

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 400 (HB 886)

2022 Regular Session

Stagni

Existing constitution creates a fire and police civil service system applicable to municipalities of over 13,000 in population and parishes and fire protection districts. Provides that the system is subject to Art. XIV, §15.1 of the 1921 Constitution made statutory by the 1974 Constitution. Existing law creates and provides for two fire and police civil service systems: (1) one applicable to any municipality which operates paid police and fire departments and which has a population of not fewer than 13,000 persons; and (2) one applicable to any parish, fire protection district, or municipality with a population of fewer than 13,000, but not fewer than 7,000 persons.

Existing law, relative to both systems, provides that a municipal fire and police civil service board is created in each municipality, parish, and fire protection district. Requires the board to establish and maintain employment lists containing the names of persons eligible for appointment to various classes of positions in the classified service. Requires the board, through the state examiner, to provide for tests to determine the eligibility of applicants for entry upon promotional and competitive employment lists.

Existing law authorizes the board to reject the application of any person for admission to tests of fitness, or refuse any applicant to be tested, or to cancel the eligibility of any eligible on any employment list, who:

- (1) Is found to lack any of the qualifications prescribed, or which may be legally prescribed, as requirements for admission to the tests for the class for which he has applied.
- (2) Is physically unfit to perform effectively the duties of a position of the class.
- (3) Is addicted to the habitual use of drugs or intoxicating liquors to excess.
- (4) Has been adjudged guilty of a crime involving moral turpitude or infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct.
- (5) Has made a false statement of any material fact.
- (6) Has practiced, or attempted to practice, deception or fraud in securing eligibility for appointment or attempting to do so.

Prior law additionally authorized the board to reject an application, refuse any applicant, or to cancel the eligibility of any eligible who had been dismissed from the respective service for delinquency or misconduct. New law authorizes such rejection, refusal, or cancellation of an applicant who has been found cheating on an exam.

New law grants the state examiner the same powers as the board with respect to such rejections, refusals, and cancellations of applicants.

Effective August 1, 2022.

(Amends R.S. 33:2493(A)(5)(intro. para.) and (e) and 2553(A)(5)(intro. para.) and (e))