

**Department of Legislative Services**  
Maryland General Assembly  
2026 Session

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

House Bill 15 (Delegate M. Morgan, *et al.*)  
Government, Labor, and Elections

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**Public Information Act - Public Records - Nonprofit Organizations**

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This bill alters the definition of “public record” under the Maryland Public Information Act (PIA) to include the original or any copy of any documentary material that is made by a nonprofit organization that receives \$50,000 or more annually from State grants, State bond proceeds, or local impact grants, thereby incorporating those documents into the PIA framework and potentially making them available for public inspection. The bill establishes that “public record” includes a document that lists the salary of an employee of a nonprofit organization. A nonprofit organization may only keep the information about a person that is needed by the nonprofit organization to accomplish a governmental purpose, as specified. The bill also requires nonprofit organizations to adopt a policy of proactive disclosure of public records that are available for inspection under PIA.

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**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** The bill is not anticipated to materially affect State operations or finances.

**Local Effect:** The bill is not anticipated to materially affect local government operations or finances.

**Small Business Effect:** None.

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**Analysis**

**Current Law:** PIA establishes that all persons are entitled to have access to information about the affairs of government and the official acts of public officials and employees. Each governmental unit that maintains public records must identify a representative whom a member of the public may contact to request a public record. The Office of the Attorney

General (OAG) must post all such contact information on its website and in any Public Information Act Manual published by OAG.

### *Duties of Custodians*

Generally, a custodian of a public record must permit inspection of any public record at any reasonable time. A custodian must designate types of public records that are to be made available to any applicant immediately on request and maintain a current list of the types of public records that have been so designated. Each custodian must adopt reasonable rules or regulations that, consistent with PIA, govern timely production and inspection of a public record. Chapter 658 of 2021, effective July 1, 2022, requires each official custodian to adopt a policy of proactive disclosure of public records that are available for inspection under PIA, as specified.

### *Denials*

*Required Denials:* A custodian must deny inspection of a public record or any part of a public record if (1) the public record is privileged or confidential by law or (2) the inspection would be contrary to a State statute, a federal statute or regulation, the Maryland Rules, or an order of a court of record. PIA also requires denial of inspection for specified personal and confidential records and information, including, for example, personnel and student records, hospital records, specified medical and financial information, and shielded criminal and police records. Chapter 62 of 2021 specifies that a record relating to an administrative or criminal investigation of misconduct by a police officer is not a protected personnel record under PIA and requires a custodian to allow access to such records by federal and State prosecutors. Chapters 548 and 549 of 2024 further specify that a record of positive community feedback that was not solicited by the police officer who is the subject of the feedback is not a protected personnel record under PIA.

*Discretionary Denials:* Unless otherwise specified, if a custodian believes that inspection of a part of a public record by an applicant would be contrary to the public interest, the custodian may deny inspection to the applicant of that part of the record. PIA specifies the types of records and information that are eligible for discretionary denials, including documents that would not be available through discovery in a lawsuit.

*Procedure for Denial:* A custodian who denies inspection of a public record must, within 10 working days, provide a written statement to the applicant that gives (1) the reason for denial; (2) if denying a part of a record on a discretionary basis, a brief explanation of why the denial is necessary and why redacting information would not address the reasons for the denial; (3) the legal authority for the denial; (4) a brief description of the undisclosed record (without disclosing the protected information); and (5) notice of the available statutory remedies.

### *Fees and Fee Waivers*

An official custodian may charge an applicant the actual cost of the search, preparation, and reproduction of any public record in a standard format, including the cost of media and mechanical processing. If an applicant requests a public record in a customized format, an official custodian may charge a reasonable fee for the search, preparation, and reproduction of the public record. PIA authorizes fee waivers under specified circumstances.

### *Office of the Public Access Ombudsman*

The Office of the Public Access Ombudsman reviews and resolves disputes between applicants and custodians over requests for public records. The ombudsman may not compel a custodian to disclose public records or redacted information. However, if an applicant files a complaint with the office challenging a denial or exemption, the custodian must demonstrate that the denial or exemption is clearly applicable to the requested public record and, if inspection of part of a public record is denied on a discretionary basis, that the harm from disclosure is greater than the public interest in access to the information.

### *Public Information Act Compliance Board*

The Public Information Act Compliance Board (PIACB), a five-member board appointed by the Governor, receives, reviews, and resolves complaints from applicants alleging that a custodian of a public record charged an unreasonable fee of more than \$350. The board must issue a written opinion as to whether a violation occurred and, if it finds that a custodian charged an unreasonable fee, order the custodian to reduce the fee and refund the difference, as specified.

Chapter 658 effective July 1, 2022, expands the jurisdiction of the board to include receiving, reviewing, and resolving additional types of PIA disputes and institutes an integrated PIA compliant resolution process that includes the Public Access Ombudsman. Under the Act, an applicant, an applicant's designee, or a custodian may file a written complaint with PIACB if (1) the complainant has attempted to resolve the dispute through the Office of the Public Access Ombudsman and (2) the ombudsman has issued a final determination stating that the dispute was not resolved.

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## **Additional Information**

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

**Designated Cross File:** None.

**Information Source(s):** Office of the Attorney General; Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - February 4, 2026  
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