

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2026 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
Enrolled - Revised

House Bill 864

(Delegate Wells, *et al.*)

Government, Labor, and Elections

Budget and Taxation

Public Works Contracts - Apprenticeship Requirements (Maryland Workforce
Apprenticeship Utilization Act)

This bill requires that contractors and subcontractors on covered public work projects use apprentices and journeyworkers for a specified percentage of the work. It also (1) alters the definition of “covered project” from a contract with a value of \$500,000 or more to a project that is subject to the prevailing wage law; (2) applies these requirements to public four-year universities and Baltimore City Community College (BCCC); and (3) makes changes to permitted sources of funding and authorized uses for the State Apprenticeship Training Fund (SATF).

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: Special fund revenues increase starting in FY 2027 as more contractors likely pay into SATF as an alternative to meeting the minimum percentage of apprentice or journeyworker participation on covered projects, but a reliable estimate is not feasible. State agencies can likely implement the bill with existing resources. The bill may reduce the number of bidders and offerors on State public work contracts, which may cause the cost of those projects to increase, but a reliable estimate of any such effect is not feasible. Conversely, increased use of apprentices and journeyworkers may mitigate the cost of State public work projects. General fund revenues may increase minimally from increased penalties.

Local Effect: The bill may reduce the number of bidders and offerors on local public work projects, which may cause the cost of those projects to increase, but a reliable estimate of any such effect is not feasible. Conversely, increased use of apprentices and journeyworkers may mitigate the cost of local public work projects.

Small Business Effect: Meaningful.

Analysis

Bill Summary:

Definitions

“Qualifying apprentice or journeyworker” means an individual who (1) has graduated from a registered apprenticeship training program within three years before the start date of a covered project; (2) is currently completing, or has completed within three years before the start date of the covered project, the equivalent of an apprenticeship in length and content of work experience and all requirements in the apprenticeship standards for a craft; or (3) is enrolled in a registered apprenticeship training program. “Qualified apprenticeship program” means a preapprenticeship program or workforce development program that is affiliated with or provides participants with access to a registered apprenticeship training program that has a completion rate of at least 25%, as determined by the Maryland Department of Labor (MD Labor).

Use of Apprentices on Covered Projects

For a covered public works project for which a public body advertises for bids or proposals on or after January 1, 2027, 20% of the total number of work hours on a project, including construction, alteration, or repair work, must be performed by an apprentice or a journeyworker. Total work hours do not include any work performed by specified supervisory personnel. On or before December 31, 2028, and biennially thereafter, the Secretary of Labor must set the applicable percentage for the following calendar year. The applicable percentage must be based on enrollment in State apprenticeship programs and actual apprenticeship utilization on public works projects over the previous two years. The Secretary may alter the applicable percentage for a covered project to meet any ratio requirements necessary for apprentice or journeyworker supervision in the covered craft.

A contractor or subcontractor awarded a contract for a covered project must verify in writing that the contractor or subcontractor either (1) participates in an apprenticeship training program for each covered craft in which it will employ persons for the covered project and is employing the number of qualifying apprentices or journeyworkers for a covered project necessary to meet the applicable percentage; (2) will make payments to SATF; or (3) will make payments to a qualified apprenticeship program for the purpose of supporting the program. A contractor or subcontractor that makes contributions to SATF or a qualified apprenticeship program may request that the contributions be directed to a specific preapprenticeship, apprenticeship, or workforce development program, and the Secretary of Labor must make a good-faith effort to accommodate the request received for contributions to SATF. If the contractor or subcontractor fails to meet the full qualifying apprentice or journeyworker utilization requirement, the contractor or subcontractor must

make payments to SATF, as determined by the Secretary of Labor, not to exceed 25 cents per hour for each employee in each covered craft who is employed by the contractor or subcontractor on the covered project.

State Apprenticeship Training Fund

The bill expands the source of funding for SATF by authorizing the fund to include any money from any other source accepted for the benefit of SATF. The bill also includes the promotion and support of apprenticeship programs as an authorized use of SATF money and repeals a provision authorizing SATF to be used for workforce development programs in the State's public secondary schools and community colleges that assist students in preparing for and entering apprenticeship training programs. Finally, the bill specifies that funds from SATF may only be awarded to qualified apprenticeship programs.

Reporting Requirements

While construction activity on a covered project is ongoing, each contractor and subcontractor must submit monthly reports with specified information, including work hours for each apprentice and journeyworker, to MD Labor. Within 60 days of completing work on a covered project, each contractor and subcontractor must submit a statement to MD Labor with the total number of labor hours performed by an apprentice or journeyworker. MD Labor must maintain on its website aggregated data from the reports it receives and payments made by each contractor or subcontractor that made payments in lieu of meeting the full qualifying apprentice or journeyworker utilization requirement.

Enforcement

A contractor or subcontractor that fails to comply with the bill's requirements is liable for an amount equal to (1) twice the amount of unpaid training contributions and (2) a fine of up to \$10,000. Penalties are recoverable by order of the Secretary of Labor and paid to the general fund.

The Secretary of Labor must adopt regulations to implement the bill. Nothing in the bill may preempt a local law or policy providing for additional skilled and trained workforce requirements on public work projects.

Current Law: A "public work" is a structure or work, including a bridge, ditch, road, alley, waterwork, or sewage disposal plant, that is constructed for public use or benefit or is paid for wholly or partly by public money. It does not include specified utility projects or capital construction projects that receive State funds in the annual State capital budget, as specified.

Public works projects that must pay prevailing wages are:

- those carried out by the State;
- any public work for which at least 25% of the money used for construction is State money;
- specified projects in tax increment financing districts if the local governing body approves of the application of prevailing wages; and
- construction projects by investor-owned gas and/or electric companies involving any underground gas or electric infrastructure.

In general, only contracts for public works valued at \$250,000 or more are required to pay prevailing wages. However, the prevailing wage law was amended in 2022 to include mechanical service contracts valued at more than \$2,500. Mechanical service contracts are defined as contracts for (1) heating, ventilation, and air conditioning, including duct work; (2) refrigeration systems; (3) plumbing systems, as specified; (4) electrical systems, as specified; and (5) elevator systems, as specified.

Chapter 687 of 2009 created SATF and required contractors on covered public work contracts (those valued at \$500,000 or more) and subcontractors with contracts worth at least \$100,000 to either participate in an apprenticeship training program, make payments to a registered apprenticeship program or to an organization that operates registered programs, or contribute to SATF. Chapter 782 of 2017 extended virtually identical requirements to contracts with a value of at least \$500,000 for capital construction projects that receive at least \$1.0 million from the State's capital budget (which, as noted above, are not considered public work projects).

The purpose of SATF is to promote preapprenticeship programs and other workforce development programs in the State's public secondary schools and community colleges and to cover the cost of implementing the bill's provisions. The programs should prepare students to enter apprenticeship training programs. The fund's revenues consist of payments made by contractors and penalties collected due to violations.

Contractors and subcontractors that elect to contribute to SATF must pay, on a monthly basis, an amount determined by the Secretary of Labor, not to exceed 25 cents per hour per employee in a covered craft. If the prevailing wage determination for a covered craft includes a fringe benefit contribution for apprenticeship programs that exceed 25 cents, the contractor or subcontractor must pay the difference to the employees in the covered craft in wages. Payments to the fund satisfy required apprenticeship program contributions under the prevailing wage determination and may be deducted from the prevailing wage rate required to be paid to each employee. If the Secretary determines that a contractor or subcontractor for a covered project has made contributions to an apprenticeship training

program at rates lower than required, the contractor or subcontractor must make payments to SATF for the difference between its contribution and the required contribution rate.

MD Labor is responsible for enforcing these requirements. Organizations that operate registered apprenticeship programs must certify to the Secretary of Labor that all funds received are used solely for those designated purposes.

Contractors and subcontractors that do not comply must pay into SATF twice the amount of unpaid apprenticeship training contributions required. Willful misrepresentation of prevailing wage records is subject to a civil penalty of \$1,000 for each employee and falsified record. The Secretary of Labor may file suit in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce these requirements; contractors or subcontractors must pay reasonable legal fees and court costs associated with a civil action filed by the Secretary.

Enacted under Chapter 165 of 2015, MFCA prohibits a person from knowingly making a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval by a governmental entity (defined as the State, a county, or a municipal corporation) and authorizes a private citizen to file a civil action on behalf of a governmental entity (often referred to as a “*qui tam*” action) against a person who has made a false claim.

For an overview of registered apprenticeship programs in the State, please see the **Appendix – Apprenticeship**.

State Fiscal Effect:

State Apprenticeship Training Fund

The bill keeps current law allowing contractors to pay into the SATF in lieu of participating in the apprenticeship program but repeals the option for contractors to make payments directly to registered apprenticeship programs. Contractors that had previously used the option to pay directly to a registered apprenticeship program will have to either use apprentices, pay directly into the fund, or decline to bid on procurements. As a result, revenues for the fund are expected to increase beginning in fiscal 2027 as more contractors choose to pay into it instead of contributing to an apprenticeship program, but a reliable estimate requires knowing what choices potential contractors will make and therefore is not feasible.

Administrative Costs

As MD Labor is responsible for enforcing the bill’s requirements, State agencies that manage public work projects (including the Department of General Services, the Maryland Department of Transportation, public four-year universities, and BCCC) have limited

responsibilities under the bill. They can likely incorporate any monitoring of contractor use of apprentices and journeymen on covered projects into their normal project management duties.

MD Labor currently enforces compliance with existing requirements for contractors and subcontractors on covered public work projects to use registered apprentices or make related contributions. Those responsibilities include monitoring the use of apprentices on public work projects, ensuring that registered apprenticeship programs that receive contributions use the funds for designated purposes, and administering SATF. MD Labor can likely continue to use existing resources to enforce the bill's responsibilities without incurring additional costs.

MD Labor also enforces prevailing wage requirements, including verifying (through regular payroll submissions) the employment and wages of contractors working on public work projects. It can incorporate any necessary review of monthly reports (in many cases the reporting requirements are overlapping as they involve many of the same projects) into existing practices.

Project Costs

The bill's requirements, and the administrative burdens associated with applying for waivers and/or submitting monthly reports to MD Labor, may have the effect of dissuading some contractors and subcontractors from participating in State public work projects. Meeting the bill's 20% requirement for apprentices, particularly in more specialized crafts, may be difficult for some contractors to achieve and also requires substantially more supervision by skilled workers (as State law generally requires a one-to-one ratio of apprentice to skilled tradesperson). These challenges may reduce the number of bidders and offerors on State projects and, hence, the level of competition for those contracts, which has been shown to increase project costs.

Conversely, to the extent that increased use of apprentices and journeymen displaces higher-wage skilled tradespeople working on public work projects, project costs may be less. Any such savings has no effect on total capital spending, which is determined annually by the Governor and the General Assembly through the capital budget process, but it may increase the number of projects that receive funding each year.

Local Expenditures: Local governments that manage public work projects can likely incorporate monitoring of contractors and subcontractors into their normal project management activities. As with the State, the bill may reduce competition for local public work projects, potentially increasing their costs, but increased use of apprentices and journeymen may mitigate project costs.

Small Business Effect: Small construction companies that participate in covered public work projects must meet the bill's targets for participation by apprentices and journeyworkers or make payments to the SATF. Otherwise, they must apply for waivers.

Additional Information

Recent Prior Introductions: Similar legislation has been introduced within the last three years. See SB 688 and HB 1017 of 2025 and SB 1138 and HB 1276 of 2024.

Designated Cross File: SB 964 (Senator McCray) - Budget and Taxation.

Information Source(s): Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); Baltimore City Community College; University System of Maryland; Morgan State University; Department of General Services; Maryland Department of Labor; Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Maryland Department of Transportation; Department of Legislative Services

Fiscal Note History: First Reader - February 17, 2026
jg/mcr Third Reader - April 1, 2026
Revised - Amendment(s) - April 1, 2026
Enrolled - April 28, 2026
Revised - Amendment(s) - April 28, 2026

Analysis by: Andrew Stover

Direct Inquiries to:
(410) 946-5510
(301) 970-5510

Appendix – Apprenticeship

Generally, apprenticeship is a voluntary, industry-sponsored system that prepares individuals for occupations typically requiring high-level skills and related technical knowledge. Apprenticeships are sponsored by one or more employers or jointly by a labor-management committee. An apprentice receives supervised, structured, on-the-job training under the direction of a skilled journeyman and related technical instruction in a specific occupation. Apprenticeships are designed to meet the workforce needs of the program sponsor. Many industry sponsors use apprenticeship as a method to train employees in the knowledge necessary to become a skilled worker. This also means the number of apprenticeships available is dependent on the current workforce needs of the industry and the capacity and willingness of employers or employer groups to supervise them.

Apprenticeships are available to individuals age 16 and older; an employer, however, may set a higher entry age. By law, individuals must be age 18 to apprentice in hazardous occupations, although there are some exemptions available to minors who are registered as apprentices. Time-based apprenticeships last from one to six years and involve a minimum of 144 hours of related technical instruction and at least 2,000 hours per year of on-the-job training.

A national apprenticeship and training program was established in federal law in 1937 with the passage of the National Apprenticeship Act, also known as the Fitzgerald Act. The purpose of the Act was to promote national standards of apprenticeship and to safeguard the welfare of apprentice workers.

Along with [more than half of other states and the District of Columbia](#), Maryland has chosen to operate its own apprenticeship programs under the federal law. The Division of Workforce Development and Adult Learning (DWDAL) within the Maryland Department of Labor (MD Labor) is responsible for the daily oversight of State apprenticeship programs. More specifically, DWDAL approves new apprenticeship programs as well as changes to current programs and ensures compliance with State and federal requirements. The approval process involves assessing the appropriateness of an apprenticeship program in a proposed industry, the education that will be provided to the apprentice, the current staffing level of the entity proposing the program to determine whether adequate supervision can be provided, recruitment and retention efforts, and the overall operations of the entity. The Maryland Apprenticeship and Training Council serves in an advisory role for legislation and regulations, recommending changes to update apprenticeship laws. Additionally, Chapter 2 of 2025 (discussed further below) established the Maryland Office of Registered Apprenticeship Development (MORAD) within DWDAL's Maryland

Apprenticeship and Training Program (MATP) for the purpose of scaling registered apprenticeships across industries and occupations to meet the needs of the State's economy.

According to MD Labor and as of September 2025, the total number of registered apprenticeships in Maryland is over 13,000, with over 1,400 apprentices graduating from their programs during 2025.

In addition to registered apprenticeship, MD Labor, in collaboration with the Maryland State Department of Education, also operates a parallel youth apprenticeship program aimed at connecting students to paid employment and training opportunities called the Apprenticeship Maryland Program. As of May 2024, there were 1,045 active youth apprenticeships participating in the program.

Apprenticeship 2030 Commission

Chapter 168 of 2023 established the Apprenticeship 2030 Commission. The purpose of the commission is to examine and make recommendations to reduce skill shortages in high-demand occupations and provide affordable training for career pathways for young people by:

- expanding registered apprenticeships in industry sectors with skill shortages;
- growing the number of registered apprentices to at least 60,000 by 2030; and
- reaching the Blueprint for Maryland's Future goal for 45% of high school graduates completing the high school level of a registered apprenticeship.

The Apprenticeship 2030 Commission met four times in 2023, ten times in 2024, and once in 2025 and published [interim](#) and [final](#) reports January 2024 and March 2025, respectively. Additionally, the University of Baltimore Schafer Center, as part of its contract to provide support staff to the commission, undertook a [Survey of Employers and Labor Unions](#) and published findings on the prevalence of, barriers to, and benefits of apprenticeships in February 2025.

Registered Apprenticeship Investments for a Stronger Economy (RAISE) Act

Chapter 2, the RAISE Act, operationalized multiple recommendations from the Apprenticeship 2030 Commission's interim and final reports. Specifically, Chapter 2 establishes (1) MORAD within MATP to scale registered apprenticeships across industries to meet the needs of the State's economy; (2) the Registered Apprenticeship Qualified Intermediary Program within MATP to increase apprenticeship awareness, connect employers and labor organizations with partners, and provide technical assistance to launch and expand apprenticeships; (3) the Registered Apprenticeship Development Advisory Board to advise MORAD on the strategy to achieve its mission of expanding registered

apprenticeship opportunities in the State; and (4) the Maryland Pay Per Apprentice Program and associated special fund to provide grants to employers and sponsors to develop a well-trained, productive workforce that meets the needs of the State's economy and help offset apprenticeship costs.

Recent Reports and Publications

In response to Chapters 307 and 308 of 2024, MD Labor released a report on analyzing the apprenticeship mentoring ratio for all nontraditional apprenticeable occupations in the State. The [report](#) indicates that, for fiscal 2024, there were approximately 694 apprentices employed by 119 employers in nontraditional apprenticeships (those outside the traditional building trades).

The 2022 *Joint Chairmen's Report* (JCR) outlined concerns with workforce shortages among government employees in the public safety, health, and transportation sectors. The report directed MD Labor to convene workgroups to study and report on the short-term and long-term needs in each respective sector, as specified. Pursuant to the 2022 JCR, MD Labor released reports from a [Healthcare Apprenticeship Workgroup](#), [Transportation Apprenticeship Workgroup](#), and [Public Safety Apprenticeship Workgroup](#).

The 2024 and 2025 JCR directed multiple agencies to collect data relevant to apprenticeship in the State in accordance with the interim and final recommendations of the Apprenticeship 2030 Commission. This included reports from:

- the Maryland [Department of Public Safety](#) and [Department of Juvenile Services](#) on Public Safety Apprenticeship;
- the Maryland Health Services Cost Review Commission on [Apprenticeships in Maryland Hospitals](#);
- the Maryland Insurance Administration on [Efforts to Support Insurance Industry Apprenticeships](#);
- the Maryland Department of Health on a [Registered Nurse Degree Apprenticeship Program Study](#);
- the Public Service Commission of Maryland on [Apprenticeships Within Public Service Companies](#); and
- the Maryland Department of Budget and Management on [Public Service Registered Apprenticeships within State Government](#).