

Department of Legislative Services
 Maryland General Assembly
 2026 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
 First Reader

House Bill 875
 Judiciary

(Delegate Simmons, *et al.*)

Public Safety - Distribution of Literature to Purchasers of Firearms and Ammunition

This bill requires the Maryland Department of Health (MDH) to (1) prepare literature with specified information relating to firearms and ammunition and (2) distribute the literature to all county health departments in the State. Each county health department must then distribute the literature to all establishments that sell firearms or ammunition within the county. An establishment that receives such literature must make the literature visible and available at the point of sale for any firearm or ammunition purchase and distribute the literature to each person who purchases a firearm or ammunition. Each county health department must authorize a representative to issue citations to establishment owners who are in violation of the bill’s requirements. A person who violates the bill is subject to specified maximum civil penalties payable to the county that issued the citation.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund expenditures increase by \$41,800 in FY 2027. Future year expenditures reflect annualization, inflation, and ongoing costs. Revenues are not affected.

(in dollars)	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031
Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GF Expenditure	41,800	46,700	48,600	50,400	52,200
Net Effect	(\$41,800)	(\$46,700)	(\$48,600)	(\$50,400)	(\$52,200)

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

Local Effect: Local health department (LHD) expenditures increase to distribute the required literature and conduct enforcement. Potential increase in county revenues to the extent that civil penalties are imposed and collected. **This bill imposes a mandate on a unit of local government.**

Small Business Effect: Minimal or none.

Analysis

Bill Summary: A violator is subject to a maximum civil penalty of (1) \$500 for a first violation and (2) \$1,000 for a second or subsequent violation. A civil penalty imposed under the bill must be paid to the county that issued the citation.

Current Law:

Handgun Qualification License

A handgun qualification license (HQL) authorizes a person to purchase, rent, or receive a handgun. A licensed firearms manufacturer; a specified active or retired law enforcement officer; a member or retired member of the armed forces or the National Guard; and a person purchasing, renting, or receiving an antique, curio, or relic firearm (as defined under federal law) are exempt from the requirements of the licensing provisions.

Generally, the Secretary of State Police must issue an HQL to a person who (1) is at least age 21; (2) is a State resident; (3) has completed a firearms safety training course; and (4) is not prohibited by federal or State law from purchasing or possessing a handgun.

The firearms safety training course must include (1) a minimum of four hours of instruction by a qualified handgun instructor; (2) classroom instruction on State firearm law, home firearm safety, and handgun mechanisms and operation; and (3) a firearms orientation that demonstrates that the person can safely operate and handle a firearm. An applicant is not required to complete an approved firearms safety training course if the applicant has previously completed a certified firearms training course, has completed a hunting safety course prescribed by the Department of Natural Resources, is currently a qualified handgun instructor, is an honorably discharged member of the U.S. Armed Forces or the National Guard, is a certain employee of an armored car company, or lawfully owns a regulated firearm. Renewal applicants are not required to complete the firearms safety training course or submit to a State and national criminal history records check.

Center for Firearm Violence Prevention and Intervention

Chapters 706 and 707 of 2024 established the Center for Firearm Violence Prevention and Intervention in MDH. The purpose of the center is to reduce firearm violence, harm from firearm violence, and misuse of firearms in the State by partnering with federal, State, and local agencies and affected communities to implement a public health approach to firearm violence reduction.

The center must (1) work in consultation with the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention and Policy (GOCPP), the Department of State Police (DSP), and any other relevant State

or local agency to ensure a multi-departmental approach to reducing firearm violence and (2) solicit and consider recommendations from communities disproportionately impacted by firearm violence, public health experts, individuals or organizations with expertise in firearm safety and training, and any other experts, groups, or organizations the executive director determines to be appropriate and necessary.

The center may:

- apply for, receive, and spend federal funds made available to MDH for use in carrying out the powers and duties of the Secretary or MDH;
- offer training and technical assistance to State and local agencies, health care professionals, and community and faith-based organizations to increase capacity to implement evidence-based firearm violence prevention and intervention strategies;
- issue best practice guidance and model processes in consultation with affected communities regarding implementation of evidence-based firearm violence prevention and intervention strategies;
- facilitate cross-jurisdictional data and information sharing in consultation with GOCPP;
- conduct public awareness campaigns;
- share data and collaborate with higher education and research institutions regarding the prevention of firearm violence;
- promote the development of evidence-based firearm violence prevention initiatives in affected communities throughout the State; and
- engage in any other activity consistent with the center's mission.

State Expenditures: According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, there are approximately 785 dealers with federal firearms licenses in the State; however, many licensed dealers do not have a formal establishment. According to DSP, in 2025, there were approximately 100,000 applications for firearm sales in the State. Ammunition can be sold at establishments that do not hold a federal firearms license, and ammunition purchases are not tracked in the State. Thus, MDH needs to develop and publish enough literature to distribute to LHDs in the State for further distribution to all establishments that sell firearms or ammunition within each county.

Accordingly, general fund expenditures increase by \$41,766 in fiscal 2027, which accounts for the bill's October 1, 2026 effective date. This estimate reflects the cost of hiring one part-time (25%) health analyst to develop and publish the required literature and distribute it to LHDs in the State. It includes a salary, fringe benefits, one-time start-up costs, and ongoing operating expenses, including printing costs. The estimate assumes that existing staff within MDH do not have the capacity to absorb the additional workload resulting from the bill.

Position	0.25
Salary and Fringe Benefits	\$22,937
Literature Printing Costs	11,250
Other Operating Expenses	<u>7,579</u>
Total FY 2027 State Expenditures	\$41,766

Future year expenditures reflect a full salary with annual increases and employee turnover as well as annual increases in ongoing operating expenses, including ongoing printing costs. As information included in the literature may change each year, this analysis assumes that MDH needs to update and publish new copies of the literature annually. Actual expenditures in any given year could vary depending on the demand for the literature and the need to publish literature in languages other than English.

Local Revenues: To the extent that LHDs issue citations for violations, county revenues increase from any civil penalties imposed and collected.

Local Expenditures: Expenditures increase for LHDs to distribute the required literature and conduct enforcement. The Maryland Association of County Health Officers advises that LHDs do not currently have sufficient staff to distribute the required literature and conduct the compliance checks; therefore, LHDs likely need to hire additional staff to meet the bill’s requirements. A reliable estimate of the resulting increase in expenditures for LHDs cannot be made at this time.

Additional Information

Recent Prior Introductions: Similar legislation has been introduced within the last three years. See HB 713 and SB 577 of 2025.

Designated Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Maryland Association of County Health Officers; Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); Maryland Department of Health; Department of State Police; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; Department of Legislative Services

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