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# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research  
and Drafting

Legislative Budget  
Office

**S.B. 173**  
**135<sup>th</sup> General Assembly**

## **Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement**

[Click here for S.B. 173's Bill Analysis](#)

**Version:** As Introduced

**Primary Sponsors:** Sens. DeMora and Gavarone

**Local Impact Statement Procedure Required:** No

Jared Cape, Budget Analyst

### **Highlights**

- The bill designates more than 31,000 election officials as designated public service workers whose residential and familial information is exempt from disclosure in public records. This could result in some small amount of additional administrative costs for public offices that receive requests to redact certain identifying information from public records.

### **Detailed Analysis**

The bill exempts election officials from having their residential and familial information disclosed as a public record by designating them as designated public service workers. The persons included in the definition of "election official" are listed in the LSC bill analysis. Continuing law includes a number of other persons as designated public service workers, including law enforcement and other first responders, judges, prosecutors, and certain medical and social service providers. In order to prevent their residential and familial information from being disclosed as a public record, election officials will need to notify the necessary public offices.

Classifying election officials as designated public service workers could result in some small amount of additional administrative costs for public offices. Allowing former public service workers to request that certain identifying information be redacted and protected from disclosure on the internet could result in some minimal increase in staff time for handling these requests. Presumably, there will likely be few requests to redact this information, with any such requests handled by existing staff using available resources. However, there is also the possibility that these exemptions could lead to some negligible savings in administrative time when fulfilling public records requests and managing employment records of designated public service workers because the applicable information would not need to be collected and reported. Statewide, more than 30,000 poll workers and over 1,000 state and local government employees are classified as election officials.