



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Bill Analysis

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H.B. 130

131st General Assembly
(As Introduced)

Reps. Hagan and Duffey, Amstutz, Henne, Perales, Ruhl, Maag, Blessing, Retherford, Bishoff, Brown, Brenner, Hackett, Leland

BILL SUMMARY

DataOhio Board

- Creates the 15-member DataOhio Board, which is required to make recommendations to the General Assembly regarding online access to public records.
- Requires the DataOhio Board to deliver a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than March 31 each year.

Online public record access

- Requires, under the Public Records Act, a public office that posts public records on its website or a state website to make its best efforts to post the records in an open format.
- Specifies that a public office is not required to post public records to a website.
- Requires a public office that posts public records online to state in its public records policy which public records the public office posts online, and to submit this statement to the DataOhio Board.

Website of public records

- Establishes a website, data.Ohio.gov, that is to function as an online catalog of the public records and public records data sets of state government and other public offices; the website is to be established, administered, and operated by the Auditor of State.

Uniform accounting procedures and charts of accounts

- Requires the Auditor of State, by rule, to establish uniform accounting procedures and charts of accounts for use by all public offices; their use is not required.
- Awards public offices that use these accounting procedures and charts of accounts with a "DataOhio Transparency Award – Uniformity of Accounting."
- Appropriates operating expenses of \$350,000 in FY 2016 to the Auditor of State to be used to develop a uniform chart of accounts, establish uniform accounting procedures, and adopt rules for their implementation by all public offices.

Local Government Information Exchange Grant Program

- Creates the Local Government Information Exchange Grant Program to enable a county, township, municipal corporation, or public library, or a regional planning commission, metropolitan planning organization, or regional council of governments applying on their behalf, to post on the Internet data that meets the Program's requirements.
- Requires the State Librarian to administer, and to adopt rules for, the Program, including grant eligibility criteria and specifications for consistent formatting.
- Requires the State Librarian to disburse a \$10,000 grant to each applicant that meets the grant eligibility criteria, but specifies that the total amount of grants awarded cannot exceed the amount that can be funded with appropriations made by the General Assembly for the Program.
- Appropriates \$12.5 million in FY 2016 and \$12.5 million in FY 2017 to the State Library Board; up to \$250,000 in each fiscal year is to be used by the State Librarian for the administration and maintenance of the Program, with the remainder to be used by the State Librarian to disburse grant awards to eligible grantees.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The bill's application

Where the bill uses the term "public office," the term includes any state agency, public institution, political subdivision, or other organized body, office, agency, institution, or entity established by the laws of this state for the exercise of any function of government, but does not include the nonprofit corporation commonly known as

JobsOhio.¹ And where the term "public record" is used in the bill, the term is defined in the Public Records Act² and means records kept by any public office that are not exempted by the Act, or are not excluded by another provision of the Revised Code from being a public record under the Act.

DataOhio Board

Board's duties

The bill creates the DataOhio Board, which is required to make recommendations to the General Assembly regarding online access to public records. The bill states that the General Assembly recognizes that public-use data from public offices offers an avenue toward open and transparent government, stimulates business innovation, and can help public offices become more effective. The bill declares that it is a public purpose and function of the state to facilitate the ability of the public easily to find, download, and use data sets that are generated and held by the state government and other public offices. With these goals in mind, the General Assembly creates the DataOhio Board to do all of the following:³

(1) Recommend categories of public records that state agencies and local governments should make available to the public online in an "open format," meaning that the public record, or the data contained in the public record, is capable of being searched, viewed, and downloaded by the public, and is in a format that is machine readable;

(2) Recommend technology standards for open data use in Ohio that reflect the most current standards used nationally and in other states;

(3) Recommend accounting standards for financial data in the state to facilitate comparison across public offices and services;

(4) Recommend metadata definitional standards for nonfinancial data in the state to facilitate comparison and use of this data across public offices; and

(5) Consider creation by the state of data.Ohio.gov, an online catalog of data sets made available by state agencies and local governments, as well as collaboration with efforts underway at the federal and state levels.

¹ R.C. 117.01 and 149.011, not in the bill.

² R.C. 149.43(A)(1).

³ R.C. 149.62(A)(3) and (B).



The DataOhio Board must deliver a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than one year after the bill's effective date, and thereafter must deliver such a report by March 31 each year.⁴

Board membership and organization

Under the bill, the DataOhio Board consists of the following 15 members or their designees: the Governor, Attorney General, Auditor of State, Secretary of State, Treasurer of State, Speaker of the House of Representatives, President of the Senate, Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, Minority Leader of the Senate, Chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents, State Librarian, one member who represents data consumers, and three members who represent local governments. The latter four members are to be appointed by the chairperson after the chairperson is selected. The Board also must consist of one or more ex officio, nonvoting members or their designees appointed by the chairperson after the chairperson is selected.⁵

Members of the Board serve without compensation, but are reimbursed for the actual and necessary expenses they incur in the performance of their duties.

The initial meeting of the Board is at the call of the State Librarian and must be held not later than 30 days after the bill's effective date. At this initial meeting, the bill requires the Board to select a chairperson from among its members. The chairperson must select a Board member to serve as the Board's secretary.

The Board must meet at least 10 times per year at the call of the chairperson and must provide reasonable notice to the public before each meeting. The Board, at each meeting, must designate a portion to be devoted to inviting suggestions from the public about the provision of data sets by state agencies and local governments. The State Library of Ohio must provide necessary meeting facilities to the Board.

The presence of a majority of the Board's members constitutes a quorum for the conduct of its business. The concurrence of at least a majority of the members is necessary for any action to be taken by the Board.⁶

Online public record access

The bill requires a public office that posts a public record on its website, or on a public website maintained or authorized by the state, to make its best efforts to post the

⁴ R.C. 149.62(B).

⁵ R.C. 149.62(C).

⁶ R.C. 149.62(C) to (E).

public record in an open format so that the public record, or the data contained in the public record, is capable of being searched, viewed, and downloaded by the public, and is in a format that is machine readable. The bill specifies that a public office is not required to post public records to a website; a public office's decision regarding which public records to post, if any, is solely within the public office's discretion, and its decision is final and may not be modified except by action of the public office.⁷

The Public Records Act requires a public office to adopt a public records policy for responding to public records requests.⁸ The bill requires a public office that opts in to posting public records online in an open format to include in its public records policy a statement indicating which public records the public office posts online in an open format. A public office that opts in to posting public records online in an open format, and that has amended its public records policy to indicate it has opted to do so, must make its best effort to continue to post those records online in an open format in accordance with its public records policy. A public office must submit to the DataOhio Board, not later than 30 days after amending its public records policy, the portion of its public records policy that states which public records are posted online in an open format.⁹

Website of public records

The bill requires the Auditor of State to establish, administer, and operate a website registered at data.Ohio.gov. The web site is to function as a portal and catalog where public records and data sets of public records created by state government and other public offices can be located and accessed by the public online. The Auditor of State must consult with the State Librarian regarding the collection, aggregation, presentation, and accessibility of data in relation to data.Ohio.gov.¹⁰

The bill requires the website to offer access to public records or data sets of public records posted online by public offices by providing links to websites of public offices that contain this information. The bill specifies that the website may post original data or data sets that contain original content or summarized content of data sets obtained from public offices.

The bill requires the state to consider participation and affiliation of the website with data.Ohio.gov, the official federal online data catalog.

⁷ R.C. 149.43(G)(1) and (3).

⁸ R.C. 149.43(E).

⁹ R.C. 149.43(G)(1) and (2).

¹⁰ R.C. 149.65.

The Auditor of State must adopt rules under the Administrative Procedure Act that specify policies and procedures for the administration and operation of data.Ohio.gov. The rules must include a requirement that the Auditor may not charge a fee in relation to the website. The Auditor must make every effort to ensure the data provided on the website via web link or posted as original data is open format and machine readable.¹¹

Uniform accounting procedures and charts of accounts

The bill requires the Auditor of State, within two years after the bill's effective date, to adopt rules establishing appropriate uniform accounting procedures and charts of accounts¹² that *may* be used by all public offices. The rules must be adopted under the Administrative Procedure Act,¹³ which requires agencies to give notice of the intention to adopt a rule, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rule, and give notice to persons who will be affected by the rule's adoption. Public offices that maintain their financial records in accordance with the rules must be declared by the Auditor of State to have earned a "DataOhio Transparency Award – Uniformity of Accounting."¹⁴

Not later than four years after the bill's effective date, the Auditor of State must submit to the General Assembly proposed legislation to establish uniform accounting procedures and charts of accounts for all public offices. In preparing the proposed legislation, the Auditor of State must consider the experience of public offices that have maintained their financial records using the procedures and charts prescribed in the Auditor's rules.

The bill authorizes the Auditor of State to designate existing uniform accounting procedures or charts of accounts that satisfy the above requirements, or, the Auditor may supplement or amend existing uniform accounting procedures or charts of accounts to satisfy the requirements.¹⁵

The bill states that the General Assembly recognizes that government transparency requires a common language of definitions for public information and that uniform accounting procedures and charts of accounts improve financial

¹¹ R.C. 149.65.

¹² Generally, charts of accounts are used to standardize reporting requirements by using unique fund numbers and revenue codes that are based on the type of revenue.

¹³ R.C. Chapter 119., not in the bill.

¹⁴ R.C. 117.432(B).

¹⁵ R.C. 117.432(C).



management while maintaining the principle of home rule over local matters. The bill declares it to be a public purpose and function of the state to facilitate the ability of the public easily to compare public data generated by the state and other public offices using this common language.¹⁶

Appropriation to the Auditor of State

The bill appropriates operating expenses of \$350,000 in FY 2016 to the Auditor of State to be used to develop a uniform chart of accounts, establish uniform accounting procedures, and adopt rules for their implementation by all public offices. Expenditures from the appropriation must be accounted for as though made in the main operating appropriations act of the 131st General Assembly and are subject to all provisions of that act that are generally applicable to such appropriations.¹⁷

Local Government Information Exchange Grant Program

The bill creates the Local Government Information Exchange Grant Program, to be administered by the State Librarian. The State Librarian is required to adopt rules under the Administrative Procedure Act as are necessary to administer the Program. The rules must include all of the following:¹⁸

(1) Grant eligibility criteria, which must include a requirement that a grantee be a county, township, municipal corporation, or public library, or a regional planning commission, metropolitan planning organization,¹⁹ or regional council of governments, which may apply for a grant on behalf of a county, township, municipal corporation, public library, or group thereof to assist them in meeting the Program's requirements;

(2) Specifications for what data points must be included by applicants in order for the applicants to be eligible for the grant funding – the data points may be different for counties, townships, municipal corporations, or public libraries;

(3) A requirement that electronic data satisfying the grant criteria be posted on the Internet, by the grantee or the state, in an open format that is capable of being searched, viewed, and downloaded by the public;

¹⁶ R.C. 117.432(A).

¹⁷ Section 3.

¹⁸ R.C. 149.60(B).

¹⁹ A metropolitan planning organization is designated under federal law, 23 U.S.C. 134.



(4) Specifications for consistent formatting and technology standards for electronic data satisfying the grant eligibility criteria;

(5) Specifications for accounting standards for data provided by grantees; and

(6) A requirement that the data provided by a grantee be provided in a format that is compatible with, and able to be published by the Treasurer of State as part of, the Ohio online checkbook or a similar program.

The bill requires that the State Librarian disburse a grant of \$10,000 to each grantee that meets the grant eligibility criteria established by the State Librarian. Grants must be awarded in the order in which the grantees have met the eligibility criteria. The total amount of grants awarded cannot exceed the amount that can be funded with appropriations made by the General Assembly for this purpose.²⁰

Appropriations to the State Library Board

The bill appropriates \$12.5 million in FY 2016 and \$12.5 million in FY 2017 to the State Library Board. Up to \$250,000 in each fiscal year is to be used by the State Librarian for the administration and maintenance of the Local Government Information Exchange Grant Program and for administration of the grants. The remainder of the appropriation must be used by the State Librarian to disburse grant awards to eligible grantees under the bill. Expenditures from the appropriations must be accounted for as though made in the main operating appropriations act of the 131st General Assembly and are subject to all provisions of that act that are generally applicable to such appropriations.²¹

HISTORY

ACTION

DATE

Introduced

03-24-15

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²⁰ R.C. 149.60(C).

²¹ Section 3.

