

**Department of Legislative Services**  
Maryland General Assembly  
2017 Session

**FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE**  
**First Reader**

Senate Bill 576  
Finance

(Senator Klausmeier)

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**Workers' Compensation - Permanent Partial Disability - State Correctional  
Officers**

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This bill alters the definition of “public safety employee” to include State correctional officers, thereby making these officers eligible for enhanced workers’ compensation benefits.

The bill must be construed to apply only prospectively and may not be applied or interpreted to have any effect on, or application to, any claims arising before the bill’s October 1, 2017 effective date.

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**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) general fund expenditures increase significantly beginning in FY 2018 due to the designation of State correctional officers as public safety employees who are eligible for enhanced workers’ compensation benefits, as discussed below. Revenues are not affected.

**Local Effect:** None.

**Small Business Effect:** None.

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**Analysis**

**Current Law:** Normally, an employee who is awarded compensation for a permanent partial disability for a period less than 75 weeks is eligible to receive weekly benefits of one-third of his or her average weekly wage, but that amount may not exceed 16.7% of the State average weekly wage. However, a public safety employee is eligible for enhanced

workers' compensation benefits if awarded compensation for less than 75 weeks. In such a case, the employer or its insurer must pay the public safety employee at a compensation rate set for an award period of greater than 75 weeks but less than 250 weeks. Thus, a public safety employee is eligible to receive approximately double the weekly benefits – two-thirds of his or her average weekly wage, but that amount may not exceed one-third of the State average weekly wage. The State average weekly wage for 2017 is \$1,052.

**Background:** Correctional officers are generally responsible for overseeing individuals who have been arrested and are awaiting trial or have been sentenced to serve a term in prison or jail. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reports that, in the United States, correctional officers have one of the highest rates of injury and illness when compared to other occupations, due primarily to confrontations with inmates. BLS also reports that, because security must be maintained 24 hours a day, officers work all hours of the day and night, as well as weekends and holidays.

DPSCS advises that there are 6,908 State correctional officers.

**State Expenditures:** Chesapeake Employers' Insurance Company (Chesapeake) administers workers' compensation for State employees; however, all benefits are paid by the State. State correctional officers are entitled to enhanced workers' compensation benefits under the bill's provisions, due to their designation as public safety employees. While the number of affected claims made subject to enhancement in any given year cannot be reliably estimated, any expenditure increase due to this designation is expected to be significant based on prior-year claims data.

Chesapeake reports that, in 2016, approximately \$1.1 million was paid for 191 State correctional officers awarded compensation for less than 75 weeks. Normally, an employee is entitled to one-third of his or her average weekly wage per week, up to 16.7% of the State weekly wage, when awarded compensation for less than 75 weeks. A public safety employee is entitled to two-thirds of his or her average weekly wage per week, up to one-third of the State average weekly wage (\$343 in 2016, increasing to \$350 in 2017), when awarded compensation for the same period of time. *For illustrative purposes only*, if State correctional officers were eligible for enhanced compensation benefits in 2016, general fund expenditures would have increased by as much as \$1.1 million in that year.

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### Additional Information

**Prior Introductions:** Legislation containing a similar provision has been considered in recent years. HB 13 of 2016 received a hearing in the House Economic Matters Committee, but no further action was taken. HB 563 of 2015 was reported unfavorable by

the House Economic Matters Committee as was HB 411 of 2014; its cross file, SB 494 of 2014, received a hearing in the Senate Finance Committee, but no further action was taken.

**Cross File:** HB 1101 (Delegate Buckel, *et al.*) - Economic Matters.

**Information Source(s):** Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Chesapeake Employers' Insurance Company; Subsequent Injury Fund; Uninsured Employers' Fund; National Council on Compensation Insurance; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - February 17, 2017  
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