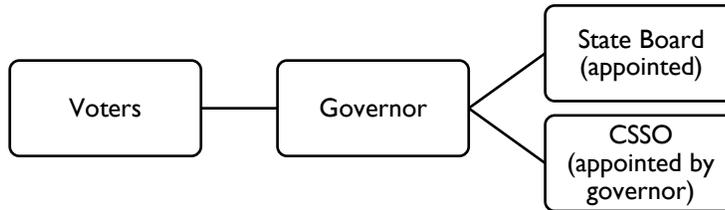
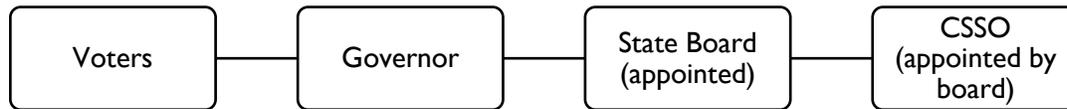


K-12 Governance Across the U.S.

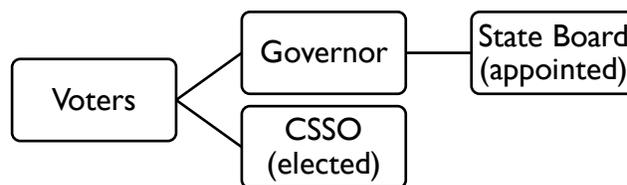
Model I: Appointed Board, Appointed Chief: Voters elect the governor, who then appoints both the members of the state board of education and the chief state school officer.



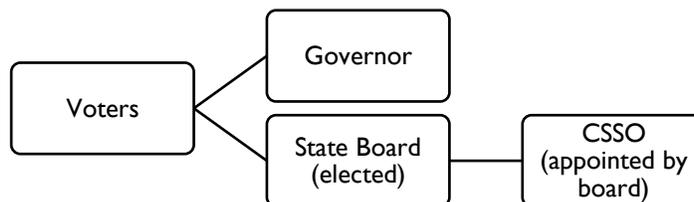
Model II: Governor Appoints Board, Board Appoints Chief: Voters elect the governor, who then appoints either all or most of the members of the state board of education. The state board, in turn, appoints the chief state school officer.



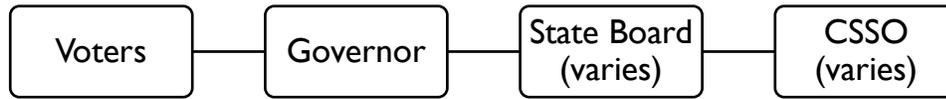
Model III: Appointed Board, Elected Chief: Voters elect both the governor and the chief state school officer. The governor then appoints the state board of education.



Model IV: Elected Board, Board Appoints Chief: Voters elect both the governor and the state board of education. The state board then appoints the chief state school officer.



Other: These states function using various components of the other models.



The Models Applied Across the U.S.

<p>Model I: Appointed board, appointed chief</p>	<p>Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia</p>
<p>Model II: Appointed board, board appoints chief</p>	<p>Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Rhode Island, West Virginia</p>
<p>Model III: Appointed board, elected chief</p>	<p>Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Wyoming</p>
<p>Model IV: Elected board, board appoints chief</p>	<p>Alabama, Colorado, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, Utah</p>
<p>Other: Hybrid Arrangements</p>	<p>DC, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands</p>