will be introduced to the idea of corporate interests in public policy and the extent to which it can or should be addressed by constitutional amendment. The explosion in state debt that occurred in the 1840s, in part due to the enactment of the Ohio Loan Law of 1837, was addressed in the 1851 Constitution by a limit on the legislature's ability to incur public debt beyond \$175,000. Students will explore whether ALEC represents a similar corporate interest in public policy as the canals and railroads did in 1837 and whether there needs to be further changes the constitution to address corporate influence on Ohio legislation.

Compelling Question

Featured Source A

Summary of the Ohio Loan Law of 1837 and its impact

Excerpt

In March 1837, the Ohio legislature passed the Ohio Loan Law of 1837. The legislation was designed to improve infrastructure in the state, primarily through the building of canals as well as railroads. It allowed the state government to lend one-third of the cost of building to private companies, provided that the company had already raised the other two-thirds, in hopes of enticing companies to bring their business to Ohio. Canals and railroads, the legislature believed, would have a positive impact on the state economy because it would increase manufacturing and bring in revenue.

However, the legislation ultimately proved ineffective in its purpose of building more canals in the state, and it led to an explosion in the state debt. Most of the money went to railroad contracts, which were direct competitors with canals. The state loaned more money than it had in its treasury, and by the 1840s, state debt had increased to nearly \$20 million. Because of these effects, the Ohio Loan Law of 1837 was dubbed the “Plunder Law” by its critics.

Source:

This summary has referenced https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Ohio_Loan_Law_of_..

Compelling Question

Featured Source B

Cincinnati Enquirer, "Ohio isn't a hotbed for model legislation. But copycat bills abound."

Excerpt

COLUMBUS – Ohio isn't among the most prolific states to introduce model legislation, according to an investigation by USA TODAY, The Arizona Republic and the Center for Public Integrity.

But copycat bills do occasionally make their way to the Ohio Statehouse through business interests, think tanks and other organizations.

Take, for example, a bill preempting local laws against taxes on plastic containers that quickly passed the Ohio House late last year. No community in Ohio has passed a plastic bag tax, and environmental groups wondered why legislators were rushing to pass such a law.

The legislation ([House Bill 625](#)) closely resembled [a model policy](#) by the conservative American Legislative Exchange Council, commonly known as ALEC.

Bill sponsor Rep. George Lang, R-West Chester, said Friday he didn't know it was an ALEC bill, and he just recently joined the organization. Lang said he got the idea from [a bag manufacturer with Ohio operations](#)

Lang said he shared the idea with the Ohio Legislative Service Commission, a nonpartisan agency that writes and analyzes bills, which then wrote the bill.

"I'm not smart enough to put a draft together – I don't think many legislators are," Lang said.

He plans to reintroduce the bill in the next month.

If a lawmaker submits a template bill from ALEC or another organization, it will still be reviewed by the Legislative Service Commission staffers and written to fit Ohio law.

A computer analysis of nearly one million bills introduced from 2010 through 2018 found about 150 in Ohio with language matching model legislation.

One of those bills: "right-to-try" legislation signed in 2016 by then-Gov. John Kasich.

The bill was designed by the Goldwater Institute, an Arizona-based libertarian think tank. The law allows patients with terminal illnesses to try drugs not approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration. The legislation was passed on the federal level last year.

MODEL LEGISLATION IN OHIO

A USA TODAY analysis found more than 10,000 copycat bills have been introduced in state capitols across the country. They found 148 Ohio bills from 2010 to 2018 that resemble model legislation.

15 bills

Resembled American Legislative Exchange (ALEC) legislation.

15 bills

Resembled American Legislative and Issue Campaign Exchange (ALICE) legislation.

19 bills

The most frequent category for Ohio model bills was abortion.

10 bills

The second most frequent categories were health care and drug policy, with 10 apiece.

Source: USA TODAY, The Arizona Republic and the Center for Public Integrity.

Source:

Jackie Borchardt, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, April 4, 2019

Supporting Question 1

Supporting Question	How did the 1851 Constitution address the governance challenges that led to the 1850 Convention?
Formative Performance Task	Construct a chart that lists, on one side, the governance challenges that led to the 1850 Convention and, on the other, the way that the 1851 Constitution addressed them.
Featured Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Source A: “Reasons why the People should vote for a Convention to amend the Constitution of Ohio”● Source B: Article II, 1851 Ohio Constitution (excerpt)● Source C: Maps of Ohio Counties, 1802 vs. 1845● Source D: Article IV, 1851 Ohio Constitution (excerpts)● Source E: Article VIII, 1851 Ohio Constitution (excerpt)

In this question, students will explore the challenges in governing Ohio that led to the 1850 Constitutional Convention and how those challenges were addressed in the 1851 Constitution.

Formative Performance Task

Students are asked to create a T-chart that lists the governance challenges that the sources suggest on one side and the ways that the 1851 Constitution addressed those challenges on the other. Students may be asked by the teacher to find additional sources on their own to add to either side of the chart.

Supporting Question 1

Featured Source A

“Reasons why the People should vote for a Convention to amend the Constitution of Ohio”

Excerpt

Our present Constitution was formed about forty seven years ago. State was nearly all a wilderness, and contained but 65,000 inhabitants. Now her population is over two millions. Her immense agricultural productions not only serve all the demands of her own people. But they are filling up every channel of commerce by which they can reach our sister States, or find access to the great markets of the world. Trade, manufacture, mining, and mechanical industry, are yearly adding immense sums to our wealth. In short, our condition, in every respect, is widely different from what it was, and it will, therefore, occur to every intelligent mind that many constitutional provisions, suitable to our condition at that time, are not adapted to our condition at the present time. Besides, every work of man has its imperfections, and this Constitution is not without them. While the experience and information acquired in the lapse of half a century have enabled us to appreciate its merits and advantages, they have also shown its errors and defects. The points wherein it needs amendment, will readily suggest themselves to every democrat. The most important are as follows: Nearly all local, private and special legislation should be prohibited. Three fourths, of every session of the legislature, is spent in devising and enacting such laws. Besides the waste of time and money, it is a fraud upon the people, for the passage of every law promoting sectional or individual interests, is secured by the Representative agreeing to vote in favor of laws promoting other sectional and individual interests. Thus he hopes to be applauded by his constituents and rewarded by his friends for his zeal in their behalf, knowing that they will never discover how, to accomplish his object, he sold himself to the support of measures about which he knew nothing. But such legislation is wrong in principle. "The greatest good to the greatest number," is a maxim by which all laws in a republic should be tested, laws securing particular advantages to particular sections or a few favored individuals are at war with this maxim. Every act, authorizing money to be borrowed on the credit of the State, or a public debt to be contracted, should be submitted to a direct vote of the people for their approval, before becoming a law. It seems to be the tendency of men in our legislative bodies, to become dazzled with new schemes of public improvement, or interested in projects affording chances for private speculation, and, at once to vote for running the State in debt to carry them on, without regarding, as they ought to do, the burthen they are binding upon the shoulders of the people. Our own public debt now amounts to 820,000,000, or ten dollars to every man, woman and child, within the State, and the interest, too is constantly accumulating. What a tax! and party politicians on all sides acknowledge and proclaim that the greatest portion of this vast sum has been wasted, by extravagance, or expended on useless public works, charging the evil, however, on their adversaries. But let the farmers and mechanics reflect that this money must be paid "by the sweat of their brows." All our sister States have shared the same fate with us, and some of them are laboring under a more grievous oppression. In some the public debt amounts to more than twenty dollars for every man, woman and child therein. All experience, then! proves that if we desire, certainly, to avoid the gulf of bankruptcy and repudiation into which others have rushed, and to keep the faith of our great State untarnished, we must no longer trust our agents in Legislature to borrow money or contract the debts for us. We must take our own business, in this matter, more immediately under our own control. Cadiz Sentinel, Friends of the new Constitution, to your Posts!

Source:

The spirit of democracy. [volume](Woodsfield, Ohio), 29 Sept. 1849. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress. <<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85038115..>>

Supporting Question 1

Featured Source B

Article II, 1851 Ohio Constitution (excerpt)

Excerpt

Article II, Legislative

Section 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. Senators and Representatives shall be elected biennially, by the electors in the respective counties or districts, on the second Tuesday of October; their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next thereafter, and continue two years.

[...]

Sec. 27. The election and appointment of all officers and the filling of vacancies not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, or the Constitution of the United States, shall be made in such a manner as may be directed by law; but no appointing power shall be exercised by the General Assembly, except as prescribed in this Constitution, and in the election of the United States senators; and in these cases the vote shall be taken "*viva voce*."

Source:

<https://www.law.csuohio.edu/sites/default/files/la..>

Supporting Question 1

Featured Source C

Maps of Ohio Counties, 1802 vs. 1845

Excerpt

See source for maps (use only the 1802 and 1845 maps).

Source:

<https://ccao.org/wp-content/uploads/Growth%20%26%2..>

Supporting Question 1

Featured Source D

Article IV, 1851 Ohio Constitution (excerpts)

Excerpt

Article IV, Judicial

Section 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, in district courts, courts of common pleas, courts of probate, justices of the peace, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court, in one or more counties, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum, or pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus, and procedendo, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold at least one term, in each year, at the seat of government or elsewhere, as may be provided by law. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large.

Source:

<https://www.law.csuohio.edu/sites/default/files/la..>

Supporting Question 1

Featured Source E

Article VIII, 1851 Ohio Constitution (excerpt)

Excerpt

Article VIII: Public Debt and Public Works

Public debt; limit of deficit spending by state.

Section 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money, arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Source:

<https://www.law.csuohio.edu/sites/default/files/la..>

Supporting Question 2

Supporting Question	What significant amendments have been made to the 1851 Constitution to modify the form or function of the Ohio Government?
Formative Performance Task	Make an annotated timeline of the major amendments to the Ohio Constitution since 1851.
Featured Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Source A: Amendments to the Constitution of Ohio: Proposed by the (1912) Constitutional Convention● Source B: Amendment to the Ohio Constitution (1912) to ensure workers' rights● Source C: Amendment to the Ohio Constitution (1912, am. 2008) to adopt initiative and referendum● Source D: Amendment to the Ohio Constitution (last am. 1973) to delineate governor's veto power● Source E: 2018 Ohio Issues Report, Congressional Redistricting Procedures Amendment● Source F: Ohio's Constitutional Growth through the Decades

In this question, students will explore some of the most impactful amendments to the 1851 Constitution in terms of the way Ohio is governed.

Formative Performance Task

Students will create a timeline of amendments that have impacted the form of governance in Ohio, with annotations describing each amendment.

Note that for the source "Amendments to the Constitution of Ohio: Proposed by the (1912) Constitutional Convention," the document lists the text of the Constitutional provision incorporating the proposed changes, plus a brief explanation of the changes proposed, for each amendment.

Supporting Question 2

Featured Source A

Amendments to the Constitution of Ohio: Proposed by the (1912) Constitutional Convention

Excerpt

Sec. 1. Either branch of the general assembly may propose amendments to this constitution; and, if the same shall be agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, with the yeas and nays, and shall be submitted to the electors, for their approval or rejection, on a separate ballot without party designation of any kind, at either a special or a general election as the general assembly may prescribe. Such proposed amendments shall be published once a week for five consecutive weeks preceding such election, in at least one newspaper in each county of the state, where a newspaper is published. If the majority of the electors voting on the same shall adopt such amendments the same shall become a part of the constitution. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment, separately. Sec. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the general assembly, shall think it necessary to call a convention, to revise, amend, or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote on a separate ballot without party designation of any kind at the next election for members to the general assembly, for or against a convention; and if a majority of all the electors, voting for and against the calling of a convention, shall have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session, provide, by law, for calling the same. Candidates for members of the constitutional convention shall be nominated by nominating petitions only and shall be voted for upon one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever. The convention shall consist of as many members as the house of representatives, who shall be chosen as provided by law, and shall meet within three months after their election, for the purpose aforesaid. Sec. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, and in each twentieth year thereafter, the question: "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter, or amend the constitution", shall be submitted to the electors of the state; and in case a majority of the electors, voting for and against the calling of a convention, shall decide in favor of a convention, the general assembly, at its next session, shall provide, by law, for the election of delegates, and the assembling of such convention, as is provided in the preceding section; but no amendment of this constitution, agreed upon by any convention assembled in pursuance of this article, shall take effect, until the same shall have been submitted to the electors of the state, and adopted by a majority of those voting thereon. Commentary At present when the general assembly submits to the electors for their approval or rejection any proposed amendment to the constitution the same has to be published in newspapers for a period of six months prior to general election and then becomes a part of the constitution if a majority of the electors voting at such general election vote in favor of the same. Under the above amendment if it is adopted, the time of publication is reduced from six months to five weeks and in lieu of requiring a majority of all the electors who vote at such general election, any submitted amendment will become a part of the constitution if a majority of the electors voting thereon shall vote in its favor. In addition all proposed amendments must be submitted on a separate ballot without party designation thereon and at either a special or general election. This amendment also makes mandatory what formerly was optional with the general assembly as to the method of selecting members of future constitutional conventions. It requires that they shall be nominated by petition only and shall be voted for upon one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever. This amendment further provides, as does the present constitution, for the submission to the people every twenty years of the question as to whether or not a convention shall be held to revise the constitution. Under the present constitution a majority of the electors voting at the election is required to decide the question but under this proposed amendment only a majority of those voting on the question is required to decide it.

Source:

https://guides.law.csuohio.edu/ld.php?content_id=1..

Supporting Question 2

Featured Source B

Amendment to the Ohio Constitution (1912) to ensure workers' rights

Excerpt

Article II

Sec. 34. Laws may be passed fixing and regulating the hours of labor, establishing a minimum wage, and providing for the comfort, health, safety and general welfare of all employes [sic]; and no other provision of the constitution shall impair or limit this power.

Sec. 35. Sec. 35. For the purpose of providing compensation to workmen and their dependents, for death, injuries or occupational diseases, occasioned in the course of such workmen's employment, laws may be United passed establishing a state fund to be created by compulsory contribution thereto by employers, and ad ministered by the state, determining the terms and conditions upon which payments shall be made therefrom, and taking away any or all rights of action or defenses from employes [s] and employers; but no right shall be taken away from any employe [sic] when the injury, disease or death arises from failure to comply with any lawful requirement for the protection of the lives, health and safety of employes [sic]. Laws may be passed establishing a board which may be empowered to classify all occupations, according to their degree of hazard, to fix rates of contribution to such fund according to such classification, and to collect, administer and distribute such fund, and to determine all rights of claimants thereto.

Sec. 37. Except in cases of extraordinary emergency, not to exceed eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and not to exceed forty-eight hours a week's work, for workmen engaged on any public work carried on or aided by the state, or any political subdivision thereof, whether done by contract or otherwise.

Source:

https://guides.law.csuohio.edu/ld.php?content_id=1..

Supporting Question 2

Featured Source C

Amendment to the Ohio Constitution (1912, am. 2008) to adopt initiative and referendum

Excerpt

Initiative and referendum to amend constitution.

Section 1a. The first aforesaid power reserved by the people is designated the initiative, and the signatures of ten per centum of the electors shall be required upon a petition to propose an amendment to the constitution. When a petition signed by the aforesaid required number of electors, shall have been filed with the secretary of state, and verified as herein provided, proposing an amendment to the constitution, the full text of which shall have been set forth in such petition, the secretary of state shall submit for the approval or rejection of the electors, the proposed amendment, in the manner hereinafter provided, at the next succeeding regular or general election in any year occurring subsequent to one hundred twenty-five days after the filing of such petition. [...] (1912, am. 2008)

Initiative and referendum to enact laws.

Section 1b. When at any time, not less than ten days prior to the commencement of any session of the General Assembly, there shall have been filed with the secretary of state a petition signed by three per centum of the electors and verified as herein provided, proposing a law, the full text of which shall have been set forth in such petition, the secretary of state shall transmit the same to the General Assembly as soon as it convenes. If said proposed law shall be passed by the General Assembly, either as petitioned for or in an amended form, it shall be subject to the referendum. If it shall not be passed, or if it shall be passed in an amended form, or if no action shall be taken thereon within four months from the time it is received by the General Assembly, it shall be submitted by the secretary of state to the electors for their approval or rejection, if such submission shall be demanded by supplementary petition verified as herein provided and signed by not less than three per centum of the electors in addition to those signing the original petition, which supplementary petition must be signed and filed with the secretary of state within ninety days after the proposed law shall have been rejected by the General Assembly or after the expiration of such term of four months, if no action has been taken thereon, or after the law as passed by the General Assembly shall have been filed by the governor in the office of the secretary of state. The proposed law shall be submitted at the next regular or general election occurring subsequent to one hundred twenty-five days after the supplementary petition is filed in the form demanded by such supplementary petition which form shall be either as first petitioned for or with any amendment or amendments which may have been incorporated therein by either branch or by both branches, of the General Assembly. If a proposed law so submitted is approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, it shall be the law and shall go into effect as herein provided in lieu of any amended form of said law which may have been passed by the General Assembly, and such amended law passed by the General Assembly shall not go into effect until and unless the law proposed by supplementary petition shall have been rejected by the electors. ... Any proposed law or amendment to the constitution submitted to the electors as provided in section 1a and section 1b, if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, shall take effect thirty days after the election at which it was approved and shall be published by the secretary of state. If conflicting proposed laws or conflicting proposed amendments to the constitution shall be approved at the same election by a majority of the total number of votes cast for and against the same, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall be the law, or in the case of amendments to the constitution shall be the amendment to the constitution. No law proposed by initiative petition and approved by the electors shall be subject to the veto of the governor. (1912, am. 2008)

Source:

<https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/laws/ohio-constit..>

Supporting Question 2

Featured Source D

Amendment to the Ohio Constitution (last am. 1973) to delineate governor's veto power

Excerpt

II.16 Bills to be signed by governor; veto

If the governor approves an act, he shall sign it, it becomes law and he shall file it with the secretary of state.

If he does not approve it, he shall return it with his objections in writing, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and may then reconsider the vote on its passage. If three-fifths of the members elected to the house of origin vote to repass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections of the governor, to the other house, which may also reconsider the vote on its passage. If three-fifths of the members elected to the second house vote to repass it, it becomes law notwithstanding the objections of the governor, and the presiding officer of the second house shall file it with the secretary of state. In no case shall a bill be repassed by a smaller vote than is required by the constitution on its original passage. In all cases of reconsideration the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal.

If a bill is not returned by the governor within ten days, Sundays excepted, after being presented to him, it becomes law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly by adjournment prevents its return; in which case, it becomes law unless, within ten days after such adjournment, it is filed by him, with his objections in writing, in the office of the secretary of state. The governor shall file with the secretary of state every bill not returned by him to the house of origin that becomes law without his signature.

The governor may disapprove any item or items in any bill making an appropriation of money and the item or items, so disapproved, shall be void, unless repassed in the manner prescribed by this section for the repassage of a bill.

(Amended, effective May 8, 1973; HJR No.5.)

Source:

<https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/laws/ohio-constit..>