1999 Session

FISCAL ESTIMATE
DOA-2048 N(R10/94)

☑ ORIGINAL ☐ UPDATED
☐ CORRECTED ☐ SUPPLEMENTAL

LRB or Bill No/Adm. Rule No.
99-LRB4084/1 AB 732

Amendment No. If Applicable

Subject
Leave of absence for represented employes to provide disaster relief services

Fiscal Effect

State: ☐ No State Fiscal Effect

Check columns below only if bill makes a direct appropriation or affects a sum certain appropriation

☐ Increase Existing Appropriation
☐ Decrease Existing Appropriation
☐ Create New Appropriation
☐ Increase Existing Revenues
☐ Decrease Existing Revenues
☐ Increase Costs - May be possible to Absorb Within Agency's Budget ☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Decrease Costs

Local: ☐ No local government costs

1. ☐ Increase Costs
☐ Permissive ☐ Mandatory
2. ☐ Decrease Costs
☐ Permissive ☐ Mandatory
3. ☐ Increase Revenues
☐ Permissive ☐ Mandatory
4. ☐ Decrease Revenues
☐ Permissive ☐ Mandatory
5. Types of Local Governmental Units Affected:
☐ Towns ☐ Villages ☐ Cities
☐ Counties ☐ Others ______
☐ School Districts ☐ WTCS Districts

Fund Sources Affected
☐ GPR ☐ FED ☐ PRO ☐ PRS ☐ SEG ☐ SEG-S

Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill allows a state agency to grant a 30-day paid leave of absence each year to a represented employe in order for the employe to help provide specialized disaster relief services under specified conditions. 1997 Wisconsin Act 118 created this leave option in 1998 for non-represented employes. We have no data on the number of employes to date who have been granted this leave, or the number of hours used.

The fiscal impact of additional leaves for employes can be expressed in two ways:

1. There is the "cost" to the state of providing leave with pay to employes for time during which no work is required to be performed. However, this would not be a direct or increased cost to the state.

2. Secondly, and in addition, when an employe is on leave, a state agency may incur increased costs if it must pay overtime or utilize replacement staff to perform the work of the absent employe. This cost can be calculated only if data is available regarding the number of employes taking leave, the duration of the leave and the job functions and pay level of the employes on leave.

This data cannot be predicted for the leaves permissible under this bill. Therefore, it is impossible to determine the fiscal impact on the state under either of the above cost methodologies. However, for illustration purposes only, the average hourly wage of permanent classified employes is approximately $16.68. Thus, each paid leave of absence has a potential average "cost" (under method #1) of approximately $133 per day, plus any overtime or staff replacement costs as described under method # 2.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

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Date
2/14/00