



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Bill Analysis

Daniel M. DeSantis

H.B. 433

128th General Assembly
(As Introduced)

Reps. Ujvagi and Grossman, Fende, Yuko, Letson, Skindell, Brown, Derickson, Lundy, Lehner, Hagan, Pillich, Stewart, Bolon

BILL SUMMARY

- Establishes criteria for determining military leave pay for publicly employed firefighters and emergency medical technicians with nontraditional work schedules.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Background

Under current law, permanent public employees¹ who are members of the Ohio organized militia or members of other reserve components of the armed forces of the United States, including the Ohio National Guard, are entitled to leave of absence from their respective positions, without loss of pay, for periods of up to one month for each calendar year in which they are performing service in the uniformed services. Furthermore, any permanent public employee who is employed by a political subdivision or by a state agency, who is called or ordered² to the uniformed services for longer than a month, is protected from loss of income during that service in the following manner. Employees of the state are entitled to the difference between their gross monthly wage or salary as a permanent public employee and the sum of their gross uniformed pay and allowances received that month. Employees of a political subdivision are entitled to the same benefit except that the benefit is limited to a monthly maximum per employee of \$500.

¹ "Permanent public employee" means any person holding a position in public employment that requires working a regular schedule of 26 consecutive biweekly pay periods, or any other regular schedule of comparable consecutive pay periods, which is not limited to a specific season or duration.

² The call or order must be pursuant to an executive order issued by the President of the United States, an act of Congress, or an order to perform duty issued by the Governor.

Military leave for firefighters and emergency medical technicians

(R.C. 5923.05(A)(2)(b) and (g))

Current law defines "month" as 22 eight-hour work days or 176 hours within one calendar year for state and political subdivision employees generally. The bill revises the definition to accommodate certain public safety employees who have nontraditional work schedules. Under the bill, "month" for a public safety employee who is employed as a fire fighter or emergency medical technician means 17 twenty-four-hour days or 408 hours, within one calendar year.

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	02-01-10

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