



OHIO PRECINCT ELECTION OFFICIALS: RULES AND CONSTRAINTS

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In Ohio, precinct election officials (Ohio’s legal term for poll workers) play a pivotal role in administering elections. Their election duties range from opening and closing polling places to assisting voters and ensuring peace and good order in polling locations.¹ Like other states across the country, Ohio has worked tirelessly to combat election worker shortages in recent years.² For elections to operate well, it is critical that government officials recruit enough qualified individuals to serve as precinct election officials (PEOs). It is equally critical, however, that these PEOs serve in an impartial and nondisruptive manner.

In recent years, proponents of false claims about our elections have attempted to recruit fellow election deniers as poll workers. No poll worker should be prevented from participating in the electoral process based on their viewpoints or beliefs. State and local officials can, however, take reasonable steps to ensure that PEOs are willing to follow the law and lawful instructions on Election Day.

Ohio, like other states, already has many guardrails in place to prevent PEOs from disrupting the lawful administration of an election. This guide details those guardrails along with further actions that election officials can take to prevent disruptions on Election Day.

Legal Constraints on Precinct Election Officials

Eligibility

Applicants must meet certain eligibility requirements under Ohio law. In Ohio, county boards of elections are tasked with appointing at least four PEOs to each precinct and, as such, must carefully examine and investigate each applicant’s qualifications.³ Ohio law requires that PEOs be: (1) registered voters and residents of the county in which their assigned precinct is located; (2) not convicted of a felony or election law violation; (3) able to read and write English; (4) not a candidate in the election; and (5) fully trained as required by their board of elections.⁴ Seventeen-year-old Ohio residents also may serve as PEOs if they participate in a qualifying high school program or if a county board determines that not enough qualified voters in a precinct are available to serve as PEOs for an election.⁵ Upon appointment, each PEO receives a certificate of appointment from their board of elections that may — for “good and sufficient reasons” detailed below — be revoked at any time.⁶ Serving without a certificate of appointment constitutes a first-degree misdemeanor.⁷

1 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 3501.22, 3501.26; Ohio Secretary of State, *Precinct Election Official Manual*, March 2026, 2, 7-8, <https://perma.cc/XL3U-RQJH>.

2 See Nina Oliverio, “Poll Workers Needed Statewide Ahead of Ohio Primary Election,” *Cincinnati Exchange*, April 22, 2026, <https://perma.cc/3KZC-9PUW>.

3 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.22(A)(1).

4 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.27(A)-(B); Ohio Secretary of State, *Ohio Election Official Manual: Chapter 6: Precincts, Polling Locations, and Precinct Election Officials*, accessed August 31, 2026, 22 <https://perma.cc/67AU-L24H> (The secretary of state has clarified that a PEO “cannot serve . . . if they . . . [h]ave a family member or business associate on the ballot in that precinct (unless the candidate is completely unopposed)).”

5 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.22(B)-(C).

6 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.27(A).

7 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3599.17(A)(6), (B).



Applicants must be willing to follow applicable laws and procedures. Before opening the polls, Ohio law requires PEOs to take an oath to “support the constitution of the United States of America and the constitution of the state of Ohio and its laws” and discharge the duties of a PEO “as required by law and the rules and instructions of the board of elections” of their respective counties.⁸ The oath further requires PEOs to immediately report to their respective board of elections “any violations of the election laws” that come to their attention.⁹ Pursuant to this oath, boards may refuse to appoint applicants who demonstrate an unwillingness to follow applicable laws and instructions. Boards should not, however, turn away applicants solely on the basis of their viewpoints or beliefs so long as they are consistent with laws governing elections.¹⁰

PEOs must receive training. Each board of elections must establish a training program for PEOs, as prescribed by the secretary of state, at least 60 days before the election.¹¹ The secretary of state provides training materials, and boards also may use additional materials prepared by or on behalf of the board.¹² New PEOs must be trained before they participate in their first election. Once trained, PEOs must receive additional instruction once every three years, when the county changes voting equipment, or whenever the board or secretary of state considers additional instruction necessary.¹³

Chain of Command

PEOs must answer only to their designated election officials. Under Ohio law, PEOs are appointed and compensated by their respective boards, which may remove PEOs for “neglect of duty, malfeasance, or misconduct in office or for any other good and sufficient reason.”¹⁴ Each county board must appoint a director and deputy director from different political parties to manage the day-to-day operations of the board of elections office, including recruiting, training, and assisting in the hiring of PEOs.¹⁵ Accordingly, and pursuant to their oath, PEOs must answer only to their board, director, and deputy director rather than to their political party or any party official.¹⁶ To ensure fairness and the nonpartisan execution of election duties, Ohio law further mandates that no more than half of the PEOs in a particular precinct may be members of the same political party. Individuals unaffiliated with a political party also may serve.¹⁷

8 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.31.

9 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.31.

10 See generally, U.S.Const. amend. I.

11 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.27(B); Ohio Secretary of State, *Ohio Election Official Manual: Chapter 6*, 26.

12 Ohio Secretary of State, *Ohio Election Official Manual: Chapter 6*, 26.; see also generally, e.g., Ohio Secretary of State, *Precinct Election Official Manual*.

13 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.27(B)-(C).; Ohio Secretary of State, *Ohio Election Official Manual: Chapter 6*, 26.

14 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 3501.11(D), 3501.22(A)(1), 3501.28(B)-(D).

15 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 3501.09, 3501.13; Ohio Secretary of State, *Ohio Election Official Manual: Chapter 2: Boards of Elections Organization and Operations*, 1-2, <https://perma.cc/9SFG-R5L5>.

16 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.31 (requiring PEOs to discharge their duties “as required by law and the rules and instructions of the board of elections of said county”) (emphasis added). See also Ohio Secretary of State, *Ohio Election Official Manual: Chapter 6*, 28, 31 (providing examples of situations in which PEOs should report issues to the director and deputy director).

17 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.22(A)(1); Ohio Secretary of State, *Ohio Election Official Manual: Chapter 6*, 23.



Voting location managers oversee the election process and PEOs. Boards of elections designate one precinct election official per voting precinct or polling location as the voting location manager (VLM).¹⁸ VLMs, who must be members of the party that garnered the most votes in that precinct in the previous gubernatorial election, increase efficiency at polling locations by overseeing the election process (including the PEOs) in a given precinct and performing certain additional duties, including assigning tasks and administering the oath of office to PEOs.¹⁹ PEOs must perform all lawful tasks assigned by their VLM.

Following Applicable Laws

PEOs are further constrained by their duty to support and protect federal, state, and local election laws, as well as comply with the secretary of state's ethics policy.²⁰ Failure to do so may violate their oath of office, warrant immediate removal, and result in criminal liability. Further, PEOs must actively prevent unlawful behavior in elections, including by other PEOs, and promptly report any violations to the board of elections.²¹

No person, including PEOs, may intimidate or harass voters. Federal and state laws prohibit actual or attempted intimidation, threats, or coercion against a voter for the purpose of interfering with the right to vote.²² Violators are subject to significant civil and criminal liability. Indeed, Ohio law requires PEOs to “prevent and stop” any behavior that “obstruct[s], intimidate[s], or interfere[s] with any elector in registering or voting.”²³ Examples of prohibited intimidation may include using insulting, offensive, or threatening language.²⁴

More information on the laws that protect voters and election workers from intimidation in Ohio can be found [here](#).

¹⁸ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.22(A)(1).

¹⁹ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.22(A)(1); Ohio Secretary of State, *Precinct Election Official Manual*, 1, 4–7; Ohio Secretary of State, *Ohio Election Official Manual: Chapter 6*, 21–22, 29–30. See also Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.22(A)(2) (a board of elections may vote to have a single voting location for multiple precincts, in which case the board may designate a single VLM. That VLM must be a member of the same political party as the gubernatorial candidate who, in the most recent election, received the largest share of the combined vote for all of the precincts using that voting location).

²⁰ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.31; Ohio Secretary of State, *Ohio Election Official Manual: Chapter 6*, 28.

²¹ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 3501.11(D), 3501.22(A)(1), 3501.31, 3599.19(B). See also Ohio Secretary of State, *Precinct Election Official Manual*, 88 (providing blank Election Day incident report log).

²² See, e.g., 52 U.S.C. §§ 10101(b), 10307(b); 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3); 18 U.S.C. § 594; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 3501.33, 3501.35(A).

²³ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.33 (In fulfilling their duties to prevent disorder and voter intimidation, PEOs may seek aid from the sheriff, police, or peace officers, and the officers must obey the PEO's lawful orders. PEOs may order the removal or arrest of any person who causes interference. However, the order for removal or arrest may not prevent any eligible person from registering or voting.).

²⁴ See generally U.S. Department of Justice, *Federal Law Constrains on Post-Election “Audits,”* April 2024, 6, fn. 1, <https://perma.cc/3E9N-4WQA> (explaining federal voter intimidation laws and that intimidation may be in the form of both physical and nonphysical threats). See also Institute for Constitutional Advocacy and Protection at Georgetown Law, *Fact Sheet: Protection Against Voter Intimidation*, accessed June 16, 2026, <https://perma.cc/49WL-C5CU> (providing examples of voter intimidation and federal protections for voters).



PEOs may not disrupt elections through disinformation. In addition to prohibiting voter intimidation, state law explicitly requires PEOs to prevent “tumult, or disorder” and “enforce peace and good order.”²⁵ Spreading disinformation that creates disruptions and disorder — including false information about who can vote, how and when they can vote, or other aspects of the election process, including vote counting and registration list maintenance — may therefore violate state law and warrant removal. Similarly, PEOs may not influence or attempt to influence any voter for or against any candidate or issue.²⁶

PEOs may not prevent an eligible voter from casting a ballot. In Ohio, PEOs may challenge a voter’s eligibility only for limited reasons and pursuant to the process set forth by statute.²⁷

Specifically, PEOs are limited to challenging a potential voter’s eligibility based on issues of citizenship, state residency, precinct residency, and age.²⁸ Ohio law provides a set list of questions that PEOs may ask for a challenge based on any of these grounds.²⁹ The voter may cast a regular ballot so long as they complete the Affidavit-Oath-Examination of Person Challenged, and a PEO is able to verify their eligibility. However, if the challenged voter’s eligibility cannot be verified, the PEO must provide a provisional ballot. If a challenged voter is in the wrong polling location, the PEO must direct the voter to the correct one.³⁰ And if the challenged voter refuses to go to their correct polling location, the PEO must provide the individual with a provisional ballot. In short, Ohio voters who affirm they are qualified should not leave a polling location without at least the opportunity to cast a provisional ballot.

More information on the rules and constraints on Ohio voter eligibility challenges can be found [here](#).

PEOs must complete certain tasks in bipartisan teams. State law and secretary of state guidelines require bipartisan teams to handle and sign off on certain critical election tasks so as to limit the access that any one individual has to ballots and other sensitive materials without oversight.³¹ These tasks include issuing provisional ballots, assisting voters, and returning materials to the board of elections after the polls close.³²

25 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.33.

26 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3599.38(A)(2).

27 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3505.20; Ohio Secretary of State, *Precinct Election Official Manual*, 41-42.

28 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3505.20; Ohio Secretary of State, *Precinct Election Official Manual*, 41-42. During primary elections, a PEO also may challenge a potential voter based on their party affiliation. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3513.19(B). If challenged on this ground, a voter may make a statement under penalty of election falsification giving the facts necessary to determine their eligibility to vote. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3513.20. If the voter declines to provide such a statement, they must be permitted to cast a provisional ballot.

29 Ohio Rev. Code § 3505.20. See also Ohio Secretary of State, *Precinct Election Official Manual*, 41. If they do not complete the affidavit, the voter can still vote a provisional ballot. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3505.181 (governing provisional ballots).

30 Ohio Rev. Code Ann § 3505.20(C).

31 See, e.g., Ohio Secretary of State, *Precinct Election Official Manual*, 2 (“This bipartisan system of checks and balances keeps elections fair.”).

32 See Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3505.183(A); Ohio Secretary of State, *Precinct Election Official Manual*, 7.



PEOs are prohibited from intentionally interfering with election ballots, supplies, and polling areas. Ohio law provides a comprehensive list of prohibited PEO activities, including, but not limited to:

- Opening, or allowing to be opened, any sealed package containing registration lists, ballots, blanks, pollbooks, or other materials used in the election;
- Destroying, losing, or failing to deliver registration lists, ballots, blanks, pollbooks, or other materials used in the election;
- Receiving a ballot from an unqualified voter or refusing a ballot from a qualified voter;
- Counting, or allowing to be counted, an illegal or fraudulent ballot;
- Misleading a voter who cannot prepare their ballot;
- Admitting unauthorized individuals to the polling room;
- Refusing to admit authorized individuals to the polling room; or
- Counting the ballots in a way that violates the law.³³

Engaging in any of these behaviors constitutes a first-degree misdemeanor.³⁴

Available Enforcement Mechanisms

Ohio boards of elections have broad authority to appoint, remove, oversee, and train PEOs to ensure that elections run smoothly and remain free from disruptions. Available enforcement mechanisms include:

Screening process. As noted above, boards of elections exercise authority over PEOs through the certificate of appointment process.³⁵ Consistent with this authority, boards can refuse to appoint individuals who cannot meet or are unwilling to follow the above eligibility criteria and constraints. Further, a county board of elections may require a PEO to appear before the board for review of their qualifications, and failure to appear may result in a first-degree misdemeanor.³⁶

Training content. As noted above, state law requires PEOs to complete training before the election. Each board of elections must establish a training program for PEOs, as prescribed by the secretary of state, at least 60 days before the election.³⁷ At this training, officials should remind PEOs about relevant laws and rules, including their duty to answer only to their proper chain of command rather than their political parties, any party official, or any other outside individual or entity.³⁸ Similarly, officials should train PEOs to identify and report any violations of these procedures.³⁹ These training sessions provide an opportunity for officials to clearly explain the checks in place to prevent voter fraud or manipulation of the election process and provide context to correct common rumors and misperceptions.

33 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 3599.17, 3599.19. Other prohibited conduct can be found in the Ohio Secretary of State's PEO training manual. See Ohio Secretary of State, *Precinct Election Official Manual*, 8.

34 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 3599.17, 3599.19.

35 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 3501.22(A)(1), 3501.27(A).

36 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3599.17(A)(1), (B).

37 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.27(B); Ohio Secretary of State, *Ohio Election Official Manual: Chapter 6*, 26.

38 See generally Ohio Secretary of State, *Precinct Election Official Manual*.

39 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.31.



Assigning VLMs and PEOs. Given the VLM’s role in overseeing the election process and PEOs, boards may choose — to the extent possible — to appoint in this role only individuals with previous PEO experience and demonstrated knowledge of voting procedures. Local officials can also aim to track where first-time PEOs are placed, distribute first-time managers evenly across the jurisdiction, and ensure that every precinct has at least one PEO with previous experience.

Recruiting and removal procedures. As detailed above, any PEO may be “summarily removed” from office at any time for “neglect of duty, malfeasance, or misconduct in office or for any other good and sufficient reason” — including refusal to follow the chain of command or applicable laws.⁴⁰ To ensure that boards maintain an adequate number of PEOs for Election Day in the event of PEO removal, the Ohio Secretary of State’s Office recommends recruiting at least 15 percent more PEOs than required for each polling location.⁴¹

Dispute resolution. The secretary of state’s office instructs PEOs to work as a team to conduct an election at their assigned precinct.⁴² Because PEOs may from time to time disagree over election rules and procedures, county boards may choose to create a set procedure for reporting disputes up the chain of command so they can be quickly resolved. To minimize disruptions to the election process, boards also may choose to train all PEOs — especially VLMs — in effective methods of dispute resolution.

Oath of office. The oath of office provides a strong legal basis for preventing and addressing abuses by PEOs.⁴³

⁴⁰ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 3501.11(D), 3501.22(A)(1).

⁴¹ Ohio Secretary of State, *Ohio Election Official Manual: Chapter 6*, 23.

⁴² Ohio Secretary of State, *Ohio Election Official Manual: Chapter 6*, 22.

⁴³ See Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.31 (The mandatory oath of office requires PEOs to swear under penalty of perjury that they will support federal and Ohio laws and discharge to the best of their ability the duties of precinct election official. Perjury is a third degree felony in Ohio that carries a prison term of up to three years). Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2921.11, 2929.14(3)(b)). Failure to take the oath may result in a first-degree misdemeanor. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3599.17(A)(3), (B).