

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Legal Provisions Regarding Redistricting

Oklahoma Constitution **Article 5 - Legislative Department**

The Senate

Article 5 Section 9A - Senatorial districts - Tenure

§ 9A. Senatorial Districts - Tenure.

The state shall be apportioned into forty-eight senatorial districts in the following manner: the nineteen most populous counties, as determined by the most recent Federal Decennial Census, shall constitute nineteen senatorial districts with one senator to be nominated and elected from each district; the fifty-eight less populous counties shall be joined into twenty-nine two-county districts with one senator to be nominated and elected from each of the two-county districts. In apportioning the State Senate, consideration shall be given to population, compactness, area, political units, historical precedents, economic and political interests, contiguous territory, and other major factors, to the extent feasible.

Each senatorial district, whether single county or multi-county, shall be entitled to one senator, who shall hold office for four years; provided that any senator, serving at the time of the adoption of this amendment, shall serve the full time for which he was elected. Vitalization of senatorial districts shall provide for one-half of the senators to be elected at each general election.

Historical Data Added by State Question No. 416, Ref. Petition No. 142, adopted at election held May 26, 1964.

The House of Representatives

Article 5 Section 10A - House of Representatives - Number of members - Formula - Tenure

§ 10A. House of Representatives - Number of members - Formula - Tenure.

The House of Representatives shall consist of the number of Representatives as determined by the formula and procedure set forth herein. The number of members of the House of Representatives to which each county shall be entitled shall be determined according to the following formula:

a. The total population of the state as ascertained by the most recent Federal Decennial Census shall be divided by the number one hundred and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives, except as otherwise provided in this Article.

b. Every county having a population less than one full ratio shall be assigned one Representative; every county containing an entire ratio but less than two ratios shall be assigned two Representatives; every county containing a population of two entire ratios but less than three ratios shall be assigned three Representatives; and every county containing a population of three entire ratios but less than four ratios shall be assigned four Representatives.

After the first four Representatives, a county shall qualify for additional representation on the basis of two whole ratios of population for each additional Representative.

Each Representative nominated and elected shall hold office for two years.

Historical Data Added by State Question No. 416, Ref. Petition No. 142, adopted at election held May 26, 1964.

Legislative Apportionment

Article 5 Section 11A - Legislature to apportion Legislature - Failure to make apportionment - Bipartisan Commission on Legislative Apportionment

§ 11A Legislature to apportion Legislature - Failure to make apportionment - Apportionment Commission.

The apportionment of the Legislature shall be accomplished by the Legislature according to the provisions of this article, within ninety (90) legislative days after the convening of the first regular session of the Legislature following each Federal Decennial Census. If the Legislature shall fail or refuse to make such apportionment within the time provided herein, then such apportionment shall be accomplished by the Bipartisan Commission on Legislative Apportionment, according to the provisions of this article. The Commission shall be composed of seven (7) members as follows: the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be nonvoting and the chair of the Commission; two members, one republican and one democrat, appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate; two members, one republican and one democrat, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and two members, one republican and one democrat, appointed by the Governor.

Historical Data Added by State Question No. 416, Leg. Petition No. 142, adopted at election held May 26, 1964; Amended by State Question No. 523, Leg. Ref. No. 218, adopted at election held November 5, 1976; Amended by State Question No. 748, Leg. Ref. No. 349, adopted at election held November 2, 2010.

Legislative Apportionment

Article 5 Section 11B - Oklahoma Constitution

§ 11B. Order of apportionment rendered by Commission.

Each order of apportionment rendered by the Bipartisan Commission on Legislative Apportionment shall be in writing and shall be filed with the Secretary of State and shall be signed by at least four members of the Commission.

Historical Data Added by State Question No. 416, Ref. Petition No. 142, adopted at election held May 26, 1964; Amended by State Question No. 748, Leg. Ref. No. 349, adopted at election held November 2, 2010.

Legislative Apportionment

Article 5 Section 11C - Oklahoma Constitution

§ 11C. Review of apportionment orders - Failure to seek review.

Any qualified elector may seek a review of any apportionment order of the Commission, or apportionment law of the legislature, within sixty days from the filing thereof, by filing in the Supreme Court of Oklahoma a petition which must set forth a proposed apportionment more nearly in accordance with this Article. Any apportionment of either the Senate or the House of Representatives, as ordered by the Commission, or apportionment law of the legislature, from which review is not sought within such time, shall become final. The court shall give all cases involving apportionment precedence over all other cases and proceedings; and if said court be not in session, it shall convene promptly for the disposal of the same.

Historical Data Added by State Question No. 416, Ref. Petition No. 142, adopted at election held May 26, 1964.

Legislative Apportionment

Article 5 Section 11D - Oklahoma Constitution

§ 11D. Determination by Supreme Court.

Upon review, the Supreme Court shall determine whether or not the apportionment order of the Commission or act of the legislature is in compliance with the formula as set forth in this Article and, if so, it shall require the same to be filed or refiled as the case may be with the Secretary of State forthwith, and such apportionment

shall become final on the date of said writ. In the event the Supreme Court shall determine that the apportionment order of said Commission or legislative act is not in compliance with the formula for either the Senate or the House of Representatives as set forth in this Article, it will remand the matter to the Commission with directions to modify its order to achieve conformity with the provisions of this Article.

Historical Data Added by State Question No. 416, Ref. Petition No. 142, adopted at election held May 26, 1964.

Legislative Apportionment

Article 5 Section 11E - Oklahoma Constitution

§ 11E. Compelling Commission to act - Consolidation of proceedings.

The Supreme Court, upon petition of any qualified elector alleging failure of the Commission to timely act, is hereby vested with original jurisdiction to compel, and shall compel, the Commission to make the apportionment as herein provided. It shall also have exclusive jurisdiction of any review hereunder. If more than one petition be filed, the court shall consolidate such proceedings for hearing and disposition, and shall file its opinion and issue its writ within sixty days from the timely filing of such last petition. In the event any action filed hereunder shall be abandoned or dismissed, any other qualified elector shall be allowed to intervene within ten days thereof.

Historical Data Added by State Question No. 416, Ref. Petition No. 142, adopted at election held May 26, 1964.

Oklahoma Statutes Citationized

Title 14 of the Oklahoma Statutes codifies the redistricting plans and laws for legislative and congressional districts. The legislative apportionment laws of 2001 and the congressional apportionment law of 1991 are currently found in Title 14. [The 2002-2010 congressional districts are cited in Alexander v. Taylor., CJ-2002-85 (Dist. Ct. Okla. County).]

Title 14. Congressional and Legislative Districts

Chapter 1 - Congressional Districts

Oklahoma Congressional Redistricting Act of 1991

Section 5.1 - Short Title

This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Oklahoma Congressional Redistricting Act of 1991".

Historical Data Added by Laws 1991, c. 260, § 1, emerg. eff. May 27, 1991.

[The Oklahoma Congressional Redistricting Act of 1991 is found in Sections 5.1 through 5.5, in Title 14 of the Oklahoma Statutes, and lists census block and county level breakdowns for Congressional districts 1-6.]

Chapter 2 - Senatorial Districts

State Senate Redistricting Act of 2001

Section 80.30 - Short Title

This act shall be known and may be cited as the "State Senate Redistricting Act of 2001".

Historical Data Added by Laws 2001, SB 619, c. 257, § 1, emerg. eff. July 1, 2001.

[The State Senate Redistricting Act of 2001, delineating County, Census Designated Area, and Senate Districts with population counts, is found in Sections 80.30 through 80.34, in Title 14 of the Oklahoma Statutes.]

Chapter 3 - Representative Districts

State House of Representatives Redistricting Act of 2001

Section 127 - Short Title - Legislative Findings

A. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "State House of Representatives Redistricting Act of 2001".

B. For purposes of the State House of Representatives Redistricting Act of 2001:

1. The total state population based on the 2001 Federal Decennial Census is three million four hundred fifty thousand six hundred fifty-four (3,450,654) persons;

2. The ideal House district contains thirty-four thousand one hundred sixty-five (34,165) persons;

3. The descriptions of House districts in Section 4 of this act are based on geographical units defined by the United States Bureau of the Census for the purposes of compiling and reporting the 2000 Federal Decennial Census and include:

- a. counties,
- b. voting tabulation districts (VTD),

- c. census tracts (tracts),
- d. block groups, and
- e. census blocks (blocks); and

4. The term "percent deviation" means the degree in percentage by which a single district's population varies from the ideal district.

Historical Data Added by Laws 2001, HB 1515, c. 264, § 2, eff. September 1, 2001.

Chapter 3 - Representative Districts

Section 128 - Title 14. Congressional and Legislative Districts

A. The Legislature declares that careful and diligent efforts have been put forth in the preparation of the State House of Representatives Districts described in this act to provide that each State House of Representatives District is as near equal in population to all other such districts as practical; provided, however, if by some scrivener's error any Census Tract, Block Group, or Census Block has been inadvertently and unintentionally so placed as to be noncontiguous with the remainder of the District to which it has been assigned, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature in 2002 to correct such scrivener's error to preserve the equality of population in such districts.

B. Any unassigned land within a district not specifically provided for in this act shall be construed to be a part of the district in which it is located.

Historical Data Added by Laws 2001, HB 1515, c. 264, § 3, eff. September 1, 2001.

Chapter 3 - Representative Districts

Section 129 - Districting of House of Representatives

The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred one (101) members as hereinafter described:

Historical Data Added by Laws 2001, HB 1515, c. 264 § 4, eff. September 1, 2001.

[The 2002-2010 House Districts are delineated by County, Census Designated Area, and House District with population counts in Section 129, in Title 14, of the Oklahoma Statutes.]

Chapter 3 - Representative Districts

Section 130 - District Maps by Department of Transportation

The Department of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to publish a description and maps of the State Representative Districts translating the descriptions by official counties, Voting Tabulation Districts, Census Tracts, Block Groups and Census Blocks into commonly understood descriptions by metes and bounds with reference to well-recognized landmarks and boundaries. The original descriptions and maps shall be prepared by the House of Representatives staff, and shall be provided to the Department of Transportation for publication and distribution. Copies of said descriptions and maps shall be provided by the Department of Transportation to the State Election Board.

Historical Data Added by Laws 2001, HB 1515, c. 264, § 5, eff. September 1, 2001.

Chapter 3 - Representative Districts

Section 131 - Title 14. Congressional and Legislative Districts

A. Members of the House of Representatives elected in November 2000 shall hold office until the fifteenth day succeeding the General Election in November 2002 and thereafter members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for terms of office of two (2) years.

B. The State House of Representatives Districts described in this act shall become effective on the fifteenth day following the General Election in November 2002. The State Election Board shall conduct the elections for the State House of Representatives in 2002 in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Historical Data Added by Laws 2001, HB 1515, c. 264, § 6, eff. September 1, 2001.

Chapter 3 - Representative Districts

Section 132 - Title 14. Congressional and Legislative Districts

The provisions of the State House of Representatives Redistricting Act of 2001 shall not affect the operation of any board, commission, or other entity whose membership is based upon legislative districts which have heretofore been created by law, nor shall it affect any House district created by the State House of Representatives Redistricting Act of 1991 until the State House of Representatives Redistricting Act of 2001 is effective pursuant to Section 6 of this act.

Historical Data Added by Laws 2001, HB 1515, c. 264, § 7, eff. September 1, 2001.

Title 19. Counties and County Officers

Chapter 10 - County Commissioners

In General

Section 321 - County Commissioners' Districts - Reapportionment

A. Each county shall be divided by the board of county commissioners into three (3) compact districts, as equal in population as practical and numbered respectively one, two, and three. One commissioner shall be elected from each of said districts by the voters of the district, as provided for by law.

B. 1. Each county shall be reapportioned by the board of county commissioners on or before October 1 following the final official publication of the Federal Decennial Census to the State of Oklahoma for the purposes of legislative redistricting.

2. Beginning with the reapportionment following the 1990 Federal Decennial Census, all boundaries of county commissioner districts shall follow clearly visible, definable and observable physical boundaries which are based upon criteria established and recognized by the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce for purposes of defining census blocks for its decennial census.

3. If the commissioners fail to reapportion the county as required by this subsection, the commissioners shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 91 through 105 of Title 51 of the Oklahoma Statutes and it shall be the duty of the county excise board to perform the reapportionment.

Historical Data R.L. 1910, § 1583. Amended by Laws 1925, c. 65, p. 97, § 1; Laws 1982, c. 165, § 1, emerg. eff. April 12, 1982; Laws 1983, c. 158, § 1, eff. Nov. 1, 1983; Laws 1990, c. 213, § 1, emerg. eff. May 18, 1990; Laws 1991, c. 185, § 1, emerg. eff. May 13, 1991.

Title 26. Elections
Chapter A1 - Election Code
Article III - General Administration
Section 3-115 - Title 26. Elections

It shall be the duty of each county election board to establish boundaries for voting precincts in the county. A large map showing said precincts shall be maintained in the county election board office at all times.

Historical Data Laws 1974, c. 153, § 3-115, operative Jan. 1, 1975.

Chapter A1 - Election Code
Article III - General Administration
Section 3-116 - Title 26. Elections

A. The boundary line of any precinct shall not cross the boundary line of any district court judicial district electoral division or any congressional, legislative or county commissioner district.

B. Boundaries of all precincts shall enclose a contiguous area and follow clearly visible, definable and observable physical boundaries which are based upon criteria established and recognized by the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce for purposes of defining census blocks for its decennial census, provided that no municipal boundary that is not such a visible, definable and observable physical boundary shall be used as a precinct boundary.

Historical Data Laws 1974, c. 153, § 3-116, operative Jan. 1, 1975; Laws 1979, c. 240, § 7, emerg. eff. June 1, 1979; Laws 1990, c. 213, § 2, emerg. eff. May 18, 1990; Laws 1993, c. 362, § 8, eff. Sept. 1, 1993.

Chapter A1 - Election Code
Article III - General Administration
Section 3-117 - Precincts Within Municipalities

If the governing board of any municipality requests in writing that precinct boundaries be altered to conform to ward boundaries of said municipality, the county election board may, at its discretion, make such alterations if such alterations conform to the requirements contained in Sections 3-116 and 3-118 of this title; provided, however, that all expenses incurred in making such alterations shall be paid by the municipality.

Historical Data Laws 1974, c. 153, § 3-117, operative Jan. 1, 1975. Amended by Laws 1990, c. 213, § 3, emerg. eff. May 18, 1990.

Chapter A1 - Election Code
Article III - General Administration
Section 3-118 - Title 26. Elections

The county election board in each county may change the boundaries of, abolish or consolidate any precinct, subject to the limitations provided by law, by observing the following procedure:

1. No precinct shall be created, divided, abolished or consolidated, or any boundary otherwise changed between January 1 of any year which last digit is nine and December 31 of any year which last digit is zero.
2. After January 1, 1992, a county election board shall only change a precinct by dividing or consolidating a precinct into two or more precincts in a manner which will conform to designated census geography except when it becomes necessary for reasons of a lack of an adequate available polling place, or when road conditions hinder or impede a voter's ability to vote, or to

accomplish reapportionment, it becomes necessary to consolidate a part of a precinct with adjacent precincts, a part or parts may be consolidated.

3. Changes may not become effective until notices of such changes have been posted and mailed as provided in this paragraph for thirty (30) days. One notice shall be posted at the door of the polling place for the affected precinct, one notice posted at the door of the county courthouse and one notice shall be mailed to the State Election Board.

4. The registration of each registered voter affected by such change shall be transferred as provided by law by the secretary of the county election board without any request from said voter.

5. Each registered voter whose registration is transferred as hereinbefore provided shall be notified of such transfer in writing by the secretary of the county election board. At the same time, the voter shall be issued a new voter identification card and shall be instructed to destroy his former voter identification card.

Historical Data Laws 1974, c. 153, § 3-118, operative Jan. 1, 1975. Amended by Laws 1990, c. 213, § 4, emerg. eff. May 18, 1990.

Chapter A1 - Election Code

Article III - General Administration

Section 3-119 - Creation of Subprecincts

A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, if fewer than two hundred registered voters are affected, an area constituting the maximum area possible without crossing boundaries of any district court judicial district electoral division or any congressional, legislative or county commissioner district may be designated as a subprecinct.

B. In metropolitan statistical areas, if fewer than three hundred registered voters are affected, an area constituting the maximum area possible without crossing boundaries of any district court judicial district electoral division or any congressional, legislative or county commissioner district may be designated as a subprecinct.

C. Registration records shall be maintained for subprecincts in like manner as for other precincts. Subprecincts need not have a polling place separate from another precinct, nor shall they be required to have a precinct election board. The secretary of the county election board may authorize registered voters of a subprecinct to vote at a specific adjacent precinct. Provided, separate election materials shall be there afforded for the subprecinct in order that a separate certification will be made of the subprecinct's election results. Appropriate ballots shall be issued to the voters of the subprecinct.

Historical Data Laws 1974, c. 153, § 3-119, operative January 1, 1975; Amended by Laws 1979, c. 240, § 8, emerg. eff. June 1, 1979; Amended by Laws 1991, c. 321, § 4, eff. March 1, 1992; Amended by Laws 1993, c. 362, § 9, eff. September 1, 1993; Amended by Laws 2004, SB 1104, c. 307, § 2, emerg. eff. May 17, 2004 (repealed by Laws 2005, HB 2060, c. 1, § 21, emerg. eff. July 1, 2005); Amended by Laws 2004, SB 1346, c. 545, § 4, eff. July 1, 2005 ([superseded document available](#)); Amended by Laws 2005, HB 2060, c. 1, § 20, emerg. eff. July 1, 2005 ([superseded document available](#)).

Title 26. Elections

Chapter A1 - Election Code

Article III - General Administration

Section 3-120 - Title 26. Elections

Except as otherwise provided for by law, there shall be one (1) polling place for each precinct, said polling place to be located within the geographic boundaries of such precinct. The State Election Board shall be authorized to adopt rules and regulations providing exceptions to the aforesaid requirement. Persons, businesses, churches and any other nongovernmental entities providing space for use as a polling place shall not be held liable for

any torts arising from any incident occurring in such space during the period when such space is used as a polling place.

Historical Data Laws 1974, c. 153, § 3-120, operative Jan. 1, 1975; Laws 1979, c. 240, § 9, emerg. eff. June 1, 1979; Laws 1981, c. 296, § 1, eff. July 1, 1981; Laws 1992, c. 346, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1992.

Title 70. Schools

Chapter 1 - School Code of 1971

Article V - School Districts and Boards of Education

Section 5-107A - Boards of Education for Independent School Districts - Membership - Election - Procedure.

The following provisions and the provisions of Section [13A-101 et seq. of Title 26](#) of the Oklahoma Statutes shall govern the election of members of the board of education for a school district:

A. For purposes of this section, temporary positions added to a board of education pursuant to Section [7-101](#) or [7-105](#) of this title and the chair of the board of education elected pursuant to Section 1 of this act shall not be considered in determining the size of the board. The number and term of each board of education shall be as follows:

District	Members	Term (Years)
Elementary	3	3
Independent		
1. districts having a five-member board	5	5
2. districts having a seven-member board unless an election is conducted pursuant to subsection C of this section	7	4

B. In all school districts, the members of the board of education shall be elected as follows:

1. a. Between August 1 and December 31 of the year following the submission by the United States Department of Commerce to the President of the United States of the official Federal Decennial Census, the board of education shall reapportion the territory of the school district into board districts. Beginning with the reapportionment following the 1990 Federal Decennial Census, all boundaries of board districts shall follow clearly visible, definable and observable physical boundaries which are based upon criteria established and recognized by the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce for purposes of defining census blocks for its decennial census and shall follow, as much as is possible, precinct boundaries. Board districts shall be compact, contiguous and shall be as equal in population as practical with not more than a ten percent (10%) variance between the most populous and least populous board districts.

b. School districts having fewer than one thousand eight hundred (1,800) students in average daily membership during the preceding school year may choose not to establish board districts and may nominate and elect all board members at large.

c. Elementary school districts shall have board members elected at large.

d. A city located in an independent school district having four or more wards and an outlying area with such outlying area comprising no more than twenty percent (20%) of the population of such independent school district, then such independent school district may adopt such wards and outlying area in lieu of the board districts provided for in subparagraph a of this paragraph, and at least one member of the board of education of such independent school district shall be a member of each ward; and

2. One member of the board of education shall be elected by the electors of the school district to represent each such board district. Provided, however, that in any school district where the electors of each board district, rather than the electors of the entire school district, elect board members to represent that board district, that district shall elect board members in that manner.

If during the term of office to which a person was elected, that member ceases to be a resident of the board district for which the person was elected, the office shall become vacant and such vacancy shall be filled as provided in Section [13A-110 of Title 26](#) of the Oklahoma Statutes; and

3. In a school district having more than ten thousand (10,000) children in average daily membership, the following provision and the provisions of Section [13A-101](#) et seq. of Title 26 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall control as to election of the members of the school district's board of education:

a. There shall be held an election in which the electors of each board district in which a term is expiring or in which a vacancy exists shall select two candidates from among the candidates for board member to represent the board district,

b. If, in the election, one candidate has a majority of all votes cast, then a run-off election is not required. If no candidate receives a majority of all votes cast, then the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall become the candidates for the board district in the general election, and

c. At the run-off election, all of the electors of the board district shall select one of the two candidates as the member of the board of education representing the board district.

C. Any seven-member board shall have the option of reducing its board to a five-member board either after approval of a board resolution or a vote of the electors of the school district to take such action pursuant to Section [13A-109 of Title 26](#) of the Oklahoma Statutes. The election pursuant to a vote of the electors of the school district shall be called upon the submission of a petition requesting the election signed by ten percent (10%) of the school district electors in the school district, the percentage being applied to the highest number of voters voting in a regular school district election in the district in the preceding five (5) years as determined by the secretary of the county election board, who shall certify the adequacy of the number of signatures on the petition. If the question is put before the voters of the district, such election shall be held along with and at the same time and place as the next school election if all requirements of Section [13A-101 et seq. of Title 26](#) of the Oklahoma Statutes for such election are met.

After such resolution or election, the board shall reapportion the district, determining by resolution or by lot which board member offices shall be abolished at the end of the current board member's term and which shall become one of the offices of the new board.

Election of the resulting board members shall be carried out according to procedures stated in this section and Section [13A-101 et seq. of Title 26](#) of the Oklahoma Statutes.

School board members currently serving in offices abolished pursuant to this subsection shall continue serving until the end of their current terms as at-large members.

D. Except for the chair of the board of education elected pursuant to Section 1 of this act, offices of members of the board of education shall be designated by consecutive numbers and shall correspond with board districts when applicable.

E. Except for those members elected prior to July 1, 1992, the terms of office of the members of a five-member board of education shall commence on the first regular, special or emergency school board meeting after the date of the annual school election and after the member has been certified as elected:

Office No. 1	1991
Office No. 2	1992
Office No. 3	1993
Office No. 4	1994
Office No. 5	1995

The terms of office of the members of a seven-member board of education shall be staggered, with one member being elected in 1991, two members being elected in 1992, two members being elected in 1993 and two members being elected in 1994 and shall commence on the first regular, special or emergency school board meeting after the date of the annual school election and after the member has been certified as elected; provided, in districts needing to elect two members in 1991 to maintain a full complement of board members, two members shall be elected in 1991, one for a full term and one for a one-year term, as determined by the local board. If a seven-member board is formed upon consolidation pursuant to Section [7-105](#) of this title, or upon annexation pursuant to Section [7-101](#) of this title, the formation agreement shall specify initial short terms as necessary to extend until the beginning of the regular terms for seven-member boards established herein.

Upon reduction of a seven-member board pursuant to subsection C of this section, the terms of the five-member board shall be staggered pursuant to this subsection.

One member of a three-member board of education shall be elected each year, and the terms of office shall commence on the first regular, special or emergency school board meeting after the member has been certified as elected.

F. The term of office of each board member elected after July 1, 1992, shall commence on the first regular, special or emergency school board meeting after the date of the annual school election and after the member has been certified as elected. Board members elected prior to July 1, 1992, may remain in office until their successor is elected and seated pursuant to Sections [13A-101](#) through [13A-111 of Title 26](#) of the Oklahoma Statutes. The remaining term of any member who completes the term for which the member was elected but not wishing to serve until the successor of the member takes office on the first regular, special or emergency school board meeting after the successor has been certified as elected, shall be filled by appointment by the remaining members of the board of education.

Historical Data Added by Laws 1972, SB 451, c. 216, § 1; Amended by Laws 1979, SB 180, c. 225, § 1, eff. October 1, 1979; Amended by Laws 1980, HB 1334, c. 186, § 1, emerg. eff. May 12, 1980; Amended by Laws 1983, SB 203, c. 295, § 1, emerg. eff. June 23, 1983; Amended by Laws 1989, HB 1209, c. 132, § 5, eff. June 1, 1990; Amended by Laws 1990, HB 1883, c. 257, § 1, emerg. eff. July 1, 1990; Amended by Laws 1991, HB 1508, c. 3, § 4, emerg. eff. July 1, 1991; Amended by Laws 1991, HB 1289, c. 330, § 1; Amended by Laws 1992, HB 2063, c. 254, § 1, emerg. eff. May 22, 1992; Amended by Laws 1993, HB 1313, c. 45, § 3, emerg. eff. April 9, 1993; Amended by Laws 1994, HB 2148, c. 360, § 5, emerg. eff. July 1, 1994; Amended by Laws 1998, HB 2575, c. 124, § 1, emerg. eff. July 1, 1998 ([superseded document available](#)); Amended by Laws 2000, SB 1532, c. 280, § 2, emerg. eff. June 1, 2000 ([superseded document available](#)).