

**CAMPAIGN FUNDRAISING AND SPENDING BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS
SEEKING REELECTION TO THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 2006**

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A report by

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Executive Summary

This report examines the differences in the campaign finances of members of the Maryland General Assembly based on their committee assignments between 2003 and 2006. There were differences in both the contributions received and expenditures made by candidates that served on different legislative committees and served in different capacities on those committees.

Major Findings:

- Members of the House Rules and Executive Nominations Committee raised more in campaign contributions, on average, than incumbents on any other House committee.
- Members of the Senate Rules Committee and Senate Executive Nominations Committee raised more in contributions, on average, than incumbents with seats on any other Senate committee.
- Committee chairs were seldom the top fundraiser on a committee. On only 4 of 13 committees did the chair raise the most funds.
- Senators and Delegates held an average of one committee seat, but those with multiple committee seats typically raised more in campaign contributions.
- Members of the Senate Rules and Senate Executive Nominations committees transferred significantly more funds to other candidates and political organizations than members of any other committee in the State Senate.
- Members of the House Rules and Executive Nominations Committee received more in contributions from political action committees (PACs), on average, than members of any other House committees.

Introduction

This report examines the value of committee seats in the Maryland General Assembly in terms of campaign contributions and expenditures during the 2006 election cycle. In 2006, the House of Delegates was comprised of seven standing committees, with the number of members running for reelection ranging in size from 17 to 20. The State Senate had six standing committees each with between 7 to 14 senators running for reelection. The House Speaker and the Senate President appoint members, chairs, and vice-chairs of their chambers' standing committees. The Speaker and President also assigned legislation to the committees.

The House of Delegates consists of 141 members, each elected to four-year terms. In the House of Delegates, most members served on one committee, but a minority held two or three committee seats. Only three Delegates who campaigned during the 2006 election cycle held no committee seats. The House Economic Matters and House Environmental Matters committees had the largest number of members running for reelection (20 delegates each), and the House Judiciary Committee the least (with 15 delegates).

Maryland's State Senate consists of 47 members, each elected to four-year terms from single-member districts. Most of Maryland's State Senators in 2006 held one committee seat, but a significant proportion held two or three committee seats. The Senate Executive Nominations Committee had the largest number of members running for reelection (14 senators) The Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee had the least, with just seven campaigning senators.

Overview of Standing Committees in the Maryland General Assembly

Standing Committees in the House of Delegates

The **Appropriations Committee** is responsible for reviewing legislation relating to:

- state operating and capital budgets, including supplementary appropriations
- state and county bond authorizations
- collective bargaining
- fiscal procedures
- higher education
- state personnel and pension matters
- social services

In 2006, the committee had nineteen members and five subcommittees: Capital Budget; Education and Economic Development; Juvenile Services Work Group; Public Safety and Administration; and Transportation and the Environment, and two oversight committees: Pensions and Personnel.

The **Economic Matters Committee** is responsible for reviewing legislation relating to:

- alcoholic beverages
- commercial law
- corporations and associations
- economic development
- electronic commerce
- financial institutions
- licensing and regulation of businesses, including related occupations and professions
- labor and employment
- property and casualty insurance
- unemployment insurance
- utilities, including electric, gas, and telecommunications; and workers' compensation

In 2006, the committee had twenty members and nine subcommittees: Alcoholic Beverages Work Group; the Banking, Economic Development, Science & Technology Subcommittee; the Business Regulation Subcommittee; the Property and Casualty Insurance Subcommittee; the Public Utilities Work Group; the Corporations Work Group; the Unemployment Insurance Subcommittee; the Deathcare Industry Work Group; and the Workers' Compensation Subcommittee.

The **Environmental Matters Committee** is responsible for reviewing legislation relating to:

- agriculture
- bi-county agencies
- environmental matters

- ethics
- local government
- motor vehicles
- natural resources
- real property and housing
- transportation (non-revenue related)

In 2006, the committee had twenty members and six subcommittees: Agriculture, Agriculture Preservation, and Open Space; Environment; Housing and Real Property; Local Government and Bi-County Agencies; Motor Vehicles and Transportation; and the Natural Resources and Ethics Subcommittee.

The **Health and Government Operations Committee** is responsible for reviewing legislation relating to:

- child and elder healthcare
- civil rights
- emergency medical services
- health and life insurance
- health policy and planning, including facilities, occupations and public health
- long-term care
- state government organization, procedures, and administrative law, as well as procurement

In 2006, the committee had nineteen members and eight subcommittees: Government Operations; Health Facilities, Equipment and Products; Health Occupations; Insurance; Minority Health Disparities; Public Health; Long-Term Care; and the Pharmaceutical Subcommittee.

The **Judiciary Committee** is responsible for reviewing legislation relating to:

- administrative law
- corrections
- criminal and civil laws, penalties, and procedures
- legal rights and immunities
- jailable motor vehicle offenses
- estates and trusts
- family law
- juvenile cases
- the legal profession

In 2006, the committee had eighteen members and five subcommittees: Civil Law and Procedure; Criminal Justice; Estates and Trusts; Family Law; and Juvenile Law.

The **Rules and Executive Nominations Committee** is responsible for considering:

- proposals concerning the rules, organization, and procedures of the House and the General Assembly
- legislation introduced after the bill introduction deadline and the re-referral of those bills to standing committees
- gubernatorial nominations requiring House confirmation

In 2006, the committee had twenty-one members and no subcommittees.

The **Ways and Means Committee** is responsible for reviewing legislation relating to:

- children and youth
- education, including primary and secondary education, community colleges, and scholarships and financial aid
- election law
- gaming and horseracing
- taxes
- transportation funding and revenues

In 2006, the committee had eighteen members and seven subcommittees: Children and Youth; Education; Election Law; Finance Resources; Tax and Revenue; Transportation; and the Vice-Chair's Subcommittee.

Standing Committees in the State Senate

The **Education, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee** is responsible for reviewing legislation relating to:

- agriculture and land preservation
- alcoholic beverages
- licensing and regulation of businesses and labor, including business, health and related occupations and professions
- education policy
- elections
- energy
- environment
- ethics
- fire prevention
- local government
- natural resources
- procurement
- State government organization, procedures, and administrative law
- veterans affairs

In 2006, the committee had eight members and five subcommittees: Alcoholic Beverages; Education; Environment; Ethics and Election Law; and Health.

The **Executive Nominations Committee** is responsible for:

- investigating gubernatorial appointees that require Senate review
- presenting appointees to the entire Senate for consideration

In 2006, the committee had fourteen senators and no subcommittees.

The **Budget and Taxation Committee** is responsible for reviewing legislation relating to:

- state operating and capital budgets, including revenues, expenditures, and supplementary appropriations
- legislative budgetary procedures
- State and county bond authorizations
- taxation and property assessments
- education financing
- pension and retirement matters

In 2006, the committee had twelve members and five subcommittees: Capital Budget; Health and Human Resources; Pensions; Education, Business, and Administration; and Public Safety, Transportation and Environment.

The **Finance Committee** is responsible for reviewing legislation relating to:

- banking and financial institutions
- credit regulation and consumer financing
- economic and community development
- health and welfare matters
- horse racing and lotteries
- insurance
- labor and employment
- state personnel issues
- social programs
- transportation
- unemployment insurance
- utility regulation
- workers' compensation

In 2006, the committee had nine members and only one subcommittee: the Health Subcommittee.

The **Judicial Proceedings Committee** is responsible for reviewing legislation relating to:

- the Administrative Procedures Act
- commercial code
- constitutional amendments
- corrections
- criminal and civil laws, penalties, and procedures
- equal rights and opportunities
- ethics
- family law
- judicial administration and court structure
- juvenile justice
- landlord and tenant laws
- law enforcement organizations
- legal profession
- legal rights and immunities
- public safety
- real property
- trusts and estates
- vehicle laws

In 2006, the committee had eight members and no subcommittees.

The **Rules Committee** is responsible for considering:

- the rules, organization, and procedures of the Senate and the General Assembly
- the referral of bills to other standing committees

In 2006, the committee had eight members and no subcommittees.

Fundraising and Committee Assignments in the House of Delegates

Committee assignments can have important impacts on the fundraising activities of incumbent legislators. Sitting on a committee gives a legislator more significant influence on legislation considered by that committee. The differing jurisdictions and prestige of the committees may influence the amount some candidates are able to raise, as well as the sources they were able to obtain that money from.

Simply holding a seat on any standing committee was strongly related to the amount of funds a House incumbent could raise. According to Figure 1, delegates who held at least one committee assignment raised, on average, more than twice as much as candidates who held none. Delegates holding 2 or more seats during the 2006 election cycle raised almost \$15,000 more on average than those holding one committee seat.

Figure 1: Average Contributions by Number of Committee Assignments in the House of Delegates

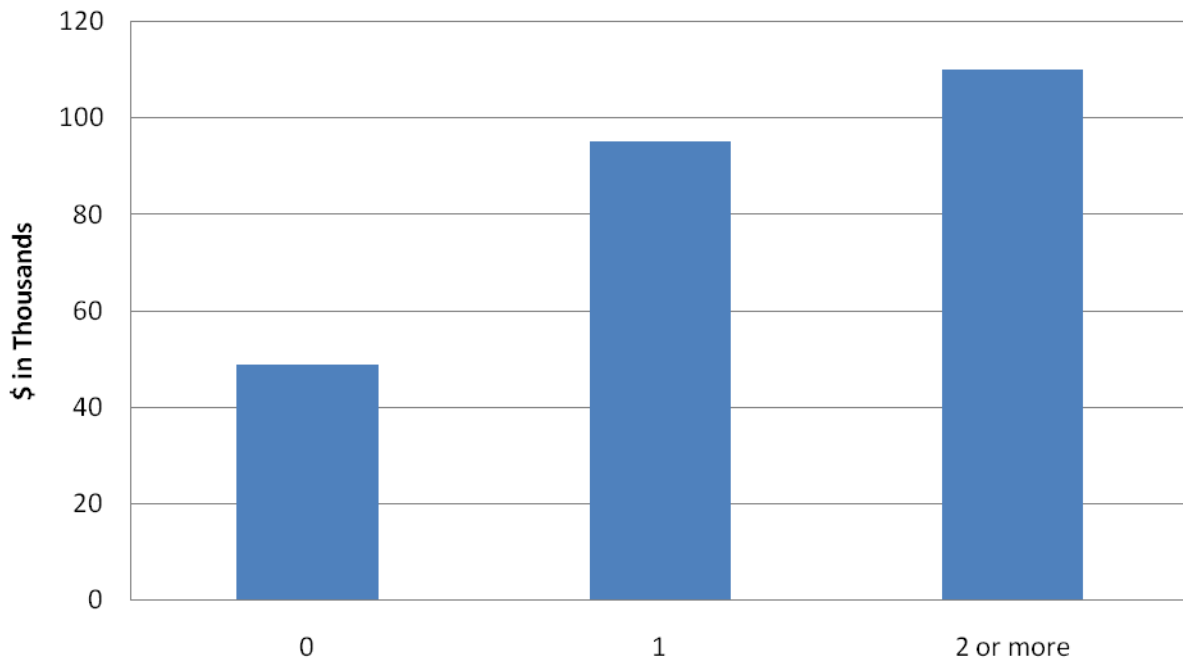


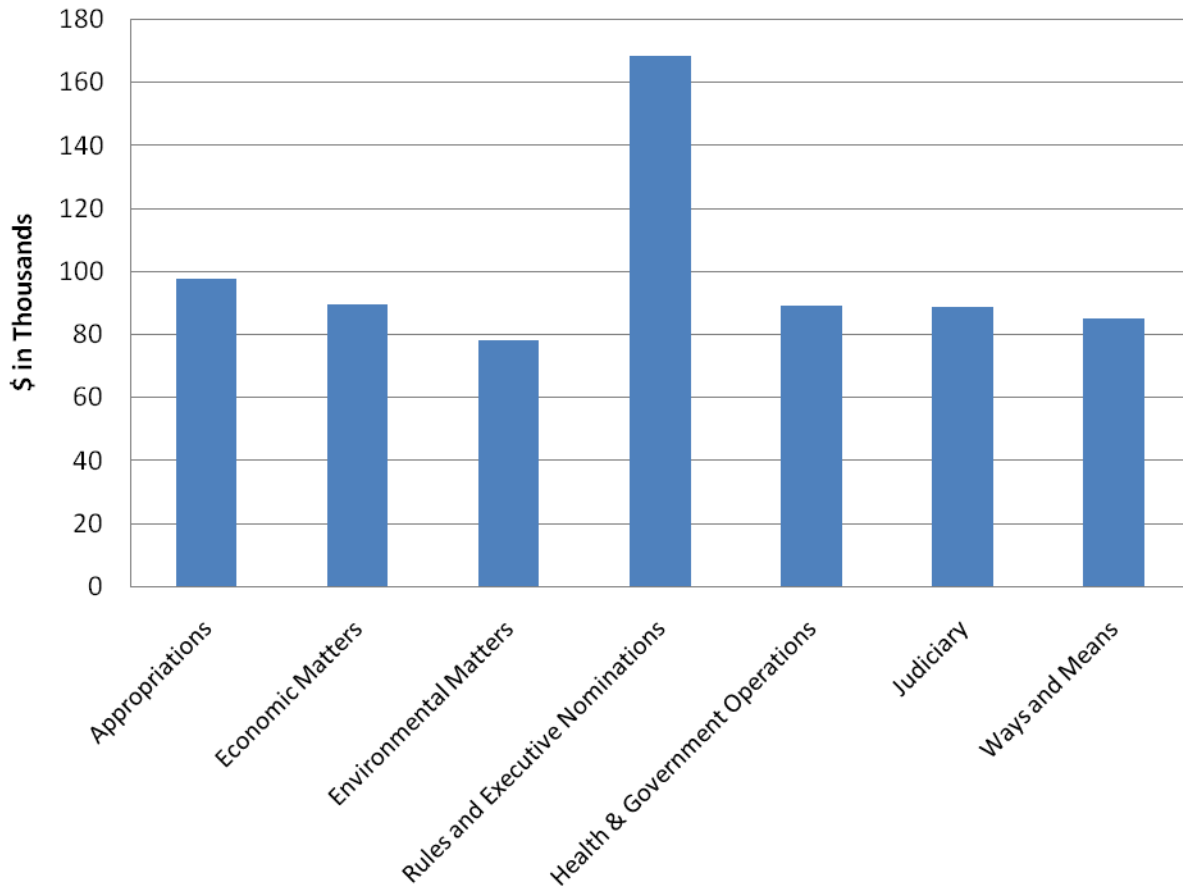
Table 1 presents the top ten fundraising incumbents from the Maryland House of Delegates in 2006. Every delegate listed held a seat on at least one committee. Notably, half of the top fundraisers in the House of Delegates held a seat on the Rules and Executive Nominations Committee. This suggests that the Rules and Executive Nominations Committee members in particular attract significant funds as no other committee assignment appears more than twice on the list

Table 1: Top Ten Incumbent Fundraisers in the House of Delegates

	Leadership Position	Committee Assignments
Michael E. Busch (D)	House Speaker	member, Rules and Executive Nominations
Maggie McIntosh (D)	--	Chair, Environmental Matters; member Rules and Executive Nominations
Herman Taylor (D)	--	member, Economic Matters
Tony O'Donnell (R)	Minority Whip	member, Appropriations
Norman H. Conway (D)	--	Chair, Appropriations; member Rules and Executive Nominations
Peter A. Hammen (D)	--	Chair, Health and Government Operations
Kumar P. Barve (D)	Majority Leader	member, Environmental Matters
Sheila A. Hixson (D)	--	Chair Ways and Means; member, Rules and Executive Nominations
John F. Wood (D)	--	member, Economic Matters; member, Rules and Executive Nominations
Dan K. Morhaim (D)	--	member, Health and Government Operations

During the 2006 election cycle, members of the House Rules and Executive Nominations Committee raised more money, on average, than the membership of any other House committee. However, this figure may be misleading because House Speaker Michael Busch, sits on the Rules and Executive Nominations Committee. Speaker Busch raised far more in contributions than any other delegate, increasing the average amount raised by members of the committee. Excluding Speaker Busch from the analysis, members of the Rules and Executive Nominations Committee still raised the most on average (approximately \$110,000), but the difference is much smaller (see Figure A-1 in the Appendix).

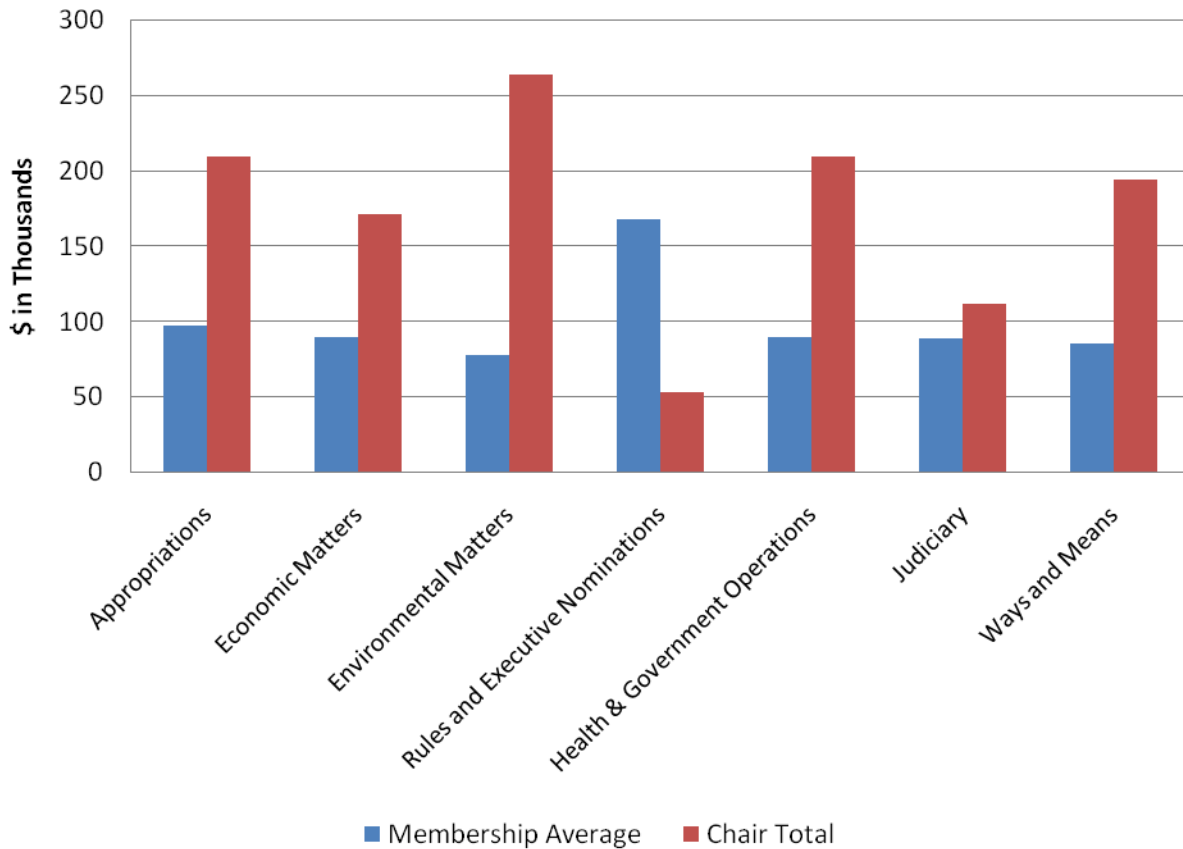
Figure 2: Average Contributions by Committee Assignment in the House of Delegates



Committee chairs lead their committee, and as such have substantial influence over the committee's agenda and decision making. As a consequence of these procedural powers, we would expect committee chairs to have the ability to raise larger sums of money than their fellow legislators. There is mixed evidence of this phenomenon in the Maryland House of Delegates during the 2006 election.

On 6 of the 7 standing committees, the chair raised a sum above the committee average. Figure 3 presents a side by side comparison of the committee fundraising averages and the total amount raised by the chair of each committee. With the exception of the House Rules and Executive Nominations committee, every chair raised more than their committee's average. The chair of the Environmental Matters Committee did especially well raising more than 3 times as much as the committee average.

Figure 3: Comparison of Average Contributions by Committee Assignment and Total Contributions to Chairs in the House of Delegates



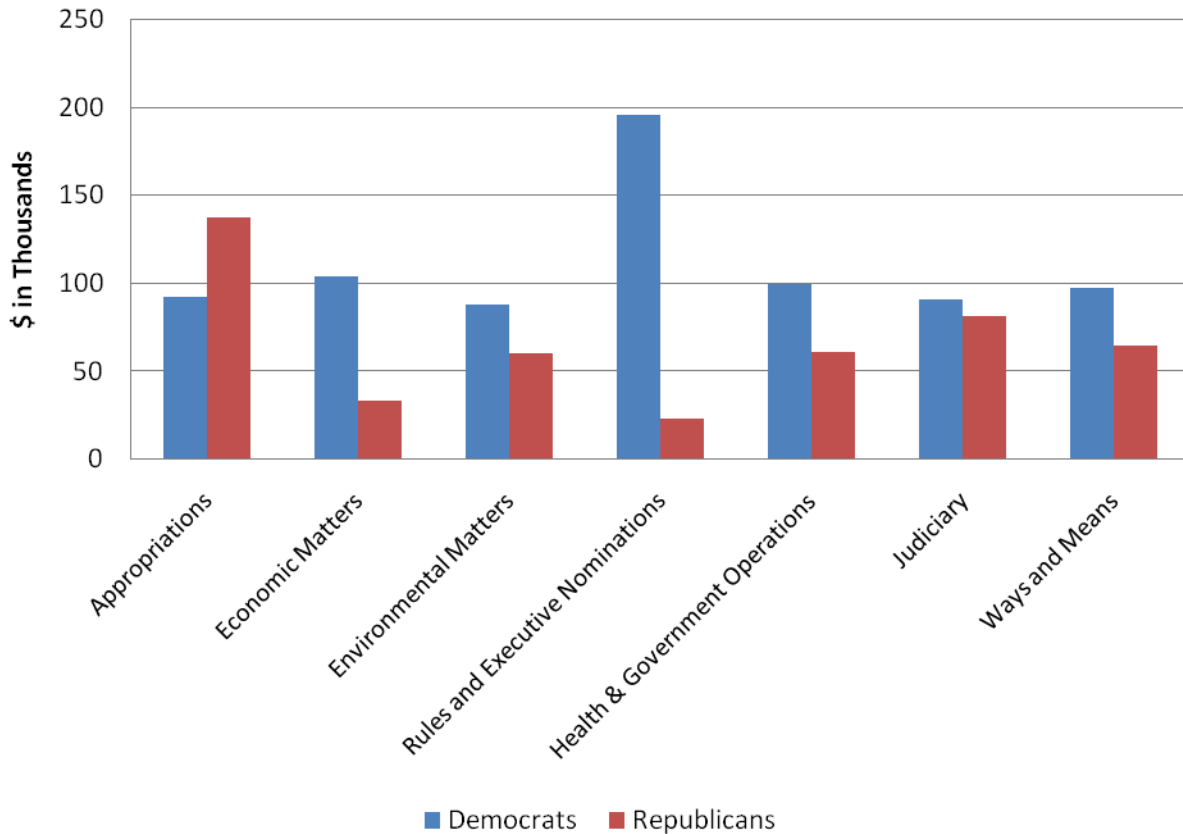
While the chairs for the most part did better than average, on only 3 of the 7 standing committees was the chair the biggest fundraiser (see Table 2). On some committees, the largest fundraiser was instead another prominent member of the chamber. Speaker Busch, for example, was the biggest fundraiser on the Rules and Executive Nominations Committee. Two other members of the Democratic Party leadership also raised more than the chairs of their committee, as did one vice chair.

Table 2. Top Fundraiser on Each Committee in the House of Delegates

Committee	Member	Committee Chair	Party Leadership	Total Raised
Appropriations	Tony O’Donnell (R)	No	Minority Whip	\$226,902
Economic Matters	Herman Taylor (D)	No	No	\$236,937
Environmental Matters	Maggie McIntosh (D)	Yes	No	\$264,140
Rules	Michael E. Busch (D)	No	House Speaker	\$1,200,839
Health & Government Operations	Peter A. Hammen (D)	Yes	No	\$209,232
Judiciary	Sandy Rosenberg (D)	No, Vice Chair	Assistant Majority Leader	\$143,248
Ways and Means	Sheila E. Hixson (D)	Yes	No	\$193,891

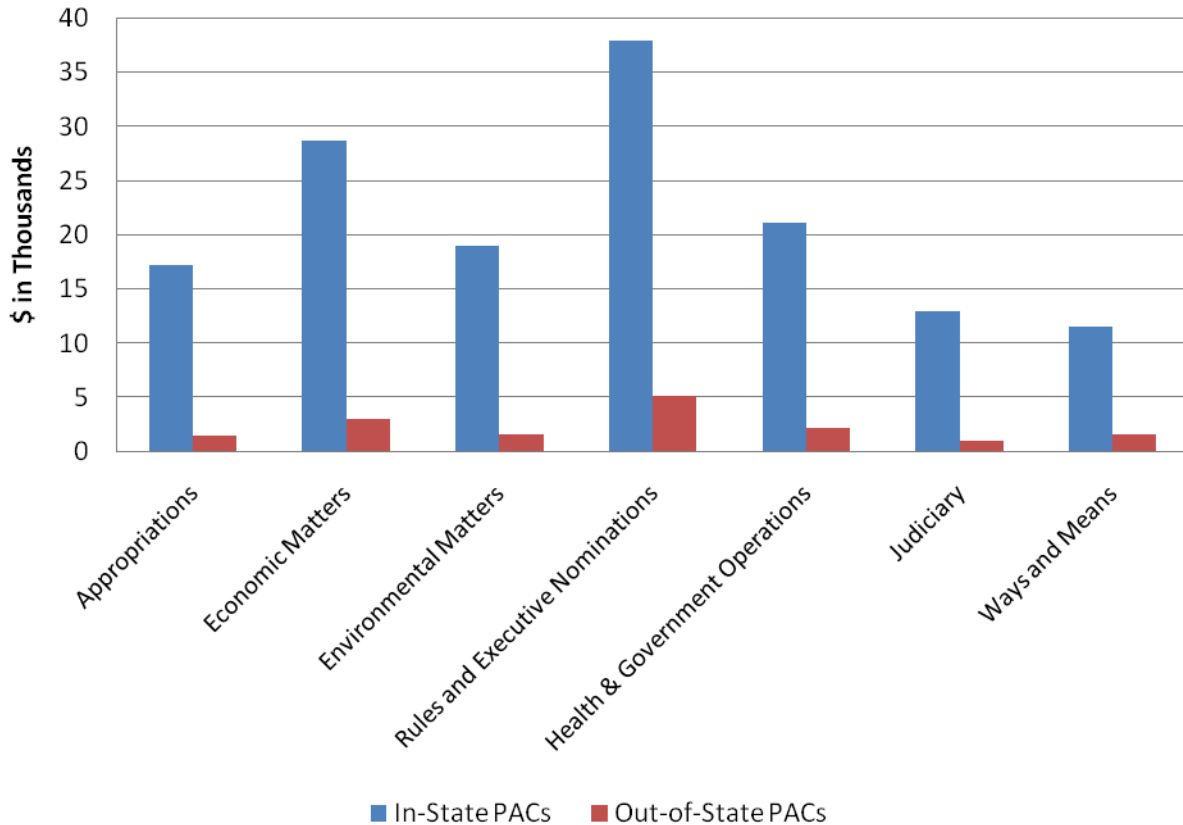
Partisanship also factored into fundraising on each committee. Figure 4 shows the average funds raised by the members of each party on each committee. On 6 of the 7 committees, Democratic members raised more, on average, than their Republican colleagues. On the Appropriations Committee Republican members, on average, out-raised Democratic members. The Republican members of the Appropriations Committee also raised more, on average, than the Republican members of any other committee.

Figure 4: Average Contributions by Committee Assignment and Party in the House of Delegates



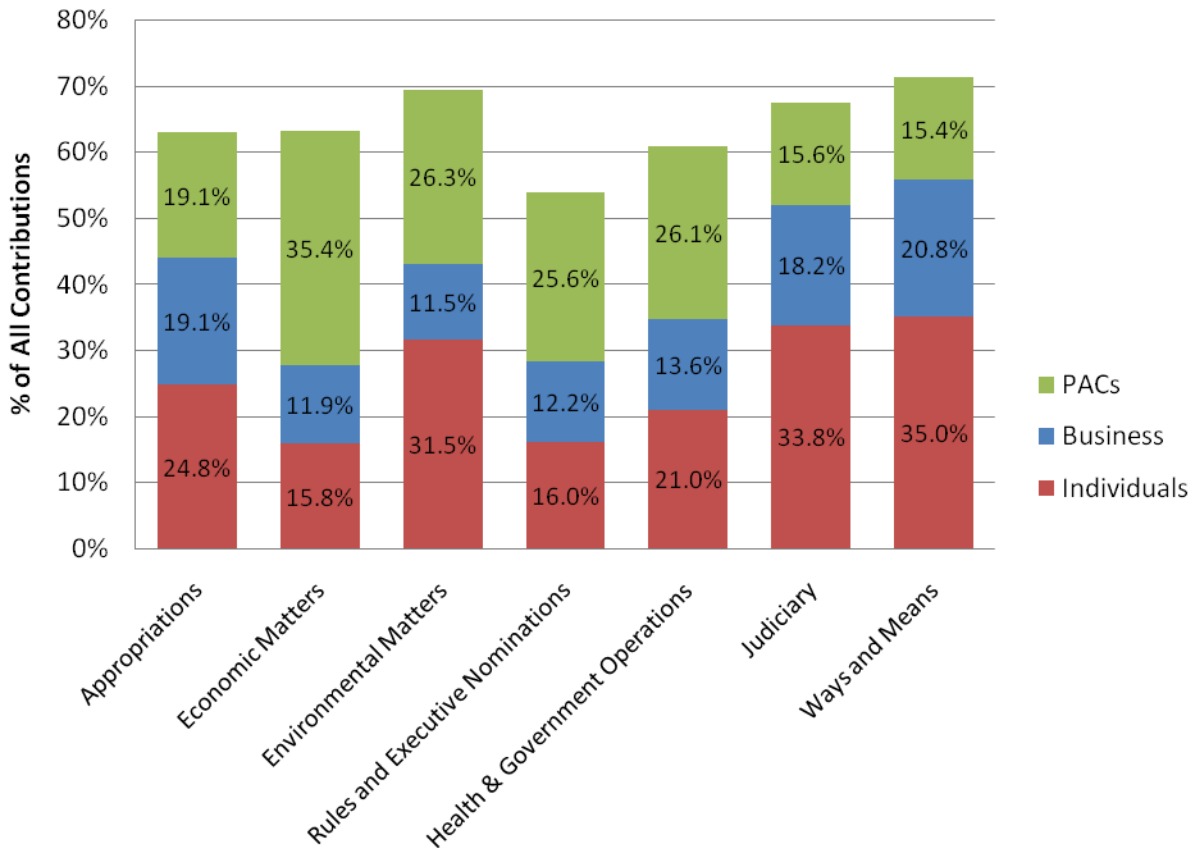
In 2006, PACs were a large contributor to campaigns, contributing roughly 15% of all funds raised by candidates for the General Assembly. Figure 5 shows the average amount raised from PACs by each committee’s membership. Members of the Rules and Executive Nominations Committee raised the most, on average, from both in-state and out-of-state PACs. Members of the Ways and Means and Judiciary committees raised the least.

Figure 5: Average PAC Contributions by Committee Assignment in the House of Delegates



While members of Rules and Executive Nominations Committee received the most, on average, from PACs, they did not receive the largest proportion of their funds from PACs. Figure 6 presents the proportion of total funds the membership of each committee raised from PACs, individual donors, and business entities. The membership of the Economic Matters Committee received the largest proportion of their funds from PACs, 35%, while the members of the Judiciary and Ways and Means committees raised the least. By comparison the memberships of the Judiciary and Ways and Means committees raised much larger proportions from individual donors, as did the membership of the Environmental Matters committee. Finally, the memberships of Ways and Means and of Appropriations raised the largest proportions of their funds, on average, from business entities.

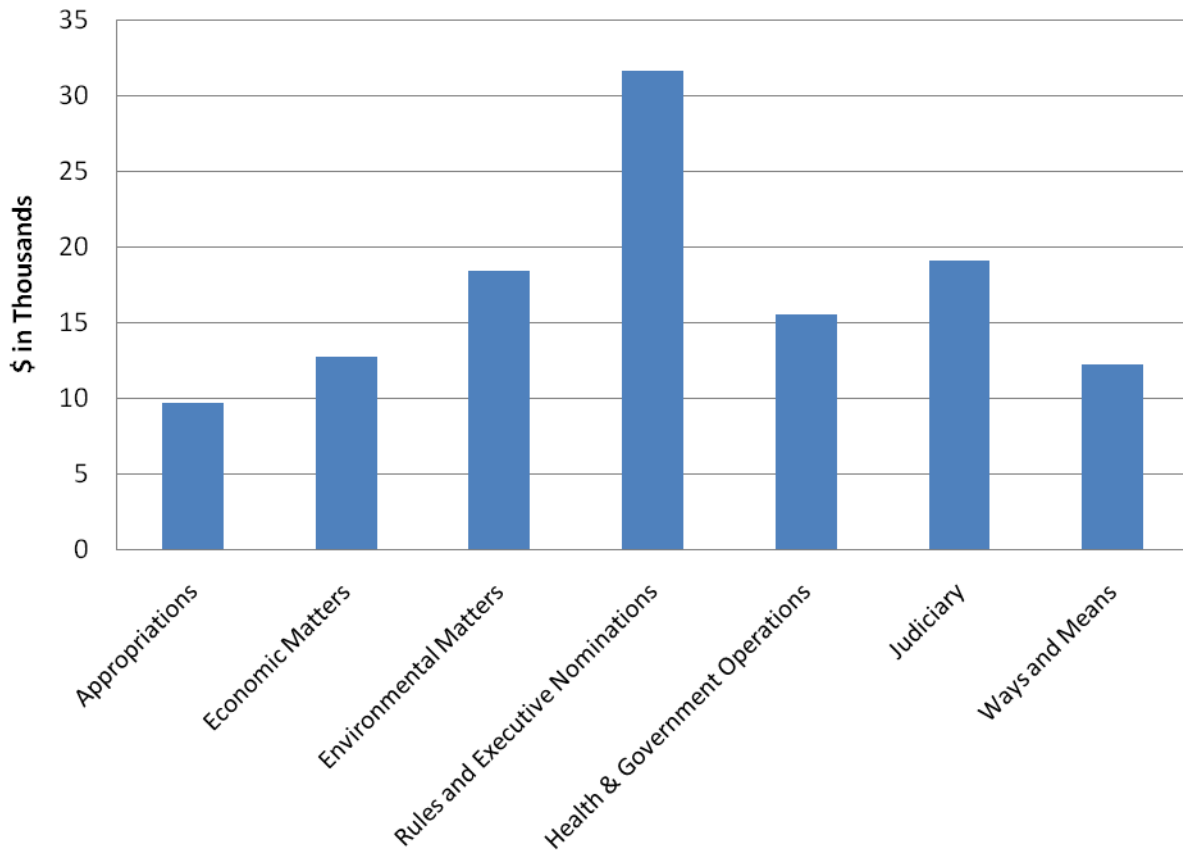
Figure 6: Proportion of Contributions from PACs, Businesses, and Individuals by Committee Assignment in the House of Delegates



Spending and Committee Assignments in the House of Delegates

Figure 7 presents the average funds transferred by the membership of each committee to other candidates and political organizations. Candidates transfer funds between campaign accounts to aid fellow candidates in their election campaigns. In the House of Delegates, the members of the Rules and Executive Nominations Committee members transferred the most funds, on average, to other candidates and political organizations. This high average in is party a function of Speaker Busch's membership on the committee. Speaker Busch transferred over \$250,000 to his political allies in 2006.

Figure 7: Average Transfers to Candidates and Political Organizations by Committee Assignment in the House of Delegates



Fundraising and Committee Assignments in the Maryland State Senate

The Maryland State Senate differs in structure from the House of Delegates. The Senate consists of one-third as many members as the House. As a result, the action taken by any one Senator has a larger impact on Senate decision making and on patterns in campaign finances. There are similarities, as well as differences, between the campaign finances of committee members in the State Senate and the House of Delegates

In 2006, a single Senate committee seat was not worth as much as it was in the House of Delegates (see Figure 8). Members who held just one committee seat did not raise more than those did not hold any. However, the value of multiple committee seats was much more than it was in the House. In fact, senators who held two or more committee seats in 2006 raised more than \$100,000 more, on average, than senators who held just one seat.

Figure 8: Average Contributions by Number of Committee Assignments in the State Senate

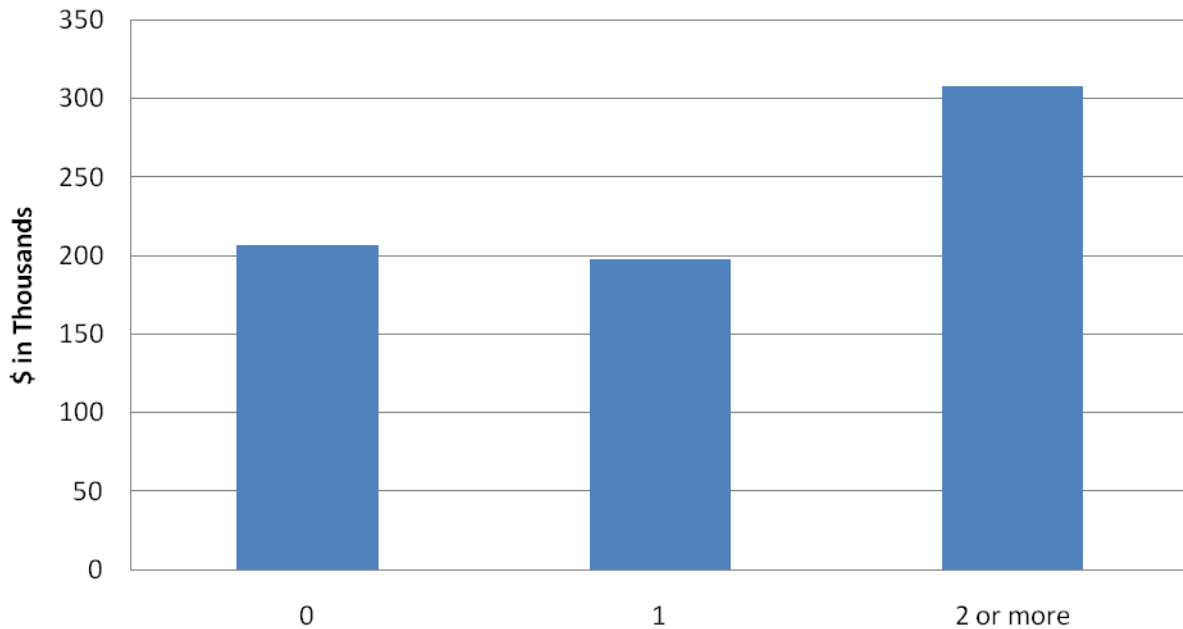


Table 3 shows the top 10 fundraising senators during the 2006 election cycle and their committee assignments. Just as with the House, half of the top fundraisers held a seat on one common committee. In the Senate, this committee was the Executive Nominations Committee. Included among the membership of this committee were Senate President Thomas V. “Mike” Miller (D), Majority Whip James Ed DeGrange (D), and Minority Whip Andy Harris (R). Along with the Executive Nominations Committee, the Judicial Proceedings Committee and the Rules Committee also had multiple members on the top fundraising list with three.

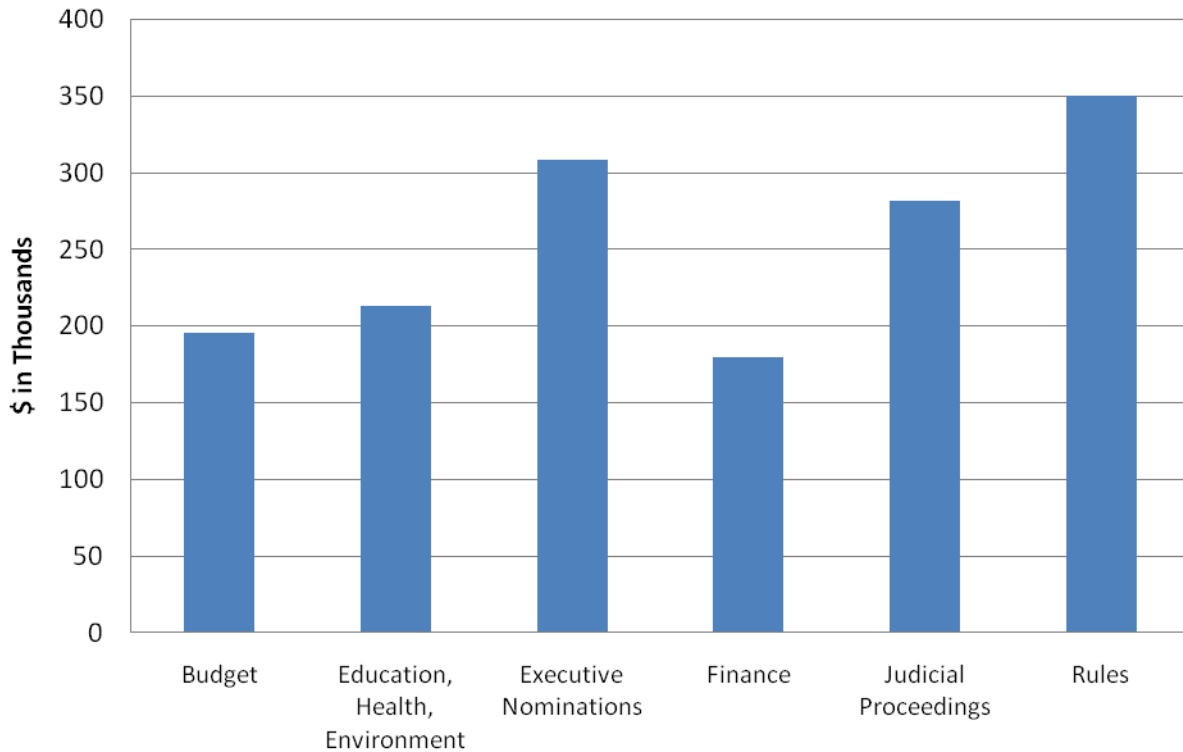
Table 3. Top Ten Incumbent Fundraisers in the State Senate

	Party Leadership	Committee Assignments
Thomas V. "Mike" Miller (D)	Senate President	member, Executive Nominations; member, Rules
Alex X. Mooney (R)	--	member, Judicial Proceedings
Andy Harris (R)	Minority Whip	member, Education; member, Executive Nominations
John Giannetti Jr. (R)	--	member, Judicial Proceedings
Jim Brochin (D)	--	member, Education
Catherine Pugh (D)*	--	none
James Ed DeGrange Sr. (D)	Majority Whip	member, Budget; member, Executive Nominations
Thomas McLain Middleton (D)	--	Chair, Finance; member, Executive Nominations; member, Rules
Bobby A. Zirkin (D)	--	member, Judicial Proceedings
Ulysses Currie (D)	--	Chair, Budget; member, Executive Nominations; member, Rules

* Senator Pugh was a member of the House of Delegates from 2005-2006 and joined the State Senate in 2006. She became a member of the Senate Finance Committee in 2006.

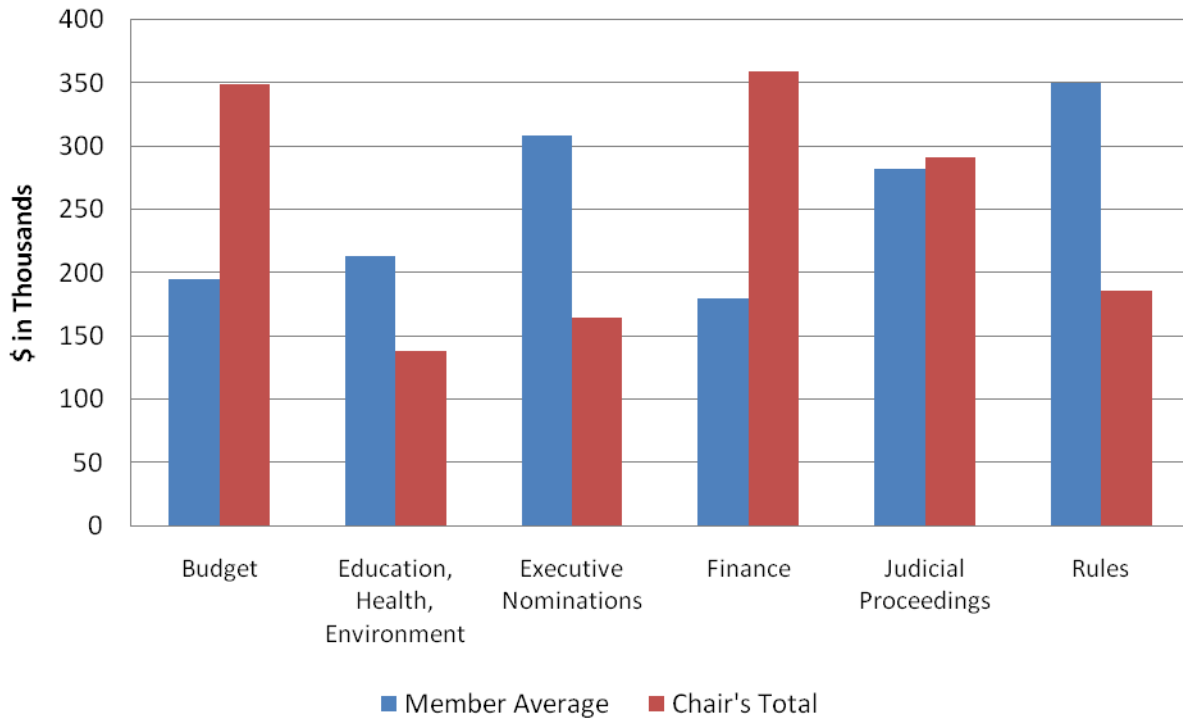
During the 2006 election cycle members of the Rules Committee and the Executive Nominations Committee raised more, on average, than members of the other Senate committees. As with the House of Delegates, these committees’ memberships included the presiding officer of the chamber. Senate President Miller, who raised a sum of money almost twice as large as any other incumbent senator, significantly pulled up the averages of these two committees. If President Miller is removed from the analysis, the membership of the Judicial Proceedings Committee raised the most, on average.

Figure 9: Average Contributions by Committee Assignment in the State Senate



In the Senate, evidence that committee chairs benefit have advantages in fundraising is even weaker than in the House. Unlike the House of Delegates, where six out of seven chairs raised above the committee average, just three of six did so in the Senate (see Figure 10). The chairs of the Budget and Finance committees each raised roughly double their committees' averages. The chair of the Judicial Proceedings Committee also raised more than the committee average, but the margin was much smaller.

Figure 10: Comparison of Average Contributions by Committee Assignment and Total Contributions to Chairs in the State Senate



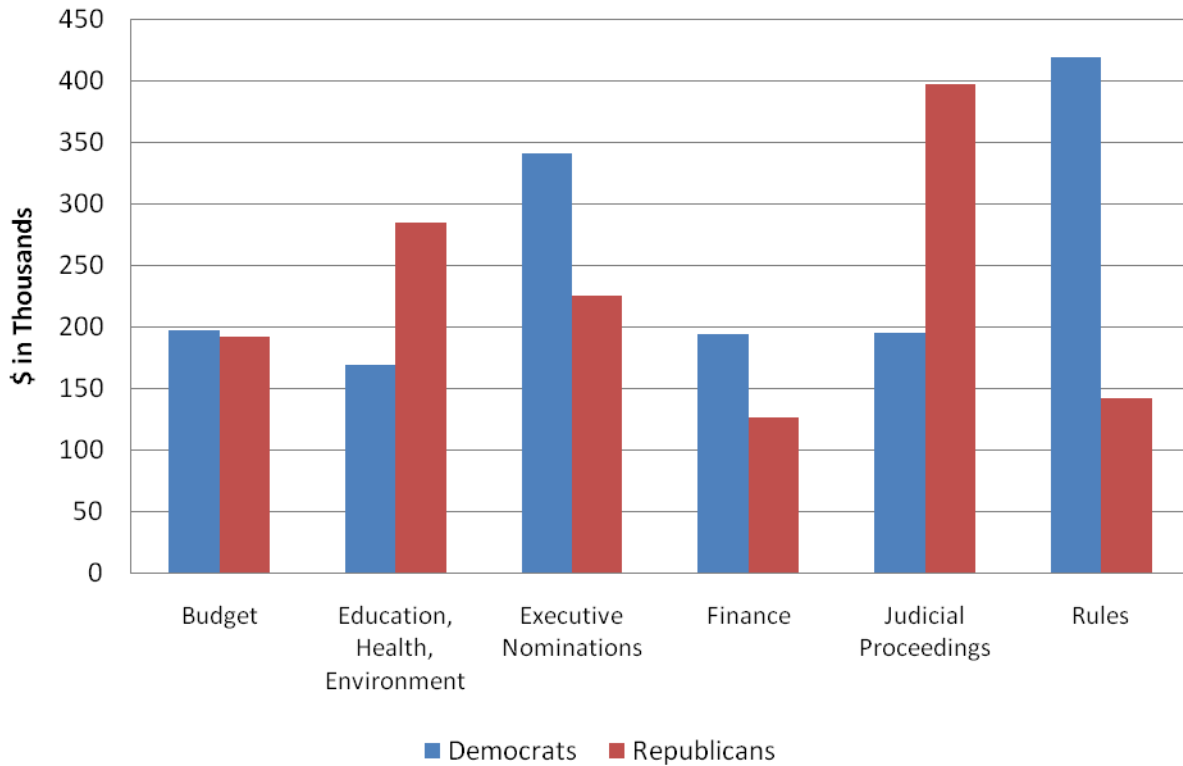
Furthermore, only one chair, Senator Thomas Middleton (D), was the top fundraiser on his committee. Other top fundraisers include the Senate President and party whips. In all, committee chairs in the Senate benefitted even less from their institutional position than their counterparts in the House of Delegates.

Table 4. Top Fundraiser on Each Committee in the State Senate

	Member	Committee Chair	Party Leadership	Total Earned
Budget	James Ed DeGrange (D)	No	Majority Whip	\$368,705
Education, Health, Environment	Andrew P. Harris (R)	No	Minority Whip	\$529,936
Executive Nominations	Thomas V. Mike Miller (D)	No	Senate President	\$1,222,274
Finance	Thomas M. Middleton (D)	Yes	No	\$358,507
Judicial Proceedings	Alex X. Mooney (D)	No	No	\$623,106
Rules	Thomas V. "Mike" Miller (D)	No	Senate President	\$1,222,274

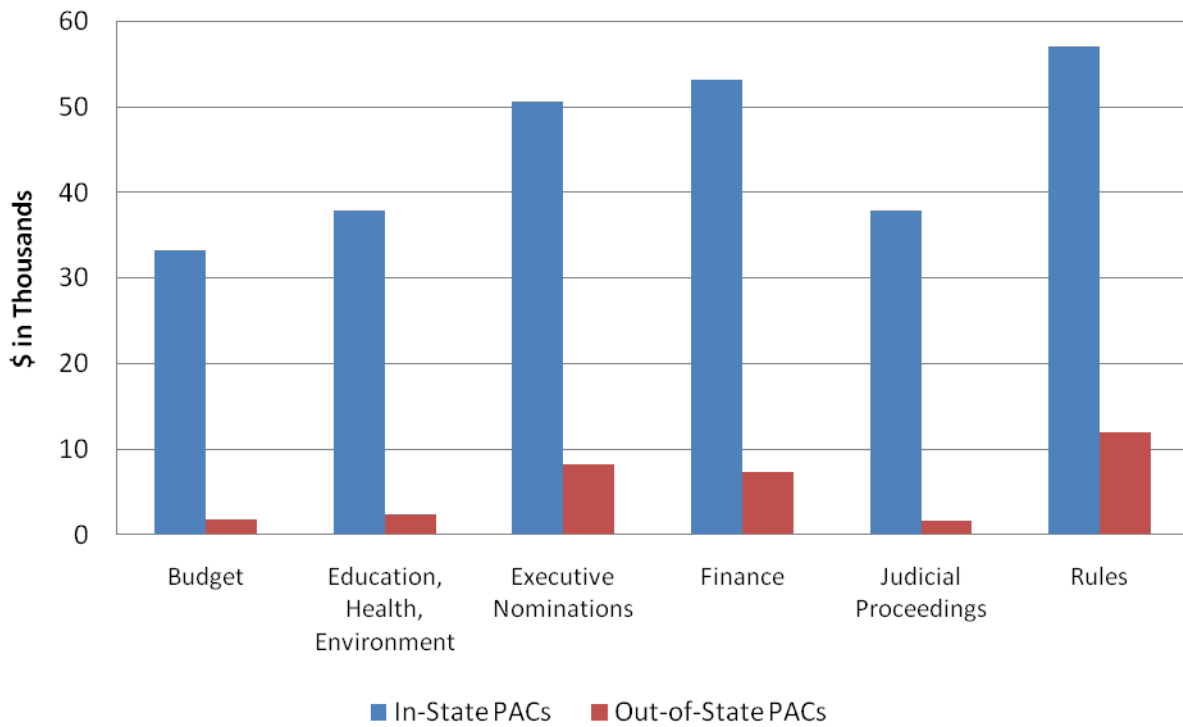
Partisanship was a factor in fundraising on some committees as well. Democrats outraised their Republican colleagues, on average, on four out of six committees. Specifically, Democrats on the Executive Nominations Committee and the Rules Committee raised much more than the Republican. Republicans raised more, on average, than Democrats on the Judicial Proceedings Committee as well as on the Education, Health, and Environment Committee.

Figure 11: Average Contributions by Committee Assignment and Party in the State Senate



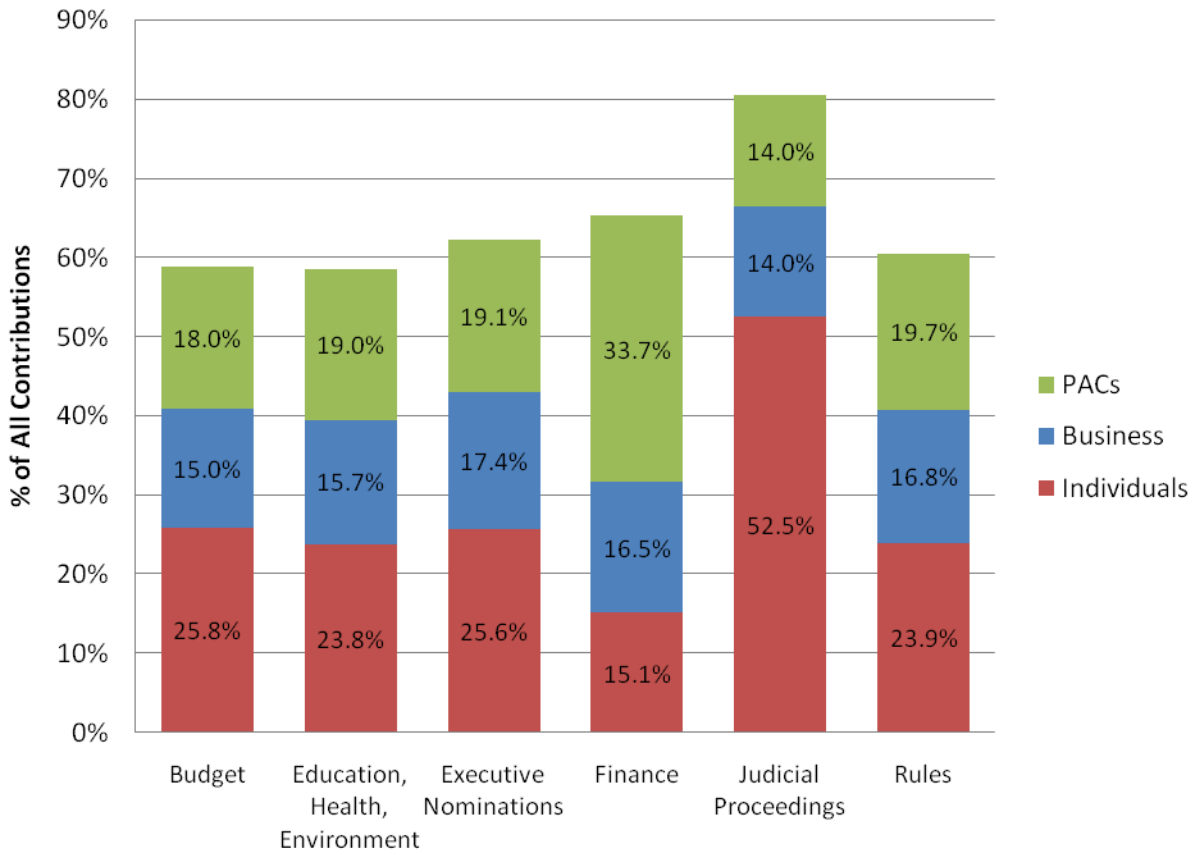
As in the House, PACs contributed significant funds to Senate candidates. Among committee memberships, members of the Rules Committee took in the most, on average, from both in-state and out-of-state PACs, but members of the Finance and Executive Nominations committees took in large sums as well. The memberships of the Budget Committee, the Education, Health, and Environment Committee, and the Judicial Proceedings Committee took in significantly less, especially from out-of-state PACs.

Figure 12: Average PAC Contributions by Committee Assignment in the State Senate



However, as shown in Figure 13, members of the Finance Committee actually took in the largest proportion of their funds from PACs—almost 34%. By contrast, the membership of the Judicial Proceedings Committee raised more than half of their funds from individual donors and less than the other committee memberships from both PACs and businesses. Members of the Executive Nominations committee took in a larger proportion of their funds from business entities than the other committee memberships, but only by a few percent.

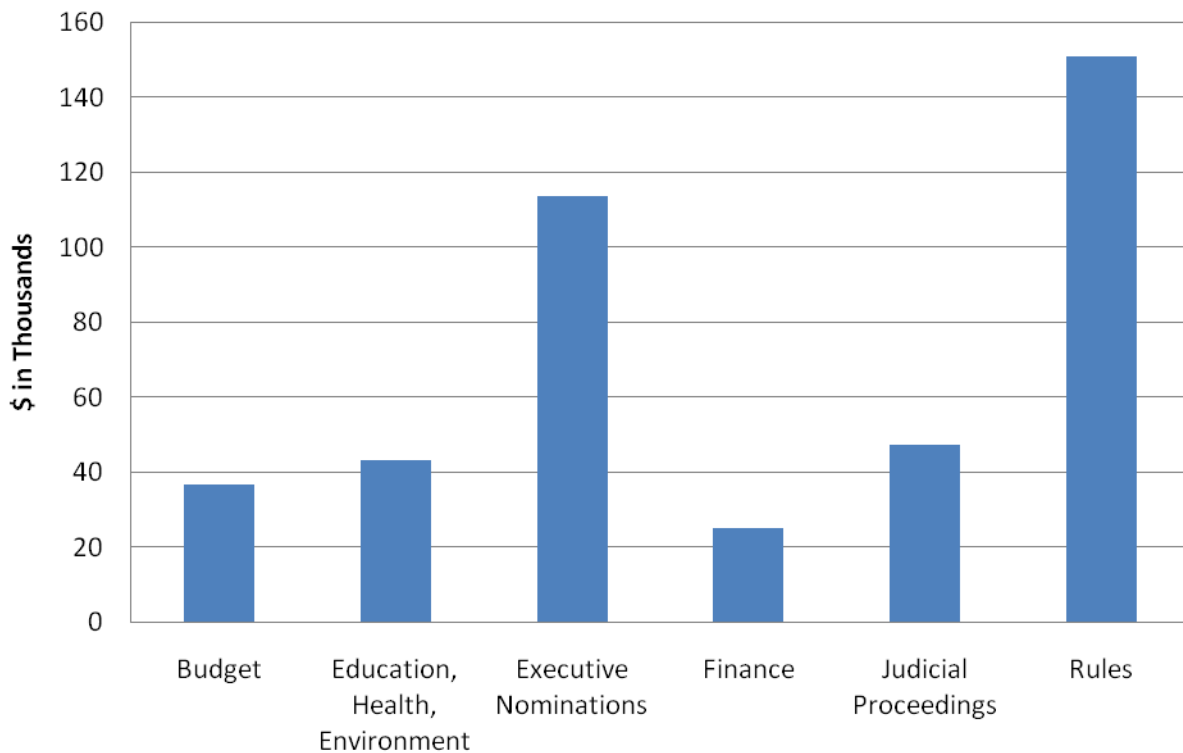
Figure 13: Average Contributions from PACs, Businesses, and Individuals by Committee Assignment in the State Senate



Spending and Committee Assignments in the State Senate

As shown in Figure 14, members of the Senate Rules and Executive Nominations committees contributed more funds, on average, to candidates and other political organizations than members of all other committees. Specifically the membership of the Rules Committee transferred roughly \$150,000, on average, and the membership of the Executive Nominations Committee transferred more than \$115,000, on average. By contrast, the committee with the third largest average transferred was the Judicial Proceedings Committee whose membership contributed roughly \$45,000, on average, to candidates and other political organizations.

Figure 14: Average Transfers to Candidates and Political Organizations by Committee Assignment in the State Senate



In sum, there are some important similarities between the fundraising and spending patterns of committee members in the House of Delegates and the State Senate. In the House, funds raised by Delegates and Senators seeking reelection increased with the number of committee seats held. In the Senate, fundraising increased with seats held as well, but only when Senators held 2 or more seats. Members of the House Rules and Executive Nominations and the Senate Rules and Senate Executive Nominations committees raised more funds on average and contributed more funds to other candidates during the 2006 elections. Excluding Speaker Busch and Senate President Miller, members of the House Rules and Executive Nominations still raised the most on average, but the Senate Judicial Proceedings raised the most in average funds on the Senate side. Also, the committee chair was seldom the top earner on each committee, suggesting that other factors besides the chair are more important in determining fundraising levels.

Appendix

Table A-1. Average Contributions by Committee Assignment Excluding House Speaker Busch

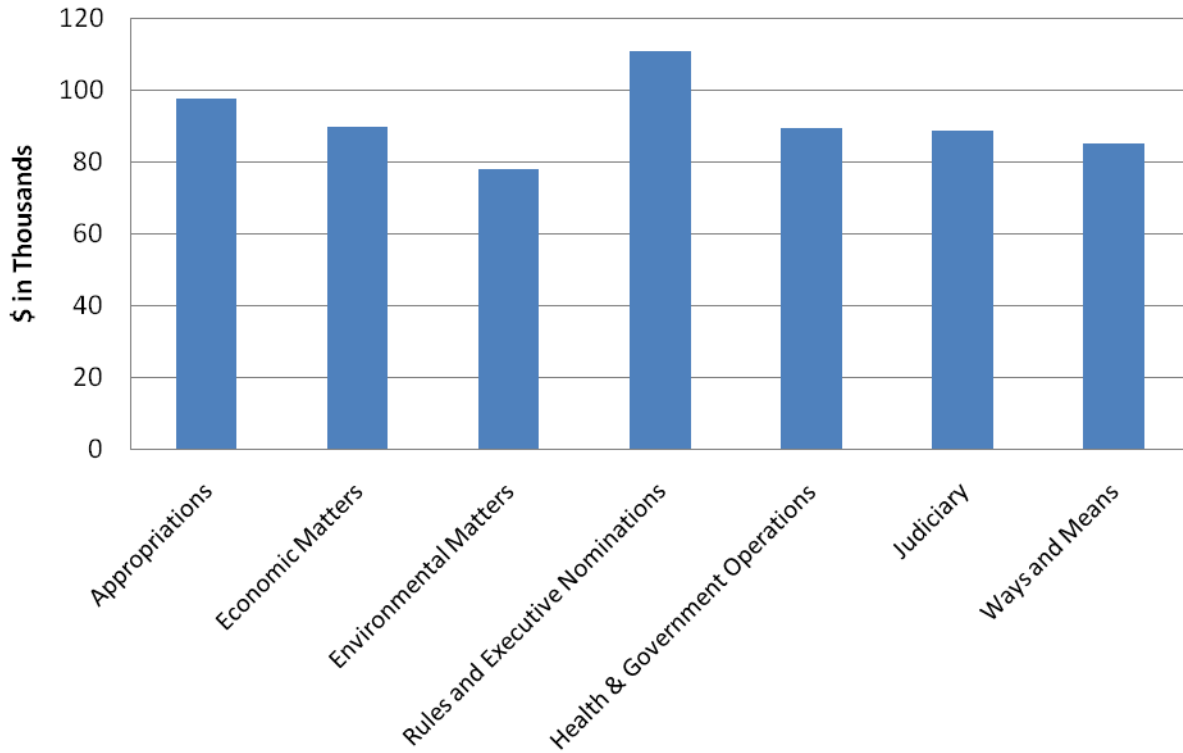


Table A-2. Average Contributions by Committee Assignment Excluding Senate President Miller

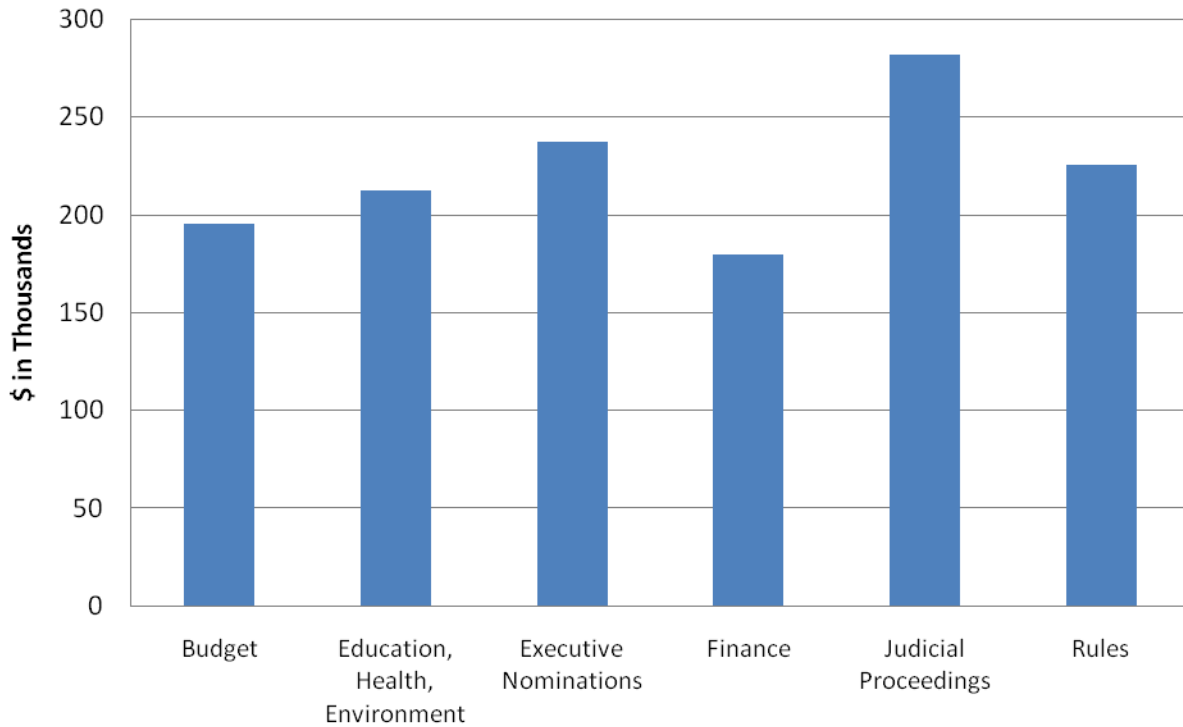


Table A-1: Roster of Candidates for the 2006 Election Cycle by Committee Assignment**House Appropriations:**

Norman	H.	Conway	Democrat
James	E	Proctor	Democrat
Jeffrey	A	Paige	Democrat
Tawanna	P.	Gaines	Democrat
Doyle	L.	Niemann	Democrat
Nancy	R	Stocksdale	Republican
Keith	E.	Haynes	Democrat
Frank	S.	Turner	Democrat
Richard	S.	Madaleno	Democrat
Steven	J.	DeBoy	Democrat
Murray		Levy	Democrat
Joan		Cadden	Democrat
John		Bohanan	Democrat
Adrienne	A.	Jones	Democrat
Talmadge		Branch	Democrat
Galen	R.	Clagett	Democrat
Mary-Dulany		James	Democrat
George	C.	Edwards	Republican
Tony		O'Donnell	Republican

House Economic Matters:

Dereck	E.	Davis	Democrat
Hattie	N.	Harrison	Democrat
Mary	Roe	Walkup	Republican
Joanne	S	Parrott	Republican
Ruth	M.	Kirk	Democrat
Carolyn		Krysiak	Democrat
Rick		Impallaria	Republican
Joseph	Sonny	Minnick	Democrat
Warren	E.	Miller	Republican
Melony	Ghee	Griffith	Democrat
Mary	A.	Conroy	Democrat
Sally	Y.	Jameson	Democrat
Michael	L.	Vaughn	Democrat
Mary	Ann	Love	Democrat
Brian	K.	McHale	Democrat
Ann	Marie	Doory	Democrat
Brian	R	Moe	Democrat
Emmett	C.	Burns	Democrat
John	F.	Wood	Democrat
Herman		Taylor	Democrat

House Environmental Matters:

Maggie		McIntosh	Democrat
Paul	S.	Stull	Republican
Barbara	A.	Frush	Democrat
Virginia	P.	Clagett	Democrat
John	WE	Cluster	Republican
Rosetta	C	Parker	Democrat
Rudolph	C.	Cane	Democrat
Tony		McConkey	Republican
Joan	F	Stern	Democrat
Richard	A.	Sossi	Republican
William	A.	Bronrott	Democrat
Elizabeth		Bobo	Democrat
Marvin	E.	Holmes	Democrat
Barry		Glassman	Republican
Patrick	N.	Hogan	Republican
Mike		Weir	Democrat
Karen	S.	Montgomery	Democrat
J.	B.	Jennings	Republican
James	E.	Malone	Democrat
Kumar	P.	Barve	Democrat

House Rules and Executive Nominations:

Hattie	N.	Harrison	Democrat
Mary	Roe	Walkup	Republican
Paul	S.	Stull	Republican
Carolyn		Krysiak	Democrat
Jean	B	Cryor	Republican
Mary	A.	Conroy	Democrat
Anne		Healey	Democrat
Joanne	C.	Benson	Democrat
Brian	K.	McHale	Democrat
Joseph	F.	Vallario	Democrat
Ann	Marie	Doory	Democrat
Adrienne	A.	Jones	Democrat
S.I.	Sandy	Rosenberg	Democrat
Talmadge		Branch	Democrat
George	C.	Edwards	Republican
John	F.	Wood	Democrat
Sheila	Ellis	Hixson	Democrat
Obie		Patterson	Democrat
Norman	H.	Conway	Democrat
Maggie		McIntosh	Democrat
Michael	E.	Busch	Democrat

House Health and Government Operations:

Peter	A.	Hammen	Democrat
Richard		Weldon	Republican
Marilyn	R.	Goldwater	Democrat
Donald	B.	Elliott	Republican
Veronica		Turner	Democrat
Gareth	E	Murray	Democrat
John	P.	Donoghue	Democrat
Pat		McDonough	Republican
Bob		Costa	Republican
Joanne	C.	Benson	Democrat
James	W.	Hubbard	Democrat
Shane		Pendergrass	Democrat
Eric	M.	Bromwell	Democrat
David	D.	Rudolph	Democrat
Nathaniel	T.	Oaks	Democrat
William	J.	Frank	Republican
Shirley	N	Nathan-Pulliam	Democrat
Sue		Kullen	Democrat
Dan	K.	Morhaim	Democrat

House Judiciary:

Joseph	F.	Vallario	Democrat
Ana	Sol	Gutierrez	Democrat
Carol	S	Petzold	Democrat
Jill	P.	Carter	Democrat
Michael	D.	Smigiel	Republican
Kevin		Kelly	Democrat
Darryl	A	Kelley	Democrat
Kathleen		Dumais	Democrat
Don		Dwyer	Republican
Luiz		Simmons	Democrat
Daniel	WM	Mayer	Democrat
Christopher	B.	Shank	Republican
Theodore		Sophocleus	Democrat
Neil	F.	Quinter	Democrat
Susan	C.	Lee	Democrat
S.I.	Sandy	Rosenberg	Democrat
Herbert	H	McMillan	Republican
Bobby	A.	Zirkin	Democrat

House Ways and Means:

Sheila	Ellis	Hixson	Democrat
Robert	A.	McKee	Republican
Henry	Hank	Heller	Democrat
Nancy	J.	King	Democrat
Terry	R	Gilleland	Republican
Jean	B	Cryor	Republican
Anne		Healey	Democrat
Joseph	R.	Bartlett	Republican
Victor		Ramirez	Democrat
D.	Page	Elmore	Republican
Marshall	T	Goodwin	Democrat
Anne	R.	Kaiser	Democrat
Carolyn	J. B.	Howard	Democrat
Jon	S.	Cardin	Democrat
Salima	Siler	Marriott	Democrat
Leroy	E	Myers	Republican
Justin		Ross	Democrat
Obie		Patterson	Democrat

Senate Budget:

Ulysses		Currie	Democrat
Patrick	J.	Hogan	Democrat
Donald	F.	Munson	Republican
Rona	E.	Kramer	Democrat
Edward	J.	Kasemeyer	Democrat
David	R.	Brinkley	Republican
Verna		Jones	Democrat
Nathaniel	J.	McFadden	Democrat
J.	Lowell	Stoltzfus	Republican
Ida	G.	Ruben	Democrat
Sandra	B.	Schrader	Republican
James	Ed	DeGrange	Democrat

Senate Education, Health, and Environment:

Joan	Carter	Conway	Democrat
Gwendolyn		Britt	Democrat
Paul	G.	Pinsky	Democrat
Roy		Dyson	Democrat
Allan	H.	Kittleman	Republican
Richard	F.	Colburn	Republican
Jim		Brochin	Democrat
Andrew	P.	Harris	Republican

Senate Executive Nominations:

Donald	F.	Munson	Republican
Larry	E.	Haines	Republican
Jennie	M.	Forehand	Democrat
Edward	J.	Kasemeyer	Democrat
Delores	G.	Kelley	Democrat
Nathaniel	J.	McFadden	Democrat
J.	Lowell	Stoltzfus	Republican
Ida	G.	Ruben	Democrat
Brian	E.	Frosh	Democrat
Ulysses		Currie	Democrat
Thomas	McLain	Middleton	Democrat
James	Ed	DeGrange	Democrat
Andrew	P.	Harris	Republican
Thomas V	. Mike	Miller	Democrat

Senate Finance:

Thomas	McLain	Middleton	Democrat
J.	Robert	Hooper	Republican
Lisa		Gladden	Democrat
Nathaniel		Exum	Democrat
George	W.	Della	Democrat
Delores	G.	Kelley	Democrat
E.	J.	Pipkin	Republican
John	C.	Astle	Democrat
Katherine	A.	Klausmeier	Democrat

Senate Judicial Proceedings:

Brian	E.	Frosh	Democrat
Curt		Anderson	Democrat
Norman	R.	Stone	Democrat
Larry	E.	Haines	Republican
Jennie	M.	Forehand	Democrat
Rob		Garagiola	Democrat
John		Giannetti	Republican
Alex	X.	Mooney	Republican

Senate Rules:

Donald	F.	Munson	Republican
Edward	J.	Kasemeyer	Democrat
Nathaniel	J.	McFadden	Democrat
J.	Lowell	Stoltzfus	Republican
Brian	E.	Frosh	Democrat
Ulysses		Currie	Democrat
Thomas	McLain	Middleton	Democrat
Thomas	V. Mike	Miller	Democrat

The Study

The campaign finance data used in this report were obtained from the Maryland State Board of Elections and cover the full 2006 election cycle, defined as the period between January 1, 2003 and December 31, 2006. The data are compiled from all expenditures made by all campaign accounts belonging to candidates for the General Assembly during the election cycle. Some of the figures in this report may not perfectly match the figures generated by the Maryland Elections Center website because the data on the website are subject to updating and corrections by the Maryland State Board of Elections. The campaign finance data were supplemented with other information collected by the Center for American Politics and Citizenship.

About the Authors

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The Center for American Politics and Citizenship (CAPC) is a nonpartisan, non-profit research institution within the Department of Government and Politics of the College of Behavioral and Social Sciences at the University of Maryland. CAPC provides citizens and policy-makers with research on critical issues related to the nation's political institutions, processes, and policies. For more information see <http://www.capc.umd.edu> or write the Center for American Politics and Citizenship, University of Maryland, 3102 Morrill Hall, College Park, MD 20742.

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< <http://www.capc.umd.edu/mdelection/reports/committees06.pdf> >