EXHIBIT 4
Hi Micah,

Per our conversation yesterday, I did a search in my emails and I am sending you every communication that I have that deals with redistricting.

Thanks,

Brandi Calhoun  
COS, Senator Muse

From: Aisha Braveboy <anbraveboy@gmail.com>  
Date: Mon, 10 Oct 2011 09:18:55 -0400  
To: Aisha Braveboy <anbraveboy@gmail.com>  
Subject: Fwd: Congressional Redistricting: Draft Talking Point and Maps

Attached are more comprehensive talking points and maps to illustrate the minority vote dilution (across the board) that would occur as a result of the maps proposed by the Governor's Advisory Committee.

Thanks,  
Aisha
DRAFT TALKING POINTS
Congressional Redistricting -- October 8 2011

Governor O’Malley and the Redistricting Advisory Committee’s proposal is far too costly to Maryland Democrats and to minority voters. The proposal is a clear threat to minority voting rights, shifting minority voters to achieve certain partisan interests while reducing the strength of majority-black districts, and diluting minority voters across the board.

1. The Plan would reduce the adjusted Black share of the voting age population in Districts 4, 5 and 7:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Advisory Committee</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>56.3%</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

While these numbers may appear to be de minimis, the impact of these shifts are significant to the outcomes of elections, especially in Congressional District 5. Using as a benchmark, the 2006 Mfume/Cardin primary race, Mfume would have received approximately 50% of the primary vote in current District 5. In the reconstituted 5th Congressional District, as proposed by the Committee, Mfume would have received approximately 40% of the votes. This 10% drop appears to be caused by the reduction of black and other minority voters in the 5th, as well as the loss of white voters who were willing to vote for a Black candidate.

2. Congressional District 8 currently has an overall minority voting age population (Hispanics plus non-Hispanic minorities) of 50.4 percent. The Advisory Committee’s proposed plan reconfigures District 8 to have a 66 percent non-Hispanic-white voting age population, going into parts of Fredrick and Carroll Counties.

3. Montgomery County is a majority-minority County, with an overall minority population of 50.7 percent. While District 4 currently provides minority representation to Montgomery County, the Advisory Committee’s proposal takes District 4 entirely out of Montgomery County, leaving virtually no possibility of electing a minority candidate at the Congressional level in Montgomery County for the foreseeable future.

4. The majority of the Black voting strength in Montgomery County is put into District 3, while the balance is in 8 and 6.

5. The Asian population in Montgomery County is taken out of District 8 and put into District 6, as well as into District 3, which has its base in the Baltimore Region. (See attached Map)

6. Hispanic voting strength is split in Montgomery between Districts 6 and 8. (See attached Map)

7. The Advisory Committee’s proposed plan increases the Democratic performance in majority-white Districts 2 and 3 at the expense of black voting strength, not just in majority-black Districts 4 and 7,
but especially in District 5, where the black population has continued to grow.

8. Both Maryland Legislative Caucus plans made District 4 much more compact than it currently is, while the Advisory Committee’s proposed plan takes District 4 into Anne Arundel County, connecting it by a thin stretch of roadway. This configuration combines politically and regionally diverse, non synergistic populations from Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties, and invites a gerrymandering challenge.

9. The Governor's Redistricting Committee failed to provide a detailed summary or tables to go along with the proposed maps. It provided only equivalency files, which require redistricting software that costs thousands of dollars in order to analyze the maps, making it virtually impossible for the average citizen see, evaluate and comment on the proposal.