Maryland Senate – Education Health and Environmental Affairs Committee

Chair: Paul G. Pinsky
Vice Chair: Cheryl Kagan

Senate Bill 326– Baltimore City Community College –Procurement Authority

Position: Oppose

Electrical Workers
Insulators
Boilermakers
United Association
Roofers
Cement Masons
Teamsters
Laborers
Bricklayers
Ironworkers
Sheet Metal Workers
Elevator Constructors
Painters
Operating Engineers
Carpenters

The Baltimore DC Metro Building Trades Council opposes SB 326. The Baltimore City College should no t be exempt from the MD procurement prevailing wage provisions. As prevailing wage calls for the use of registered apprentices and construction has been determined to be an essential workforce it is imperative that we expand prevailing wage and not curtail it. The economic benefit to the City college and its environs with greater influx of money into the community. As a secondary post high school education the Baltimore City College can work with Labor to provide the on the job training that is the majority of training required for an apprentice. With that we want to work with the College and keep it's commitment to education and remain a vital component with prevailing wage construction. We have tov ask for an unfavorable report.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jeff Guido

Solar energy provided almost one-third of the state's renewable electricity generation and has increased significantly in recent years, doubling from 2016 to 2019. Two-thirds of the state's solar generation came from small-scale solar photovoltaics (PV), such as rooftop solar panels, and the rest of the generation was at larger utility-scale solar farms.[80] By mid-2020, Maryland had 1,122 megawatts of total solar generating capacity installed.[81] The state's largest solar project—located on the Eastern Shore—came online in 2018 with a generating capacity of 75 megawatts.[82] Several large solar panel arrays also have been installed at commercial buildings in the state.[83]

Wind energy provided about 12% of Maryland's renewable electricity generation in 2019.[84] The state's best onshore wind potential is in its western mountains and along its southern Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean shorelines.[85] The state's only operating utility-scale wind farms are along Maryland's western Appalachian Mountain crests, where almost 200 megawatts of generating capacity is installed.[86,87] Maryland's greatest wind energy potential is offshore.[88] Two major wind projects are planned off Maryland's Atlantic coastline. One wind project, located about 17 miles offshore, will consist of 32 turbines that can generate up to 270 megawatts of electricity and is scheduled to come online in early 2023.[89] A second wind project, expected to come online in late 2023, will be located about 20 miles offshore and have 12 turbines with a generating capacity of 144 megawatts.[90,91,92]

Many of the job creation aspects can be adopted from the Clean Energy Jobs Act of 2019 Chapter 757.

We ask for an unfavorable report by the committee.

Sincerely,

Jeffry Guido

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