Article 88B - State Police
Section 23B(a)
Annotated Code of Maryland
(1979 Replacement Volume and 1983 Supplement)

BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,

Article 100 - Work, Labor and Employment
Section 76(d)(1)
Annotated Code of Maryland
(1979 Replacement Volume and 1983 Supplement)

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

Article 88B - State Police

23B.

(a) If authorized by the Superintendent, a law enforcement employee AND A 40-HOUR WORK WEEK CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE of the Maryland State Police shall work a 10 hour work day and 4 day work week OR 12-HOUR DAY ALTERNATIVE WORK SCHEDULE in lieu of an 8 hour work day and 5 day work week.

Article 100 - Work, Labor and Employment

76.

(d) (1) Law-enforcement employees AND 40-HOUR WORK WEEK CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES of the Maryland State Police who work in excess of their normal eight hour daily work day or who work in excess of 40 hours in a 4 day work week of 10 hour work days, OR 12-HOUR DAY ALTERNATIVE WORK SCHEDULE, and law-enforcement employees of any other State agency who work in excess of their normal eight hour daily work day shall receive overtime compensation. Overtime compensation shall be computed for an 8 hour work day by dividing the daily rate of compensation by the number of hours in the work day and multiplying the resulting quotient by one and one-half times the number of hours worked in excess of the normal 8 hour work day. Overtime compensation shall be computed for a 10- AND 12-hour work day only on a weekly basis, by dividing the weekly rate of compensation by the number of hours in the work week and multiplying the resulting quotient by one and one-half times the number of hours worked in excess of the normal 40 hour work week. Law-enforcement employees of the Maryland State Police or any other State agency who are called out to duty during a regularly scheduled off-duty day and work one or more hours shall receive overtime compensation which shall be computed by dividing the daily rate of compensation by the number of hours in the normal daily work day and multiplying the resulting quotient by one and one-half times the number of hours worked during the off-duty day.