

Department of Legislative Services  
Maryland General Assembly  
2018 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE  
First Reader

House Bill 1314 (Delegate Adams, *et al.*)  
Economic Matters

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Healthy Working Families Act – Exemptions – Modifications  
(Healthy Working Families Exemption Equity Act)

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This bill exempts all employees in the construction industry, not just specified construction workers covered by a specified collective bargaining agreement, from earning paid sick and safe leave under the Maryland Healthy Working Families Act. Additionally, under the bill, the Maryland Healthy Working Families Act does not apply to an employee covered under the federal Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

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Fiscal Summary

**State Effect:** The bill does not materially affect governmental finances, as discussed below.

**Local Effect:** None, as any impact related to fewer cases being heard in the circuit court has no material impact on local government finances.

**Small Business Effect:** Potential meaningful.

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Analysis

**Current Law:** The Maryland Healthy Working Families Act passed the General Assembly during the 2017 session but was vetoed by the Governor. During the 2018 session, the General Assembly overrode the Governor’s veto; thus, the Act took effect as Chapter 1 of 2018 on February 11, 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 of 2018 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 services or employment agency.

### *Leave Accrual Rates*

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 as the employee normally earns, for every 30 hours an employee works. An employer with 14 or fewer employees, based on the average monthly number of employees during the preceding year, must at least 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.

Earned sick and safe leave begins to accrue the later of February 11, 2018, or the date that an employee begins employment with the employer.

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.

### *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.

**Background:** The Office of Small Business Regulatory Assistance within the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (DLLR) was established to assist small businesses in complying with the Maryland Healthy Working Families Act. Any employer or employee with specific questions relating to the law can email their questions to [small.business@maryland.gov](mailto:small.business@maryland.gov).

The federal Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act provides two kinds of benefits for qualified railroad employees: unemployment benefits and sickness benefits. A day of sickness is a day on which the employee is unable to work because of sickness or injury and for which he or she does not receive any pay and has filed an application for sickness benefits and a statement of sickness. The statement of sickness provides evidence of the employee's medical condition and its expected duration. It must be signed by the employee's doctor (or other authorized individual). DLLR advises that exempting individuals covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act eliminates the potential for duplicative sick leave policies for these employees.

The Governor created the Committee on Paid Leave Policy in 2017 to review the Healthy Working Families Act. In its final [report](#), the committee recommended exempting the entire construction industry from the Maryland Healthy Working Families Act.

**State Fiscal Effect:** The bill narrows the scope of the Maryland Healthy Working Families Act by exempting specified railroad and construction workers from being covered under the Act. Thus, DLLR anticipates receiving fewer complaints and inquiries from the construction and railroad industries. However, the Division of Labor and Industry within

DLLR has not yet received any additional funds to implement the Maryland Healthy Working Families Act. Narrowing the scope of the Act has no material fiscal effect because the Division of Labor and Industry still needs additional resources to implement the Maryland Healthy Working Families Act, and the extent to which the scope is narrowed by the bill is not expected to materially affect DLLR's role in implementing the Act.

Although fewer penalties may be imposed, the bill does not materially affect general fund revenues.

**Small Business Effect:** Small businesses in the construction industry that have employees currently covered under the Maryland Healthy Working Families Act benefit from no longer having to provide these employees with earned sick and safe leave.

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### **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** None.

**Cross File:** None.

**Information Source(s):** Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation; U.S. Railroad Retirement Board; Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - March 4, 2018  
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Analysis by: Heather N. Ruby

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