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S.B. 22
133rd General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for S.B. 22's Bill Analysis](#)

Version: As Passed by the Senate

Primary Sponsor: Sen. Uecker

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

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Highlights

- Reducing the minimum number of precinct election officials required to staff multi-precinct voting locations in counties using electronic pollbooks could lower staffing costs for those county boards of elections in certain cases, most likely for special elections. There are currently 83 counties using electronic pollbooks in at least some polling locations.
- Precinct election officials are paid on a per diem rate established by a county board of elections. This per diem rate generally ranges between \$100 and \$200.

Detailed Analysis

Reducing the required number of precinct election officials required to be stationed at multi-precinct voting locations from four to two could yield some savings in staffing costs for county boards of elections in certain cases, such as special elections. However, during most primary and general elections, county boards of elections are likely to continue fully staffing polling locations. There are currently 83 counties using electronic pollbooks in at least some polling locations. During the 2017 general election, there were 4,088 polling locations in the state.

Precinct election officials are paid on a per diem rate established by a county board of elections. The rate generally ranges between \$100 and \$150 per diem. Additionally, they are given payment for training. This compensation generally ranges from \$5 to \$75. Franklin County, for example, pays its precinct election officials a per diem rate of approximately \$134, with training compensation of \$15. Hamilton County has a per diem rate of approximately \$117, with training compensation of \$45.