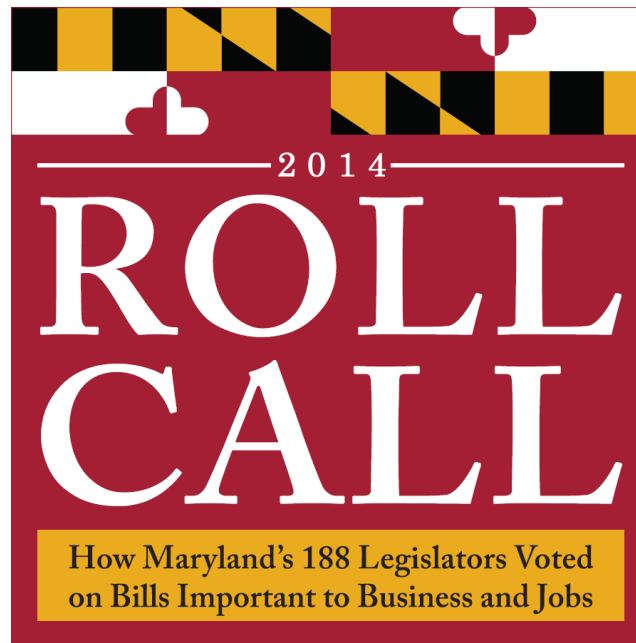


Maryland Business for Responsive Government

MBRG

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Responsive Government
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WHAT IS MARYLAND'S TRUE BUSINESS CLIMATE?

For decades, Maryland's business climate has been rated by various business and trade organizations, based on rankings comparing Maryland's business climate to that of all the other states. Organizations such as Forbes (18th best out of 50), American Legislative Exchange Council (34th), Site Selection Magazine (bottom half), and the Tax Foundation (41st) have developed and publicized their ratings, each with different subjective criteria that can drive virtually any state from the highest to the lowest rankings, depending on just what those criteria are. Therefore, although the vast majority of such rankings are decidedly negative, and our economic competitor, Virginia, is perennially ranked in

the top 10 of pro-business states, one can argue that we don't have an accurate gauge of Maryland's pro-business credentials.

“...increasing Maryland's minimum wage – is a defining issue that reveals the state's true business climate...”

How, then, can anyone gain true and accurate insight into the real quality and character of Maryland's business climate?

Maryland Business for Responsive Government, whose central mission since its founding in 1985 has been to advance Maryland's business climate, submits that this

Session's issue of broad and profound importance to Maryland's economy – increasing Maryland's minimum wage – is a defining issue that reveals the state's true business climate, as fashioned by the current Administration and General Assembly.

While several bills to increase Maryland's minimum wage were introduced, the vehicle quickly became the O'Malley Administration's bill, HB 295. As introduced, HB 295 was decisively anti-business, calling for nearly a 40 percent increase in the minimum wage within a 24-month period (to \$10.10 by July 2016), a similar percentage...
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Maryland Business for Responsive Government

A Message to our Legislators

Before introducing or voting on legislation, we encourage legislators to consider the following questions:

1. Will the legislation increase or decrease the cost of doing business for companies in Maryland? If the answer is increase, will the added costs of the legislation and subsequent regulations exceed the added benefit to Maryland's residents?
2. Will the legislation and subsequent regulations be more or less stringent than, or contradictory to, federal law and regulations; or will it give Maryland a competitive advantage or disadvantage with other states?
3. Will the legislation encourage or discourage companies from adding new jobs or keeping current jobs in Maryland?
4. Will the legislation encourage or discourage individuals and businesses from investing and building?
5. Will the legislation promote or impede the competitive market by removing or imposing legal, economic and/or regulatory burdens, taxes, or costs?
6. Is there another way to solve the problem or address the issue without legislation; or is there existing legislation addressing the matter?
7. Will introducing the bill send a positive or negative message about Maryland's business climate? 🌟

A Word About MBRG

MBRG's purpose is to inform Maryland's business community, elected officials, and the general public about the political and economic environment needed to foster economic development and job creation in Maryland.

Annual evaluations of the voting records of Maryland's state and federal legislators enable MBRG and its members to hold politicians accountable for the state's economic well-being like no other organization.

MBRG is a statewide, nonpartisan political research and education organization supported by corporations, trade associations, chambers of commerce, and individuals.

Maryland Business for Responsive Government

The Meaning of “Business Friendly”

The following are elements of a positive business climate that have been identified by MBRG business leaders. MBRG urges Maryland’s elected and appointed officials to strive for a balanced public policy approach that includes the consideration of the impact of new laws and regulations on the state’s business climate. The following attributes of “business friendly” public policy would have significant, measurable, and positive impact on all citizens in the state.

Fiscal Responsibility

- A budget process that limits new spending and prohibits unfunded mandates that inevitably result in new taxes, fees or surcharges.
- A tax structure that is focused on attracting and retaining private jobs and investment in Maryland.
- A stable, consistent investment program to maintain and upgrade critical infrastructure and education needs.

Regulations

- A regulatory process that does not interfere with the free market’s economic forces and upholds existing contracts to give businesses and institutions the confidence to continue bringing jobs and investment to Maryland.
- A regulatory framework that is fair, clear, and updated to take advantage of changes in technology and market forces.
- A regulatory structure that does not exceed federal standards and ensures that the costs of rules and regulations - which are always passed on to the public - are justifiable and consistent with public benefit.


Employer - Employee Relations

- A market based wage and benefit structure that reflects changes in the U.S. economy and ensures that all workers are compensated based on performance and value in the marketplace.
- A workers compensation, unemployment, and health insurance system that yields benefits consistent with the reasonable needs of the beneficiary.
- A labor environment that allows every worker free choice concerning union affiliation.

Civil Liability and Business Law

- A predictable, consistent legal system that treats all parties and resolves all disputes in civil actions fairly, efficiently and within reasonable time periods.
- A system of clearly written statutory and common laws that protects businesses and other defendants from frivolous or unwarranted lawsuits, imposes reasonable limits and standards for the award of damages for liability, and encourages investment and economic and job growth.

Social Responsibility

- A business climate that promotes a strong commitment to corporate and social responsibility, including charitable contributions, volunteer initiatives and other activities to advance development of Maryland and its communities. 

Maryland Business for Responsive Government

How the Votes are Selected

To determine an accurate picture of the Maryland legislature's attitudes toward business, jobs, economic growth, and investment in the state, MBRG's 30-member State Advisory Council selects recorded votes from the last regular General Assembly sessions that have practical or philosophical importance to the widest possible range of Maryland businesses, trade associations, and chambers of commerce.

In order to arrive at the most accurate measure of the legislature's position on business matters, we include votes from different stages of the legislative process: final (third reader), committee, votes on amendments and critical motions, and votes on gubernatorial nominations. We may at times omit a particular piece of legislation due to lack of strong consensus in the business community.

Although this evaluation process summarizes a legislative system that involves weeks of debate, amendment, and compromise, voting records remain the best indicators of a legislator's inclination. MBRG neither gives pass/fail scores nor expressly or implicitly endorses or rejects any incumbent on the basis of certain selected votes.

A complete evaluation of a legislator's support for business should be made by examining committee and floor votes and considering unrecorded matters such as performance on subcommittees, communication with business representatives, and service to constituent businesses.

Roll Call is intended to improve the understanding by elected and appointed officials of the effect of public policy on businesses and the willingness and ability of businesses to create jobs, invest, and prosper in Maryland. It is our belief that a positive business climate is critical to all other social progress. 🌟

Did you know?

41% of the current general assembly are
either lawyers or full-time legislators; only
18% are business owners 🌟

Maryland Business for Responsive Government

Senate Vote Key

- 1 **SB 209** Civil Action - Wrongfully Selling or Furnishing Alcoholic Beverages
- 2 **SB 232** Procurement - Prevailing Wage - Applicability
- 3 **SB 247** Civil Actions - Personal Injury or Death Caused by Dog - Rebuttable Presumption
- 4 **SB 359** Watershed Protection and Restoration Programs - Impervious Surface - Definition
- 5 **SB 384** Corporate Income Tax - Rate Reduction
- 6 **SB 464** Environment - Storm Water Management - Watershed Protection and Restoration Program - Repeal
- 7 **SB 688** Fair Employment Preservation Act of 2014
- 8 **SB 850** Real Property - Prohibition on Acquiring Mortgages or Deeds of Trust by Condemnation
- 9 **HB 295** Maryland Minimum Wage Act of 2014
- 10 **HB 579** Commissioner of Labor and Industry - Authority - Enforcement of Local Minimum Wage Laws
- 11 **HB 739** Maryland Estate Tax - Unified Credit
- 12 **HB 867** Maryland False Claims Act
- 13 **HB 1026** Labor and Employment - Unpaid Parental Leave - Birth or Adoption of a Child
- 14 **HB 1166** Maryland Second Chance Act of 2014
- 15 **HB 1168** Electricity - Certificate - Wind Turbines - Limitation
- 16 **HB 1314** Maryland Wage Payment and Collection Law - Awards of Certain Fees and Costs and Prohibition Against Retaliation

House Vote Key

- 1 **HB 50** Environment - Storm Water Management - Watershed Protection and Restoration Program - Repeal
- 2 **HB 295** Maryland Minimum Wage Act of 2014
- 3 **HB 409** Environment - Hydraulic Fracturing Wastewater - Prohibited Acts
- 4 **HB 435** Labor and Employment - Labor Organizations - Right to Work
- 5 **HB 579** Commissioner of Labor and Industry - Authority - Enforcement of Local Minimum Wage Laws
- 6 **HB 635** Health Care Malpractice - Expression of Regret or Apology - Inadmissibility
- 7 **HB 727** Procurement - Prevailing Wage - Applicability
- 8 **HB 729** County and Municipal Street Lighting Investment Act
- 9 **HB 739** Maryland Estate Tax - Unified Credit
- 10 **HB 867** Maryland False Claims Act
- 11 **HB 930** Health Care Malpractice - Limitation on Noneconomic Damages
- 12 **HB 1026** Labor and Employment - Unpaid Parental Leave - Birth or Adoption of a Child
- 13 **HB 1166** Maryland Second Chance Act of 2014
- 14 **HB 1168** Electricity - Certificate - Wind Turbines - Limitation
- 15 **HB 1289** Workers' Compensation - Exclusivity of Compensation - Exception - Deliberate Act of Employer
- 16 **HB 1314** Maryland Wage Payment and Collection Law - Awards of Certain Fees and Costs and Prohibition Against Retaliation
- 17 **SB 850** Real Property - Prohibition on Acquiring Mortgages or Deeds of Trust by Condemnation

Maryland Business for Responsive Government

2014 SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

1 SB 209 - Civil Action - Wrongfully Selling or Furnishing Alcoholic Beverages

Senators Kelley, Forehand, Montgomery, and Robey

Imposes liability for damages on the holder of a liquor license or its employees for serving alcohol to a person who negligently operates a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol. SB 209 requires that if employers and employees wish to avoid liability for the actions of others, they must make a subjective determination whether an individual is or may become intoxicated, and whether the individual may drive or attempt to drive a motor vehicle.

A “+” indicates a vote against SB 209 and reflects MBRG’s opposition to legislation that imposes vague and unworkable requirements on liquor licensees and their employees to police another person’s alcoholic beverage intake. This is an undue and onerous burden on liquor licensees and their employees. By requiring business to assume responsibility for another person’s behavior, this legislation encourages more litigation and increases insurance costs and liability for businesses that hold liquor licenses in the State. Agreeing with MBRG’s position, the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee rejected SB 209, 7-4, on February 28, 2014.

2 SB 232 - Procurement - Prevailing Wage – Applicability

Senators Stone, Benson, Currie, Feldman, Frosh, Kelley, King, Klausmeier, Manno, McFadden, Montgomery, Muse, Pinsky, Pugh, Ramirez, Raskin, Rosapepe, Young, and Jones-Rodwell

Reduces the share of state funds required for the application of prevailing wage requirements on school construction projects from 50% to 25%. The legislation will increase the cost of school construction throughout the state at a time when state and county governments are facing increasing fiscal pressures to meet school construction needs. The result of SB 232 will be that state and local

jurisdictions will unnecessarily pay more and build less.

A “+” vote indicates a vote against SB 232 and reflects MBRG’s opposition to expanding prevailing wage requirements that will increase the cost of school construction and reduce the volume of construction work for Maryland businesses and employees. Disagreeing with MBRG’s position, the Senate approved SB 232, 32-15, on March 18, 2014 at 12:10 p.m.

3 SB 247 - Civil Actions - Personal Injury or Death Caused by Dog – Rebuttable Presumption

Senators Frosh, Forehand, Gladden, Hershey, Jacobs, Jennings, Shank, and Stone (Amendment offered by Senator Zirkin)

SB 247 overrules a recent Court of Appeals decision by removing the strict liability burden on property owners and other persons on whose premises a pit bull may be harbored, and revives the common law existing prior to the Court’s decision which required some negligence on the part of the owner. In all cases against owners of dogs, SB 247 creates a presumption of negligence against dog owners and expands that presumption to all breeds, not just “pit bulls”. The bill also creates strict liability in limited cases where a dog is running at large, with certain defenses preserved. The Senate Floor Amendment would have eliminated the role of liability in dog bite cases and instead created a system of strict liability applicable to both businesses and consumers and to all breeds of dogs.

A “+” indicates a vote against the Senate Amendment and reflects MBRG’s support for legislation that upholds the principle that liability under law should be related to some form of negligence. The Senate Amendment would have expanded liability for property owners and landlords by subjecting them to liability even when they are not negligent for a dog bite. Agreeing with MBRG’s position, the Senate rejected the amendment, 25-22, on February 26, 2014 at 12:12 pm.

Maryland Business for Responsive Government

2014 SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

4 SB 359 - Watershed Protection and Restoration Programs – Impervious Surface – Definition

Senators Stone, Brochin and Klausmeier

Changes the definition of “impervious surfaces” to provide that gravel that is placed on top of a surface that allows stormwater to infiltrate the ground is not an “impervious surface.” SB 359 acknowledges the obvious fact that gravel is not impervious, and this practical, common sense solution would have saved money for business property owners by removing the onerous fees charged to them for stormwater management on that portion of the property that is covered with gravel.

A + indicates a vote in favor of SB 359 and reflects MBRG’s support for legislation that provides relief for businesses from unnecessary and excessive fees for stormwater management. Disagreeing with MBRG’s position, the Senate Education, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee rejected SB 359, 7-4, on February 11, 2014.

5 SB 384 - Corporate Income Tax – Rate Reduction

Senators Brinkley, Colburn, Glassman, and Jacobs

Reduces the Maryland corporate income tax rate from 8.25 percent to 6 percent, with an effective date of tax year 2014. SB 384 would reduce Maryland’s corporate income tax rate to among the lowest rates in the Mid-Atlantic Region.

A “+” vote indicates a vote for SB 384 and reflects MBRG’s support for a lower tax rate on Maryland corporate employers, which would encourage job creation and investment in Maryland. A 6 percent tax rate is equal to Virginia’s and is lower than most other states in the Region, and thus would enhance the competitiveness of Maryland corporations. Disagreeing with MBRG’s position,

the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee rejected SB 384, 10-3, on March 17, 2014.

6 SB 464 - Environment - Storm Water Management - Watershed Protection and Restoration Program - Repeal

Senators Jennings, Brinkley, Colburn, Edwards, Getty, Glassman, Hershey, Jacobs, Kittleman, Reilly, Shank, and Simonaire

Repeals the state mandate that the 9 largest counties and Baltimore City impose a stormwater management fee on property owners, thereby allowing each affected subdivision to determine for itself whether to impose a stormwater management fee, or use local budget monies to implement stormwater management plans. Based on the magnitude of invoices already issued in many of these jurisdictions, stormwater management fees are excessive and onerous, and in some cases financially devastating, to businesses and property owners.

A “+” indicates a vote for SB 464 and reflects MBRG’s support for repealing the stormwater management fee structure so that the 10 affected subdivisions could use local budget monies to obtain necessary funding to implement local stormwater management plans, instead of imposing the State’s confiscatory fee structure on businesses and property owners. Disagreeing with MBRG’s position, the Senate Education, Health, and Environmental Affairs Committee rejected SB 464, 7 to 4, on March 6, 2014.

Maryland Business for Responsive Government

2014 SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

7 SB 688 - Fair Employment Preservation Act of 2014

Senators Raskin, Conway, Feldman, Ferguson, Kelley, King, Madaleno, Manno, Montgomery, Peters, Pinsky, Pugh, Rosapepe, and Forehand

Increases legal liability for employers under state law in discrimination and harassment cases. While SB 688 and its proponents purported only to preserve and codify federal legal standards in state law, actually this bill creates vastly greater automatic employer liability for the conduct of lower-level employees who are not deemed supervisors. By setting up a different state standard than the currently required federal standard, SB 688 would eviscerate the long-standing and practical rule that state courts look to federal anti-discrimination law to interpret the provisions of state anti-discrimination law. SB 688 applies a more onerous legal standard to Maryland employers for these cases than federal law and the state laws in surrounding states.

A "+" vote indicates a vote against SB 688 and reflects MBRG's opposition to automatic expanded liability that exceeds federal law standards, and that places Maryland employers at a competitive disadvantage compared to their economic development competitors in surrounding states. Disagreeing with MBRG's position, the Senate approved SB 688, 29-15, on March 14, 2014, at 11:50 a.m.

8 SB 850 - Real Property - Prohibition on Acquiring Mortgages or Deeds of Trust by Condemnation

Senator Conway

Imposes a two-year prohibition on the state or any of its agencies or political subdivisions from acquiring mortgages or deeds of trust by condemnation. The practice by state and local governments of acquiring mortgages by

condemnation on properties with little or negative equity and at discounted rates, and then restructuring mortgage loan contracts and selling the loans to private investors, is a gross misuse of the power of eminent domain. SB 850 would temporarily prevent this practice, and thus prohibit interference with the contractual relationship between borrower and creditor. The likely result of this practice is reluctance by lenders to finance properties in those areas, which reduces demand for housing and thus artificially depresses property values and local tax bases. SB 850 also requires a study of this issue during the period of the moratorium.

A + indicates a vote in favor of SB 850 and reflects MBRG's support for legislation that prevents unnecessary disruption of borrowing and lending activity. Eminent domain should be reserved for the purposes for which it was originally intended, such as for obtaining rights of way for public use, transportation projects, and other appropriate public uses of private property. Agreeing with MBRG's position, the Senate approved SB 850, 44-0, on April 7, 2014 at 11:50 pm.

9 HB 295 - Maryland Minimum Wage Act of 2014

The Speaker (By Request - Administration) and Delegates Anderson, Barkley, Barve, Branch, Burns, Carter, Clippinger, Cullison, Frick, Gilchrist, Glenn, Hammen, Healey, Hixson, Holmes, Hubbard, Hucker, Jones, Kaiser, A. Kelly, Kramer, Lafferty, Lee, Luedtke, McIntosh, A. Miller, Mitchell, Nathan-Pulliam, Niemann, Olszewski, Proctor, Reznik, B. Robinson, S. Robinson, Rosenberg, Simmons, Stukes, Swain, F. Turner, Valderrama, Vaughn, Walker, A. Washington, M. Washington, Zucker, Haynes, Fraser-Hidalgo, Arora, Carr, Dumais, Gutierrez, Mizour, and Waldstreicher

Requires incremental increases in the state's minimum wage from \$7.25 to \$10.10 by July of 2018. Establishes a training wage during the first 6

Maryland Business for Responsive Government

2014 SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

months of employment for workers under the age of 20 in the amount of 85% of the minimum wage. Enhances the penalties against employers for failure to pay minimum wage or overtime. HB 295 was amended to remove three onerous provisions: an annual escalator of the minimum wage above \$10.10, an increase in the minimum wage for tip workers, and an original effective date of July 2016 for the \$10.10 wage. The bill was also amended to require certain future funding increases from the state budget to pay increased wages to providers of services to developmentally disabled individuals. \$10.10 far exceeds the minimum wage rate of any contiguous state, and will encourage higher trained workers from these neighboring states to take jobs from Maryland residents.

A “+” indicates a vote against HB 295 and reflects MBRG’s opposition to wage rate mandates that ignore basic economic principles and create significant and permanent job losses, personal income losses, and losses of gross state domestic product. A near 40% increase in the minimum wage constitutes rate shock to the Maryland economy, which would negatively impact Maryland’s economic competitiveness, growth and stability. Disagreeing with MBRG’s position, the Senate approved HB 295, 34-13, on April 5, 2014 at 12:45 pm.

10 HB 579 - Commissioner of Labor and Industry - Authority - Enforcement of Local Minimum Wage Laws

Delegates Kramer, Barkley, Fraser-Hidalgo, A. Miller, Simmons, and Valderrama

Requires the Commissioner of Labor and Industry to enforce local minimum wage laws in counties (currently Montgomery & Prince George’s) where higher wage rates have been enacted. HB 579 provides the Commissioner with the same powers and duties in enforcing a local minimum wage law as the Commissioner has in enforcing the state’s Wage and Hour Law. The Commissioner, on his

own initiative or on receipt of a written complaint, may investigate whether a local minimum wage law has been violated. Additionally, the Commissioner may delegate any power or duty of the Commissioner to enforce a local minimum wage law.

A “+” indicates a vote against HB 579 and reflects MBRG’s opposition to legislation that supports multiple minimum wage rates in the state, which will lead to significant complications for employers that operate in multiple jurisdictions, or that have employees who telecommute or move from place to place during the work day. Disagreeing with MBRG’s position, the Senate approved HB 579, 35 - 12, on April 7, 2014 at 1:23 pm.

11 HB 739 - Maryland Estate Tax Unified Credit

The Speaker and Delegates Hixson, F. Turner, Beidle, Bohanan, Branch, Bromwell, Cane, Cardin, Clagett, Clippinger, Conway, Davis, DeBoy, Dumais, Frick, Gaines, Gilchrist, Griffith, Gutierrez, Guzzone, Hammen, Haynes, Healey, Holmes, Howard, Hubbard, Ivey, James, Jameson, Jones, Kaiser, A. Kelly, Kramer, Lafferty, Lee, Malone, McHale, McIntosh, A. Miller, Mitchell, Murphy, Olszewski, Pendergrass, B. Robinson, Rudolph, Simmons, Stein, Stukes, Tarrant, Valderrama, Valentino-Smith, Vallario, Walker, Wilson, Zucker, Serafini, Afzali, Arentz, Aumann, Barve, Bates, Beitzel, Cluster, Dwyer, Eckardt, Elliott, Frank, George, Haddaway-Riccio, Hogan, Hough, Jacobs, Kipke, Krebs, McComas, McConkey, McDermott, McDonough, Myers, Norman, Otto, Parrott, Ready, Schuh, Schulz, Stocksdales, and Szeliga

Conforms the Maryland estate tax to the value of the unified credit under the federal estate tax, thereby increasing the amount of an estate that can be exempted from the Maryland estate tax. The increased amount that can be excluded for Maryland estate tax purposes is phased in over 5 years and becomes equivalent to the amount excluded under the federal estate tax (projected to be \$5.9 million) beginning on January 1, 2019.

Maryland Business for Responsive Government

2014 SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

Maryland's tax on wealth transfers has been among the highest in the nation, and Maryland is one of only two states to impose both an estate tax and an inheritance tax.

A "+" indicates a vote for HB 739 and reflects MBRG's support for reducing the estate tax and the state's overall high tax burden on wealth transfers. Reducing this tax will encourage business owners to stay in Maryland and invest in their businesses, leading to job and revenue growth. Agreeing with MBRG's position, the Senate approved HB 739, 36-10, on March 20, 2014 at 11:54 am.

12 HB 867 - Maryland False Claims Act

Delegates Arora, Afzali, Anderson, Barkley, Bobo, Carter, Clippinger, Conaway, Dumais, Frush, McDermott, Niemann, B. Robinson, Rosenberg, Simmons, Smigiel, Sophocleus, Swain, F. Turner, Valderrama, Vallario, and Waldstreicher.

Authorizes the state to impose treble damages, and fines up to \$10,000 per violation, and costs, against businesses that seek false or fraudulent payment or approval from the State, a county, or Baltimore City (a "governmental entity"). Whistleblowers who allege the false or fraudulent conduct would have six years from the date the alleged violation occurred, or three years from the date when material facts are known or reasonably should have been known, to file an action on behalf of a governmental entity and recover up to 25 percent of the damages awarded, together with expenses, attorney's fees, and costs. As amended, the bill permits retroactive enforcement by permitting a whistleblower to bring a cause of action up to 10 years after the date on which the alleged violation occurred, at a time when the statute was not then in effect. Existing federal law provides incentives for whistleblowers to bring these types of cases, as well as the ability for the state and local governments to recover their damages. Enacting a duplicative State statute simply adds parties to an already complex system and would further delay the investigation and prosecution of meritorious cases.

A "+" indicates a vote against HB 867 and reflects MBRG's opposition to imposing additional state causes of action that unnecessarily expand liability for government contractors and applicants. HB 867 would create duplicative penalties for the same allegedly wrongful act and higher costs for government contractors and applicants. Agreeing with MBRG's position, the Senate moved to postpone indefinitely the vote on HB 867, 26-20, on April 7, 2014, at 8:17 p.m.

13 HB 1026 - Labor and Employment - Unpaid Parental Leave - Birth or Adoption

Delegates A. Kelly, Hucker, Barkley, Barnes, Bobo, Braveboy, Clippinger, Cullison, Frick, Glenn, Guitierrez, Haynes, Impallaria, Kramer, Love, McHale, A. Miller, Mitchell, Oaks, Olszewski, Pena-Melnyk, Pendergrass, Reznik, S. Robinson, Valderrama, Vaughn, and A. Washington

Requires employers with 15 - 49 employees to provide 6 weeks of unpaid parental leave to employees. HB 1026 far exceeds requirements under the federal Family Leave Act that exempts employers with fewer than 50 employees. Although the bill was amended in an attempt to address the concerns of Maryland employers concerning use of paid leave and exemptions, it did not adequately address all those concerns. As amended, HB 1026 still saddles employers with the onerous burden of proving "substantial and grievous economic injury to the operations of the employer," an undefined standard that is highly subjective and unattainable for any consistent enforcement of the law.

A "+" vote indicates a vote against HB 1026 and reflects MBRG's opposition to vague workplace regulation laws that exceed federal requirements. Such laws place Maryland businesses at a competitive disadvantage as compared to businesses in other states. Disagreeing with MBRG's position, the Senate approved HB 1026, 47-0 (the vote was on a consent calendar comprised of 7 house bills), on April 1, 2014, at 10:50 a.m.

Maryland Business for Responsive Government

2014 SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

14 HB 1166 - Maryland Second Chance Act of 2014

Delegates Anderson, Waldstreicher, Branch, Cardin, Carter, Clippinger, Conaway, Glenn, Gutierrez, Harper, Haynes, Holmes, Ivey, Luedtke, McIntosh, Mizeur, Oaks, Reznik, B. Robinson, Rosenberg, Simmons, Stukes, Swain, Tarrant, F. Turner, Valderrama, A. Washington, and Wilson

Authorizes a person to petition a court to shield that person's court and police record relating to a "shieldable conviction" no earlier than three years after that person's sentence is served. Shieldable convictions include more than a dozen crimes and misdemeanors involving honesty, knowledge of which is vitally important to an employer's decision whether to hire a job applicant. Although HB 1166, as amended in the Senate, provides that a shielded record shall remain accessible to certain employers who are subject to a statutory or contractual requirement to inquire into an applicant's record, many other prospective employers will be denied access to this record. HB 1166 is also unworkable, as it will delay (for extended or unlimited periods) employers' access to criminal records at court houses, since the court staff will have to review each applicant's file to determine if any of the documented offenses are shieldable.

A "+" vote indicates a vote against HB 1166 and reflects MBRG's opposition to unworkable legislation that hinders employment by interfering with an employer's ability to conduct a complete background check on prospective employees. An employer, not the government, is in the best position to judge whether a person convicted of a certain crime or misdemeanor qualifies for employment. Disagreeing with MBRG's position, the Senate approved HB 1166, 43-4, on April 4, 2014, at 2:20 p.m.

15 HB 1168 - Electricity - Certificate - Wind Turbines - Limitation

Southern Maryland Delegation

Imposes a one-year moratorium (until July 1, 2015) on the Public Service Commission's issuance of any approval to construct a wind-powered electric generating station in a designated area near the Patuxent River Naval Air Station. The economy of the naval base currently consists of \$7.5 billion in annual spending and 23,000 jobs. Because of radar interference issues, the construction of wind turbines in the designated area could have adverse consequences for the continuation of military operations at the base. The risk to the base and the Southern Maryland economy from the radar interference issue has been widely known and publicized since 2011.

A "+" vote indicates a vote for HB 1168 and reflects MBRG's support for legislation that protects businesses and jobs that comprise a significant part of the Southern Maryland and statewide economies. Military base closures and relocations are a reality throughout the United States, and placing virtually an entire regional economy at risk is poor economic policy. Agreeing with MBRG's position, the Senate approved HB 1168, 31-16, on April 5, 2014, at 11:37 a.m.

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2014 SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

16 **HB 1314 - Maryland Wage Payment and Collection Law - Awards of Certain Fees and Costs and Prohibition Against Retaliation**

Delegate Huckler

Authorizes courts to award the Attorney General of Maryland reasonable counsel fees and other costs if a court finds, in a case brought by either the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, that an employer withheld the wage of an employee in violation of the State's Wage Payment and Collection Law. HB 1314 provides that if an employee brings an action against the employer to recover unpaid wages and the court finds that the employer unlawfully withheld wages, the court may award the employee reasonable counsel fees and other costs. HB 1314 also provides that an employer may not take adverse action against an employee because the employee: (1) makes a complaint that the employee has not been paid; (2) brings an action or a proceeding that relates to the State's Wage Payment and Collection Law; (3) has opposed a practice prohibited under the State's Wage Payment and Collection Law; or (4) cooperated in an investigation or testified, participated, or assisted in any action or proceeding related to the State's Wage Payment and Collection Law.

A "+" vote indicates a vote against HB 1314 and reflects MBRG's opposition to laws that encourage litigation and impose unwarranted legal and administrative burdens on employers. Disagreeing with MBRG's position, the Senate approved HB 1314, 35 - 11, on April 7, 2014 at 8:19 p.m.

Maryland Business for Responsive Government

2014 HOUSE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

1 **HB 50 - Environment - Storm Water Management - Watershed Protection and Restoration Program - Repeal**

Delegates Norman, Vitale, Aumann, Bates, Elliott, George, Glass, Kipke, Krebs, McComas, McConkey, Ready, Serafini, Jacobs, Afzali, W. Miller, McDermott, Dwyer, McMillan, Stifler, Stocksdale, Arentz, Boteler, Hough, O'Donnell, Fisher, Schulz, Hogan, Szeliga, Beitzel, Eckardt, Cluster, Haddaway-Riccio, Impallaria, McDonough, Smigiel, Parrott, and Otto

Repeals the state mandate that the 9 largest counties and Baltimore City impose a stormwater management fee on property owners, thereby allowing each affected subdivision to determine for itself whether to impose a stormwater management fee, or use local budget monies to implement stormwater management plans. Based on the magnitude of invoices already issued in many of these jurisdictions, stormwater management fees are excessive and onerous, and in some cases financially devastating, to businesses and property owners.

A “+” indicates a vote for HB 50 and reflects MBRG’s support for repealing the stormwater management fee structure so that the 10 affected subdivisions could use local budget monies to obtain necessary funding to implement local stormwater management plans, instead of imposing the State’s confiscatory fee structure on businesses and property owners. Disagreeing with MBRG’s position, the House Environmental Matters Committee rejected HB 50, 14 - 7, on February 28, 2014.

2 **HB 295 Maryland Minimum Wage Act of 2014**

The Speaker (By Request - Administration) and Delegates Anderson, Barkley, Barve, Branch, Burns, Carter, Clippinger, Cullison, Frick, Gilchrist, Glenn, Hammen, Healey, Hixson, Holmes, Hubbard, Hucker, Jones, Kaiser, A. Kelly, Kramer, Lafferty, Lee, Luedtke, McIntosh, A. Miller, Mitchell, Nathan-Pulliam, Niemann, Olszewski, Proctor, Reznik, B. Robinson, S. Robinson, Rosenberg, Simmons, Stukes, Swain, F. Turner, Valderrama, Vaughn, Walker, A.

Washington, M. Washington, Zucker, Haynes, Fraser-Hidalgo, Arora, Carr, Dumais, Gutierrez, Mizeur, and Waldstreicher

See Senate Vote 9 on page 8 for a description of HB 295.

A “+” indicates a vote against HB 295 and reflects MBRG’s opposition to wage rate mandates that ignore basic economic principles and create significant and permanent job losses, personal income losses, and losses of gross state domestic product. A near 40% increase in the minimum wage constitutes rate shock to the Maryland economy, which would negatively impact Maryland’s economic competitiveness, growth and stability. Disagreeing with MBRG’s position, the House approved HB 295, 87-47, on April 7, 2014 at 12:03 pm.

3 **HB 409 - Environment - Hydraulic Fracturing Wastewater - Prohibited Acts**

Delegates S. Robinson, Hucker, Arora, Barkley, Beidle, Bobo, Cardin, Carr, Conaway, Fraser-Hidalgo, Frush, Gutierrez, Hubbard, Ivey, A. Kelly, Lafferty, Lee, Luedke, A. Miller, Morhaim, Murphy, Nathan-Pulliam, Neimann, Oaks, Pena-Melnyk, Reznik, B. Robinson, Stein, Summers, Waldstreicher, A. Washington, M. Washington, Wilson, and Zucker

Prohibits the storing, treating, discharge or disposing of “flow back” or other wastewater from hydraulic fracturing. The bill would effectively prohibit the operation of hydraulic fracturing for the production of natural gas.

A + indicates a vote against HB 409 and reflects MBRG’s opposition to undue restrictions on the growing need for U.S. energy self-sufficiency, and on positive much-needed economic development and job creation benefits for Western Maryland. Agreeing with MBRG’s position, the House Environmental Matters Committee rejected HB 409, 13-10, on March 6, 2014.

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4 **HB 435 - Labor and Employment - Labor Organizations - Right to Work**

Delegates W. Miller, Afzali, Aumann, Bates, Boteler, Dwyer, Eckardt, Elliott, Frank, George, Glass, Haddaway-Riccio, Impallaria, Kipke, Krebs, McComas, McDonough, McMillan, Norman, Parrott, Ready, Schuh, Schulz, Smigiel, Stocksdale, Vitale, and Wood

Prohibits an employer from requiring, as a condition of employment, that an employee or prospective employee join or remain a member of a labor organization. HB 435 provides that an employee who refuses to join the union shall not be required to pay dues, fees or other charges to the union. 24 states have now enacted right-to-work laws.

A “+” indicates a vote in support of HB 435 and reflects MBRG’s support for permitting each worker in a unionized workplace to decide whether or not to join the union. By rejecting “Right to Work,” Maryland becomes less competitive with other states, and limits its chances of retaining and attracting new manufacturing businesses and jobs. Disagreeing with MBRG’s position, the House Economic Matters Committee rejected HB 435, 14-7, on February 21, 2014.

5 **HB 579 - Commissioner of Labor and Industry - Authority - Enforcement of Local Minimum Wage Laws**

Delegates Kramer, Barkley, Fraser-Hidalgo, A. Miller, Simmons, and Valderrama

See Senate Vote 10 on Page 9 for a description of HB 579.

A “+” indicates a vote against HB 579 and reflects MBRG’s opposition to legislation that supports multiple minimum wage rates in the state, which will lead to significant complications for employers that operate in multiple jurisdictions, or that have employees who telecommute or move from place to place during the work day. Disagreeing with MBRG’s position, the House approved HB 579, 94 - 43, on March 17, 2014 at 1:54 pm.

6 **HB 635 - Health Care Malpractice - Expression of Regret or Apology - Inadmissibility**

Delegates George, Afzali, Arora, Bates, Cluster, Elliott, Fisher, Frank, Glass, Hough, Impallaria, Kipke, Krebs, McComas, McDermott, McDonough, W. Miller, Morhaim, Myers, Parrott, Ready, Serafini, Sophocleus, Stocksdale, and Szeliga

Allows a health care provider to express regret or make an apology to a patient without fear that the statements may be used against the health care provider as an admission of liability or a statement against interest in a medical malpractice action.

A “+” indicates a vote for HB 635 and reflects MBRG’s support for legislation that fosters open communication between providers and patients, offers legal protection to providers who express sympathy to patients, and lowers overall health care costs by decreasing litigation against health care providers. Disagreeing with MBRG’s position, the House Judiciary Committee rejected HB 635, 15-6, on March 12, 2014.

7 **HB 727 - Procurement - Prevailing Wage - Wage Applicability**

Delegates Olszewski, Hucker, Barkley, Barnes, Braveboy, Burns, Carr, DeBoy, Frick, Frush, Glenn, Guzzone, Haynes, Holmes, Howard, Hubbard, Ivey, Jones, Kaiser, Kramer, Love, Luedtke, McHale, Minnick, Mitchell, Murphy, Niemann, Reznik, B. Robinson, Stukes, Swain, V. Turner, Valderrama, Valentino-Smith, Vaughn, A. Washington, M. Washington, Weir, Zucker, and Fraser-Hidalgo

Reduces the share of state funds required for the application of prevailing wage requirements on school construction projects from 50% to 25%. The legislation will increase the cost of school construction throughout the state at a time when state and county governments are facing increasing fiscal pressures to meet school construction needs. The result of HB 727 will be that state and local jurisdictions will unnecessarily pay more and build less.

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A “+” vote indicates a vote against HB 727 and reflects MBRG’s opposition to expanding prevailing wage requirements that will increase the cost of school construction and reduce the volume of construction work for Maryland businesses and employees. Disagreeing with MBRG’s position, the House approved HB 727, 90-46, on March 17, 2014 at 2:18 p.m.

8 HB 729 - County and Municipal Street Lighting Investment Act

Delegates Carr, Barve, Beidle, Braveboy, Carter, Clagett, Cullison, Fraser-Hidalgo, Frush, Gaines, Gilchrist, Glass, Gutierrez, Hixson, Hucker, Ivey, A. Kelly, Kramer, Lee, Luedtke, A. Miller, Mizour, Niemann, Pena-Melnyk, B. Robinson, S. Robinson, Simmons, Summers, Valentino-Smith, Waldstreicher, and A. Washington

Calls for a constitutional amendment to allow a local government to take the street lights of an electric utility company without the payment of just compensation. The federal and state constitutions require governments that take private property for public use to pay a fair price, based on fair market value, to the property’s owner. HB 729 defines fair market value for street lights as zero, thus allowing a local government to take the private property of a corporation without paying just compensation. If enacted, HB 729 would violate the current state constitution, and thus the bill requires that there be an amendment to the state constitution to cure the violation.

A “+” vote indicates a vote against HB 729 and reflects MBRG’s opposition to legislation that would allow local governments in Maryland to confiscate the private property of a corporation, and pay nothing for it. Such a policy, although only applicable to a narrow class of property (street lights), discourages investment in Maryland and sets a harmful precedent for the state’s business climate. Agreeing with MBRG’s position, the House Economic Matters Committee rejected HB 729, 18-2, on February 28, 2014.

9 HB 739 - Maryland Estate Tax - Unified Credit

The Speaker and Delegates Hixson, F. Turner, Beidle, Bohanan, Branch, Bromwell, Cane, Cardin, Clagett, Clippinger, Conway, Davis, DeBoy, Dumais, Frick, Gaines, Gilchrist, Griffith, Gutierrez, Guzzone, Hammen, Haynes, Healey, Holmes, Howard, Hubbard, Ivey, James, Jameson, Jones, Kaiser, A. Kelly, Kramer, Lafferty, Lee, Malone, McHale, McIntosh, A. Miller, Mitchell, Murphy, Olszewski, Pendergrass, B. Robinson, Rudolph, Simmons, Stein, Stukes, Tarrant, Valderrama, Valentino-Smith, Vallario, Walker, Wilson, Zucker, Serafini, Afzali, Arentz, Aumann, Barve, Bates, Beitzel, Cluster, Dwyer, Eckardt, Elliott, Frank, George, Haddaway-Riccio, Hogan, Hough, Jacobs, Kipke, Krebs, McComas, McConkey, McDermott, McDonough, Myers, Norman, Otto, Parrott, Ready, Schuh, Schulz, Stocksdales, and Szeliga

See Senate Vote 11 on Page 9 for a description of HB 739.

A “+” indicates a vote for HB 739 and reflects MBRG’s support for reducing the estate tax and the state’s overall high tax burden on wealth transfers. Reducing this tax will encourage business owners to stay in Maryland and invest in their businesses, leading to job and revenue growth. Agreeing with MBRG’s position, the House approved HB 739, 119-14, on March 7, 2014 at 12:05 pm.

10 HB 867 - Maryland False Claims Act

Delegates Arora, Afzali, Anderson, Barkley, Bobo, Carter, Clippinger, Conaway, Dumais, Frush, McDermott, Niemann, B. Robinson, Rosenberg, Simmons, Smigiel, Sophocleus, Swain, F. Turner, Valderrama, Vallario, and Waldstreicher.

Authorizes the state to impose treble damages, and fines up to \$10,000 per violation, and costs, against businesses that seek false or fraudulent payment or approval from the State, a county, or Baltimore City (a “governmental entity”). Whistleblowers who allege the false or fraudulent conduct would have six years from the date the alleged violation occurred, or three years from the date when material facts are known or reasonably should have been known, to file an action on behalf of a governmental entity and recover up to 25 percent of the damages

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awarded, together with expenses, attorney fees, and costs. HB 867 effectively extends the statute of limitations indefinitely by allowing an action to be brought many years after the alleged violation occurred, as long as the action is commenced within three years of the whistleblower's knowledge of the violation. An indefinite statute of limitations is unprecedented in federal and state law and permits retroactive enforcement by allowing a whistleblower to bring a cause of action that was not in statute at the time of the alleged violation. Existing federal law provides incentives for whistleblowers to bring these types of cases within a prescribed ten year limitations period, as well as the ability for the state and local governments to recover their damages. Enacting a duplicative State statute simply adds parties to an already complex system and would further delay the investigation and prosecution of meritorious cases.

A "+" indicates a vote against HB 867 and reflects MBRG's opposition to imposing additional state causes of action with no time limits on filing that unnecessarily expand liability for government contractors and applicants. HB 867 would create duplicative penalties for the same allegedly wrongful act and higher costs for government contractors and applicants. Disagreeing with MBRG's position, the House approved HB 867, 93-37, on March 17, 2014, at 5:05 p.m.

11 HB 930 - Health Care Malpractice - Limitation on Noneconomic Damages

Delegates Elliott, Aumann, Bates, Beidle, Clagett, Conway, Costa, Eckardt, Frank, George, Kipke, Krebs, McComas, Minnick, Rudolph, Schulz, Stocksedale, Szeliga, and Wood

Reduces the current cap on awards for noneconomic ("pain and suffering") damages relating to personal injury arising from a medical injury to \$500,000 for a cause of action arising on or after October 1, 2014, and repeals the annual \$15,000 noneconomic damage cap escalator.

A "+" indicates a vote for HB 930 and reflects MBRG's support for legislation that reduces health

care costs by limiting awards for pain and suffering from medical liability lawsuits. Disagreeing with MBRG's position, the House Judiciary Committee rejected HB 930, 16-5, on March 12, 2014.

12 HB 1026 - Labor and Employment - Unpaid Parental Leave - Birth or Adoption

Delegates A. Kelly, Hucker, Barkley, Barnes, Bobo, Braveboy, Clippinger, Cullison, Frick, Glenn, Guitierrez, Haynes, Impallaria, Kramer, Love, McHale, A. Miller, Mitchell, Oaks, Olszewski, Pena-Melnyk, Pendergrass, Reznik, S. Robinson, Valderrama, Vaughn, and A. Washington

See Senate Vote 13 on Page 10 for a description of HB 1026.

A "+" vote indicates a vote against HB 1026 and reflects MBRG's opposition to vague workplace regulation laws that exceed federal requirements. Such laws place Maryland businesses at a competitive disadvantage as compared to businesses in other states. Disagreeing with MBRG's position, the House approved HB 1026, 92-41, on April 2, 2014, at 11:43 a.m.

13 HB 1166 - Maryland Second Chance Act of 2014

Delegates Anderson, Waldstreicher, Branch, Cardin, Carter, Clippinger, Conaway, Glenn, Gutierrez, Harper, Haynes, Holmes, Ivey, Luedtke, McIntosh, Mizeur, Oaks, Reznik, B. Robinson, Rosenberg, Simmons, Stukes, Swain, Tarrant, F. Turner, Valderrama, A. Washington, and Wilson

See Senate Vote 14 on Page 11 for a description of HB 1166.

A "+" vote indicates a vote against HB 1166 and reflects MBRG's opposition to unworkable legislation that hinders employment by interfering with an employer's ability to conduct a complete background check on prospective employees. An employer, not the government, is in the best position to judge whether a person convicted of a certain crime or misdemeanor qualifies for employment. Disagreeing with MBRG's position, the House approved HB 1166, 87-49, on March 17, 2014, at 5:24 p.m.

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2014 HOUSE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

14 **HB 1168 - Electricity - Certificate - Wind Turbines - Limitation** *Southern Maryland Delegation*

See Senate Vote 15 on Page 11 for a description of HB 1168.

A “+” vote indicates a vote for HB 1168 and reflects MBRG’s support for legislation that protects businesses and jobs that comprise a significant part of the Southern Maryland and statewide economies. Military base closures and relocations are a reality throughout the United States, and placing virtually an entire regional economy at risk is poor economic policy. Agreeing with MBRG’s position, the House approved HB 1168, 100-24, on April 5, 2014, at 6:52 p.m.

15 **HB 1289 - Workers' Compensation - Exclusivity of Compensation - Exception - Deliberate Act of Employer** *Delegate Braveboy*

Eliminates the exclusive remedy protection provided for employers under the Maryland Workers’ Compensation Law for covered employees who sustain an accidental personal injury, for claims filed after October 1, 2014. HB 1289 permits an injured employee to sue the employer by charging that the employer acted with deliberate intent to injure or kill the employee if the employer: (1) acted in a manner that was premeditated or willful in causing the injury or death of the employee, or (2) had actual knowledge that an injury or death was likely to occur and willfully disregarded that knowledge.

A “+” vote indicates a vote against HB 1289 and reflects MBRG’s opposition to laws that eliminate the long-standing exclusive remedy protection provided to employers under the workers’ compensation law, and that create legal uncertainty for employers. Maryland employers would be placed at a significant disadvantage to employers who are protected against such lawsuits in all other states. Agreeing with MBRG’s position, the House Economic Matters Committee rejected HB 1289, 13 - 10, on March 14, 2014.

16 **HB 1314 - Maryland Wage Payment and Collection Law - Awards of Certain Fees and Costs and Prohibition Against Retaliation**

Delegate Hucker

See Senate Vote 16 on Page 11 for a description of HB 1314.

A “+” vote indicates a vote against HB 1314 and reflects MBRG’s opposition to laws that encourage litigation and impose unwarranted legal and administrative burdens on employers. Disagreeing with MBRG’s position, the House approved HB 1314, 98 - 36, on March 17, 2014 at 12:55 p.m.

17 **SB 850 - Real Property - Prohibition on Acquiring Mortgages or Deeds of Trust by Condemnation**

Senator Conway

See Senate Vote 8 on Page 8 for a description of SB 850.

A + indicates a vote in favor of SB 850 and reflects MBRG’s support for legislation that prevents unnecessary disruption of borrowing and lending activity. Eminent domain should be reserved for the purposes for which it was originally intended, such as for obtaining rights of way for public use, transportation projects, and other appropriate public uses of private property. Agreeing with MBRG’s position, the House approved SB 850, 136-1, on April 7, 2014 at 4:35 p.m.

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MBRG RATING SYSTEM

* Legislators with stars next to their names served at least four years in the House or Senate and achieved an MBRG Cumulative Percentage (CUM %) of 70% or greater. Every four years, these legislators are recognized with *John Shaw Awards*.

+ A “right” vote, supporting MBRG’s position for business and jobs.

- A “wrong” vote, opposing MBRG’s position for business and jobs.

o Legislator excused from voting, resulting in no effect on a legislator’s rating.

INC Legislator did not cast a sufficient number of votes to justify a rating.

nvc As committee chairperson, legislator chose not to vote, resulting in no effect on a legislator’s rating.

nv Legislator did not vote on a bill that MBRG has taken a position of opposition, resulting in no change in the legislator’s rating.

nv- Legislator did not vote on a bill that MBRG has taken a position of support, resulting in the lowering of a legislator’s rating. Therefore, a legislator is penalized when his or her vote could have helped to achieve a constitutional majority (24 of 47 votes in the Senate and 71 of 141 votes in the House) for the passage of a bill.

■ Legislator did not serve on the committee that voted the bill, resulting in no effect on the legislator’s rating.

MBRG 2013 A legislator’s score for 2013, provided for comparative purposes.

MBRG CUM %

Cumulative percentage is based on a legislator’s voting record since the year MBRG began rating the legislator, as early as 1986 or since that legislator’s first year in an earlier House seat, through 2014. The percentage is derived by dividing the total number of “+” votes by the number of bills on which the legislator voted plus the number of “nv-” marks. A short red dash (-) in this column means a legislator is a freshman and therefore has no cumulative record.

2014 %tile (Percentile) In order to compare a legislator’s score with his or her colleagues, both Senate and House members have been ranked by percentiles. The percentile represents where a legislator’s 2014 MBRG % rating ranks in relation to other legislators’ ratings. For example, a Senator with a percentile ranking of 78 has a 2014 MBRG rating greater than 78 percent of his or her fellow Senators during this time period.

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M A R Y L A N D S E N A T E V O T E S

	SB 209	SB 232	SB 247	SB 359	SB 384	SB 464	SB 688	SB 850	HB 295	HB 579	HB 739	HB 867	HB 1026	HB 1166	HB 1168	HB 1314	MBRG 2014	MBRG 2013	2014 %tile	MBRG CUM %
Allegany, Garrett & Washington Counties 1 George C. Edwards (R) *	■	+	+	■	+	■	0	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	75%	83%	78	84%
Washington County 2 Christopher B. Shank (R) *	+	+	+	■	■	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	85%	60%	91	88%
Frederick & Washington Counties 3 Ronald N. Young (D)	■	-	+	-	■	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	29%	40%	34	36%
Carroll & Frederick Counties 4 David R. Brinkley (R) *	■	+	+	■	■	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	92%	83%	97	92%
Baltimore & Carroll Counties 5 Joseph M. Getty (R) *	■	+	+	■	+	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	85%	100%	91	94%
Baltimore County 6 Norman R. Stone, Jr. (D)	+	-	-	■	■	■	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	38%	40%	54	45%
Baltimore & Harford Counties 7 J.B. Jennings (R) *	■	+	-	+	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	79%	83%	86	89%
Baltimore County 8 Katherine A. Klausmeier (D)	■	-	+	■	■	■	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	42%	50%	63	60%
Carroll & Howard Counties 9 Allan H. Kittleman (R) *	■	+	-	■	■	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	67%	88%	76	93%
Baltimore County 10 Delores G. Kelley (D)	■	-	-	■	■	■	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8%	57%	6	36%
Baltimore County 11 Robert A. Zirkin (D)	+	-	-	■	■	■	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	31%	80%	39	38%
Baltimore & Howard Counties 12 Edward J. Kasemeyer (D)	■	-	-	■	-	■	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	23%	50%	23	56%
Howard County 13 James N. Robey (D)	■	-	-	■	-	■	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	38%	67%	54	41%
Montgomery County 14 Karen S. Montgomery (D)	■	-	+	-	■	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	21%	17%	17	23%
Montgomery County 15 Brian J. Feldman (D)	■	-	+	■	■	■	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33%	42%	50	28%
Montgomery County 16 Brian E. Frosh (D)	-	-	+	■	■	■	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15%	20%	13	30%
Montgomery County 17 Jennie M. Forehand (D)	-	-	-	■	■	■	0	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	25%	20%	28	37%
Montgomery County 18 Richard S. Madaleno, Jr. (D)	■	-	-	■	-	■	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8%	17%	4	20%
Montgomery County 19 Roger P. Manno (D)	■	-	-	■	-	■	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	17%	0	18%
Montgomery County 20 Jamie B. Raskin (D)	-	-	+	■	■	■	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15%	20%	13	18%
Anne Arundel & Prince George's Counties 21 James C. Rosapepe (D)	■	-	+	-	■	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	21%	17%	17	33%
Prince George's County 22 Paul G. Pinsky (D)	■	-	+	-	■	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%	17%	10	26%
Prince George's County 23 Douglas J.J. Peters (D)	■	-	-	■	-	■	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	31%	33%	39	33%
Prince George's County 24 Joanne C. Benson (D)	■	-	+	-	■	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29%	50%	34	34%

Maryland Business for Responsive Government

M A R Y L A N D S E N A T E V O T E S

	SB 209	SB 232	SB 247	SB 359	SB 384	SB 464	SB 688	SB 850	HB 295	HB 579	HB 739	HB 867	HB 1026	HB 1166	HB 1168	HB 1314	MBRG	MBRG	2014	MBRG
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2014	2013	%tile	CUM %
25 Ulysses Currie (D)	■	-	-	■	-	■	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	31%	33%	39	46%
26 C. Anthony Muse (D)	+	-	+	■	■	■	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	38%	40%	54	42%
Calvert & Prince George's Counties																				
27 Thomas V. Mike Miller, Jr. (D)	■	-	-	■	■	■	-	+	-	-	+	nv-	-	-	+	-	25%	40%	28	55%
Charles County																				
28 Thomas M. Middleton (D)	■	-	+	■	■	■	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	42%	63%	63	55%
Calvert, Charles, & St. Mary's Counties																				
29 Roy P. Dyson (D)	■	-	+	+	■	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	57%	67%	71	56%
Anne Arundel County																				
30 John C. Astle (D)	■	+	+	■	■	■	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	50%	63%	69	67%
31 Bryan W. Simonaire (R) *	■	+	-	+	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86%	100%	95	92%
32 James E. DeGrange, Sr. (D)	■	+	-	■	-	■	+	0	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	42%	67%	63	69%
33 Edward R. Reilly (R) *	■	+	+	+	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	93%	100%	100	98%
Cecil & Harford Counties																				
34 Nancy Jacobs (R) *	+	+	-	■	■	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	nv	75%	80%	78	91%
Harford County																				
35 Barry Glassman (R) *	■	+	+	■	■	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	83%	88%	89	83%
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, & Queen Anne's Counties																				
36 Stephen S. Hershey, Jr. (R) *	+	+	+	■	■	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	77%	83%	82	90%
Caroline, Dorchester, Talbot & Wicomico Counties																				
37 Richard F. Colburn (R) *	■	+	-	■	+	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	77%	83%	82	84%
Somerset, Wicomico & Worcester Counties																				
38 James N. Mathias, Jr. (D)	■	+	+	■	■	■	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	58%	43%	73	54%
Montgomery County																				
39 Nancy J. King (D)	■	-	-	■	-	■	-	+	-	-	0	+	-	-	+	-	25%	17%	28	29%
Baltimore City																				
40 Catherine E. Pugh (D)	■	-	-	■	■	■	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	33%	25%	50	34%
41 Lisa A. Gladden (D)	-	-	+	■	■	■	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	31%	60%	39	31%
Baltimore County																				
42 James Brochin (D)	+	-	+	■	■	■	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	38%	20%	54	40%
Baltimore City																				
43 Joan Carter Conway (D)	■	-	+	-	■	-	nv	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	31%	50%	39	33%
44 Verna L. Jones-Rodwell (D)	■	-	-	■	-	■	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	17%	0	28%
45 Nathaniel J. McFadden (D)	■	-	-	■	-	■	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	23%	50%	23	43%
46 William C. Ferguson, IV (D)	■	-	+	-	■	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	21%	17%	17	22%
Prince George's County																				
47 Victor R. Ramirez (D)	■	-	-	■	■	■	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8%	13%	6	21%

Maryland Business for Responsive Government

MARYLAND HOUSE OF DELEGATES VOTES

	HB 50	HB 295	HB 409	HB 435	HB 579	HB 635	HB 727	HB 729	HB 739	HB 867	HB 930	HB 1026	HB 1166	HB 1168	HB 1289	HB 1344	SB 850	MBRG 2014	MBRG 2013	2014 %tile	MBRG CUM%
Allegany, Garrett & Washington Counties																					
1A Wendell R. Beitzel (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	■	+	+	100%	88%	84	85%
1B Kevin Kelly (D)	■	+	■	■	-	-	-	■	+	-	-	+	-	+	■	-	+	42%	57%	59	64%
1C LeRoy E. Myers, Jr. (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	o	-	■	+	+	o	■	+	+	88%	100%	75	88%
Washington County																					
2A Andrew A. Serafini (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	-	■	+	+	+	■	+	+	90%	100%	75	90%
2B Neil C. Parrott (R) *	■	+	■	■	-	-	+	■	+	-	+	+	+	+	■	+	+	75%	100%	70	93%
2C John P. Donoghue (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	nv	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	33%	60%	48	56%
Frederick & Washington Counties																					
3A Galen R. Clagett (D)	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	+	-	■	-	-	+	+	-	+	38%	71%	57	37%
3A Patrick N. Hogan (R) *	+	+	+	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	■	-	+	92%	71%	79	85%
3B Michael J. Hough (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	+	+	■	+	-	+	+	-	+	■	+	+	83%	86%	73	90%
Carroll & Frederick Counties																					
4A Kathryn L. Afzali (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	o	■	+	+	100%	100%	84	100%
4A Kelly M. Schulz (R) *	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	+	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	92%	84	98%
4B Donald B. Elliott (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	■	+	+	100%	57%	84	84%
Baltimore & Carroll Counties																					
5A Justin D. Ready (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	■	+	+	100%	100%	84	100%
5A Nancy R. Stocksdale (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	o	■	+	+	100%	88%	84	88%
5B A. Wade Kach (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	■	+	+	100%	86%	84	82%
Baltimore County																					
6 Joseph J. Minnick (D)	■	+	■	-	+	■	-	+	+	-	■	o	-	+	+	+	+	67%	67%	66	65%
6 John A. Olszewski, Jr. (D)	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	+	-	■	-	-	+	+	-	+	38%	67%	57	37%
6 Michael H. Weir, Jr. (D)	o	-	+	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	+	-	nv-	■	-	+	36%	43%	55	56%
Baltimore & Harford Counties																					
7 Richard K. Impallaria (R) *	■	o	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	+	■	+	+	+	-	+	+	92%	92%	79	90%
7 Patrick L. McDonough (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	o	+	■	+	+	o	■	+	+	100%	100%	84	90%
7 Kathy Szeliga (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	■	+	+	100%	100%	84	100%
Baltimore County																					
8 Joseph C. Boteler, III (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	■	+	+	100%	100%	84	94%
8 Eric M. Bromwell (D)	■	+	■	■	+	■	-	■	+	-	■	+	+	+	■	-	+	70%	71%	70	58%
8 John W.E. Cluster, Jr. (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	+	+	■	+	-	+	+	+	+	■	+	+	92%	100%	79	95%
Carroll & Howard Counties																					
9A Gail H. Bates (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	■	nv	+	100%	100%	84	95%
9A Warren E. Miller (R) *	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	+	■	+	+	+	+	nv	+	100%	100%	84	96%
9B Susan W. Krebs (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	■	+	+	100%	100%	84	87%
Baltimore County																					
10 Emmett C. Burns, Jr. (D)	■	-	■	o	-	■	-	+	+	-	■	-	+	+	-	-	+	42%	55%	59	38%
10 Adrienne A. Jones (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	30%	38%	32	28%
10 Shirley Nathan-Pulliam (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	-	■	-	+	20%	29%	10	28%
11 Jon S. Cardin (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	30%	29%	32	25%
11 Dan K. Morhaim (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	30%	29%	32	35%
11 Dana M. Stein (D)	-	-	-	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	25%	29%	20	27%
Baltimore & Howard Counties																					
12A Steven J. DeBoy, Sr. (D)	■	-	■	■	o	■	o	■	+	o	■	-	o	+	■	o	+	60%	38%	65	42%
12A James E. Malone, Jr. (D)	-	-	+	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	33%	0%	48	44%
12B Elizabeth Bobo (D)	-	-	o	■	-	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	18%	29%	9	23%
Howard County																					
13 Guy Guzzone (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	30%	38%	32	33%
13 Shane E. Pendergrass (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	30%	29%	32	30%
13 Frank S. Turner (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	nv	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	33%	29%	48	31%
Montgomery County																					
14 Anne R. Kaiser (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	30%	29%	32	24%
14 Eric G. Luedtke (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	20%	29%	10	16%
14 Craig J. Zucker (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	30%	38%	32	20%

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15 Kathleen M. Dumais (D)	■	-	■	■	-	-	-	■	+	-	-	-	+	■	-	+	25%	29%	20	24%	
15 David V. Fraser Hidalgo (D)	-	-	■	-	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	■	-	+	8%	-	1	-	
15 Aruna Miller (D)	■	-	■	-	-	-	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	20%	29%	10	16%	
16 C. William Frick (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	20%	29%	10	19%	
16 Ariana B. Kelly (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	○	-	-	■	-	+	22%	29%	17	23%	
16 Susan C. Lee (D)	■	-	■	■	-	-	-	■	+	-	-	-	-	■	-	+	17%	29%	6	21%	
17 Kumar P. Barve (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	+	■	-	+	30%	29%	32	38%	
17 James W. Gilchrist (D)	-	-	-	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	+	■	-	+	25%	29%	20	23%	
17 Luiz R.S. Simmons (D)	■	-	■	■	-	-	-	■	○	-	-	-	○	■	-	+	10%	14%	2	22%	
18 Alfred C. Carr, Jr. (D)	-	-	-	■	-	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	-	nv-	■	-	-	0%	29%	0	21%
18 Ana Sol Gutiérrez (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	10%	38%	2	25%	
18 Jeffrey D. Waldstreicher (D)	■	-	■	■	-	-	-	■	-	-	-	-	+	■	-	+	17%	29%	6	23%	
19 Sam Arora (D)	■	-	■	■	-	+	-	■	+	-	-	+	+	■	-	+	42%	29%	59	23%	
19 Bonnie F. Cullison (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	20%	29%	10	18%	
19 Benjamin F. Kramer (D)	■	-	■	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	■	-	+	-	-	+	23%	42%	19	30%	
20 Sheila E. Hixson (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	nv-	-	■	-	+	■	-	+	20%	29%	10	34%	
20 Tom Hucker (D)	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	-	-	■	-	-	nv-	-	+	15%	20%	5	19%	
20 Heather R. Mizeur (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	10%	25%	2	20%	
Anne Arundel & Prince George's Counties																					
21 Benjamin S. Barnes (D)	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	nv-	nv	■	-	+	-	-	+	25%	17%	20	20%	
21 Barbara A. Frush (D)	-	-	+	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	+	■	-	+	33%	29%	48	29%	
21 Joseline A. Peña-Melnyk (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	○	■	-	+	22%	33%	17	23%	
Prince George's County																					
22 Tawanna P. Gaines (D)	■	-	■	■	nv	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	+	■	-	+	33%	38%	48	24%	
22 Anne Healey (D)	-	-	-	■	-	■	-	■	nv-	-	■	-	+	■	-	+	17%	29%	6	31%	
22 Alonzo T. Washington (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	10%	29%	2	18%	
23A James W. Hubbard (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	nv	■	-	nv	nv-	■	-	+	25%	29%	20	25%
23A Geraldine Valentino-Smith (D)	■	○	■	■	-	-	-	■	+	-	-	-	+	■	-	+	27%	29%	30	21%	
23B Marvin E. Holmes, Jr. (D)	○	-	-	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	+	■	-	+	27%	29%	30	27%	
24 Carolyn J. B. Howard (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	■	-	+	20%	29%	10	34%	
24 Darren M. Swain (D)	■	-	■	■	-	-	-	■	+	-	-	-	+	■	-	+	25%	29%	20	36%	
24 Michael L. Vaughn (D)	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	+	-	■	-	+	-	-	+	31%	50%	47	33%	
Prince George's County																					
25 Aisha N. Braveboy (D)	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	nv	■	-	+	-	-	+	25%	25%	20	24%		
25 Dereck E. Davis (D)	■	-	■	nvc	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	+	nvc	-	+	30%	33%	32	35%	
25 Melony G. Griffith (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	+	■	-	+	30%	38%	32	30%	
26 Veronica L. Turner (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	+	■	-	+	30%	29%	32	26%	
26 Kris Valderrama (D)	■	-	■	■	-	-	-	■	+	-	-	-	+	■	-	+	25%	29%	20	24%	
26 Jay Walker (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	nv	■	-	○	■	-	+	25%	29%	20	32%	
Calvert & Prince George's Counties																					
27A James E. Proctor, Jr. (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	+	■	-	+	30%	38%	32	37%	
27A Joseph F. Vallario, Jr. (D)	■	-	■	■	-	nvc	-	■	+	-	nvc	-	+	■	-	+	30%	29%	32	37%	
27B Mark N. Fisher (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	100%	71%	84	92%	
Charles County																					
28 Sally Y. Jameson (D)	■	-	■	-	-	■	+	○	+	-	■	-	+	+	-	+	42%	75%	59	50%	
28 Peter F. Murphy (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	+	■	-	+	30%	29%	32	26%	
28 C.T. Wilson (D)	-	-	+	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	+	■	-	+	33%	17%	48	25%	
Calvert, Charles, & St. Mary's Counties																					
29A John F. Wood, Jr. (D) *	■	+	■	■	-	■	+	■	+	-	■	+	+	■	nv	+	67%	75%	66	76%	
29B John L. Bohanan, Jr. (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	+	■	-	+	■	-	+	50%	60%	64	53%	
29C Anthony J. O'Donnell (R) *	+	+	+	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	100%	100%	84	95%	
Anne Arundel County																					
30 Michael E. Busch (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	+	■	-	+	30%	29%	32	47%	
30 Ronald A. George (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	-	+	■	+	+	90%	100%	75	89%	
30 Herbert H. McMillan (R) *	+	+	+	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	-	+	-	nv	+	82%	57%	72	81%	

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31 Donald H. Dwyer, Jr. (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	○	■	+	+	100%	86%	84	91%
31 Nicholas R. Kipke (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	67%	84	78%
31 Steven R. Schuh (R) *	■	+	■	+	+	+	+	○	+	+	■	-	+	+	+	-	+	83%	80%	73	89%
32 Pamela G. Beidle (D)	-	-	-	■	-	■	nv	■	+	-	■	-	+	+	■	-	+	36%	29%	55	45%
32 Mary Ann E. Love (D)	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	+	-	■	-	-	+	+	-	+	38%	50%	57	46%
32 Theodore J. Sophocleus (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	○	+	■	-	+	+	■	-	+	44%	38%	62	58%
33A Tony McConkey (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	■	+	+	100%	88%	84	85%
33A Cathleen M. Vitale (R) *	+	+	+	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	-	+	+	■	+	+	92%	86%	79	93%
33B Robert A. Costa (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	-	+	+	■	-	+	80%	86%	71	78%
Cecil & Harford Counties																					
34A Glen Glass (R) *	■	nv	■	■	+	+	+	■	+	+	+	+	-	-	■	+	+	82%	100%	72	95%
34A Mary-Dulany James (D)	■	nv	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	+	+	■	-	+	44%	50%	62	58%
34B David D. Rudolph (D)	■	+	■	○	-	■	+	+	+	-	■	-	+	+	+	-	+	67%	58%	66	53%
Harford County																					
35A Wayne Norman, Jr. (R) *	+	+	+	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	○	■	-	+	91%	100%	78	86%
35A Donna M. Stifler (R) *	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	+	■	+	+	○	+	+	+	100%	90%	84	90%
35B Susan K. McComas (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	■	+	+	92%	100%	79	86%
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, & Queen Anne's Counties																					
36 Steven J. Arentz (R)	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	-	■	+	+	90%	-	75	-
36 Jay A. Jacobs (R) *	+	+	+	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	-	■	+	+	92%	86%	79	95%
36 Michael D. Smigiel, Sr. (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	-	+	■	+	-	-	+	+	-	■	+	+	67%	86%	66	75%
Caroline, Dorchester, Talbot & Wicomico Counties																					
37A Rudolph C. Cane (D)	○	○	+	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	○	-	○	■	-	○	29%	33%	31	33%
37B Adelaide C. Eckardt (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	-	■	+	+	90%	88%	75	87%
37B Jeannie Haddaway-Riccio (R) *	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	+	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	92%	84	86%
Somerset, Wicomico & Worcester Counties																					
38A Charles J. Otto (R) *	+	+	+	■	+	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	-	■	+	+	92%	71%	79	93%
38B Norman H. Conway (D)	■	+	■	■	-	■	+	■	+	-	■	-	+	-	■	-	+	50%	38%	64	56%
38B Michael A. McDermott (R) *	■	+	■	■	+	+	+	■	+	-	-	+	-	-	■	+	+	67%	71%	66	85%
Montgomery County																					
39 Charles E. Barkley (D)	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	-	-	■	-	+	+	-	-	+	31%	25%	47	25%
39 Kirill Reznik (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	30%	29%	32	31%
39 Shane Robinson (D)	-	○	-	■	-	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	-	-	■	-	○	0%	38%	0	13%
Baltimore City																					
40 Frank M. Conaway, Jr. (D)	■	-	■	■	-	-	-	■	+	-	-	-	-	+	■	-	+	25%	43%	20	31%
40 Barbara A. Robinson (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	-	■	-	+	20%	29%	10	21%
40 Shawn Z. Tarrant (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	○	-	+	■	-	+	33%	29%	48	27%
41 Jill P. Carter (D)	■	-	■	■	-	-	-	■	-	-	-	○	-	-	■	-	+	9%	33%	2	23%
41 Nathaniel T. Oaks (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	30%	29%	32	33%
41 Samuel I. Rosenberg (D)	■	-	■	■	-	-	-	■	+	-	-	nv	-	+	■	-	nv-	18%	29%	9	36%
Baltimore County																					
42 Susan L. M. Aumann (R) *	■	+	■	+	+	■	+	+	+	+	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%	84	87%
42 William J. Frank (R) *	■	+	■	■	○	■	○	■	○	○	■	○	○	+	■	○	+	100%	86%	84	88%
42 Stephen W. Lafferty (D)	-	-	-	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	nv-	■	-	+	17%	14%	6	25%
Baltimore City																					
43 Curtis S. Anderson (D)	■	-	■	■	-	-	-	■	+	-	-	-	-	+	■	-	+	25%	29%	20	31%
43 Maggie L. McIntosh (D)	-	-	+	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	33%	29%	48	29%
43 Mary L. Washington (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	20%	25%	10	34%

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	HB 50	HB 295	HB 409	HB 435	HB 579	HB 635	HB 727	HB 729	HB 739	HB 867	HB 930	HB 1026	HB 1166	HB 1168	HB 1289	HB 1314	SB 850	MBRG 2014	MBRG 2013	2014 %tile	MBRG CUM%
44 Keith E. Haynes (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	■	-	+		20%	29%	10	27%
44 Keiffer J. Mitchell Jr. (D)	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	+	nv	■	-	-	+	-	+		33%	29%	48	22%
44 Melvin L. Stukes (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	-	+		30%	29%	32	24%
45 Talmadge Branch (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	nv	■	-	-	■	-	+		33%	29%	48	39%
45 Cheryl D. Glenn (D)	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	o	+	-	■	-	-	+	-	+		25%	29%	20	25%
45 Nina R. Harper (D)	■	o	■	■	o	■	o	■	+	o	■	o	o	■	o	o		INC	29%	INC	38%
46 Luke Clippinger (D)	■	-	■	■	-	-	-	■	+	-	-	-	-	+	■	-	+	25%	29%	20	18%
46 Peter A. Hammen (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	30%	29%	32	36%
46 Brian K. McHale (D)	■	-	■	-	-	■	-	+	+	nv	■	-	nv	+	+	+		45%	33%	63	36%
Prince George's County																					
47 Jolene Ivey (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	30%	29%	32	24%
47 Doyle L. Niemann (D)	-	-	-	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	25%	29%	20	27%
47 Michael G. Summers (D)	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	■	+	-	■	-	-	+	■	-	+	30%	29%	32	18%

Maryland Business for Responsive Government



Senator Edward R. Reilly

This Anne Arundel County Senator achieved the highest MBRG Cumulative score (98) among all Republican veterans in the Senate.
(Minimum 4 years service)



Senator James E. DeGrange, Sr.

This Anne Arundel County Senator achieved the highest MBRG cumulative score (69) among all Democratic veterans in the Senate.
(Minimum 4 years service)



Delegate John F. Wood, Jr.

This Charles and St. Mary's County Delegate achieved the highest MBRG cumulative score (76) among all Democratic veterans in the House of Delegates.
(Minimum 4 years service)



Delegate Justin D. Ready

This Carroll County Delegate tied for Highest MBRG cumulative score (100) among all Republican veterans in the House of Delegates.
(Minimum 4 years service)



Delegate Kathryn L. Afzali

This Frederick County Delegate tied for Highest MBRG cumulative score (100) among all Republican veterans in the House of Delegates.
(Minimum 4 years service)



Delegate Kathy Szeliga

This Baltimore and Harford County Delegate tied for Highest MBRG cumulative score (100) among all Republican veterans in the House of Delegates.
(Minimum 4 years service)

Maryland Business for Responsive Government

(Continued from Page 1)

...increase for the state's wage for tip workers, annual increases (but a ban on decreases) indexed to changes in the Consumer Pricing Index, removal of exemptions for certain small businesses, enhancement of overtime pay and conditions for workers, and enhanced penalties for employers for failing to pay minimum wage or overtime.

MBRG applauds those in the General Assembly who supported the adoption of several pro-business amendments to make HB 295, as introduced, marginally less onerous to Maryland businesses. Significantly, the effective date of the \$10.10 wage was pushed back two full years, to July 2018, and the annual indexing was removed. In addition, the percentage increase in the tip wage was stripped from the bill, and in recognition of the fact that Maryland's current tip wage is far higher than any of Maryland's surrounding states, the increase was replaced with a freeze of the current tip wage. Some of the removed exemptions were restored in part or in whole, and a training wage payable for six months to workers under 20 years of age, set at 85% of the minimum wage, was added.

In the final analysis, and despite these improvements arising from the amendments, one provision of HB 295 survived that will have serious economic effects on Maryland's business climate. That provision increases the minimum wage to \$10.10, a nearly 40 percent increase that

constitutes rate shock to Maryland's economy. So while many elected officials championed the cause of business on the wage rate issue, unfortunately an overwhelming majority of legislators opposed Maryland employers on this issue.

In 2013, MBRG's research arm, the Maryland Foundation for Research and Economic Education (Maryland FREE), commissioned the first and only empirical economic study ever conducted to determine the consequences, if any, on Maryland's economy of raising Maryland's

minimum wage to \$10.10. The study, conducted by Dr. Stephen Fuller of George Mason University, found that such an increase would lead to the permanent loss of 11,500 jobs, \$760 million in personal income, and \$900 million in gross state product by the year 2020. These projections were

uncontroverted throughout the 2014 legislative session, and no proponent of the legislation produced a single study or analysis of Maryland's economy to dispute or disprove these consequences. This job and income loss data revealed that the \$10.10 wage level would end up hurting many of the very people (low-wage earners) it was purportedly designed to help.

In the face of these projected economic consequences, a majority of the General Assembly and the Governor plowed ahead and enacted the near-40 percent hike. Businesses and employers of all types, whether or not they pay

“This job and income loss data revealed that the \$10.10 wage level would end up hurting the very people (low-wage earners) it was purportedly designed to help.”

Maryland Business for Responsive Government

workers minimum wage, strenuously objected (of course many businesses paying wages of \$10 - \$20 per hour will be adversely affected by the ripple effect of wage inflation at the lower rates). The bottom line is that despite these consequences and concerns, the business community of Maryland was summarily ignored.

While businesses were ignored, it was organized labor who was heard on this issue. As many as seven labor unions in Maryland supported the bill, but most of their members earn wages far in excess of the minimum wage. Why, then, were all these unions so vociferously in favor of the increase? The General Assembly failed to investigate this in their hearings and debate. The General Assembly never understood whether the real impetus for the bill was the plight of low-wage workers, or that labor union contracts could be formula-driven, such that their contractual wage levels (far in excess of the minimum wage) are favorably affected by an increase in the minimum wage. It would have been a more informed policy decision if the General Assembly understood whether this legislation was nothing more than a clever statutory enhancement of union wages, made at the expense of Maryland's economy.

One other aspect of HB 295 will adversely affect Maryland employers. In 2013, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties raced ahead and enacted even larger increases to their minimum wages (\$11.50). HB 295 failed to prevent these and other counties from enacting their own minimum wages, and thus even more local wages, different from the state wage, are likely to be enacted in 2015 and beyond. Multiple minimum wages in a state will lead to extraordinary wage

payment and administration problems for employers that operate in multiple jurisdictions, or that have employees who telecommute or move from place to place during the work day. A proliferation of local preference laws is also sure to arise in response to multiple local minimum wages. As Maryland employers explained to their legislators, half the states have already understood the challenges employers will face from multiple minimum wages in a state. The problem is that a majority of elected officials in Maryland have utterly ignored these concerns.

It is this dismissiveness (some even say disdain or contempt) of businesses and employers in Maryland that sends a profoundly negative signal about Maryland's business climate. This edition of *Roll Call* helps to clarify how each legislator voted on issues of interest to business. In contemplation of how Maryland businesses should respond to votes cast on the minimum wage increase and other business issues, two important dates come to mind:

June 24, 2014 and November 4, 2014.

Maryland Business for Responsive Government

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Maryland Business for Responsive Government



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Maryland Business for Responsive Government

Membership Profile
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	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
SENATE MEMBERSHIP	47		RELIGION		
Male	36	77	Protestant	87	48
Female	11	23	Methodist	27	15
HOUSE MEMBERSHIP	141		Baptist	19	10
Male	95	67	Episcopalian	11	6
Female	46	33	Presbyterian	5	3
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP	188		Unitarian	3	2
Male	131	69	Lutheran	2	1
Female	57	31	Other Protestant	20	11
PARTY AFFILIATION			Catholic	53	28
Senate	47		Jewish	16	9
Democrat	35	74	Not Reported	32	17
Republican	12	26	RACE		
House	141		Caucasian	140	75
Democrat	98	70	African-American	43	22
Republican	43	30	Asian	5	3
BIRTHPLACE			EDUCATION		
Maryland	94	50	Advanced Degree (Note: some legislators have more than one advanced degree.)	94	50
District of Columbia	20	11	J. D.	44	
New York	10	5	Masters (various)	37	
Pennsylvania	9	4	M. B. A.	7	
California	8	4	Ph. D.	4	
North Carolina	5	3	C. P. A.	2	
New Jersey	4	3	M. D.	1	
Other States (three each): AL, FL, IL, VA, and WV	15	9	Ed. D.	1	
Other States (two each): MO, OH, TN, TX, MI	10	5	M.A.	1	
Other States (one each): CO, KS, MS, NE	4	4	College Degree	64	34
Other Countries: Dominican Republic (1), El Salvador (2), India (1), Iran (1), Italy(1), Jamaica (1), Ukraine (1), Ecuador (1)	9	4	Some College	24	13
AGE			High School	6	3
Under 30	2	1	CURRENT OCCUPATION		
30-39	19	10	Legislature (full time)	42	21
40-49	41	21	Law	35	20
50-59	46	24	Business	35	18
60 and over	80	43	Public Administration	12	6
MARITAL STATUS			Education	9	6
Married	140	75	Non-Profit Administration	8	4
Single	48	25	Insurance	6	3
CHILDREN			Real Estate	5	3
None	48	25	Consulting	5	3
One	12	6	Finance	4	3
Two	60	32	Management	4	2
Three	42	22	Union Administration	4	2
Four	13	7	Accounting	2	1
Five	7	4	Agriculture	2	1
Six	4	2	Clergy	2	1
Seven	1	1	Engineer	2	1
Nine	1	1	Fire and Rescue	2	1
MILITARY			Law Enforcement	2	1
U. S. Army	11		Other (one each):	7	4
U. S. Air Force	4		Aviation, Chauffeur,		
U. S. Navy	4		Computer Systems		
MD Air National Guard	3		Health Care Services		
MD National Guard	3		Social Work		
U. S. Army Reserves	1		Steamship Clerk		
U. S. Marine Corps	2		Writing and Editing		
U. S. Coast Guard	1				