

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2023 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
First Reader

House Bill 1015
Economic Matters

(Delegate Hartman, *et al.*)

Labor and Employment - Maryland Healthy Working Families Act - Seasonal
Temporary Workers

This emergency bill increases the period, from the first 106 days to the first 120 days of employment, during which an employer is not required to allow an employee to use earned sick and safe leave under the Maryland Healthy Working Families Act (MHWFA). If an employee is rehired by an employer within 32 weeks, instead of 37 weeks, after leaving employment, the employer must reinstate any unused earned sick and safe leave that was not voluntarily paid out. The bill makes a related conforming change.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: The State likely experiences minimal cost savings (all funds) beginning in FY 2023. Although fewer penalties may be assessed, revenues are not materially affected.

Local Effect: Local jurisdictions likely experience minimal cost savings annually beginning in FY 2023.

Small Business Effect: Potential meaningful.

Analysis

Current Law: MHWFA requires employers with 15 or more employees to provide *paid* sick and safe leave for certain employees. The Act also requires employers with 14 or fewer employees to provide *unpaid* sick and safe leave for certain employees. The rate of accrual must be at least 1 hour per 30 hours worked. The Act does not apply in specified circumstances, such as employees who regularly work less than 12 hours a week, specified independent contractors, and individuals younger than age 18.

An employer is not required to allow an employee to earn or carry over more than 40 hours of earned sick and safe leave in a year, use more than 64 hours of earned leave in a year, accrue more than 64 hours at any time, or use earned sick and safe leave during the first 106 calendar days the employee works for the employer.

An employer that rehires an employee within 37 weeks after leaving employment is required to reinstate any unused earned sick and safe leave that had accrued at the time of separation unless the employer voluntarily paid out the unused earned sick and safe leave.

For additional information on MHWFA, including further detail on leave accrual, exemptions, eligible uses, and enforcement provisions, please see the **Appendix – Maryland Healthy Working Families Act**.

State Expenditures: The State may realize minimal cost savings (all funds) beginning in fiscal 2023 from not being required to allow new State employees who are eligible for leave benefits only under MHWFA to use the leave during the first 120 calendar days, instead of the first 106 calendar days, that the employee works and from a shorter reinstatement of leave period. The Maryland Department of Labor can implement the bill with existing resources and changes to State personnel systems can be made with existing resources.

Local Expenditures: Local jurisdictions experience minimal cost savings annually beginning in fiscal 2023 from not being required to allow employees to use earned sick and safe leave during the first 120 days, instead of the first 106 days, the employee works for the employer and from a shorter reinstatement of leave period.

Small Business Effect: Small businesses benefit from not being required to allow employees to use paid sick and safe leave (if 15 or more employees) or unpaid sick and safe leave (if 14 or fewer employees) during the first 120 days, instead of the first 106 days, of employment. Small businesses also benefit from the bill shortening the amount of time, from 37 weeks to 32 weeks, that an individual may be separated from an employer for the individual to be entitled to leave balance restoration upon reemployment.

These changes will mostly benefit employers that employ seasonal employees. As an illustrative example related to summertime workers, the duration between Labor Day of one year and the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend the next year is about 37.5 weeks.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: Similar legislation has been introduced within the last three years. See SB 906 of 2020.

Designated Cross File: SB 902 (Senator Carozza, *et al.*) - Rules.

Information Source(s): Maryland Department of Labor; Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); Department of Budget and Management; Maryland Department of Transportation; University System of Maryland; Morgan State University; Maryland Association of Counties; Maryland Municipal League; Department of Legislative Services

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rh/mcr

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Appendix – Maryland Healthy Working Families Act

The Maryland Healthy Working Families Act took effect as Chapter 1 of 2018. Under Chapter 1, an “employer” includes the State or local governments and a person who acts directly or indirectly in the interest of another employer with an employee. Chapter 1 does not apply to employees who regularly work less than 12 hours a week, specified independent contractors, specified associate real estate brokers and real estate salespersons, individuals younger than age 18 before the beginning of the year, workers in a specified agricultural sector, construction workers (not including specified employees) covered in a collective bargaining agreement in which the Act’s requirements are clearly waived, specified employees who work on an as-needed basis in a health or human services industry, or specified employees of a temporary service or employment agency.

Leave Accrual Rates and Use of Leave

Chapter 1 requires an employer with 15 or more employees to have a sick and safe leave policy under which an employee earns at least 1 hour of *paid* sick and safe leave, at the same rate of pay as the employee normally earns, for every 30 hours that the employee works. An employer with 14 or fewer employees, based on the average monthly number of employees during the preceding year, must have a sick and safe leave policy that provides an employee with at least 1 hour of *unpaid* sick and safe leave for every 30 hours an employee works. An employer is not required to allow an employee to earn or carry over more than 40 hours of earned sick and safe leave in a year, use more than 64 hours of earned leave in a year, accrue more than 64 hours at any time, or use earned sick and safe leave during the first 106 calendar days the employee works for the employer. An employer is not required to carry over unused earned sick and safe leave if the leave is awarded at the beginning of each year.

An employer is not required to allow an employee to accrue earned sick and safe leave during (1) a two-week pay period in which the employee worked fewer than 24 hours total; (2) a one-week pay period if the employee worked fewer than a total of 24 hours in the current and immediately preceding pay period; or (3) a pay period in which the employee is paid twice a month and the employee worked fewer than 26 hours in the pay period.

An employer must allow an employee to use earned sick and safe leave:

- to care for or treat the employee’s mental or physical illness, injury, or condition;
- to obtain preventive medical care for the employee or employee’s family member;
- to care for a family member with a mental or physical illness, injury, or condition;
- for maternity or paternity leave; and

- for specified circumstances due to domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking committed against the employee or the employee's family member.

An employer is not required to compensate an employee for unused earned sick and safe leave when the employee leaves the employer's employment. An employer that rehires an employee within 37 weeks after leaving employment is required to reinstate any unused earned sick and safe leave that had accrued at the time of separation unless the employer voluntarily paid out the unused earned sick and safe leave. An employer is not required to modify an existing paid leave policy if (1) the terms and conditions are at least equivalent to those under the law or (2) the paid leave policy does not reduce employee compensation for an absence due to sick or safe leave. An employer is not prevented from establishing a policy that allows employees to voluntarily exchange assigned work hours. An employer is not prohibited from adopting and enforcing a policy that prohibits the improper use of earned sick and safe leave. An employer may deny a request to take earned sick and safe leave under specified circumstances related to the disruption of the employer's business or provision of services to an individual with a developmental disability or mental illness.

An employer may require an employee who uses earned sick and safe leave for more than two consecutive scheduled shifts to provide verification that the leave was used appropriately. An employer may also require verification under specified circumstances when an employee uses leave during the period between the first 107 and 120 calendar days that the employee was employed by the employer.

Required Recordkeeping

An employer must keep relevant records for at least three years, and the Commissioner of Labor and Industry may inspect an employer's records regarding earned sick and safe leave. There is a rebuttable presumption that an employer has violated the earned sick and safe leave provisions if the employer fails to either keep records or allow the commissioner to inspect records. The commissioner may waive a civil penalty if the penalty was assessed for a violation that was due to an error caused by a third-party payroll service provider with whom the employer in good faith contracted for services.

Enforcement Provisions

If an employee believes that an employer has violated the Maryland Healthy Working Families Act, the employee may file a written complaint with the commissioner. The commissioner must conduct an investigation and attempt to resolve the issue informally through mediation within 90 days of the written complaint. If the commissioner is unable to resolve the issue through mediation and determines that an employer has violated a provision of the law, the commissioner must issue an order, subject to the hearing and

notice requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. The order must describe the violation and direct the payment of the full monetary value of any unpaid earned sick and safe leave and any actual economic damages. The order may, in the commissioner's discretion, direct the payment of an additional amount of up to three times the value of the employee's hourly wage for each violation and assess a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 for each employee for whom the employer is not in compliance. If an employer does not comply with an order within 30 days of the issuance of the order, the commissioner may ask the Attorney General to bring an action – either on behalf of the employee (with the employee's written consent) or to enforce the order for the civil penalty – in the county where the employer is located.

In addition, within three years of the order, an employee may bring a civil action to enforce the order in the county where the employer is located. If an employee prevails in such an action to enforce an order, the court may award three times the value of the employee's unpaid earned sick and safe leave, punitive damages in an amount determined by the court, reasonable legal fees, injunctive relief if appropriate, and any other appropriate relief.

A person may not interfere with the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any right given under the Maryland Healthy Working Families Act. An employer may not take adverse action or discriminate against an employee because the employee exercised in good faith the rights granted by the Act. Additionally, an employer may not interfere with, restrain, or deny an employee exercising rights provided under the Maryland Healthy Working Families Act or apply a specified absence control policy that could lead to adverse action. An employee who mistakenly, but in good faith, alleges a violation under the Act is protected. An employee may not, in bad faith, file a complaint with the commissioner alleging a violation, bring an action, or testify in an action regarding earned sick and safe leave. An employee who violates these provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a maximum \$1,000 fine.