
Detailed Fiscal Analysis

The bill makes various changes to civil service regulations, excess and surplus supply laws, state printing laws, and other laws affecting the Department of Administrative Services (DAS). Of the civil service changes in the bill, many relate to employees who are temporarily promoted from a classified to an unclassified position. Many of the bill's provisions will not result in actual changes to current practice, since the provisions simply reflect changes to the law that were previously made in either Am. Sub. S.B. 99 of the 121st General Assembly or the most recent budget bill, Am. Sub. H.B. 215 of the 122nd General Assembly.

The provisions which may or will have a fiscal effect on state and/or local governments include the following:

Section 124.11 (29) and (30) add two additional types of employees to the list of unclassified employees with the state and several counties and other local governments. This change could result in minimal additional costs or savings to state and/or local governments.

Section 124.13 requires nonexempt state and full-time County Human Services Department employees to take their vacation leave in the year in which it accrues, unless an appointing authority grants them permission to carry over the leave to the following year. This section also specifies that part-time County Human Services Department employees are not eligible for vacation leave. These provisions could result in minimal savings to the state and counties if some employees lose or no longer accrue vacation days.

Section 124.34 allows an appointing authority to require that a state or local suspended employee must work during the suspension and be paid at his or her regular rate of pay. This permissive provision could result in minimal costs, or possibly savings if it precludes hiring a temporary employee.

Sections 124.383 , 124.384 and 124.386 specify that when employees in a temporary work level or interim appointment choose to convert unused sick or personal leave to cash, they will receive credit at the base rate of pay of their normal classification. This provision could result in negligible savings to the state.

Section 124.387 allows permanent part-time state employees to receive the same bereavement benefit as permanent full-time employees: three days of leave at the regular rate of pay upon the death of a member of the employee's immediate family. This change could result in a negligible cost increase to the state.

Section 124.87 (C) (2) concerns benefits for which the state employee health benefit fund is the secondary payor. This provision adds dental insurance to the list of the types of benefits for which the fund will not pay an amount greater than that which would yield a benefit which is higher than the amount which would have been paid by the state health insurance alone. The addition of dental insurance to this provision may result in minimal savings to the state.

Section 124.87 (F) (1), which required DAS to file an annual report on the state employee health benefit fund, is deleted. This should result in minimal savings to DAS for staff time and supplies.

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