

# Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

122<sup>nd</sup> General Assembly of Ohio

BILL: H.B. 348 (with amendments #2607 and #2150) DATE: June 17, 1997

STATUS: In House State Government SPONSOR: Rep. Schuck

LOCAL IMPACT STATEMENT REQUIRED: No — No local cost

CONTENTS: Discipline of classified employees who commit a felony

## State Fiscal Highlights

STATE FUND	FY 1997	FY 1998	FUTURE YEARS
<b>General Revenue Fund and other state funds</b>			
Revenues	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
Expenditures	- 0 -	Potential minimal savings	Potential minimal savings

- The bill could result in a small savings to the state for not paying back pay or other compensation to classified employees who are removed from their position because they committed a felony.

## Local Fiscal Highlights

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FY 1997	FY 1998	FUTURE YEARS
<b>Political Subdivisions</b>			
Revenues	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
Expenditures	- 0 -	Potential minimal savings	Potential minimal savings

- The bill could result in a small savings to political subdivisions for not paying back pay or other compensation to classified employees who are removed from their position because they committed a felony.



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## ***Detailed Fiscal Analysis***

The bill makes conviction of a violent or drug abuse-related felony or a crime of moral turpitude a separate basis for reducing in pay or position, suspending, or removing a classified employee. The bill specifies that the employee has no right to appeal any disciplinary action taken by an appointing authority as the result of the conviction of a felony. In addition, the bill requires that a person convicted of one of those felonies be denied rights to tenure in any state employment. The bill is not clear as to the specific meaning of “rights to tenure”, but it appears that a person who has committed a felony can keep their position until the appointing authority removes the person from their position, but if the person is removed, he or she cannot claim any rights to tenure. A person removed from their position because of a felony conviction is barred from receiving any compensation after their removal. The bill specifies that its provisions prevail over any conflicting provisions of an agreement between an employee organization and an employer.

The bill could result in a small savings to the state and local governments for not paying back pay or other compensation to persons removed from their position because of a felony conviction.

□ *LBO staff: Leslie J. Little, Budget/Policy Analyst*

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