



Catherine E. Pugh
Mayor

**CITY OF BALTIMORE'S
REPORT ON THE 2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF
THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

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CATHERINE E. PUGH
MAYOR

May 1, 2018

Greetings,

I am pleased to provide my Administration's report and analysis of the 2018 Session of the Maryland General Assembly. As always, I want to thank our dedicated City agency representatives for their tireless work analyzing legislation and budget initiatives throughout the 90-day period. Their review and examination allows us to properly gauge a bill's impact on our city's operations and constituencies. During this session, over 3,100 bills were introduced, more than in any other legislative session.

I am also very grateful to our Baltimore City Delegation; they accomplished a great deal this session. And I extend a special thank you to our delegation chairs—Senator Joan Carter-Conway and Delegate Curt Anderson—for their leadership.

Additional State funding for school construction topped the list of accomplishments, and the Delegation was able to secure a \$15 million allocation for Baltimore City Public Schools to make much-needed improvements to its heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems. This funding came on the heels of the much-publicized closure of several city school buildings in January 2018 due to extremely low temperatures. A special thanks to our own Chairman Maggie McIntosh for leading the effort and working with all of our legislators on the budget committees. As public servants, we must do everything in our power to provide our children with the tools they need to succeed; safe and warm learning environments are simply a given.

In addition, Senator Conway led the effort on "lock the box" legislation that, if approved by the voters in the next general election, will require the Governor to provide *supplemental* State funding for public education using gaming revenues. This legislation could add more than \$4 billion to the current State education funding. This infusion of funds will be most important as the General Assembly contemplates the recommendations of the Kirwan Commission next year on a new and modernized formula for State funding.

This year, much of the General Assembly's attention was on public safety - especially on legislation that focused on violence prevention and school safety initiatives.

After the horrific events in Florida and in St. Mary's County, there has been an increased focus on the safety of school children. The Governor has already signed a massive school safety bill that: restructures the governance system for overseeing school safety policies and grants; mandates police coverage or resource officers for public schools across the state; and calls for local school systems to better coordinate mental health services for students. This legislation included substantial State funding for various school safety improvements. While Baltimore City has a dedicated School Police Force to protect our children, in the coming days we will be working closely with the City Schools administration and the BPD to review and strengthen the current security plan, and to formalize our funding requests to the State.

With our Delegation's leadership, we secured State funding for many of our violence reduction efforts. We received a \$2 million grant that will allow Baltimore Police Department (BPD) to continue its reforms under the Federal Department of Justice consent decree. BPD will also receive funding to establish intelligence centers in the Eastern and Western Police Districts. As part of my Administration's continuing efforts to improve and modernize our Police Department, these centers will be equipped with technology to study crime trends and develop predictive policies. We also received funding for our Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion program (LEAD) and the State's Attorney's Office Victim and Witness Relocation Program.

Delegate Talmadge Branch introduced legislation that requires the Governor to appropriate \$3.6 million each year for our Safe Streets program. This amount, along with the \$1.7 million I've appropriated through the City's budget, will allow us to implement this proven program in 6 additional targeted neighborhoods. Ensuring safer communities and reducing the epidemic levels of violence in our city remains one of my greatest challenges. The support we received from the legislators all across Maryland on these initiatives gives me hope for a stronger relationship with the State on our efforts.

We received additional State funding for transportation projects, approximately \$8 million, which we will use to make needed capital investments in our streets and bridges. We also received an increase in the State share of Program Open Space funding, a funding source that has remained at \$1.5 million for almost a decade and will increase to \$6 million in fiscal year 2020. The City uses these funds to make capital improvements to our parks and recreation centers.

My Administration's legislative priorities included a wide variety of issues that help to improve the City's service to our citizens.

I am pleased that we will continue our partnership between the State and the Baltimore City Convention Center for an additional 10 years. The Maryland Stadium Authority will continue to contribute two-thirds to the annual operating deficit of the Convention Center through December 31, 2029. The Convention Center is an economic engine for the City and the entire State. It hosts over 120 events, tradeshow, meetings, public events and sporting events that attract more than 500,000 visitors each year and support over 7,000 jobs.

We were fortunate to renew our successful CORE (Creating Opportunities for Renewal and Enterprise) partnership with the State. Baltimore's greatest assets are its diverse people and neighborhoods. This year's State budget will include \$28.5 million so we can continue

demolition and site improvements in our most distressed neighborhoods. This funding will allow us to leverage millions in investment from our nonprofit and private sector partners, and meet our goal of removing 4,000 blighted units from across the City.

Again this year, however, we were unsuccessful in our attempt to exclude Baltimore City from certain provisions of the Law Enforcement Bill of Rights (LEOBR). The hearing board structure proposed under our legislation would have allowed 2 members of the public to be appointed to the board. We will continue to support this legislation as I believe that it would put more tools in the hands of law enforcement management to discipline officers and provide greater transparency to the public.

So to all of our partners within City government, but most importantly to our dedicated legislators, congratulations on finishing another challenging, but successful, legislative session. There will be changes and new faces in the Baltimore City delegation next year and I look forward to working with both the new and seasoned "City legislative team" together over the coming months as we plan for next year's agenda.

If you have any questions regarding the legislative session, please contact Karen Stokes, Director of Government Relations at (443) 984-1081.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Catherine E. Pugh". The script is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Catherine E. Pugh
Mayor
City of Baltimore

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Below are some important Baltimore City programs that received funding in the fiscal year 2019 State budget:

- \$15 million in emergency assistance for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) improvements at Baltimore City public school buildings
- \$3.6 million to expand Baltimore City Safe Streets Initiatives from four sites to ten sites
- New State funding of \$3 million to re-deck the Hanover Street Bridge
- A one-time grant of \$5,558,937 for capital projects for the Department of Transportation
- \$142,877,199 in Highway User Revenues (a \$2.1 million increase over last year)
- \$360,000 annually for fiscal years 2020-2023 to support the State's Attorney's Office's Victim Witness Services Unit which relocates witnesses (and their families) who cooperate in homicide and shooting cases
- \$8 million for Baltimore Regional Neighborhoods Initiative for underserved communities to implement neighborhood revitalization strategies
- Continuing C.O.R.E. Partnership: The Budget appropriates \$28.5 million so we can continue demolition and site improvements in our most distressed neighborhoods, and allows us to leverage millions in investment from our nonprofit and private sector partners to meet our goal of removing 4,000 blighted units from across the City.
- \$5.5 million in Program Open Space funding for recreation programming (an increase of \$2 million from last year)
- \$400,000 for the planning, design, construction, repair, renovation, reconstruction, site improvements, and capital equipping of recreation centers located in Baltimore City
- \$2.5 million in capital funding for the East Baltimore Development Initiative

2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION HIGHLIGHTS

Maryland Safe to Learn Act of 2018 (SB1265)

Senate Bill 1265 makes comprehensive changes designed to improve the safety of our public schools. The bill restructures the governance system for overseeing school safety policies by establishing the School Safety Subcabinet as the governing board of the Maryland Center for School Safety. The Subcabinet consists of: the State Superintendent of Schools; the Secretary of Health; the Secretary of State Police; the Attorney General; the Secretary of the Department of Disabilities and the Executive Director of the Interagency Committee on School Construction (IAC). The Subcabinet will collaborate with stakeholders to provide a comprehensive and coordinated approach to school safety. The bill further requires adequate law enforcement coverage at all schools; requires local school systems to take a larger role in coordinating mental health services for students; and creates the School Safety Fund to administer school safety grants to local school systems. The legislation provides \$12.5 million be appropriated to the Safe Schools Fund in fiscal 2019.

Maryland Healthy Working Families Act

During the 2017 session, the General Assembly passed House Bill 1. The Governor vetoed the bill, but the General Assembly overrode the veto during the 2018 session, and in February of 2018 the “Maryland Healthy Working Families Act” became law. This legislation requires an employer with 15 or more employees to have a sick and safe leave policy under which an employee earns at least 1 hour of *paid* sick and safe leave, at the same rate as the employee normally earns, for every 30 hours an employee works. An employer with 14 or fewer employees must have a sick and safe leave policy that provides an employee with at least *unpaid* sick and safe leave based on the same conditions that apply to an employer required to provide paid sick and safe leave.

Commission to Establish Next Generation 9-1-1 across Maryland (SB 285)

This bill will help Maryland prepare for the deployment of a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG911) system that our residents expect and deserve. Specifically, SB 285 establishes the Commission to Advance Next Generation 9-1-1 Across Maryland. This legislation is vital for the development of a statewide strategy to create a common framework for the implementation of NG911 in Maryland. The Commission will study and make recommendations to the Governor and Maryland General Assembly for the implementation, management, operation and ongoing development of a next generation system.

Medical Cannabis (HB 2)

In response to the controversy related to geographic, racial, and ethnic diversity in the licensing process, the Governor issued an executive order in April 2017 directing the Governor’s Office of Small, Minority, and Women Business Affairs to initiate a disparity study of Maryland’s regulated medical cannabis industry. This evaluation of U.S. Census North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for the medical cannabis industry in Maryland concluded that a statewide disparity existed. Further, the evaluation found that there is a strong basis in evidence for applying race and/or gender-conscious remedial measures, including the State’s minority business enterprise program, to the types of work involved in the medical cannabis industry. Legislation to alter the commission and medical cannabis industry was again introduced in the 2018 session.

HB 2, an emergency bill, requires outreach to encourage participation in the medical cannabis industry by small, minority, and women business owners. The bill requires the commission to promulgate emergency remedial regulations based on the results of a disparity study and provides that the commission may not review, rank, or evaluate an application for a license until the regulations are adopted. The bill also establishes a new license cap for growers, raising the current statutory cap from 15 to 22 grower licenses.

Discrimination and Harassment (HB 1342)

House Bill 1342 updates the anti-harassment policies and training applicable to the Legislative Branch and establishes duties and procedures for registered lobbyists.

2020 Census Grant Program (SB 855)

Senate Bill 855 creates a 2020 Census Grant Program, funded by a \$5 million general fund appropriation in fiscal 2020, to issue matching grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations to support accurate population counting and the collection of basic demographic and housing information.

Public Safety and Violence Prevention Act of 2018 (HB 432)

House Bill 432 establishes the Maryland Violence Intervention and Prevention Program Fund and the Maryland Violence Intervention and Prevention Advisory Council within the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP). Money from the fund is to be distributed by the council through competitive grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations and used to support and evaluate violence reduction strategies. The Governor is authorized to annually appropriate up to \$10 million to the fund.

In addition, for fiscal 2020 through 2023, the bill requires the Governor to appropriate a total of approximately \$2.3 million each year in the annual State budget for grants to the Law Enforcement Officers Assisted Diversion Program in Baltimore City (\$425,000), the Baltimore City State's Attorney's Office for the relocation of victims and witnesses (\$360,000), the Department of State Police for the formation of a firearms unit (\$466,000), the Baltimore Chesapeake Bay Outward Bound School (\$300,000), two strategic decision support centers in Baltimore City (\$100,000), the Children and Parent Resource Group, Inc. (\$250,000), and the Prince George's County Chief of Police (\$475,000).

Baltimore City Safe Streets Initiatives – The Tyrone Ray Safe Streets Act (HB 113)

This bill requires the Governor to appropriate \$3.6 million annually for Baltimore City to implement and expand the Safe Streets program from four sites to ten. This is emergency legislation, so the funding will be available as of July 1, 2018, and it will supplement the \$1.8 million that will be appropriated by the City. Each of the existing Safe Streets sites operates with a partner community organization to provide health, education, and employment services, and utilize conflict mediation as a way to prevent future violence. Safe Streets is a program that uses a public health model to "interrupt violence" before it happens. The model uses the same assumptions used to reverse epidemic disease outbreaks. Evidence-based policing models confirm that violence is largely place-based and perpetrated by high risk individuals in those communities. Safe Streets' three main principles are: (1) detect and interrupt potentially violent conflicts; (2) identify and treat the highest risk, and; (3) mobilize the community to change norms.

This bill provides that a grant made with the appropriated funds may not require a matching fund, may not exceed \$300,000 per Safe Streets Initiative, nor supplant grant funding otherwise available for Safe Streets Initiatives.

Education Lock-Box (SB 1122)

Senate Bill 1122 is a constitutional amendment that, if approved by the voters in the next general election, will require the Governor to provide *supplemental* State funding for public education using gaming revenues. This legislation could add more than \$4 billion to the current State education funding. This infusion of funds will be most important as the General Assembly contemplates the recommendations of the Kirwan Commission next year on a new and modernized formula for State funding.

Beginning in fiscal 2020, the Governor must identify how the supplemental revenue is being used to supplement and not supplant spending on public schools. If the constitutional amendment is approved, general fund expenditures benefiting public schools in the State are expected to increase by \$125 million in fiscal 2020, ramping up to \$522 million by fiscal 2023.

Kirwan Commission

House Bill 1415 extends the deadline for the Commission to complete its work to December 31, 2018, extends the term of the Commission until May 31, 2019, and includes provisions that align with the preliminary policy recommendations.

Specifically, the bill establishes or alters several programs and mandates funding for them beginning in fiscal 2019, including (1) a comprehensive teacher recruitment and outreach program; (2) the Maryland Early Literacy Initiative; (3) the Learning in Extended Academic Programs (LEAP) grant program; (4) PSOEP; (5) the Teaching Fellows for Maryland scholarship program; and (6) the Career and Technology Education (CTE) Innovation grant program. The fiscal 2019 budget restricts \$6.9 million to implement these programs, contingent upon the enactment of ***House Bill 1415*** and the Governor transferring the funds.

21st Century School Facilities Act (Knott Commission)

House Bill 1783 makes comprehensive changes to the State's school construction funding and approval process. The Governor vetoed the bill, but the General Assembly overrode the veto and the bill became law.

The Act will provide \$345 million in fiscal 2019, and as soon as practicable, \$400 million annually for public school construction, and \$10 million annually for school safety grants. The Act alters the name, composition, and role of the IAC – which is renamed the Interagency Commission on School Construction and becomes an independent commission within MSDE. IAC's membership is expanded from five to nine members, and authority to grant final approval with respect to public school construction projects is transferred from the Board of Public Works to the IAC. IAC must complete an initial statewide facilities assessment by July 1, 2019 and thereafter provide regularly-scheduled updates.

ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Baltimore City – Community Benefit Districts (HB788/SB676) – Passed

This City Administration bill repealed the limitation on the number of community benefits district management authorities that the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore may establish. These districts help to establish services designed to support the residential and economic development and growth of the City.

Recordation Tax- Collection by State Department of Assessments and Taxation- Distribution (HB1371) – Failed

This legislation would have altered the procedures for distributing specified recordation tax revenues by the State Department of Assessments and Taxation and the Comptroller so that the revenues will be distributed to the counties where the real property that is transferred is located rather than based on the previous year's distributions.

RISE Zones – Expansion and Income Tax Credit (SB966) – Failed

This bill would have increased the limitation on the number of RISE Zones from three to no more than six that may be approved in a county or municipal corporation. This bill would have also established an income tax credit for qualified business entities within the zones; the limit on the tax credit amount; and would have permitted the credit to be transferred to other taxpayers.

More Jobs for Marylanders Act 2.0 (SB305/HB363) – Failed

This bill would have altered the definition of 'qualified distressed county' by altering certain income levels in the definition and renaming it to be 'Tier I county'. Additionally, the bill would have altered the scope of eligible projects for which a business entity may apply to enroll in the More Jobs for Marylanders Program and the types of businesses authorized to receive certain credits and benefits under the Program.

Biotechnology Investment Tax Credit – Approval of Applications (HB1763) – Failed

This bill would have required that applications for a credit against the State income tax for investments in biotechnology companies be awarded on a competitive basis. Additionally, the bill would have required the Department of Commerce to develop certain criteria for the approval of applications for the tax credit, similar to those used for other financial assistance awarded by the Department.

Tax Credits:

Baltimore City – Property Tax Credit- School Public Safety Officers (SB0394/HB117) – Passed

This legislation adds sworn law enforcement officers employed full time by the Baltimore City Public School System to the definition of public safety officers eligible for the property tax credit under legislation approved in 2016 which authorized Baltimore City to grant a property tax credit for a dwelling owned by a Baltimore City public safety officer if the public safety officer is otherwise eligible for the homestead property tax credit. The amount of the property tax credit may not exceed \$2,500 per dwelling in any taxable year. This applies to taxable years after June 30, 2018.

Baltimore City – Property Tax Credit – Rental Discount for Baltimore City Public Safety Officers (SB1022/ HB1050) – Failed

This legislation would have authorized Baltimore City to grant a property tax credit for a rental dwelling that provides a rental discount to Baltimore City public safety officers.

State Education Aid – Tax Increment Financing Development Districts – Repeal of Sunset Provision (SB0612/ HB0693) Baltimore City – Passed

This legislation repealed the termination date on mandated Tax Increment Financing (TIF) district grants to local school systems. Baltimore City receives a grant of \$535,100 in fiscal 2019, an increase of \$113,000, or 26.8%, over fiscal 2018. Under Senate Bill 612/House Bill 693 (both passed), the termination date for the program is repealed, with additional funding for Baltimore City increasing to approximately \$1.4 million by fiscal 2023.

Prevailing Wage – Tax Increment Financing Developments – Application (SB0278/HB546) – Passed

This legislation extends the application of the State's prevailing wage requirements to projects (1) located in a tax increment financing district created on or after July 1, 2018, and (2) constructed using proceeds from local government bonds authorized in statute for use in those districts; and only if authorized by a political subdivision, Baltimore City, or the Revenue Authority of Prince George's County

One Maryland Economic Development Tax Credits – Simplification and Alteration (SB989/HB1295) – Passed

This bill makes several changes to the One Maryland Tax Credit program. It first changes the definition of 'qualified distressed county' by altering certain income levels in the definition and renaming it to be 'Tier I county'. Secondly, the bill lowered the requirement on wages paid to qualified positions from 150% to 120%. Additionally, the bill allows for a varying level of credit to be calculated based upon three brackets of new qualified job creation (at least 50, 25 to 50, and at least 10). This feature is significantly different from the current minimum number of 25 qualified jobs. Finally, the bill reduces the length of the credit from expiration in the 14th taxable year to the 10th taxable year following the credit year.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health – General Hospice Care Programs – Collection & Disposal of Unused Prescription Medication (SB232) – Passed

This bill was originally written to establish an unused prescription medication collection and disposal policy for general hospice care programs, but was amended to apply only to home hospice care. This is an important first step to regulate safe disposal of medications. The chemicals in pharmaceuticals cannot be adequately treated by current wastewater treatment plant processes, therefore exposing these chemicals to waterways, endangering aquatic species and potentially impacting community water supplies.

Local Government – Splash Pads – Regulations (SB 924) – Passed

This bill defines the term 'splash pad' to mean an outdoor play area with sprinklers, fountains, nozzles, or other devices or structures that spray water, in which water is not allowed to accumulate, and that is not used for submersion of the human body. The bill authorizes a local governing body to adopt and enforce rules and regulations to govern the sanitary condition of splash pads.

Public Utilities – Electric Generating Systems – Net Metering & Community Solar Energy (SB557/HB934) – Failed

These bills would have increased the generating capacity limits for community solar electric generating systems, from 2 MW to 10 MW, and on an unlimited scale for facilities located on brownfields sites. Community solar allows for the sale of power to residents at a lower cost. This change would have expanded opportunities to help residents lower their utility bills.

Environment – Polystyrene Food Service Products – Prohibition on Sale (SB651/ HB538) – Failed

These bills would have prohibited the selling of expanded polystyrene food service products in Maryland by January 1, 2019. Food service facilities and schools would have been prohibited from selling or providing food in polystyrene containers.

Environment – Newsprint Recycling Board – Repeal & Transfer of Authority (SB 844) – Failed

This bill would have repealed the provisions of law that established the Newsprint Recycling Board and authorized the Secretary of the Maryland Department of the Environment, rather than the Board, to exempt a publisher from recycled content requirements under certain conditions. Under current law, newsprint publishers must use paper with 40% recycled content to provide a healthy market for post-consumer/used mixed paper. City recycling collections consists of 68% mixed paper, so having a viable market for this paper is important.

Baltimore City – Tax Sales – Water Liens (SB 1098) – Passed

As amended, this bill prohibits the City from placing any residential property in tax sale solely for unpaid water and wastewater charges. In addition, DPW must report to the City's Delegation on or before October 1, 2019 its outreach and education efforts regarding payment plans and assistance programs available to assist houses of worship with delinquent bills; the administrative review process used for customers disputing a water bill; and alternative collection methods used to address delinquent accounts.

Baltimore City – Department of Public Works – Frozen-Pipe Prevention Rebate Program (HB 665) – Failed

This bill would have authorized DPW to establish a rebate program to assist customers with charges for increased water usage due to running a small stream of water to prevent private water pipes from freezing on designated (Health Department) Code Blue days. The participation would have been at the option of the customer and rebates were to be provided on a per diem basis.

Solid Waste Management & Recycling – Mattresses & Box Springs (HB850) – Failed

This legislation would have required that each county create a plan to prevent the illegal dumping of mattresses and box springs, as well as encourage and promote the expansion and development of businesses engaged in repurposing and recycling of solid waste.

Task Force on Electric Power Grid Security (HB 912) – Failed

This bill would have established the Task Force on Electric Power Grid Security to study and evaluate the current state of the electric grid and associated computer systems and networks; identify any potential security threats to those systems and networks; and recommend measures to secure the electric grid and associated systems and networks against damage.

Landlord & Tenant – Residential Leases – Water & Sewer Bills (HB 1073/SB 468) – Passed

As originally written, these bills would have required landlords to provide a copy of water and sewer bills to their tenants who pay them directly for water and sewer service, and to use a written lease that includes a notice requirement for water utility payments. Amendments to shift the responsibility for providing these bills to water utilities were ultimately rejected and the legislation returned to its original mandate of having the landlords provide water and sewer bills to tenants.

Baltimore City – Tax Sales of Real Property – Water Liens – Water Taxpayer Protection Act (HB 1409) – Failed

This bill would have repealed the authority of the Mayor and City Council to sell any real property solely to enforce a lien for unpaid charges for water and sewer services.

Clean Energy Jobs Act of 2018 (HB 1453) and Renewable Energy & Job Development (SB732) – Failed

These bills would have promoted clean energy facilities and job training/development but would also have removed waste-to-energy facilities from Tier 1 status, eliminating the ability for these facilities to access Renewable Energy Credits.

Baltimore City – Landlord & Tenant – Water & Sewer Billing (HB 1470) – Failed

This bill would have prohibited a public service company from terminating water or sewer service to a multifamily dwelling unit in the City based on the nonpayment of charges. It would have also required a Baltimore City landlord who collects these fees or charges from their tenants to provide billing data to the tenant or provide authorization which allows the tenant to directly access billing data. The intent of the legislation was also to prevent turning off water service to multifamily dwellings that are in arrears.

Baltimore City – Department of Public Works – Water & Sewer Bill Dispute Process & Report (HB 1560) – Failed

As originally written this bill would have established a Dispute Resolving Board in DPW to review and make determinations on disputed unpaid bill claims and provide for the process of filing a claim dispute. Customer Support and Services Division would investigate and prepare a response to the claims and suspend collection activities, and the Board's decision would have been final. DPW would also have to conduct an analysis of customer demographics and affordability factors based on customer income.

HOUSING

Baltimore City – Landlord and Tenant – False Representations and Unlawful Evictions (HB 1553/SB 826) – Passed

This City Administration clarifies the illegal lock out and cut-off of essential services in the City's Public Local Law. The changes will provide clarity to reduce the number of cases that are filed in error due to confusion with the existing law, and specify that landlords who intentionally provide bad or fake notice can be prosecuted.

Baltimore City – Continuing the Creating Opportunities for Renewal and Enterprise (CORE) Partnership Fund (HB1548/SB1084) – Passed

This bill continues the Creating Opportunities for Renewal and Enterprise (CORE) Partnership Fund within the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD), to assist the department in expeditiously removing blighted property within Baltimore City. The bill specifies that it is the intent of the General Assembly that the Governor include an annual appropriation to the Fund of \$30.0 million in fiscal 2020 and \$25.0 million annually from fiscal 2021 through 2024.

Department of Housing and Community Development – Baltimore Regional Neighborhood Initiative (BRNI) Program – Application Requirement (HB0108) – Passed

This bill repeals the requirement that an application to the Department of Housing and Community Development for funds under the Baltimore Regional Neighborhood Initiative Program (BRNI) contain a local government resolution of support or letter of support.

Community Development Program Act of 2018 (HB0109/SB0821) – Passed

This bill establishes a Community Development Program (CDP) within the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) to provide financial assistance for community development projects and community development organizations around the State. An oversight board is created for administering a fund but the Department is not required to provide staff or operating expenses for administering CDP until money is appropriated in the State budget.

Foreclosed Property Registry – Updated Information – Notice to Local Governments (HB 78) – Passed

This bill requires the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation to establish procedures that require a foreclosure purchaser to submit to the Foreclosed Property Registry any change to certain information within 21 days after the change is known to the purchaser. It also requires the Department to notify, by electronic means, on receipt of an initial registration or any change to certain information, authorized users from the county and the municipal corporation in which the property is located.

Electric Universal Service Program – Funds – Arrearage Prevention (HB1528/SB1117) – Passed

This bill authorizes the Department of Human Services (DHS) to use unexpended bill assistance and arrearage funds to establish an arrearage prevention program to prevent or reduce arrearages for low-income customers who have participated in a low-income residential weatherization program. The bill requires DHS, in fiscal 2019, to dedicate \$750,000 of specified funds to the arrearage prevention program.

Business Regulations – Wireless Security Systems – Local Government Licenses and Permits (HB0645/Sb0662) – Passed

This bill prohibits a local government from requiring an electrical license or an electrical permit to install, maintain, inspect, replace, or service specified low-voltage wireless security systems. The prohibition only applies if the wireless security system does not require the submission of a fire protection plan review.

Alarm Systems – Registration and Renewal – Penalties (SB0927/HB1117) – Passed

This bill authorizes counties and municipalities to impose a penalty against an alarm system contractor for failure to register an alarm system or renew a registration of an alarm system only if (1) the alarm system contractor requested a dispatch to an alarm user and (2) the alarm system contractor failed to register the alarm system or renew an alarm system's registration.

Business Regulations – Limited Residential Lodging (HB1604) – Failed

This bill would have incorporated "limited residential lodging," such as AirBnB and HomeAway, into the existing regulatory framework for other lodging establishments, including licensure, taxation, building codes, and antidiscrimination provisions. Specific requirements would have been established for both an innkeeper that offers limited residential lodging through a hosting platform and for a hosting platform operator.

Foreclosed Property Registry – Duty to Inspect and Maintain Properties in Baltimore City (HB1263) – Failed

This bill would have required a purchaser of a foreclosed property located in Baltimore City that is registered in the Foreclosed Property Registry (FPR) to conduct a reasonable inspection and perform any necessary maintenance to prevent damage to any neighboring property or become blighted.

Tax Sale:

Of particular note this session was legislation introduced as a result of recommendations of the Task Force to Study Tax Sales in Maryland (Tax Sale Task Force), which was established by the Legislature in 2017. The task force was directed to:

- evaluate and assess the impact of tax sales in Maryland;
- evaluate how tax sales are conducted in each county;
- evaluate tax sales to collect delinquent water charges and alternative methods of collecting delinquent water charges; and
- examine and make recommendations for reform of the tax sale process in Maryland.

The City of Baltimore had extensive participation on this task force including representatives from the Mayor's Office, the Finance Department, the Department of Housing and Community Development and the Department of Public Works. The City continues to be supportive of efforts to evaluate and enhance the overall property tax enforcement system with a particular focus on the goals of increasing revenue and reducing expenses, reducing vacancy and abandonment and protecting vulnerable owner occupants. The following legislation was introduced as a result of the recommendations of the taskforce that Finance provided input on:

Estates and Trusts – Administration of Estates – Waiver of Fees (SB466/HB566)–Passed

This bill authorizes a register of wills to waive the fees for administration of an estate if the estate is unable to pay the fees by reason of poverty and the real property of the decedent is (1) to be transferred to an heir of the decedent who resides or intends to reside on the property or (2) encumbered by a lien and subject to a tax sale. To the extent waivers are granted this bill may reduce revenue generated from Register of Wills fees, but could allow for more efficient resolution of transfers of property. This bill applies to the estate of any decedent who died after the October 1, 2018 effective date.

Tax Sales – Vacant and Abandoned Property (SB951/ HB1112) – Passed

This bill expands the tools that Baltimore City already has to address vacant and abandoned property that don't sell at tax sale to the rest of the state. Tools include releasing liens to transfer clean title, removing properties from tax sale for redevelopment purposes, and allowing jurisdictions to expedite foreclosure on a tax sale property.

Tax Sales – Homeowners Protections (SB952/HB1465) – Passed

This legislation adds required language to notices regarding late property tax payments and requires jurisdictions to withhold from tax sale any residential property with taxes, interest and penalties amounts to under the \$750 threshold. This has no impact to Baltimore City because the City currently follows the \$750 threshold. The bill does require specific notice language which includes information on homeowner programs such as the Homeowners Hope Hotline, information on any programs available for discounted water or sewer rates for low-income customers and any other information that may assist low-income homeowners in avoiding tax sale costs or foreclosure that the jurisdictions deems is appropriate.

Tax Sales – Property Tax – In Rem Foreclosure and Sale – Vacant and Abandoned Property (SB0954/HB1246) – Failed

This bill would have established procedures for counties and municipalities to authorize by law a process to initiate a judicial in rem foreclosure proceeding for real property that consists of a vacant lot, or an improved property cited as vacant and unfit for habitation.

TRANSPORTATION

Traffic Control Signal Monitoring Systems – Yellow Signal Compliance (HB0204)–Passed

This bill prohibits certain law enforcement agencies from issuing a citation for a violation recorded by a traffic control signal monitoring system at a signal that does not comply with certain yellow light timing requirements. These requirements are adopted by the State Highway Administration consistent with standards or guidelines established by the Federal Highway Administration.

Transportation – Complete Streets Program – Establishment (SB0407/HB0535) – Passed

This legislation establishes the Complete Streets Program to provide matching grants to certified jurisdictions to promote healthy communities; provides for program funds appropriated in the State budget; specifies the requirements for a local government to be designated as a certified jurisdiction; and specifies the use of matching grant funds

Privately Owned Transportation Projects – Construction and Authorization to Use State-Owned Rights-of-Way and Property – Requirements (HB0548) – Passed

Providing that a privately owned transportation project in the State that includes the construction of one or more tunnels with a diameter of 6 feet or greater that will be primarily used by a common carrier may not be constructed and the State may not authorize the use of or access to a State-owned right-of-way or State property for the privately owned transportation project, under certain circumstances; and providing for the construction of the Act.

Transportation – Highway User Revenues – Distribution (HB0807/SB0516) – Passed

This legislation alters the way highway user revenues are shared with local governments and increases the local government share. The bills require that from fiscal 2020 through 2024, this amount is equivalent to 13.5% of the highway user revenue. The projected increase for Baltimore City is \$11.2M in FY 2020 growing to \$11.8M in FY 2023. The Baltimore City Administration strongly endorsed this consensus bill and phased in restoration.

Vehicle Laws – Towing Companies – Disposal of Abandoned Vehicles (SB0521/HB 1770) – Failed

This bill would have authorized the Motor Vehicle Administration to issue a salvage certificate to a towing company that takes possession of an abandoned vehicle under certain circumstances. It would also have required a towing company to provide certain notice in a certain manner before applying for a salvage certificate for an abandoned vehicle.

Vehicle Laws – Bus Lane Monitoring Cameras – Authorization (SB0551/HB0749) –Failed

This legislation would have required the Maryland Transit Administration, in consultation with Baltimore City, to examine and analyze dedicated bus lane enforcement mechanisms; the analysis was to include an examination of best practices and technologies; a review of potential capital and operating costs; and an evaluation of the most effective methods for ensuring compliance with and enforcement of existing law.

Magnetic Levitation Transportation System – Limitations (SB1003) –Failed

This bill would have prohibited the construction of a magnetic levitation transportation system or certain facilities or structures in a local jurisdiction unless the local legislative body and the local executive review and approve the construction. Further, a State or local government would have been prohibited from approval or condemnation of property for such construction unless certain local bodies reviewed and approved.

Counties – Asset Transfer for High-Speed Transportation System – Hearing and Approval Requirements (HB0637/SB 1004) –Failed

This bill would have required the governing body of a county to hold a public hearing before the transfer of an asset of the county as part of the development of a high-speed transportation system and require a supermajority vote for approval by county and municipal entities of a transfer of an asset of a county for these projects.

Counties and Municipalities – Asset Transfer for High-Speed Transportation System – Agreements (HB0638/SB 1005) – Failed

This bill would have required a county, before the transfer of an asset of the county as part of the development of a high-speed transportation system that passes through the county to negotiate a certain written agreement with the municipality concerning the approval by and financial remuneration to the municipality.

Baltimore City – Vehicle Height Monitoring Systems – Enforcement (HB1139) – Failed

This bill would have authorized the Motor Vehicle Administration to refuse to register or reregister, or suspend the registration of, a motor vehicle for which the person liable for a violation recorded by a vehicle height monitoring system has failed to pay the civil penalty, contest liability, or appear for trial. Among other prohibitions it would have required Baltimore City and the District Court to provide a certain delinquency notice to the State Highway Administration for violations of the Vehicle Height Monitoring System.

Local Infrastructure Fast Track for Maryland Act (SB0901/HB1569) –Failed

This Maryland Association of Counties legislative priority would have authorized the Office of Legislative Audits to perform an audit of local governments that receive a distribution of highway user revenues. It would have also increased over 7 fiscal years, the portion of highway user revenues that is distributed to local governments.

Vehicle Laws – Yielding the Right-of-Way – Through Highways, Stop Signs, and Yield Signs (SB1193) – Failed

This legislation would have repealed certain provisions of law regarding the duty of the driver to yield the right-of-way at a highway that intersects with a through highway, or at a stop sign or yield sign placed at an intersection.

Motor Vehicles – Automated Enforcement – Leased Vehicles (HB1769) – Failed

This bill would have required State or local agencies to mail certain traffic citations generated by certain automated enforcement systems and issued to vehicles under a lease of 6 months or more to the lessee of the motor vehicle.

Vehicle Laws – Work Zone Speed Control System – Increased Penalty for Multiple Offenses (HB0014) – Failed

This bill would have increased the maximum civil penalty from \$40 to \$80 for a third or subsequent violation in a calendar year of a posted speed restriction in a work zone, as captured by a speed control system.

Vehicle Laws – Civil Violations – Administrative Penalties (HB0492) – Failed

This bill would have prohibited Baltimore City from impounding or immobilizing a car for unsatisfied parking citations under certain circumstances. It would have further required that a registered owner of a vehicle that has at least three certain citations for parking violations issued by Baltimore City may enter into a payment plan to satisfy the charges owed under the citations.

Vehicle Laws – Plug-In Electric Drive Vehicles – Reserved Parking Spaces (HB0598) – Failed

This bill would have prohibited a person from stopping, standing, or parking a vehicle that is not a plug-in electric vehicle in a parking space that is designated for plug-in electric vehicles. It would have required that a parking space for plug-in electric vehicles have green pavement markings and that such parking spaces be counted as part of the overall number of parking spaces for certain purposes, and would have established a civil penalty of \$50 for a violation of the Act.

Vehicle Laws – Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons (HB0959) – Failed

This bill would have authorized the use of a pedestrian hybrid beacon at certain locations and defined "pedestrian hybrid beacon" as a traffic control signal placed at a crosswalk that utilizes a combination of steady and flashing lights and is pedestrian-activated.

Vehicle Laws – Speed Monitoring Systems (HB1151) – Failed

This bill would have made several changes to speed monitoring system requirements, including: (1) establishing an additional annual calibration requirement; (2) requiring local jurisdictions to post information online regarding calibrations; (3) allowing a person receiving a citation to request the presence of a duly authorized law enforcement officer who signed the citation or the technician performing the calibration check and increasing the amount of time for the person to make that request; and (5) establishing that a denial of a reasonable request for speed monitoring system data is a rebuttable presumption that the citation was issued erroneously.

Vehicle Laws – Speed Monitoring Systems – Operation in School Zones (Truth in Speed Cameras Act of 2018) (HB1365) – Failed

This bill would have required that local jurisdictions place a certain device adjacent to a sign indicating a school zone before activating a speed monitoring system; it would have further altered the hours during which a speed monitoring system in a school zone may be operated and restricting the placement of a speed monitoring system to certain areas in a school zone. Lastly, it would have limited the fee that a contractor may receive for operating a speed monitoring system.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Weapon Crimes – Detachable Magazines and Regulated Firearms (SB 1062/HB 991) –Failed

This bill would have prohibited the possession of a detachable magazine that has a capacity of more than 10 rounds of ammunition for a firearm. In addition, the bill sought to amend the Public Safety Article (§5-133), which defines persons prohibited from possessing a firearm; adding a series of other crimes (or disqualifiers) to the list of those currently prohibited.

Vehicle Laws – Police Vehicles – Use of Cruise or Directional Marker Lights (HB 1714)

This Baltimore Police Department requested bill would have authorized a police department and any other law enforcement agency to display cruise or directional marker lights on their vehicles at any time. The BPD sought this legislation because the Police Commissioner would like, as a general practice, the potential to use the cruise light feature and/or the directional marker lights (not flashing emergency lights) on police vehicles at any time, but this is prohibited in current law. Currently, lights may only be “flashed or oscillated while on route to, or, at the scene of an emergency” or under certain circumstances not relevant to this legislation. This was a statewide bill and the Chiefs and Sheriffs support this legislation.

New patrol cars are equipped with “cruise lights” that are located on the outer edges of the light bars on patrol vehicles; they have the ability to stay on, with or without the flashing lights, in non-emergency situations. The BPD believes that this capability will aid in our public safety efforts; such as helping citizens identify and locate officers more quickly, and the extra lights on city streets may act as a crime deterrent as it has in other localities.

Baltimore City – Independent Institutions of Higher Education – Police Force (SB 1241/HB 1803) – Failed

The bill would have authorized an independent institution of higher education in Baltimore City to establish a campus police force based on a memorandum of understanding entered into by the institution and the Mayor or the Police Commissioner of Baltimore City. The bill also provided that campus police officers would be subject to the Law Enforcement Officers’ Bill of Rights and require the campus police force to adopt standards, qualifications and prerequisites in consultation with the Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission.

The Mayor and newly-appointed Police Commissioner of Baltimore City have a multi-year plan to change the trajectory of crime in the city, and they have made it clear that they need major institutions in the city to be a part of this effort. A stand-alone university police department, overseen by Johns Hopkins University, would complement the efforts of the Baltimore Police Department in and around the university and medical campuses and be a critical component of the city’s multilayered security and safety initiatives. A stand-alone university police department would allow JHU to further respond to the specific needs of its community and would provide additional capabilities to its existing security measures – including increases in personnel, lighting, cameras and collaboration with community and neighborhood organizations to reduce the risk of crime. A university police force can act as a stronger and more visible deterrent to local street crime; provide a faster response to an active shooter threat; and focus on the specific needs of a university community. The ability to promptly address incidents of

violence and to deter crime is essential to the safety and well-being of our city's campus communities. Allowing Johns Hopkins University to establish a campus police force is an important step that will further the goal of a safer Baltimore City.

Criminal Law – Prohibitions, Prosecutions, and Corrections (SB 1137/HB 291) – Passed

This bill was part of a comprehensive public safety initiative comprised of several pieces of legislative and budgetary initiatives.

- The bill adds 5 grams or more of fentanyl and 28 grams or more of a mixture containing fentanyl to the prohibition against volume drug dealing. The bill also clarifies current law regarding the use of representative sampling methodology to detect amounts.
- The bill excludes equipment used to test drugs from the prohibition to use or possession of drug paraphernalia.
- The bill increases the maximum jail time from 5 years to 10 years for witness intimidation offenses not involving a drug felony or crime of violence. This includes inducing false testimony or avoidance of a subpoena, retaliation for testimony, and intimidating or corrupting a juror, witness, or officer of the court.
- The bill establishes the Task Force to Study Maryland's Criminal Gang Statutes. The task force will examine state laws regarding gang-related activity and the statutes' effectiveness in securing convictions. A report with recommendations is due June 30, 2020.
- This legislation also requires the State Division of Correction to conduct an educational, vocational, and job history interview for each inmate, in addition to the risk and needs assessment, and establishment of an individual rehabilitation plan.
- The bill expands the list of crimes where evidence may be obtained via wiretapping to include the transfer of firearms and straw purchases.
- Lastly, the bill adds life skills training and antiviolence therapy to the programs for which an inmate may earn diminution credits.

Criminal Law – Crimes of Violence, Expungement, and Drug Treatment (SB 101) – Passed

SB 101 is another omnibus public safety bill focused on changing the definition of a "crime of violence," expungement, firearm possession, and the availability of drug treatment to certain inmates. First the bill changes the definition of "crime of violence" (CL § 14-101) as follows: the "use of a handgun in the commission of a felony or other crime of violence" is redefined as "use of a firearm in the commission of a felony except possession with intent to distribute a CDS or other crime of violence." Next, the bill strikes the requirement regarding sexual abuse of a minor that a touching not be through the clothing. The bill also makes the mandatory minimum 10-year sentence for a second or subsequent conviction of a crime of violence nonparoleable.

Under current law a person who has previously been convicted of a crime of violence or specific felony drug offenses is prohibited from possessing a regulated firearm. A violator is subject to a mandatory minimum penalty of five years imprisonment. Senate Bill 101 expands the list of crimes that make a person eligible for the mandatory minimum penalty, these include crimes involving possession or use of firearms related to drug offenses. The bill also expands the crimes that would bar possession of a firearm to include possessing, using, wearing, carrying, or transporting a firearm during and in relation to certain

drug trafficking offenses and possessing, owning, carrying, or transporting a firearm if the person has previously been convicted of certain offenses.

The bill prohibits an inmate serving a sentence for a crime of violence from being evaluated for or committed to substance abuse treatment by the MD Department of Health until the person is eligible for parole. However, an inmate who is serving a sentence for a crime of violence may participate in any other treatment program under the supervision of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS).

Lastly, the bill authorizes a person to petition for the expungement of certain felony offenses - felony conviction for theft, possession with intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance, and burglary. The bill specifies that a petition for expungement of a felony is subject to a waiting period of 15 years from when the person satisfies the sentence or sentences imposed for all convictions for which expungement is requested, including parole, probation, or mandatory supervision.

Criminal Procedure – Expungement – Civil Offense (HB 382) – Passed

This legislation clarifies that a person may petition for expungement of any civil offense or infraction, except a juvenile offense. The bill further repeals the requirement that the civil offense or infraction be a substitute for a criminal charge.

Criminal Law – Firearm Crimes – Rapid Fire Trigger Activator (SB 707/HB 888) – Passed

Rapid Fire Trigger Activator Bump stocks allow semi-automatic firearms to mimic the firing speed of fully automatic firearms and can achieve rates of fire between 400 to 800 rounds per minute. This bill prohibits a person from transporting a “rapid fire trigger activator” into the State or, manufacturing, possessing, selling, offering to sell, transferring, purchasing, or receiving a rapid-fire trigger activator. In addition, the bill prohibits a person from using a rapid-fire trigger activator in the commission of a felony or a crime of violence. If among other requirements, a person applies for authorization from the ATF, they may continue to possess a rapid-fire trigger activator until October 1, 2019.

Criminal Law – Wearing, Carrying, or Transporting Loaded Handgun – Subsequent Offender (HB 1029) – Passed

This legislation prohibits a person from wearing, carrying, or transporting a handgun with a handgun loaded with ammunition. A subsequent offender of this provision, having previously been convicted of specified weapons offenses, is subject to a nonsuspendable, nonparoleable mandatory minimum sentence. A mandatory minimum sentence may not be imposed unless the State’s Attorney complies with specified notice requirements.

Criminal Law – Law Enforcement – Prohibition on Sexual Activity (HB 1292) – Passed

This bill prohibits a law enforcement officer from engaging in sexual contact, vaginal intercourse, or a sexual act with a person in the custody of the law enforcement officer.

Criminal Procedure – Violation of Conditions of Release (SB 170/HB 388) – Passed

This bill adds a crime of violence against a person who violates a condition of pretrial or post trial release. Under current law most perpetrators of domestic violence are released with certain conditions, usually prohibiting any contact with the victim. However, if there is a violation of these conditions, currently, there is no defining crime to arrest these perpetrators. Therefore, even if a perpetrator shows up at a victim's home or place of employment, the police cannot arrest them. The victim's only recourse is to contact the State's Attorney or Pre-Trial Release Unit and file a complaint in the hopes of having the perpetrator's pretrial release revoked.

This legislation allows for officers to arrest the perpetrator once his/her pretrial conditions are verified to be broken. If officers are unable to make an arrest, the bill allows the victim to file charges with a court commissioner allowing for an immediate action that will remove the perpetrator from causing further abuse.

Courts – Evidence of Sexually Assaultive Behavior – Admissibility (Repeat Sexual Predator Prevention Act of 2018) (SB 270/HB 301) – Passed

This bill authorizes, under certain conditions, the admission of evidence of "sexually assaultive behavior" by the defendant that occurred before or after the pending case. The bill establishes requirements for the admissibility of such evidence and procedural requirements for hearings. For instance, the State must file a motion of intent to introduce evidence of sexually assaultive behavior at least 90 days before trial, or at a later time if authorized by the court for good cause. The motion must contain certain information and the State must provide a copy of the motion to the defendant. Further, the court must hold a hearing outside of a jury to determine the admissibility of evidence prior sexually assaultive behavior. The court may admit evidence if it finds and states on the record that (1) the evidence is being offered to prove lack of consent or rebut an express or implied allegation that a minor victim fabricated the sexual offense; (2) the defendant had an opportunity to confront and cross-examine the witness or witnesses testifying to the sexually assaultive behavior; (3) the sexually assaultive behavior was proven by clear and convincing evidence; and (4) the probative value of the evidence is not substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice.

Juvenile Law – Witnesses – Body Attachment (HB 1023) – Passed

This bill authorizes the juvenile court to issue a body attachment for witnesses who are at least age 18, and only for cases that have been transferred to juvenile court under reverse waiver provisions. Using this legislation, prosecutors can now compel witnesses via a "body attachment," to court in serious juvenile cases, meaning they have been transferred from adult court. A body attachment allows a sheriff to pick up witnesses and bring them to court. Under current law, this is only allowed when the defendant is an adult.

Juvenile Law – Disclosure of Court Records (SB 91) – Passed

In general, a juvenile's court record is confidential, and cannot be divulged, except by court order on a showing of good cause, or in certain circumstances relating to notification of a local superintendent or principal on the arrest of a child for certain offenses. This bill creates additional exceptions to the general rule of confidentiality of juvenile records applying to the Department of Human Services (DHS), local social services departments, the Maryland Department of Health (MDH), and local health departments. DHS or a local department of social services may have access to and confidential use of a court record if,

in coordination with DJS, it is providing services or care for a child who is the subject of the record, for a purpose relevant to the provision of the services or care. The bill creates a similar exception for circumstances in which MDH or a local health department is providing treatment, services, or care for the child, in coordination with DJS. The entities must keep confidential any court records obtained in accordance with applicable laws and policies.

This bill builds on the very successful pilot beginning in 2014 between Baltimore City and the State. This year's House Bill 1508 (introduced and withdrawn by the City Administration) would have extended that pilot another four years, but SB 91, a State departmental bill, will afford Baltimore City and the rest of the State these same privileges and effectively removes the sunset on the City's pilot program.

Public Safety – Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission – Psychological Consultation and Evaluation (HB 190) – Passed

This bill requires the Commission to develop standards for the mandatory psychological consultation with, instead of evaluation of, a law enforcement officer who was actively involved in an incident when another person was seriously injured or killed as a result of an accident or shooting or has returned from combat deployment. Further, the bill removes the requirement that a commission-approved psychologist conduct the psychological evaluation required for certification of a person as a police officer.

Baltimore City Police Department (BPD) – Commission to Restore Trust in Policing and Audit Review (SB 1099) – Passed

This legislation will establish the Commission to Restore Trust in Policing and will review the operation of the BPD Gun Trace Task Force and make preliminary recommendations by December 31, 2018, with a final report by December 31, 2019. In addition, the bill requires the Joint Audit Committee, beginning with the 2018 audit, review BPD's audit reports issued by the Baltimore City Comptroller and submit any findings and recommendations with respect to audit issues. The committee will review the audit process and procedures and provide comment and recommendations.

This bill is in response to the 2017 charges of eight of the nine members of the BPD Gun Trace Task Force including racketeering, robbery, extortion, overtime pay fraud, and filing false paperwork. The officers allegedly profited hundreds of thousands of dollars while searching the homes and cars of criminals and some innocent civilians. All eight members indicted either pled guilty or were convicted of several federal charges. The Task Force was created in 2007 as an elite unit within the BPD with the intention that it would pursue violent criminals and persons illegally possessing and using guns.

Criminal Procedure – Statewide Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit Tracking System – Recommendations (HB 1124) – Passed

This legislation builds on legislation passed in 2017 (Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits Chapter 659) that required the Attorney General, in consultation with the Maryland Sexual Assault and Evidence Kit Policy and Funding Committee, to adopt regulations based on the committee's recommendations for the collection, testing, and retention of sexual assault evidence collection kits. House Bill 1124 requires the committee to develop further recommendations regarding the creation and operation of a statewide sexual assault evidence collection kit tracking system that is accessible to victims of sexual assault and law enforcement. Additionally, the committee must apply to the federal government for grant funding to support the implementation of the recommendations by January 1, 2019.

Criminal Procedure – Firearms – Transfer (HB 1646) – Passed

This bill requires the State’s Attorney to provide notice that the defendant is prohibited from possessing a firearm to - a defendant, defendant’s counsel, and the court - if the defendant is charged with a domestically related crime. The court is required to provide – to a defendant convicted of or pleading guilty to such crime – verbal and written notice that the defendant is prohibited from owning or possessing and must surrender all regulated firearms in the defendant’s possession. Upon conviction or a guilty plea, a court must order the transfer - either personally or through a representative - all regulated firearms to a State or local law enforcement agency or a federally licensed firearms dealer within two business days. The law enforcement agency or federally licensed firearms dealer that accepts the transfer is required to provide written proof of the transfer to the defendant or the defendant’s representative.

The bill also allows the court to issue a search warrant to remove any firearms possessed by the person if requested by the State’s Attorney or a law enforcement official based on probable cause the defendant has failed to surrender all of their weapons.

Public Safety – Extreme Risk Protective Orders (HB 1302) – Passed

Under current law, a petition for a temporary domestic violence protective order may prohibit a respondent from possession of firearms. A final protective order does require the respondent to surrender any firearms and prohibits them from any further possession for the duration of the order.

This legislation, dubbed the “Red Flag” bill creates an “extreme risk protective order” and creates a process where certain mental health professionals, law enforcement officers, and family or household members of a respondent may seek an interim, temporary, or final court order to prevent the respondent from possessing or purchasing a firearm or ammunition for a limited period of time. This request is based on a determination that the respondent poses a danger to themselves or others. A petition can be filed with the District Court or, a District Court commissioner. A judge or District Court commissioner must refer a respondent for an emergency mental health evaluation under specified circumstances. Lastly, the bill establishes a process for the surrender of firearms and ammunition, and a process for the return of these items at the termination of an extreme risk protection order.

Public Safety – Handgun Permit Review Board – Appeals (SB 741/HB 819) – Passed

These bills authorize an applicant, license holder, or Secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services to appeal a decision by the Handgun Permit Review Board to the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) and require the OAH to schedule a de novo review of the board’s decision within 60 days of receipt of the request. A party may also appeal a decision of OAH to a circuit court. Lastly, the Board must report to the Governor and the General Assembly on appeals and makes the Board subject to the Open Meetings Act.

Public Safety – Missing Persons – Information (Eula and Danny’s Law) (HB 1209) – Passed

This bill prohibits a law enforcement agency from creating a mandatory waiting period before taking a missing person report and requires the immediate acceptance of a report of a missing person provided in person. A report may be taken by phone or other electronic means, if the reporting is consistent with agency’s reporting policy and the reporting person completes the report in person as soon as possible. The

bill further requires that all necessary and available information be entered into the National Crime Information Center computer network within two hours after receipt of the minimum information needed to make the entry. Lastly, the State Police must create a direct link to the Maryland Center for Missing and Unidentified Persons on their home page.

Baltimore City – Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights – Hearing Board (SB 1179 /HB 1740) – Failed

As introduced, this legislation would have pertained only to Baltimore City but for one provision that prohibits a law enforcement officer from a hearing if they have received probation before judgment for a felony, or for a misdemeanor charge carrying a potential sentence of imprisonment for more than one year. When the bill was first heard, the Administration offered an amendment clarifying that the prohibition to a hearing also applies to an officer who has been *convicted* of a misdemeanor charge carrying a potential sentence of imprisonment for more than one year.

The bill sought to exclude Baltimore City from provisions of the LEOBR that allow for an alternative hearing board if it has been agreed to in a collective bargaining agreement. The proposed hearing board structure would have consisted of any odd number of voting members appointed by the Chief of the Baltimore Police Department (BPD). Members could be either sworn law enforcement from anywhere in the State, or civilians trained by Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission (MPTSC).

Most jurisdictions do not use the option to collectively bargain an alternative board, but Baltimore City's collective bargaining with the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) does. Our alternative hearing board is composed of three officers, none of whom are selected by the Chief but who are, instead, chosen from a randomized pool. Also, the accused officer is permitted three peremptory strikes. This alternative hearing board structure provides additional protections for the accused and can - and has - led to biased hearing outcomes.

Lastly, the bill would have excluded Baltimore City from provisions of LEOBR regarding review of final administrative actions. Instead, the Chief would be authorized to review the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of a hearing board and accept, reject, or otherwise modify the findings, conclusions, and recommendations at the Chief's full discretion, based on appropriate evidence. The decision of the Chief could still be may be legally appealed. When this bill was heard in the House of Delegates, we proposed removing this provision, along with any other provision that did not solely affect Baltimore City.

The City Administration strongly believes that the changes we proposed would have put more tools in the hands of law enforcement management to discipline officers and would have provided greater transparency to the public.

Family Law – Domestic Violence – Permanent Protective Orders (SB 491/HB 1303) – Passed

This legislation expands the circumstances where a court is required to issue such a permanent protective order. The bills repeal provisions that require that an individual has to have been convicted and sentenced only for specified offenses that led to the issuance of a final protective order. Instead, a court must issue a permanent protective order if (1) an interim, temporary, or final protective order has been issued against the individual, and (2) the individual was convicted and sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment of at least five years for the act of abuse that led to the issuance of the interim, temporary, or final protective order or, during the term of the order, the individual committed an act of abuse against the person eligible for relief and was convicted and sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment of at least five years for the act. As is required under current law, the individual must also have served at least 12 months of the sentence.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Public Information Act – Suits Filed by Custodians – Prohibition (SB 167/HB387) – Failed

This bill would have prohibited a custodian that receives a request from a person wishing to inspect a public record from filing suit under the Public Information Act against the requesting person.

Public Information Act – Required Denials – Physical Addresses, E-Mail Addresses, and Telephone Numbers (SB477/HB677) – Passed

This legislation Requires a custodian to deny inspection of a distribution list and a request to be added to a distribution list that identifies a physical address, an e-mail address, or a telephone number of an individual that is used by a governmental entity or an elected official for the sole purpose of periodically sending news about certain activities, informational notices, or emergency alerts; etc.

Public Information Act – Revisions (SB788/HB1638) – Failed

This bill would have modified the Public Information Act (PIA) to specify the circumstances under which a custodian of records must deny or allow inspection of a recording from a “personal surveillance video” device worn by a law enforcement officer. The bill also would have required a custodian to deny inspection of specified distribution lists and limit the inspection of specified personal information of an individual to a “person in interest,” regardless of whether or not the individual is deceased.

This was a priority bill for local governments, but ultimately legislators were convinced by the advocates that the bill will somehow reduce transparency. We will work to convince the new Legislature of the importance of this bill, especially as it relates to privacy concerns in instances of domestic violence.

Access to Maryland Courts Act (SB 1042/ HB1270) – Failed

This legislation would have authorized a court to award reasonable attorney’s fees and expenses to a prevailing plaintiff for any claim for relief against the State, any political subdivision of the State, or any employee or agent of the State or any political subdivision of the State, if the claim for relief seeks to remedy a violation of a right that is secured by a “self-executing” provision of the Maryland Constitution or the Maryland Declaration of Rights.

Motor Vehicles – Operation When Approaching Vehicle with Visual Signals (SB445/HB531) – Passed

These bills address a gap in current motor vehicle law by requiring drivers approaching from the rear of sanitation and utility vehicles that display visual signals (lights) to slow down, and when possible, make a lane change to avoid injury to these workers. DPW represented the City in testifying in favor of these bills, partnering with several professional organizations and the City of Laurel, Maryland who lost a sanitation worker due to a vehicle striking him in the course of his duties. Safer working conditions for solid waste and recycling crews, utility maintenance crews, and road maintenance crews through State vehicle laws is important because of the time these workers spend in the rights-of-way to perform their duties. The State of Maryland will now be added to the list of 16 other states that have passed similar legislation.

BALTIMORE CITY
STATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
FISCAL 2019

Baltimore City	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Difference
Disparity Grant	\$79,051,790	\$76,012,567	\$(3,039,223)
<u>Public Safety Issues</u>			
Special Police Grant	7,180,112	7,180,112	—
Additional Police Grant	2,000,000	2,000,000	—
State's Attorney Office	1,995,951	1,995,951	—
War Room	509,365	509,365	—
<u>Fire/Emergency Services</u>			
Operating Grant	1,363,925	1,363,925	
<u>Port Issues</u>			
Port Marine Fire Services	1,399,940	1,399,940	—
PILOT Port Properties	995,492	2,120,492	1,125,000
<u>Libraries</u>			
Library Aid	6,250,498	6,378,019	127,521
Special Library Grant	3,000,000	3,000,000	—
State Library Center (Pratt Central)	10,391,074	10,649,111	258,037
<u>Health</u>			
Operating Grant	8,218,630	8,366,525	147,935
<u>Transportation</u>			
Highway User Revenues	140,766,857	142,877,199	2,110,339
Capital Grants, Local Governments	5,484,423	5,558,937	74,514
Elderly/Disabled Transportation	379,335	379,335	—
State Highway Administration Funds	--	3,000,000	3,000,000
<u>Casino Revenues</u>			
Park Heights/Pimlico	6,693,780	6,818,700	124,920
Horseshoe Casino	12,442,406	13,132,100	689,694
Table Game Revenues	5,644,000	5,636,000	(8,000)
<u>Convention Center</u>			
Operating Deficit	6,492,678	6,149,537	(343,141)
<u>Enterprise Zone Tax Credits</u>			
Tax Credits	17,245,979	20,302,237	3,056,258
Total	\$317,506,235	\$324,830,052	\$7,313,817

Baltimore City – Assumption of State Costs

	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Difference
State Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT)			
Baltimore Contribution	\$ 2,462,961	\$2,428,480	(\$34,481)

The Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act (HB187) as introduced by the Governor would have increased the county and Baltimore City's share of funding for the Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT). The local share of certain SDAT programs (real property valuation, business personal property valuation and information technology) would increase from 50% to 90% and the Office of the Director would be added to the local share. The impact on Baltimore City would have an additional \$2,009,888 in fiscal 2019. The General Assembly rejected the Governor's proposal and maintained the local share at 50%. As cost containments in SDAT reduced the agency's general fund appropriation in fiscal 2019 and this results in a lower cost share obligation for the counties and Baltimore City.

Baltimore City – Assumption of Teacher Pension Costs

	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Difference
Payment to Baltimore City School System	\$17,962,061	\$18,802,293	\$ 840,232
Less:			
State Grant Funding	(10,047,597)	(10,047,597)	–
No Payment, Local Income Tax Reserve	(2,104,714)	(2,104,714)	–
	<u>\$5,809,750</u>	<u>\$6,649,982</u>	<u>\$840,232</u>

State Payment to Teacher Pension System

	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Difference
Pratt Library System	\$2,221,223	\$2,226,249	\$5,026

Notes:

Baltimore City State Grants

- Disparity Grant.
 - The disparity grant provides additional funding to Baltimore City and those counties in which the per-capita amount of the personal income is less than 75% of the state average. The amount of grant is determined by statute. A current position in the code limits the maximum amount of the grant to the amount received in fiscal 2010. For Baltimore City this amount is \$79,051,790. Recent changes in the code allows some counties to receive a larger amount if the local income tax rates are at certain levels but this provision does not impact Baltimore City. In fiscal 2018 Baltimore City received the maximum amount \$79,051,790. In fiscal 2019 Baltimore City will receive \$76,012,567, a decrease of \$3,039,223. The decline reflects a 1.2% reduction in population, an increase of 3.4% in adjusted income tax revenues, resulting in a 4.6% increase in adjusted income tax revenue per-capita. Baltimore City per-capita tax yield generally is in the same level as Allegany and Somerset but in the fiscal 2019 the City's per-capita tax yield calculation was also larger than Caroline, Dorchester, Garrett, and Wicomico counties

- Public Safety Issues.

- Police Aid. Baltimore City and the counties to reimburse the state for services provided by the Maryland State Police Crime Laboratory. Baltimore City's allocation of Police Aid is less than the allocation to the State Police Crime Laboratory.
- Special Police Grant. For many years Baltimore City receive three separate grants for police aid totaling \$7,180,112. (Community Policing, Foot Patrol and Violent Crime Control). Beginning with fiscal 2017 the Governor combined the three grants for Baltimore City into a single grant named the Baltimore City Police Grant. The discretionary grant is from the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP).
- Additional Police Grant. Beginning with fiscal 2018 the Governor included an additional \$2,000,000 grant for the Baltimore City Police Department to acquire equipment in order to comply with the federal Department of Justice consent decree. The discretionary grant is from the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP).
- State's Attorney. The discretionary grant for the Baltimore City State's Attorney was reduced in fiscal 2017. The amount in fiscal 2019 is the same as in fiscal 2018.
- "War Room". This is a joint program with the Baltimore City State's Attorney, the Baltimore City Police Department, and the state Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services to coordinate services in an effort to combat crime in Baltimore City. The discretionary grant is from the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP). Total funding is \$715,411 from which Baltimore City receives \$509,365.

- Fire/Emergency Services.

- The grant received by Baltimore City is a formula grant also received by the counties. The total grant is \$15 million. The grant is known as the William H. Amoss Fire, Rescue and Ambulance Fund. In fiscal 2017 the grant was increased to \$15,000,000. Baltimore City received \$1,732,057. The allocation is based on population. In fiscal 2018 Baltimore City's grant was reduced to \$1,725,252. The amounts were not changed in fiscal 2019.

- Libraries.

- Local Libraries. The increase state aid for libraries reflects legislation enacted at the 2016 session that included slight increases in the formula each year.
- Pratt Library System. At the 2016 session House Bill 1401 was enacted that required the Pratt Library System to increase the hours of operation beginning in fiscal 2018 and continuing through fiscal 2022. The state would provide \$3,000,000 a year that would be matched each year by \$750,000 from Baltimore City. In fiscal 2019 the budget includes the \$3,000,000.

- Pratt Central. State aid for the Library Resource Center (Pratt Central) is calculated by \$1.75 multiplied by the total residents of the state based on state population as estimated by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.
- Health Grant.
 - Local Health Agencies. The state provides a grant to Baltimore City and the counties for funding the local health department in each jurisdiction. The grant is calculated by a formula but the formula is not included in law. The formula reflects population and other items. The Governor included language in the Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act that would have funded the health grant in fiscal 2019 at the same amount in fiscal 2018. The General Assembly rejected the Governor's proposal in the BRFA and clarified the language that each year the grant should be adjusted to reflect inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index and to reflect the population growth as determined by federal estimate.
- Transportation.
 - Highway User Revenues. Highway user revenues are provided to Baltimore City, counties and municipalities. The sources of the highway user revenues are from various revenues that are allocated for transportation purposes. The largest sources of highway user revenues are the gasoline tax (not including the sales tax equivalent and the indexing enacted during the O'Malley Administration), two-thirds of the motor vehicle titling tax, motor vehicle registration fees, and the portion of the corporate income tax allocated for transportation. There are other smaller allocations for transportation related items. The highway user revenues are allocated 90.4% to the Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT), 7.7% to Baltimore City, 1.5% to counties, and 0.4% to municipalities. At one time the allocation of highway user revenues was 70% to MDOT and 30% to local governments. Baltimore City received a maximum of 12.25% and the counties and municipalities received 17.75%.

Baltimore City receives the large share of highway user revenues as the State Highway Administration (SHA) does not have any responsibility for the numbered highways in Baltimore City whereas in the counties and municipalities SHA is responsible for the numbered highways. In Baltimore City the Maryland Transportation Authority (MdTA) is responsible for I-95 in Baltimore City including the Fort McHenry Tunnel and for I-895 (Harbor Tunnel) in Baltimore City. A small portion of I-695 is located in Baltimore City near the Key Bridge and this is also the responsibility of the MdTA.

Budget bill language stipulates how Baltimore City must utilize the City's allocation of highway user funds for two projects in the City. \$400,000 may only be used to provide Complete Street improvements for the Hamilton Business District area between Echodale Road and White Avenue and \$600,000 may only be used for resurfacing and landscaping of Frederick Avenue between Overbrook Road and South Augusta Avenue.
 - Capital Grants for Transportation. For several years, capital grants have been included in the budget of the Office the Secretary, Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT) for Baltimore City, counties and municipalities. The purpose has been to provide some transportation support for local governments in lieu of increasing the local share of highway user revenues. In fiscal 2019 Baltimore City received \$5,539,000 in capital grants.

- Elderly/Disabled Transportation. The grants are allocated by the Maryland Department of Transportation. The amount for Baltimore City has been level funded for many years.
- State Highway Administration project. \$3,000,000 of State Highway Administration funds may only be used to repair and resurface the Hanover Street Bridge.
- Casino Revenues.
 - Casino Impact Aid, Park Heights/Pimlico. Local governments that have casinos (Baltimore City, Allegany, Anne Arundel, Cecil, Prince George's, and Worcester counties) receive 5.5% of the revenues from slot machines at the casino in the jurisdictions. However, the law provides that for the casinos in Baltimore City, Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties, there is a deduction of \$600,000 for the three smaller casinos and then from the total impact aid for Baltimore City, Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties, Baltimore City receives 18% of the revenues. From the 18% pool, Prince George's County receives \$1,000,000 for the area near the Rosecroft Raceway and Anne Arundel and Howard counties and the City of Laurel receive \$500,000 for the area near the Laurel Race Track. From the remaining amount of the 18% pool, Baltimore City must spend at least 75% for renovations in the Park Heights area and the balance is used for projects in the vicinity of the Pimlico Race Track.
 - Casino Impact Aid, Baltimore City. Baltimore City must use the balance of the 5.5% allocation from the slots revenues at the Horseshoe Casino after deduction of the 18% for improvements within one mile of the Horseshoe Casino. Once the MGM Casino opened in Prince George's County in December 2016, the remaining 5.5% of casino impact aid after deduction of the 18%, is pooled together and each jurisdictions (Baltimore City, Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties receives one third of the pool. If the impact aid from a casino such as Maryland Live in Anne Arundel County receives less money than was received prior to the opening of the MGM casino, then funds will be deducted from the allocation for the Prince George's County and transferred to Anne Arundel County. Baltimore City is not impacted by this issue as the revenues at the Horseshoe Casino are less than at Maryland Live and MGM. The data for Baltimore City is based on projections by the Bureau of Revenue Estimates in the Comptroller's Office.
 - Casino Table Games. After the MGM Casino opened in Prince George's County on December 8, 2016, Baltimore City and the counties where the casinos have table games received 5% of the table game revenues.
- Convention Center Deficit.
 - The state reimburses Baltimore City for the deficit at the Baltimore Convention Center. The projected amount of the deficit is made by the Maryland Stadium Authority. The amounts reflect the best judgment. If the deficit is larger than anticipated then a deficiency appropriation is provided at the following legislative session. If the amount is less than anticipated then the Maryland Stadium Authority will revert the unused funds to the state general fund.

- Enterprise Zone Tax Credits.
 - The estimate of the credits is made by the State Department of Assessments and Taxation. The amount in fiscal 2019 reflects 301 businesses participating for total credits of \$20,302,247. The average credit is \$67,449. This compares to an average credit of \$64,909 in fiscal 2018 for 300 businesses participating for credits totaling \$19,472,65.

BALTIMORE CITY
STATE TRANSPORTATION AID
2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Highway User Revenues – Local Allocation

- Highway user revenues for local governments are projected to total \$178,132.608 in fiscal 2019.
- Baltimore City's allocation is \$142,877,196. The City's actual allocation in fiscal 2017 was \$140,830,043. The fiscal 2018 projection is \$140,766,857
- The county allocation totals \$27,833,220. The actual allocation in fiscal 2017 was \$27,434,424. The fiscal 2018 projection is \$27,248,220
- The municipal allocation totals \$7,422,192. The actual allocation in fiscal 2017 was \$7,315,846. The fiscal 2018 projection is \$7,422,192.

Additional Highway Funds Allocation to Local Governments

- In the budget of the Office of Secretary of the Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT) there is grant funding for local governments. The Governor requested \$53,736,391. The funds are allocated as follows: Baltimore City - \$5,558,937; counties - \$27,794,685; municipalities - \$20,382,769. The grants must be used for capital purposes.
- Counties and municipalities received additional funding totaling \$20,600,000 from MDOT as follows: \$4,500,000 in state funds as a substitute for federal funds, \$14,592,300 for state roads maintained by the counties and \$16,705,700 in federal funds.
- Baltimore City receives \$36,602,000 in federal funds. This reflects that the State Highway Administration is not responsible for the roads and highways in Baltimore City. The Maryland Transportation Authority does maintain the portions of I-95 and I-895 in Baltimore City and the Francis Scott Key Bridge and portions of I-695 in Baltimore City.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Related Projects (Consolidated Transportation Program)

- Baltimore City received a grant of \$881,000 from the state Bikeshare Program in fiscal 2018. The grant was initiated in fiscal 2017.
- Recreational Trails Program
 - Baltimore City did not receive any rewards for this project in fiscal 2018
- Transportation Enhancements/Alternatives Program – Baltimore City - \$7,182,000. The grants were initially funded in fiscal 2017
 - Jones Falls Trail – Phase V \$2,050,000
 - Baltimore Downtown Bicycle Network \$1,684,000
 - Herring Park Greenway \$1,980,000
 - Inter Harbor Crosswalks and Bicycle Way Funding \$1,050,000
 - Potomac Street Cycle Track \$418,000

- Baltimore City receives \$18,930,000 from Federal Earmarks for Bicycle and Pedestrian Related Projects. Funding for these grants continued in fiscal 2018
 - Gwynns Falls Trail/CSX Bridge \$335,000
 - East North Avenues (USI) \$4,000,000
 - MLK Boulevard and West Baltimore Street \$2,000,000
 - Life Science Park (EBDI) \$9,000,000
 - Midtown Cultural District Streetscape \$475,000
 - Druid Hill Park Improvements \$1,600,000
 - Coppin State University ADA Improvements \$6,640,000
 - Projected added in 2018 CTP and Liberty Heights and
Druid Hill Park Improvements \$1,520,000 removed

Transit Issues

- Fare Box Recovery. Until legislation was enacted at the 2017 session, legislation required that the Maryland Transit Administration (MTA) recover at least 35% of the cost from fare box revenues. At the 2017 session legislation (Senate Bill 383, Chapter 16 and House Bill 271, Chapter 24, Acts of 2017) repealed the requirement. Legislation enacted at the 2013 session (Chapter 429, Acts of 2013) required MTA to increase fare box prices beginning in fiscal 2015 by the percentage increase equal to the biennial increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This provision remains in effect. MTA must submit a report to the budget committees by December 1 of each year relating the fare box recovery ratios.
- BaltimoreLink Initiative.
 - In October 2015 the Maryland Transit Administration (MTA) announced a \$135 million, multi-phased initiative to improve transit services in the Baltimore region. The project was called BaltimoreLink.
 - The project includes (1) redesign of local and express bus routes, new and enhanced commuter bus service, (2) new and enhanced commuter bus service, (3) creation of 12 high-frequency routes along major arterials connecting to downtown Baltimore and (4) five new suburb-to-suburb express bus routes.
 - Existing transit services are renamed with “Link” appended to indicate that each service is part of a greater transit network
 - Public hearings were held on the changes to local bus routes in January 2016.
 - Implementation of the new routes is scheduled for June 2017.
 - The estimated allocation of the \$135 million is \$70 million in additional operating spending in fiscal 2016 through fiscal 2021 and \$65 million is capital spending in fiscal 2016 through fiscal 2019.
 - The Charm City Circulator is part of the BaltimoreLink Initiative and will receive an additional \$1,000,000 a year from fiscal 2016 through fiscal 2019.

Maryland Transit Administration (MTA)

- Baltimore Metro System.
 - Rail Cars. The next five-year overhaul cycle of the rail cars began in fiscal 2016 and continues through fiscal 2022. \$578,586,000 project (state funds - \$254,395,000, federal funds - \$324,191,000). . The project has been expanded to include replacement and repair of the metro signal system.
 - Safety Improvements. Rebuild track interlocking and improve facilities to limit the impact of flooding. \$67,603,000 project (state funds - \$63,015,000, federal funds - \$14,588,000). Project began in fiscal 2016 and continues through fiscal 2022.
 - Communication System. Retrofit buses with new equipment for security and monitoring systems. Implementation to begin in fiscal 2017. \$45,083,000 project (state funds \$45,083,000)
- Other Projects.
 - North Avenue Rising. Improvements for transit, pedestrian and bicycle movement and safety along the North Avenue Corridor from Walbrook Avenue in West Baltimore to Gay Street-Belair Road in East Baltimore. Project was added to the construction program for fiscal 2017 through fiscal 2021. \$27,330,000 project (state funds - \$17,330,000, federal funds \$10,000,000). Federal funds are from the Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grant. The Federal Highway Administration will provide \$1,600,000 and Baltimore City will provide \$1,000,000.

BALTIMORE CITY
STATE CAPITAL GRANTS
FISCAL 2019

Capital Budget Overview

- The Governor's Capital Budget legislation (Senate Bill 186) totaled \$1,000,079,000. This amount includes \$995,000,000 in new general obligation bonds and \$5,079,000 in prior general obligation bond authorizations from cancelled or completed projects.
- The new authorization of \$995,000,000 is consistent with the recommendations of the Capital Debt Affordability Committee.
- The Senate approved a capital budget totaling \$1,080,179,000. The House of Delegates approved a capital budget totaling \$1,075,000,000. The capital budget adopted by the Capital Budget Conference Committee on Senate Bill 186 totaled \$1,091,179,000
- The Governor has the authority to veto specific projects in the capital budget.

Projects in Baltimore City

- The General Assembly approved the following projects in Baltimore City Some projects were included in the capital budget by the Governor. Other projects were added by the Senate and the House. Funds may be used for planning, construction and engineering.
 - Baltimore Museum of Art \$2,000,000
 - Baltimore City Recreation Centers (renovations) \$400,000
 - Center Stage \$1,000,000
 - Downtown Partnership of Baltimore – McKeldin Plaza \$500,000
 - East Baltimore Biotechnology Park \$2,500,000
 - Helping Up Mission \$500,000
 - Hippodrome Foundation \$2,000,000
 - Johns Hopkins University – Maryland Center for Cell Therapy Manufacturing \$5,000,000
 - Kennedy Krieger Institute – Comprehensive Autism Center \$1,000,000
 - Lexington Market \$500,000
 - National Aquarium in Baltimore \$2,000,000
 - Roberta's House \$2,000,000
 - Ronald McDonald House \$500,000
 - Woodbourne Center \$380,000
 - Pratt Street and Howard Street Plaza \$350,000
 - Federal Hill Streetscape Improvements \$250,000
 - Hoen Lithograph Building Renovation \$1,000,000
 - Northwood Commons Projects \$2,000,000
 - Port Discovery Children's Museum \$750,000
 - American Visionary Art Museum \$250,000
 - Baltimore Museum of Industry \$225,000
 - Maryland Science Center \$890,000
 - Sellers Mansion \$250,000
 - Baltimore Regional Employment and Education \$750,000

- J. Van Story Branch Apartment Building \$250,000
 - The Compound \$250,000
 - Bnos Yisroel of Baltimore \$250,000
 - BARCO Playhouse Theater \$50,000
 - Bon Secours Youth Development Center \$1,000,000
 - West Arlington Water Tower \$250,000
- The General Assembly approved the following projects in Baltimore City that were included in the Capital Budget by the Governor. The projects may have received allocations in prior years and/or will receive allocations in the out years. BOLD?
 - National Aquarium. \$2,000,000. In fiscal 2020 and fiscal 2021, the National Aquarium is programmed to receive \$1,000,000 in each year or a total allocation of \$3,000,000.
 - Kennedy Krieger Institute, Comprehensive Autism Center. \$1,000,000. The fiscal 2019 appropriation is the final allocation of state funds that totals \$10,250,000.
 - Lexington Market Revitalization. \$500,000. Prior state funds for the revitalization total \$2,350,000. An additional \$4,500,000 is programmed in fiscal 2020 to fiscal 2022. The state allocation will total \$7,350,000.
 - Woodbourne Center Vocational Program. \$380,000. Additional state funding of \$380,000 is programmed in fiscal 2020 for a total state allocation of \$760,000
 - Sinai Hospital of Baltimore. No funding provided in fiscal 2019 for the Community Primary and Specialty Care Complex at Sinai Hospital. \$4,000,000 provided in prior years and \$2,000,000 programmed in fiscal 2020 for a total of \$6,000,000.
- Maryland Zoo in Baltimore. The Governor included \$3,500,000 for infrastructure improvements at the Maryland Zoo in Baltimore for fiscal 2019. In prior years \$4,000,000 has been provided. The General Assembly increased the amount to **\$4,000,000**. An additional \$20,000,000 is programmed for fiscal 2020 through fiscal 2023 (\$5,000,000 each year). The Maryland Zoo also receives **\$4,815,000** in state funds for operating costs. Funds are included in the budget for the Board of Public Works.

Legislative Initiatives

- The Governor did not include funding in the Capital Budget for Senate and House local initiatives but the General Assembly included funds for local initiatives. The projects in Baltimore City totaled **\$2,752,000** and are listed below.
 - Senate Initiatives - **\$1,300,000**
 - Port Discovery Children's Museum \$250,000
 - 40 West Assistance and Referral Center \$125,000
 - Carmel Community Reaching Out Center \$90,000
 - Chesapeake Shakespeare Company \$25,000
 - Creative Alliance \$25,000
 - Epiphany House Project \$100,000
 - Habitat for Humanity of the Chesapeake \$50,000
 - HARBEL Community Building \$100,000
 - Harford House Project \$25,000

- Kappa Alpha Psi Youth and Community Center \$50,000
- Liberty Ship S.S. John W. Brown \$50,000
- Paul's Place \$35,000
- St. Elizabeth School \$50,000
- Village Learning Place \$50,000
- Westport Community Land Trust - \$25,000
- House Initiatives - **\$1,452,000**
 - EMAGE Center \$125,000
 - Garrett-Jacobs Museum \$200,000
 - Harford House Project \$200,000
 - Harvey Johnson Community Center \$200,000
 - Hollins Market \$250,000
 - Kappa Alpha Psi Youth and Community Center \$52,000
 - Langston Hughes Community, Business and Resource Center - \$250,000
 - Maryland Art Place \$125,000
 - Village Learning Place \$50,000

Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act (BRFA), Senate Bill 187, Chapter 10, Acts of 2018

- Provisions in the Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act included funding for eight project in Maryland. The funding source would be funds that the Governor would transfer from the Special Fund for Preservation of Cultural Arts in Maryland. Four of the projects are in Baltimore City.
 - Maryland Academy of Science \$450,000
 - Baltimore Symphony Orchestra \$650,000
 - Barco Theater \$200,000
 - Chesapeake Shakespeare Company Theater and Studio Building \$75,000

Program Open Space (Department of Natural Resources)

- State Share of Program Open Space.
 - Baltimore City receives an allocation from the State share of Program Open Space as no state parks are located in Baltimore City.
 - At the 2017 legislative session Baltimore City's allocation was increased \$1,500,000 to \$3,500,000 in fiscal 2018, **\$5,500,000** in fiscal 2019 and \$6,000,000 in fiscal 2020 and each year thereafter.
 - Legislation enacted at the 2017 session (House Bill 1154, Chapter 407) required that a portion of the fiscal 2019 state grant be allocated as indicated: Herring Run Park - \$100,000, Clifton Park - \$100,000, Frederick B. Leidig Recreation Center, lights and improvement - \$100,000. Total \$300,000.
- Local Share of Program Open Space.
 - Baltimore City will receive **\$4,478,201** in fiscal 2019 from a total local allocation of \$61,269,577.

- Projects in Baltimore City Dedicated for Funding from Program Open Space: Total \$3,200,000

	\$625,000
○ Herring Run Park	
○ Frank C. Boceke Park	\$750,000
○ Frederic B. Leidig Recreation Center	\$500,000
○ Patterson Park	\$500,000
○ Mary E. Rodman Recreation Center	\$500,000
○ Darley Park Community Park	\$75,000
○ Malone Children Memorial Playground and Community Park	\$150,000
○ Saint Charles Park	\$100,000
- Total Baltimore City Funding from Program Open Space in Fiscal 2019 \$9,978,201

Community Parks and Playgrounds (Department of Natural Resources)

- Community Parks and Playgrounds Program receives \$2,500,000 each year for allocation to local governments.
- In fiscal 2019 Baltimore City will receive **\$115,000** for playground surfacing at two park sites.

Waterway Improvement Capital Projects (Department of Natural Resources)

- Baltimore City Fire Department, Fire/Rescue Boat, acquisition \$20,000
- Middle Branch Park, pier and parking lot improvements \$99,000

Maryland State Library Agency

- State Library Resource Center (Pratt Central). **\$4,831,000.** \$104,444,000 project. Renovation of the Pratt Central Library that was built in 1933. Construction underway. \$99,613,000 expended through fiscal 2018, fiscal 2019 will be the last year for funding. Baltimore City provided \$5,300,000 for the project in fiscal 2017 and fiscal 2018.
- Public Library Capital Grant Program. \$5,000,000 program. No projects in Baltimore City in fiscal 2019.

Department of Housing and Community Development

- Baltimore Regional Neighborhoods Initiative. **\$3,000,000** provided to non-profit community development entities to fund revitalization for sustainable community areas in Baltimore City and Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties
- Community Legacy Program. **\$8,000,000** provided to assist neighborhoods with revitalization efforts.
- Neighborhood Business Development Program. **\$3,300,000** provided for grants and loans to fund community-based economic development activities in revitalization areas designated areas.
- Strategic Demolition and Smart Growth Impact Fund. **\$28,500,000** provided for grants and loans to governmental entities and community development organizations for demolition, land assembly, architecture and engineering and site improvement in a designated Sustainable Community.

- National Capital Strategic Economic Development Fund. **\$1,000,000** provided for grants to assist government agencies and nonprofit community development organizations to assist in predevelopment activities for commercial and residential development. This is a new program.
- Homeownership Programs. **\$12,000,000** provided for below-market interest rate mortgages to low and moderate-income homebuyers.
- Housing and Building Energy Programs. **\$1,000,000** provided for loans or grants to promote energy-efficient improvements to existing facilities or new properties.
- Partnership Rental Housing Program. **\$6,000,000** provided for partnership rental housing.
- Rental Housing Program. Funding for this program (\$20,000,000) deleted. Special funds (\$15,000,000) and federal funds (\$4,500,000) not deleted.
- Shelter and Transitional Housing Facilities Grant Program. **\$3,000,000** provided for grants to develop facilities for homeless individuals and families.
- Special Loan Programs. **\$4,000,000** provided to low and moderate-income families for housing programs

Department of the Environment

- Maryland Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund. The fund includes general obligation bonds, special funds, Federal funds and revenues bonds. Legislation was enacted at the 2017 legislative session that expanded the use of the Fund to include biological nutrient removal upgrades. This resulted in the Biological Nutrient Removal Program being eliminated and the scope of the Maryland Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund being expanded. Total funding for the program in fiscal 2019 is \$13,000,000 in general funds, \$110,000,000 in special funds, \$33,000,000 in Federal fund, and \$150,000,000 in revenue bonds. The funding in fiscal 2019 includes two years of revenue bonds to provide a match for the federal funds.
 - Back River Headworks Improvements. (Costs are shared between Baltimore City and Baltimore County.) \$409,285,000 project. \$116,002,000 previously funded. **\$47,771,000** Baltimore City, \$47,500,000 Baltimore County.
 - Baltimore City Municipal Separate Storm Water System. \$70,497,000 project, **\$46,728,000**
 - Herring Run Sewershed Sewer Improvements, Part 2, Chinquapin Run. \$30,658,000 project. Baltimore City **\$3,737,000**, Baltimore County \$964,000
 - North East Baltimore Sewer Improvements. \$20,993,000 project. **\$1,901,000**
 - South West Baltimore Sewer Improvements. \$20,785,000 projects **\$1,913,000**

- Bay Restoration Fund Wastewater Program.
 - Herring Run Sewershed Collection System Improvements, Part 1, Sanitary Sewer, \$14,506,000 project, **\$7,808,000**
 - Herring Run Sewershed Improvements, Part 1, Chinquapin Run. \$30,658,000 project, \$15,750,000 previously funded, **\$1,807,000**
 - North East Baltimore Sewer Improvements, \$20,993,000 project, **\$13,300,000**
 - South West Baltimore Sewer Improvements, \$20,765,000 project, **\$13,368,000**
- Maryland Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund.
 - Ashburton Reservoir Improvements. \$150,000,000 project, \$44,730,000 previously funded, **\$3,346,000**. Baltimore County, \$25,000,000 previously funded, \$3,346,000.
 - Druid Lake Tanks, \$162,714,000 project. \$41,870,000 previously funded, **\$6,830,000**, Baltimore County \$24,452,000 previously funded, \$4,000,000
- Hazardous Substance Clean-up Program.
 - 1600 Harford Avenue (Former Stop, Shop and Save). \$565,000 project. \$365,000 previously funded, **\$100,000**, \$100,000 future request.

BALTIMORE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM
STATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
FISCAL 2019

	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Difference
State Formula Grants			
Foundation Program	\$363,536,509	\$353,459,508	\$(10,077,701)
Geographic Cost of Education Index	22,567,473	22,211,131	(356,342)
Declining Enrollment Grant	13,552,59	15,961,520	2,408,926
Supplemental Grant	18,310,933	18,310,933	—
Pre-Kindergarten Grant	10,145,322	14,814,251	4,668,929
Pre-Kindergarten Expansion	1,026,978	1,500,018	473,040
Hold Harmless Grant	—	11,205,890	11,205,890
Tax Increment Financing	422,107	535,094	112,987
Compensatory Education	297,988,989	288,577,980	(9,411,009)
Special Education Formula	47,624,065	46,236,630	(1,387,435)
Special Education – Nonpublic Placements	14,231,125	13,055,797	(1,175,328)
Special Education – Infants/ Toddlers	1,145,797	1,145,797	—
Limited English Proficiency	22,117,633	25,177,739	3,060,106
Transportation, Regular	16,722,800	16,957,301	184,501
Transportation, Special Education	2,744,000	2,784,000	40,000
Guaranteed Tax Base	21,692,833	21,243,281	(449,552)
	<hr/> \$853,879,158	<hr/> \$853,176,870	<hr/> \$(702,288)
State Discretionary Grants			
Innovative Programs	\$860,907	\$860,907	—
Head Start	605,000	659,228	54,228
Teacher Development Grant	70,000	117,000	47,000
Judy Hoyer Centers	888,926	1,114,139	1225,213
Adult Education	1,661,869	1,661,869	—
Food Service	720,817	720,817	—
	<hr/> \$4,807,519	<hr/> \$5,133,960	<hr/> \$326,441
Assumption of Teacher Pension Costs			
BCPSS Payment to the State Retirement Agency	\$24,794,678	\$24,102,293	\$(692,385)
Less Payment from Federal Funds for Teachers Paid by Federal Funds	5,975,000	5,300,000	675,000
Contribution by Baltimore City	<hr/> \$18,819.678	<hr/> \$18,802,293	<hr/> \$17,385
Source of Baltimore City Funds			
State Grant	\$10,047,597	\$10,047,597	—
No Payment, Local Income Tax Reserve	2,104,714	2,104,714	—
Other Baltimore City	6,667,367	6,649,982	17,385
	<hr/> \$18,819,678	<hr/> \$18,802,293	<hr/> \$17,385
State Payment of Teacher Pension Costs (Unfunded Pension Liability)			
Teachers in BCPSS	\$64,922.538	\$62,241,365	(\$2,681,173)
BCPSS Payment of State Retirement Agency, Administrative Costs			
Administrative Costs	\$1,443,434	\$1,922,109	\$478,675

EDUCATION FUNDING DATA

School Safety, State Funding

- Governor Hogan submitted several proposals in the operating budget and Supplemental Budgets to improve school safety. Funding was also included in the Capital Budget.
- The operating budget includes \$26.0 million related to school safety to be utilized as outlined below.
 - \$10 million to the Interagency Committee for School Construction for school facility improvements.
 - \$10 million for one-time grants to local school systems to improve safety and security.
 - \$2.5 million for safety assessments.
 - \$2.5 million to enhance the capabilities of the Maryland Center for School Safety
 - \$1.0 million for schools and day care centers at the risk of hate crimes.
- Teacher Pension Costs. Beginning in fiscal 2013 Baltimore City Public School System (BCPSS) and other school systems were required to pay the basic cost of the teacher retirement. Baltimore City and the counties were required to reimburse the local school systems for the costs. Beginning in fiscal 2015 BCPSS was not longer required to make a payment to the state general fund for teachers whose salaries are paid by federal funds but instead was required to make this payment directly to the State Retirement Agency. The federal funds reduced the amount of the basic cost of retirement that Baltimore City is required to pay. It is assumed that federal funds in fiscal 2018 will decline due to the reduction in enrollment. It is assumed that federal funds in fiscal 2019 will declined due to the reduction in enrollment. It is also uncertain what actions the new administration in Washington will take with respect to federal funding for local school systems and to policies relating to charter schools. These issues will have an impact on the amount of federal funds that are allocated to school systems in Maryland with respect to pensions and other school program.

EDUCATION STUDY COMMISSIONS

- 21st Century School Facilities Commission
 - The report of 21st Century School Facilities Commission was submitted on December 14, 2018. The chair is Martin G. Knott Jr.
 - The commission made a number of recommendations relating to school construction including a recommendation that the amount of state funding be increased.
- Commission on Innovation and Excellence in Education.
 - Legislation enacted at the 2016 session created the Commission on Innovation and Excellence in Education. The Commission is comprised of 25 members including eight

legislators and two representatives from the Maryland Association of Counties (MACO). The chair is Dr. William E. Kirwin.

- The Commission will review the Study of Adequacy of Funding for Education and other aspects of education funding.
- The legislation provides that for calendar years 2016 and 2017 the master plan submitted by a local school system shall include a summary as to how the budget and the increase in funding are consistent with the master plan.
- Staffing is provided by the Department of Legislative Services in consultation with the Maryland State Department of Education.
- A preliminary report was submitted by December 31, 2016. The final report was due December 31, 2017 but has been deferred until July 1, 2018.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

State School Construction Program, Overview

- State Program. The Governor's Capital Budget submitted at the 2018 session (Senate Bill 186) included \$313,900,000 for School Construction (\$309,000,000 in bonds and \$4,900,000 in general funds). The Governor's Capital Budget also included \$40,000,000 for a Supplemental Capital Grant Program, \$7,609,000 for the Aging Schools Program and \$3,500,000 for a Non-Public Aging Schools Program. The Qualified Zone Academy Bond program was not funded due to changes in federal tax laws. The Governor's program totaled \$365,009,000.
- Baltimore City Public School System. In fiscal 2019 the Baltimore City School System requested \$94,293,000 for 37 projects. The projects included 2 construction projects and 35 systemic renovation projects.
- House Bill 1783. The General Assembly passed House Bill 1783 that modified the procedures relating to school construction. The 21st Century School Facilities Act provides that the Interagency Commission on School Construction replace the Interagency Committee on School Construction. The membership of the Commission is increased from 5 members to nine members. The new membership will include the State Superintendent of Schools, the Secretary of Planning, the Secretary of General Services, two members appointed by the Governor, two members appointed by the President of the Senate and two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Delegates. The new Commission will be responsible for the allocation of funding for projects. Approval of the allocation of funding had been the authority of the Board of Public Works (Governor, State Comptroller and State Treasurer). House Bill 1783 provides that a minimum of \$345 million be provided for public school construction in fiscal 2019 and expresses legislative intent that \$400 million be provided for schools in fiscal 2020. As noted above the Governor's capital budget included \$313,900,000 for school construction in fiscal 2019 but the General Assembly increased this amount to \$396,609,000.
- School Safety Grants. House Bill 1783 also created a School Safety Grant Program and requires that the Governor provide \$10,000,000 for school safety grants in each year's budget. The fiscal 2019 Operating Budget (Senate Bill 185) includes \$10,000,000 restricted in the Reserve Fund for school safety improvements, contingent on the Governor releasing the funds for this purpose and

includes \$10,000,000 in special funds from bond premiums for school safety improvement in fiscal 2019.

Aging Schools Program

- Baltimore City School System will receive \$1,387,294 from the state Agency Schools Program (total funding - \$6,109,000). The amounts are set in statute. Language had been included in the Governor's capital budget that increased the grant by \$1,500,000 for heating and air conditioning improvements to the Dr. Roland N. Patterson Building at the KIPP Public Charter School in Baltimore City but these funds were eliminated by the General Assembly.

Healthy School Facilities Fund

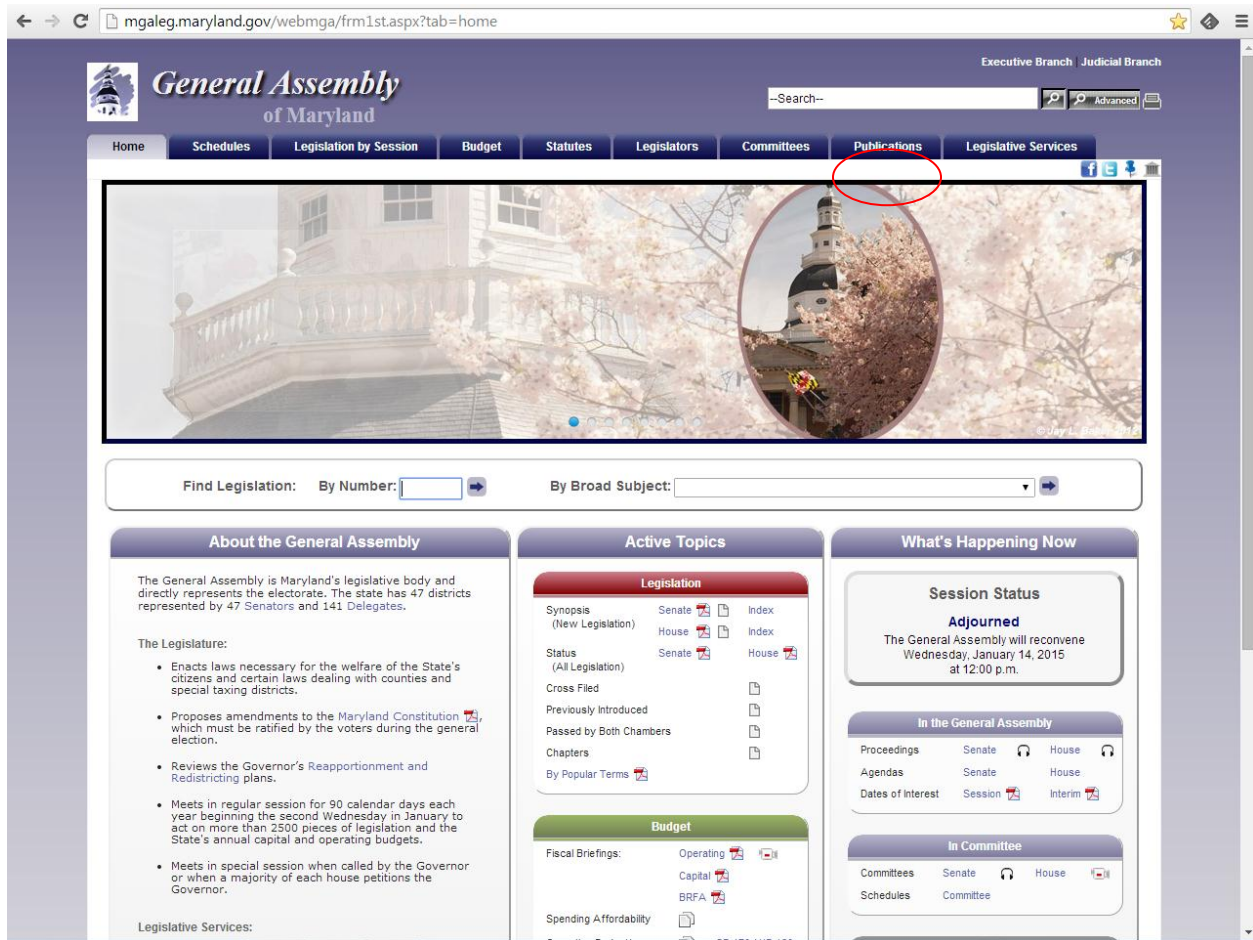
- Senate Bill 611, as passed by the General Assembly, creates the Healthy School Facility Fund. In fiscal 2020 and fiscal 2021 the Governor is required to appropriate at least \$30 million each year for the fund.
- The fund shall be used to improve schools that have problems with air conditioning, heating, indoor air quality, mold remediation, temperature regulation, plumbing and windows.
- No school system may receive more than \$15 million during a fiscal year.
- Baltimore City is programmed to receive \$15 million in fiscal 2019.

APPENDIX

Where to Go For More Information

This report provides a summary of major legislation and budgetary items of interest to the City of Baltimore. The Department of Legislative Services puts together a comprehensive report on the Maryland General Assembly's session, called the 90 Day Report. This report, as well as more detailed information on any bill, may be obtained by visiting the Maryland General Assembly's website at <http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/>.

The 90 Day Report can be found on the Publications tab.



Under Publications select the classification (type of publication) from the drop down menu. The 90-day report will be found under the “Legislative & Legal – Other” category:

The screenshot shows the Maryland General Assembly website. The navigation bar includes links for Home, Schedules, Legislation by Session, Budget, Statutes, Legislators, Committees, Publications, and Legislative Services. The 'Publications' tab is selected. On the left, there is an 'About Publications' section with descriptions for 'Legislative and Legal', 'Budget and Fiscal', and 'Committee' categories. The main area is titled 'Publications Look Up' and contains a search interface. The 'Select Classification' dropdown is set to 'Legislative & Legal - Other' and the 'Select Year' is set to '2014'. Below this is a table of publications.

Publication Name	Published
2013 - Executive Orders	3/26/2014
2014 - 90 Day Report, A Review of the 2014 Legislative Session	4/12/2014
2014 - Abnormal Effective Date Information for the 2014 Regular Session	1/2/2014
2014 - Completion of the Changes in the Public Local Laws	1/2/2014
2014 - Effective Dates - January	1/2/2014
2014 - Ethics Guide	1/8/2014
2014 Regular Session - Bills Signed and/or Enacted on 01/30/2014	1/30/2014
2014 Regular Session - Bills Signed and/or Enacted on 03/12/2014	3/12/2014
2014 Regular Session - Bills Signed and/or Enacted on 04/08/2014	4/8/2014
2014 Regular Session - Bills Signed and/or Enacted on 04/14/2014	4/16/2014
2014 Regular Session - Current Status Report (House)	4/25/2014
2014 Regular Session - Current Status Report (Senate)	4/25/2014
2014 Regular Session - Issue Papers	1/2/2014
2014 Regular Session - Laws of the State of Maryland - Volume I	4/21/2014
2014 Regular Session - Popular Terms List	4/14/2014

At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with links for FAQ, Contact, Visit, How Do I..., Accessibility, and Privacy Notice, along with contact information for the State House.

In order to look up a specific bill, from the main page of the General Assembly website, go to “Find Legislation,” and enter the bill number:

The screenshot displays the official website of the Maryland General Assembly. At the top, the Maryland state seal and the text "Maryland General Assembly" are visible, along with links for the Executive and Judicial Branches. A navigation bar includes links to Home, Schedules, Legislation by Session, Budget, Statutes, Legislators, Committees, Publications, and Legislative Services. A large banner image shows senators in the Senate Chamber. Below the banner, a search bar is prominently displayed with the text "Find Legislation: By Number:" followed by a text input field and a search icon. This search bar is circled in red. To the right of the search bar is a dropdown menu labeled "By Broad Subject:". The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column, titled "About the General Assembly," provides information about the legislative body and its functions. The middle column, titled "Active Topics," lists "New Legislation," "Passed Legislation," and "Highlighted" items. The right column, titled "What's Happening Now," includes a "Track items of interest" button, "Session Status" information for Wednesday, January 8, 2014, and links to "Follow the Current Session," "Previous Floor Proceedings," "Committees," and "Schedules." At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with links for FAQ, Contact, Visit, About, Accessibility, and Privacy Notice, along with contact information for the State House.

Once you have entered a bill number, a new page will open that contains the bill history as well as a synopsis of the bill. Detailed analysis and the background of each bill are found in the “Fiscal Note” document at the bottom of as highlighted in red:

The screenshot shows the Maryland General Assembly website for bill SB0390. The page includes a navigation bar with links like Home, Schedules, Legislation by Session, Budget, Statutes, Legislators, Committees, Publications, and Legislative Services. The bill details are as follows:

- Entitled:** Criminal Law - Illegal Dumping and Litter Control Law - Driver's License - Points
- Sponsored by:** Baltimore City Senators
- Status:** In the House - Passed Enrolled

Below the bill details are tabs for Summary, Documents, and History. The Summary tab is active, showing the following information:

- Synopsis:** Requiring a court to notify the Motor Vehicle Administration of a specified violation of the Illegal Dumping and Litter Control Law; requiring the Chief Judge of the District Court and the Administrative Office of the Courts, in conjunction with the Administration, to establish specified procedures; requiring that a specified number of driver's license points be assessed against an individual who is convicted of a violation of the Illegal Dumping and Litter Control Law under specified circumstances; etc.
- Analysis:** Fiscal and Policy Note (Revised) (This section is highlighted with a red circle in the original image)
- All Sponsors:** Baltimore City Senators (By Request - Baltimore City Administration)
- Additional Facts:** Cross-filed with: HB0386
Introduced in a prior session as: SB0271 Session: 2013 Regular Session
Bill File Type: Regular
Effective Date(s): October 1, 2014
- Committee(s):** Judicial Proceedings Judiciary
- Broad Subject(s):** Criminal Law - Substantive Crimes
Vehicle Laws - Licensing and Registration
- Narrow Subject(s):** Administrative Office of the Courts
Courts -see also- Circuit; Appeals; District; Orphans; etc.
Crimes and Punishments -see also- Penalties and Sentnc; etc.
District Courts
Drivers' Licenses
Judges
Litter
Motor Vehicle Operation
Notices
Penalties and Sentences -see also- Death Penalty
Refuse Disposal -see also- Recycling
- Statutes:** Article - Criminal Law
(10-110)

Please note that the Governor has until the end of May to issue a veto of any legislation. The information presented in this report is subject to final signature by the Governor. Bills that have already been signed into law (enacted) will have “Chapter” identified after the bill number on the General Assembly’s website. If the Governor does not act on a bill that has been presented within 20 days of adjournment of the General Assembly by signing it into law or vetoing it, the bill will automatically become law.