Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

123 rd General Assembly of Ohio

BILL:	**Am. H.B. 93**	DATE:	**April 13, 1999**
STATUS:	**As Passed by the House**	SPONSOR:	**Rep. Terwilleger**

LOCAL IMPACT STATEMENT REQUIRED: **No — No local cost**

CONTENTS: **Exempts minors aged sixteen and seventeen from having to provide an age and schooling certificate to be employed during a specified seasonal period at a seasonal amusement or recreational establishment**

State Fiscal Highlights

- No direct fiscal effect on the state.

Local Fiscal Highlights

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FY 1999	FY 2000	FUTURE YEARS
School Districts			
Revenues	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
Expenditures	Potential minimal decrease	Potential minimal decrease	Potential minimal decrease

Note: For most local governments, the fiscal year is the calendar year. The school district fiscal year is July 1 through June 30.

- Superintendents of schools would be obliged to review fewer applications and issue fewer age and schooling certificates for minors. Depending upon how many minors are involved, this would have the potential to reduce administrative costs for the school district.

Detailed Fiscal Analysis

Under current law, minors age 16 or 17 are not required to provide an age and schooling certificate as a condition of employment if they are employed during summer vacation months after the last day of the school term in the spring and before the first day of the school term in the fall.[1] House Bill 93 adds another group of minors to the age and schooling certificate exemptions: minors age 16 or 17 who are not to be employed more than two months before the last day of the school term in the spring and not more than two months after the first day of the school term in the fall by a seasonal amusement or recreational establishment.[2]

In effect, minors who work at such establishments would not be required to provide an age and schooling certificate to employers for employment that occurs during two periods of time: 1) the two months prior to the last day of the school term in the spring; and 2) the two months after the first day of the school term in the fall. This change would reduce the number of possible age and schooling certificates issued by school superintendents each year, with some school districts impacted more than others. However, the bill gives the superintendent of the school district in which the minor resides the ability to choose to require the provision of an age and schooling certificate as a condition of employment.

Issuing fewer age and schooling certificates would reduce the time that a superintendent spends reviewing and approving paper work. Decreasing the number of age and schooling certificates issued could potentially decrease administrative costs for school districts.

It is important to note that the bill does not in any way change current requirements pertaining to evidence of proof of age or parental consent. As a condition of employment, a minor must still provide the employer with proof of age and parental consent statements; the employer is still obliged to retain copies of such with the employment records of the minor. The bill merely waives the age and schooling certificate requirements for a specific field of employment that occurs during a specific time period.

❑ *LBO staff: Sharon Hanrahan, Budget/Policy Analyst*

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[1] In addition, minors age 16 or 17 are not required to provide an age and schooling certificate if they are employed in nonagricultural and nonhazardous employment as defined by federal law and state statute, or any other employment not prohibited by law to minors in that age group.

[2] Seasonal amusement or recreational establishments are defined as establishments that do not operate for more than seven months in a calendar year and whose average receipts for any six months during the preceding calendar year were not more than 1/3 of its average receipts for the other six months of that calendar year.