



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Bill Analysis

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S.B. 20*

128th General Assembly

(As Reported by S. State and Local Government and Veterans Affairs)

Sens. Carey, Patton, Stewart, Hughes, Fedor, Turner, Grendell, R. Miller, Wagoner, Coughlin, Goodman

BILL SUMMARY

- Authorizes state employees to receive service credit for prior military service for purposes of computing the vacation leave credit to which they are entitled.
- Authorizes state employees to have prior military service counted for the purpose of determining the longevity pay adjustment to which they are entitled.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Vacation leave credit and longevity pay adjustment

Current law generally authorizes persons who are employed, other than as an elective officer, by the state or any political subdivision to have their prior service with the state or political subdivision counted as service with the state or political subdivision for the purpose of computing the amount of the employee's vacation leave. State law provides that state employees are entitled to 80 hours of vacation leave with full pay after one year of service. Vacation leave credits increase with incremental years of service culminating in an entitlement of 240 hours of vacation leave with full pay after 24 years of service. (R.C. 124.13 and R.C. 124.134--not in the bill.) Most employees who are exempt from collective bargaining must submit proof of prior service within 90 days after the date of hiring in order to receive prior service credit for vacation leave. (R.C. 124.134.)

* This analysis was prepared before the report of the Senate State and Local Government and Veterans Affairs Committee appeared in the Senate Journal. Note that the list of co-sponsors and the legislative history may be incomplete.

The bill provides that a person employed, other than as an elective officer, by the state who is currently earning vacation credits, is entitled to have the employee's prior service as a member of the armed forces of the United States or a reserve component thereof counted as service with the state for the purpose of computing the amount of an employee's vacation leave. (R.C. 9.44(A)(2).)

Current law authorizes certain state employees to receive pay supplements based on longevity. Longevity pay adjustments generally begin to accrue after an employee has attained five years of service. The bill provides that a state employee may have prior service as a member of the armed forces of the United States or a reserve component thereof counted for the purpose of determining the amount of the longevity salary adjustment. (R.C. 124.181.)

If an employee is subject to a collective bargaining agreement and the agreement conflicts with the terms and conditions established by state law for vacation leave and longevity pay supplements, the collective bargaining agreement will prevail over state law. (R.C. 4117.10(A).)

HISTORY

| ACTION | DATE |
|---|----------|
| Introduced | 02-10-09 |
| Reported, S. State & Local Gov't & Veterans Affairs | --- |

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