

**Department of Legislative Services**  
 Maryland General Assembly  
 2025 Session

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

Senate Bill 26 (Senator Kramer)  
 Finance

**Labor and Employment - Occupational Safety and Health - Revisions (Davis  
 Martinez Public Employee Safety and Health Act)**

This bill establishes a Public Employees’ Safety and Health (PESH) Unit in the Division of Labor and Industry within the Maryland Department of Labor (MD Labor) and requires the Commissioner of Labor and Industry to appoint an Assistant Commissioner for PESH to head the unit, subject to the Secretary of Labor’s approval. The bill expands the existing Maryland Occupational Safety and Health (MOSH) program by establishing penalties for public bodies and elected officials and enhancing notification and reporting requirements for public bodies, among other requirements and specifications.

**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** Special fund and general fund expenditures increase by \$257,400 and \$106,700, respectively, for staffing in FY 2026; future years reflect annualization. State expenditures (all funds) increase for compliance. Special fund revenues increase, likely by more than \$75,000 in FY 2026 and by more than \$100,000 annually thereafter. **This bill establishes a mandated appropriation beginning in FY 2027.**

(in dollars)	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030
SF Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
GF Expenditure	\$106,700	\$128,700	\$134,300	\$140,300	\$146,300
SF Expenditure	\$257,400	\$306,800	\$320,100	\$334,000	\$347,900
GF/SF/NB/HE Exp.	-	-	-	-	-
Net Effect	(\$364,100)	(\$435,400)	(\$454,400)	(\$474,300)	(\$494,200)

*Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate increase; (-) = indeterminate decrease*

**Local Effect:** Expenditures for local governments may increase beginning in FY 2026 from penalties and to comply with notification and reporting requirements. Revenues are not affected.

**Small Business Effect:** None.

## Analysis

**Bill Summary:** The bill expands the purpose of MOSH to include standards that address workplace violence and making public bodies' workplaces safer and more healthful, as defined by the bill. Therefore, the Commissioner of Labor and Industry must include standards for protecting employees of public bodies from workplace violence as part of the MOSH standards. The Commissioner of Labor and Industry, in consultation with the MOSH Advisory Board, must adopt, by October 1, 2026, regulations to include these standards. Prior to adopting regulations, the commissioner must review and consider specified recommendations and hold meetings with stakeholders as specified. With respect to public bodies, the MOSH Advisory Board must give specific consideration to the workplace conditions and safety and health concerns of employees and recommend higher standards, if warranted.

The commissioner or an authorized representative may accompany and follow an employee of a public body to any fieldwork locations where the employee is conducting work on behalf of the public body and enter any fieldwork locations that the employee of a public body has cause to enter while accompanying the employee.

The Assistant Commissioner for PESH is in the management service in the State Personnel Management System, serves at the pleasure of the commissioner, and is entitled to the salary provided in the State budget. The commissioner must delegate to the assistant commissioner duties or functions related to the administration and enforcement of workplace safety in public bodies.

In addition to a self-inspection required under current law, there must be an inspection program developed, conducted, and maintained by PESH that:

- requires PESH to routinely inspect the workplaces of public bodies, including fieldwork locations (defined as a place where an employee of a public body goes to conduct work on behalf of the public body, as specified);
- prioritizes workplaces and occupations that produce the most complaints and citations;
- includes random inspections that occur without notice;
- assesses the fieldwork locations and circumstances of public bodies' employees who do not work in a traditional workplace but instead work at varying assigned fieldwork locations; and
- otherwise complies with specified inspection requirements.

By July 1 each year, the Assistant Commissioner of PESH must publish online a written report on safety and health in public bodies; that report must include specified information.

The bill does not limit or preclude the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized representative from inspecting a public body in accordance with any other provision under MOSH.

### *Requirements of Public Bodies*

Each public body must annually email each employee a copy of the report issued by the Assistant Commissioner of PESH, and any citations issued by the commissioner to the public body in the immediately preceding year. The bill specifies information to be included in the annual report and notification requirements when PESH issues citations to public bodies. The commissioner must require by regulation that each public body keep an accurate record of, among other things, the incidence of workplace injuries or illnesses, and submit a quarterly report of that information to the commissioner.

### *Attorney General*

The Attorney General must provide notice to all affected employees of the public body, any employee representatives, the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Delegates if the Commissioner of Labor and Industry requests that the Attorney General proceed in a State or federal court or before any other federal unit to enforce workplace safety requirements for public bodies.

The Attorney General must prioritize and expedite review of an application if the Assistant Commissioner of PESH or an authorized representative applies for an administrative search warrant.

### *Penalties*

Public bodies are no longer exempt from existing MOSH penalties. The bill specifies civil penalties for noncompliance for public bodies, which increase after specified days of noncompliance. The revenues from the civil penalties assessed against a public body must be distributed to a special fund to be used only for the Maryland Apprenticeship and Training Program (MATP).

A person who holds political office in the State, whether elected or appointed, or any other position of profit or trust in the government of or in the administration of the business of the State or any county, municipality, or other political subdivision that violates specified provisions of the bill related to making false statements is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine of up to \$20,000 and/or imprisonment not exceeding one year, in addition to existing penalties for making false statements.

**Current Law:** The Division of Labor and Industry within MD Labor administers the MOSH program. The requirements of the MOSH program are codified by the MOSH Act. In general, these requirements parallel the safety standards established by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) within the U.S. Department of Labor. OSHA specifies that states may elect to assume the responsibility for development and management of a state occupational safety and health program as long as the standards under the state program are “at least as effective as” OSHA standards.

Employers (which include public bodies) must provide each employee with a place of employment that is safe and healthful and free from each recognized hazard that is causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to the employee.

The MOSH Act applies to public bodies, but the penalty provisions of MOSH do not apply to a public body. The MOSH Act defines a “public body” as a governmental unit, a public or quasi-public corporation of the State, a school district in the State or any unit of the district, or a special district in the State or any unit of the district. Specially regarding public bodies, the Commissioner of Labor and Industry must provide for and maintain a comprehensive and effective program on occupational safety and health for public employees. The program must be generally consistent with the MOSH Act and require each public body to:

- provide conditions and places of employment that are safe and healthful;
- develop, conduct, and maintain in each unit of the public body a program of self-inspection that the commissioner approves;
- keep and make available any record that the commissioner requires for the development of information about occupational accidents, illnesses, and injuries, to allow proper evaluation and necessary corrective action; and
- submit each report that the commissioner requires.

The Commissioner of Labor and Industry must monitor the self-inspection program of each public body.

The MOSH Act defines a “place of employment” as a place in or about which an employee is allowed to work. Thus, MOSH has the authority to inspect vehicles, leased sites, and off-site locations specified in the bill. However, it does not have authority to inspect conditions of nonemployees (*e.g.*, individuals served by public employees).

**State Revenues:** The bill subjects the public sector to civil penalties, so MATP special fund revenues increase beginning in fiscal 2026. Under its authority to monitor self-inspection programs by public bodies, MOSH currently completes between 83 and 100 inspections or investigations in the public sector per year, resulting in an average of

approximately 200 citations to public-sector employers annually. If similar levels of violations continue to occur under the bill, MD Labor estimates receiving \$30,000 to \$40,000 in penalties per year, noting this estimate reflects a reduction in penalties that occur during an informal settlement once hazards are abated.

MATP special fund revenues increase further from new penalties established by the bill. If a public body does not post citations at or near where each alleged violation occurred, the public body may be subject to a civil penalty of \$500 per day, increasing to \$1,000 per day after 30 days, for each day that the public body is not in compliance. Additionally, if a public body does not pay a civil penalty in full within 75 days, the Commissioner of Labor and Industry may increase the penalty by up to five times the initial penalty amount. While the actual revenue effect is unknown, MATP special fund revenues could increase by more than \$100,000 annually (\$75,000 in fiscal 2026, which reflects the bill's October 1, 2025 effective date).

**State Expenditures:** MOSH already has authority under current law to inspect places specified in the bill, such as vehicles, leased sites, and off-site locations, as well as performing random and unannounced inspections or investigations. MOSH currently investigates and issues violations of the general duty clause in investigations where an employer could have reasonably predicted employee exposure to workplace violence and did not take common industry practice/reasonable steps to protect an employee. Thus, MOSH can develop workplace violence standards for public bodies and investigate workplace violence in public bodies with existing resources.

However, under the bill, MOSH must hire an assistant commissioner, comply with notification, recordation, and reporting requirements, and assess penalties on public bodies. The cost of administering the MOSH program is covered through an appropriation from the Workers' Compensation Commission and MOSH may accept federal OSHA grant awards. Thus, special fund expenditures increase by \$257,428 in fiscal 2026, which accounts for the bill's October 1, 2025 effective date. This estimate reflects the cost of hiring an Assistant Commissioner for PESH as mandated by the bill, an administrative officer to carry out administrative functions related to penalty issuance, and a management associate to provide administrative support to the assistant commissioner in daily activities of managing PESH. It includes salaries, fringe benefits, one-time start-up costs, and ongoing operating expenses.

Positions	3.0
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$228,189
Operating Expenses	<u>29,239</u>
<b>Total MD Labor FY 2026 State Expenditures</b>	<b>\$257,428</b>

Future year expenditures reflect full salaries with annual increases and employee turnover as well as annual increases in ongoing operating expenses.

*Office of the Attorney General*

Under current law, MOSH can cite public-sector employers, but they rarely request a contested case hearing because there is no financial penalty. Under the bill, the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) expects a greater volume of employers contesting citations, which it cannot handle with existing resources. Thus, general fund expenditures increase by \$106,659 in fiscal 2026, which accounts for the bill's October 1, 2025 effective date. This estimate reflects the cost of hiring an assistant Attorney General to assist with contested case hearings. It includes a salary, fringe benefits, one-time start-up costs, and ongoing operating expenses.

Position	1.0
Salary and Fringe Benefits	\$99,290
Operating Expenses	<u>7,369</u>
<b>Total OAG FY 2026 State Expenditures</b>	<b>\$106,659</b>

Future year expenditures reflect a full salary with annual increases and employee turnover as well as annual increases in ongoing operating expenses.

*Judiciary*

Although the bill creates new civil and misdemeanor violations, which could increase the workload of the courts, the Judiciary does not anticipate that the bill will have a significant fiscal or operational impact on the courts.

*State Agencies*

The bill requires all public bodies to submit quarterly reports of injuries and illnesses to the commissioner that are currently only required to be submitted annually. Public bodies must annually email each of its employees a copy of the annual PESH report published online by the commissioner and any citations issued by the commissioner to the public body in the preceding year. Additionally, public bodies must email a copy of any citation received to all affected employees in addition to the existing requirement to post the citation conspicuously at or near each place where the citation alleges a violation occurred. Thus, State expenditures (all funds) may increase beginning in fiscal 2026 to comply with these notification and reporting requirements, and may increase further due to public bodies being subject to civil penalties under MOSH.

## *Reporting Requirements*

MD Labor advises that public bodies currently submit required annual reports using a federal portal. The portal is not available during the rest of the year for quarterly reports required by the bill. This analysis assumes that MD Labor can develop alternative means for public bodies to submit the quarterly reports with existing resources. However, the absence of the portal may require additional staff time for State and local agencies to assemble the data in a manner that can be submitted in a new format.

**Local Expenditures:** Expenditures for local governments may increase to comply with the posting and reporting requirements of the bill and may increase further to the extent that they fail to comply with MOSH requirements and are subject to civil penalties. Additionally, the Maryland Association of Counties notes that not all public employees have departmental emails so requiring public bodies to email their employees may be challenging for some local jurisdictions.

**Additional Comments:** This analysis assumes no material effect on assessments for workers' compensation.

Davis Martinez was a parole and probation agent employed by the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services who was allegedly killed by a client during a home visit in Chevy Chase in 2024.

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## **Additional Information**

**Recent Prior Introductions:** Similar legislation has not been introduced within the last three years.

**Designated Cross File:** HB 176 (Delegate Solomon) - Appropriations.

**Information Source(s):** Baltimore City; Harford, Montgomery, and Talbot counties; Maryland Association of Counties; Maryland Municipal League; Town of Bel Air; Office of the Attorney General; Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); University System of Maryland; Morgan State University; Department of Budget and Management; Maryland Department of Labor; Maryland Department of Transportation; Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Maryland Environmental Service; Department of Legislative Services

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