EXHIBIT 3
STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE MEETING
PUBLIC HEARING
CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLAN
AND
LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING PLAN

Frederick County - Hood College
JULY 23, 2011  2:00 P.M.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

CHAIRPERSON JEAN HITCHCOCK

PRESIDENT MIKE MILLER

SPEAKER MIKE BUSH

DELEGATE JAMES KING
SPEAKERS:

SENATOR JIM GETTY

JOE KELLY

SENATOR DAVID BRINKLEY

ROBERT KRESSLEIN

DAN RUPLI

MYRNA WHITWORTH

ANDREW DUCK

BOYCE RENSBERGER

TOM SLATER

DELEGATE SUE HECHT
Congressional District 6. We would appreciate being redesigned in Congressional District 6, but at the most, keep the county together in one Congressional District aligned with Western Maryland. Thank you very much.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Okay. Thank you, Senator. Mr. Joe Kelly. Mr. Kelly?

MR. KELLY: I'm Joe Kelly. I want to thank you guys for all being here today. Thanks for giving us an opportunity to speak.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Okay.

MR. KELLY: I want to speak a little bit on the Congressional District, and on also the Legislation Districts. Basically, the Congressional Districts throughout the state, we'd like to see more balance. You have some districts in the state that are balanced between the two major parties of like 80 to 20, and then you have -- out here in Western Maryland, it's -- we -- in the Sixth District, we have
a Congressman who has been elected and been protected pretty much with the vote of -- you know -- of going the other way. And what I'm saying is -- what I'm saying is, I'd like to make sure that the Sixth Congressional District is a district that is more of a toss-up, that we would have a chance to -- you know -- have a good race between two quality candidates and with both of them having the ability to get elected on their -- not so -- rather than what party they belong to, but what they're presenting to the people -- to the district, and that's not the case out here right now.

The other thing is, on the Legislative Districts, I live in Jefferson, which is in the District 3 Senate. The Senate Districts are very good. I don't have any problem they way they're designed, but I do have a problem with the delegates breaking out, where you have 2B and -- or 3B and 3A, one of them having two delegates, and the other one
only having one delegate. It's kind of like those people who are in the area where you have two delegates, they're getting a lit bit more -- they have two people to speak for them down in the -- and we're all from Frederick County, yet they're getting like two people to speak for them down in Annapolis, while out in Jefferson, we're represented by one delegate. I think a Legislative District that has three delegates in it, but when you're all in the same county like this, there is a little bit right now that's in Washington County in that district, but the majority of those people are all in Frederick County. We should all have an equal vote -- an equal chance to vote for people in, so make it a three-district rather than a two and a one split. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: All right. Thank you.

Our next speaker is Senator Brinkley.

SENATOR BRINKLEY: Good afternoon.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Good afternoon,
communities, and I think bring all the representatives together on that. And again, I think three-member delegate seats would certainly be appropriate, too.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: All right. Thank you, Senator. Our next speaker is Bob Kresslein.

MR. KRESSLEIN: Good afternoon, Madame Chairman -- Woman and Speaker, Mr. President, Delegate. My name's Bob Kresslein. I live in Middletown, Maryland. I am involved with the state Democratic party, but I'm here speaking on my own behalf today. I'd like to address two points. First, with respect to the Congressional districting, we'd like -- I'd like to see you consider a couple of different factors. One is, sort of the communities of interest that we have. Senator Brinkley indicated -- you know -- if you look at Carroll County and west, there's a lot of similarity, but I would also posit that if you go south and east, you're going to find a
lot of things in common. If you look at, historically, upper Montgomery County, look toward Frederick, for many, many years, that area has picked up quite a lot of population. And if you look at transportation patterns, you'll see that -- you know -- 70 and 270 combine right here in Frederick County. And if you're on that road every day going to work, you know there's an awful lot of people from Washington County, even into Pennsylvania and West Virginia and Virginia that get on that road and go on into Montgomery County to work or into Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

So if you look at the way people live and the orientation that they have geographically, in the state, I would say that northern Montgomery County would be a good place to -- if you're going to move the district lines. Also, if you look at media markets, I mean, one of the things that you have in a Congressional campaign is the ability to communicate
with voters. Those of us here in Frederick County and west primarily in our media from Washington, D.C. market, if you look -- where, if you've got a satellite T.V., you're pretty much getting channels 4, 9, and 7. That's what you're going to get your local news. Many more people get the Washington Post than the Baltimore Sun. There are a lot of Redskin fans out here, but there's a lot of Ravens fans, too.

So, I think if you look -- you've got the Mark train that goes right down the river, so I think if you look at the Congressional District, you'll see that, certainly, when you compare that to upper Baltimore County and Harford County, and with the population changes, and you're going to have to pick up or move that line somewhere, where are you going to move it, over to Cecil County? Then, you're going to have basically a district that runs from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh along the Mason Dixon Line, and I mean, that's kind of -- I don't know that we have a lot of
communities of interest in that regard. So, I would ask you to try to make the district a little bit more compact, as opposed to being as spread out as it is, to take those things into account.

With respect to Legislative Districts, I think it's been stated by the Senator and Delegate -- the Senators that, certainly, to the extent that you can keep the Senate Districts within the county lines, I think I would agree with that wholeheartedly. District 3 is -- probably got more excess population in it than almost any Senate District in the state at this point, so that district is probably going to be compact -- somewhat more compact, and that ought to be Senate around Frederick City. And I think as Mr. Kelly said, a three-member district makes sense. You may want to consider with District 4, like they mentioned earlier, to keep that in Frederick County, but how that's aligned, whether or not it makes sense to have single-member districts for District 4, it
might be a consideration.

So I appreciate your consideration, and welcome to Frederick County.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Mr. Dan Rupli?

MR. RUPLI: Madame Chair --

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Good afternoon.

MR. RUPLI: President Miller, Mr. Speaker, Delegate King. I'm Dan Rupli. I live here in the county, and I had the opportunity to actually run in this district in 1976--1978. It seems like a long time ago, and it's kind of ironic to remember that in those days, there was a parallel to what we have today, only it was kind of 180 degrees out of whack. In those days, if you were nominated by the Democratic party, you were almost automatically going to be the Congressional representative from the six Congressional Districts. In fact, in 1978, when I ran, the Republicans didn't field a nominee. They
were represented by a homeless man.

Today, it seems like we flipped the other way, and one of the reasons for that, I think, is the configuration of the district. There is no community of interest between Harford County and Garrett County. There is very little community of interest between Allegany and Carroll. You know, in spite of how we like to characterize our state, we can say, "Okay, maybe there's a conservative consensus." I don't even believe that. This district was once represented by David J. Lewis, who is one of the architects of the new deal and one of Roosevelt's favorite Congressmen, one of the people who wrote the Worker's Compensation law and contributed to the Social Security Act. So this is a district of largely working people.

I think the current alignment is that we have a district here where the incumbent can kind of put the people to sleep. There is no community of interest either in -- or a shared media that reaches
the district. We're kind of a patchwork, and I would like very much to see the district go into northern Montgomery County, and I also think it would be very instructive, and I would encourage you, in your future meetings, to have a suggested map of what this district might look like under what is being considered. These things rarely happen in a vacuum. There are all kinds of political considerations made when we redistrict; that's a fact. I think we ought to acknowledge that with transparency, and let us have a look, so that we can see what we're considering as an alternative to the current district. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: All right. Thank you.

Don DeArmon?

MR. DeARMON: Hello. Thanks for coming to Frederick today. I want to comment just on the Congressional Redistricting. I have sort of one macro thought and one micro thought I want to share with you. If we were to describe a country, maybe an ally
of ours, a developing country, where the most numerous house of the legislature routinely, more than 90 percent of the incumbents were re-elected, we would think, "Well, geez, that's not a very Democratic system that they have there." Though, that's the case here in the United States, and in fact, in the last 13 election cycles, the House of Representatives has -- over 95 percent of the incumbents that ran for officer were re-elected, and that means that -- and there have even been three changes in party during that time. So, my macro thought is that, you have a chance here, and you certainly can't do it nationwide, but to create competitive districts. And to the extent that you can create competitive districts, I think you should try to create competitive districts. I think that engages the public, it makes voters more likely to come out and vote, it makes the electorate more likely to take to -- take an interest in public affairs, and so try to create competitive districts.
When it comes to the Sixth Congressional District, I was the nominee for my party in the 2000--2002 cycle, so I ran in the district when it was constituted as six counties, and ran in a district where it was constituted as eight counties. So the start of the Sixth District is pretty easy, with Garrett, Allegany, Washington and Frederick, you've got a nucleus there, and then it's just a question which direction you go. Are you going to go east, or are you going to go southeast, or are you going to go south? Having campaigned in both, I have to tell you that my sense is, especially since the lines were drawn after the 2000 census, I think if you took a poll in upper Harford County, Baltimore Counties and the section of Montgomery County that's in our Congressional District, a very low percentage of those people would actually understand that they're residing in the Sixth Congressional District.

In fact, I thought it was humorous the other
day. I -- Barry Rascovar, in the Gazette, actually mischaracterized the district, and it was interesting to me that somebody who is as well-attuned to political affairs as that would not know, and I think it's because the district has changed. So my sense is, having campaigned in those areas, that when you start there, that Carroll, and certainly, Baltimore and Harford Counties, their orientation is much more toward a Baltimore County or Baltimore City direction. And Frederick is increasingly, and it's -- as Bob Kresslein pointed out, we're heading southeast, and our orientation is toward Montgomery County.

I think that so many things are done in the state or county centric, and so you need to come up with a minimum number of counties for this district, and that our orientation, once you start with those four counties, if at all possible, your orientation should be to go east into either Howard, or go southeast into Montgomery Counties, to the greatest
extent possible, and leave Montgomery -- excuse me -- leave Harford, Baltimore, and even portions of Carroll for a Baltimore-oriented district. Thank you very much.


MS. WHITWORTH: Good afternoon.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Good afternoon.

MS. WHITWORTH: I'm speaking to you very much as a partisan Democrat. I rep-- I'm chair of the Democratic party here in Frederick County, and I'm speaking from that perspective. My job is to turn Frederick blue and hopefully the Sixth Congressional District along with it. I have been here a very short time, only nine years, which, in Frederick County, is only yesterday. I come from the Fifth Congressional and Steny Hoyer. And believe me, it's a lot easier being a Democrat in Prince George's County than it is here in Frederick County. However, we are making
strides. We are building the party. We have an active volunteer organization, and we expect to make inroads, and your decisions here that you present to the Governor will have a large impact on how well we do.

In 2010, we, like so many others, didn't do well. But, as I say, we are growing the party, and we're prepared to work very hard in 2012. But we have had problems with trying to get Congressional candidates elected, particularly since the 2002 redistricting. And despite heroic efforts by our Congressional candidates, they have been at a severe disadvantage. And because of that, they have not received the support of the state or national party. And we also feel that it has negatively impacted down ballot candidates for us.

I also understand that you and this commission are looking at two factors, diversity and national natural and political boundaries or -- and I
strongly believe that if you look at those, you will find that our current configuration, as others here today have indicated, makes little sense. Historic -- right now, Frederick is the gateway to Western Maryland. It's the largest population center, and among Frederick County residents are those people from Urbana, who very much look south. Frederick County, many of the people here look south, go down the 270 corridor and have businesses and jobs in the Greater Washington Metropolitan area. And so, to look at Frederick and west, as well as to look at Frederick south, gives a much more natural boundary to what the Sixth Congressional District should look like.

In terms of diversity, no Sixth Congressional District is going to be representative of the state. It's just a matter of fact. But let me just give you one statistic, if I may. If you look at Carroll County, for instance, if you would lob off Carroll County and Northern Baltimore and Northern Baltimore and Northern
Harford County, you would have a better chance of breaching the diversity that we are -- you hopefully are looking at. Carroll County, for instance, if you look at it, is a 92.9 percent white population in a state that's only 48.2 percent white. The African American population in Carroll County is only 3.2, with a state average of 29.4. The Hispanic population is 2.6, the Asian population is 1.4, both well below the state average. I'm not suggesting that Frederick County is a whole lot better, but I do know that looking to the northeast of the state will not improve that diversity. Looking to the south will, and I hope you will take into consideration those aspects as you come up with your recommendations. Give us a fighting chance to win, to work and to change the composition of the Sixth Congressional District. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Chris Huckenpoler (phonetic). Is -- okay. Chris Huckenpoler? Unless I'm not pronouncing that person's
name correctly. Okay, let's move on to Andrew Duck.

MR. DUCK: First of all, thank you for coming to Frederick. I also saw you out in Hancock this morning. I appreciate you coming out to Western Maryland and taking our input. I speak to you --

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Excuse me -- you know -- they're asking me to have you pull that out and speak directly into it, because we are getting --

MR. DUCK: Is this better?

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: -- a record of it.

MR. DUCK: Well, I was just thanking you for coming here. I speak to you today as someone who has run for Congress in the district as it is currently configured, been the nominee twice. And so, for the last six years, I have gone across the Sixth District of Maryland, all the way from Friendsville and Garrett County to Dublin and Harford County, and when it comes to communities of interest, those two communities have nothing really in common. The folks in Garrett County
are not even in the Chesapeake Bay drainage area. They're -- they get very mad about the flush tax, because they're trying to clean up the Chesapeake Bay, when their sewage flows out through the Mississippi.

The folks in Harford County are very much concerned about the bay. They live right next to it. The differences between mountain Maryland and even central Maryland are vast, and these district -- this district, because it's over 220 miles east to west, makes it very difficult logistically for one Congressman to represent that whole district. It makes it difficult for a candidate to reach out to voters across that district. Voter contact is particularly difficult in Harford and Baltimore County, because those voters who are in the northern part of that county have their center of life in Baltimore. And if you're trying to do an event where you're doing voter contact, you don't contact voters there, because they're all down in Baltimore. You go
to Baltimore to contact them, you're contacting more out-of-district voters than in-district voters. So the way that those counties are split makes it very problematic. And so, I would encourage they be organized into a district that is more suitable to keep those communities together with the Baltimore community.

Carroll County is also interesting, and I note that even in your map of Legislative Districts, you have the western part of Carroll County shown here with Western Maryland, but not the eastern part. And I think that that's reflective of the pattern of life of the people who live in Carroll County. The folks on the eastern side live in -- they work in Baltimore, live in Carroll County, and so they really are very different from the folks in the western half of Carroll County. This is what I've found as I've gone out and talked to people.

Frederick and Washington County have really
become part of the Washington suburbs, and I think, as such, the community of interest makes it more relevant for them to be lumped with Montgomery County than with people from Harford or Baltimore County. So I think, both in terms of making it viable for someone to reach the voters, and in terms of better representing the population, it would make more sense to re-orient the district to include more of Montgomery County and less -- and none of Harford and Baltimore and less of Carroll, as you put those communities in with the Baltimore County area that they are naturally a part of.

Those are my comments. Thank you for your opportunity to speak.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: All right. Thank you. Holly House? Holly House? Going once, twice. I think this is Boyce Rensberger? Did I pronounce your name correctly, sir?

MR. RENSBERGER: Closer than most people get
it. Yes, that's great. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Okay.

MR. RENSBERGER: Yeah, my name is Boyce Rensberger. I first lived in Frederick County in 1981 in Urbana when it did not deserve that name at all. It wasn't urban in any sense. It was --

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Right.

MR. RENSBERGER: -- there were just about a dozen houses there.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Oh, they're going to tell you to --

MR. RENSBERGER: Oh, sorry, yeah. Nobody else is going to like it at this height.

MALE VOICE: Get close.

MR. RENSBERGER: Yeah, okay, I'll get very close. When I got to Urbana in 1981, there were only about a dozen houses. After a few years, I moved away for work and family reasons. Just moved back three years ago, to a place north of Woodsboro, in a town
called New Midway, and looked at Urbana, and the county population has changed so drastically, the area around Urbana, that it doesn't seem like the same county. And I've -- so I want to speak in favor of a redrawing of District 6 boundaries so that they go down and include more of the interest of the Urbana-ites, the folks that live in Urbana, if I can call them that, and also to recognize demographic trends that are occurring and surely will accelerate through the next census. The city of Frederick's the second largest city in the state. It's majority Democrat.

All of Frederick County looks to our city as its center of its cultural life. It's a very vibrant city, lots of great reasons to live here and visit here. I know of couples from Boston and New York who looked for places to retire, and they -- one of them in particular told me they did some searches, looked at surveys asking what you want in a retirement community, and the surveys consistently pointed to...
Frederick County and Frederick City. They moved down here, and then they were shocked to realize that, in a city as sophisticated as Frederick, their politics weren't represented at all at the national level, and I'm just speaking about Congressional Districts here. I -- so it's -- you know -- the district lines that's drawn now give it a population distribution that is very unlike that of the reason that so many people are being drawn to Frederick -- Frederick County and City.

We live in a republic, a representative democracy, and yet our representative in the Congress is not representative of the kinds of people who are choosing to live in Frederick County, and I think that's something that ought to be changed. They feel that their interest, their feelings and so on are being shut out of the process. So I'd urge you to re-align the boundaries of District 6 so that it's demographics come closer to representing what are becoming and what we certainly will become even more
over the next few years, and maybe even more --
because we'd like to attract more of those retirees
who are coming here looking for the kind of good life
that Frederick can offer. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, thank you.

Mr. Tom Slater?

MR. SLATER: Thank you, and good morning --
or good afternoon to all of you. I'm going to try to
read my comments, so that I can make sure I get them
in within five minutes, but give me a little leeway.
What I want to do is look at things from a historical
perspective. And so, you know that the current Sixth
District consists of Allegany, Carroll, Frederick,
Washington and Garrett Counties, all of those
counties, and parts of Baltimore County, Harford and
Montgomery. That current district was created after
the 2000 census, and Harford County has only been
included in the Sixth Congressional District since
that time, since 2000.
Going backwards, the 1990 census produced the Sixth District that included all of those same five counties in the western part, plus Howard County. And that was when Congressman Bartlett (phonetic) was elected in 1992 after incumbent Beverly Byron (phonetic) was defeated in the Democratic primary. The 1980 census, and subsequent redistricting, resulted in a Sixth District that included those five counties and parts of Howard and Montgomery County. With the 70s census and redistricting, a small portion of Baltimore County and Montgomery County was added to those five western-most counties. Goodloe Byron was elected in 1970 from the 60 census lines, and then continued to be elected with this configuration until he died in 1978 when he was succeeded by his wife, Beverly.

The 1960s, there were two Congressional redistrictings, the first included the five counties that I've mentioned, a small part of Baltimore County.
And then, in '62 and '64, the Congressional District included all of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Washington, and for the first time, all of Montgomery County, and that was when [Charles] 'Mac' Mathias and Glenn Beall represented the district. Note that portions of Baltimore County have been included in the Sixth Congressional District for only about 26 years, which, in the whole history of redistricting, is not a long period of time. And I'm not going to go decade by decade all the way back to 1789, because that would take too long. But before I'm thinking about this, I thought about a book that I read, Walter Johnson, Baseball's Big Train.

Now, you're wondering, "What does this have to do with redistricting?" Walter Johnson, as most of you may know, was the original member of the baseball hall of fame. What you may -- and this book is written by his grandson, Henry Thomas. And if you're a baseball fan, you want to read this book. It's a
really good book. I see the Speaker shaking his head.

SPEAKER: I've read it.

MR. SLATER: He's probably read it.

SPEAKER: He was also a Commissioner.

MR. SLATER: I'm getting to that, because I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Thomas, and he had signed the book for me. And when he signed it, he said, "To Tom, who lives in Walter Johnson territory. Best wishes always." Now, at that time, I lived in Adamstown in Frederick County when he wrote that in 1996. What does he mean by Walter Johnson territory? I guess it could mean the areas that supported the senators, which would probably be true. But on pages 338 to 340, he describes Walter Johnson's run for Congress, and some of you may not have known this. Walter Johnson ran for Congress for Montgomery County in the Sixth Congressional District in 1940. He ran against incumbent Woodrow Byron, Goodloe Byron's father, and Beverly Byron's father-in-law. So Walter
Johnson territory could refer to the Sixth Congressional District, including all of Montgomery County.

Walter Johnson, at that time, as the Speaker said, was a Commissioner, a County Commissioner from Frederick County. Interestingly enough, as described by his grandson, he lost that election, as follows: "Johnson's alliance with the Republican platform of isolationism and opposition to Roosevelt's big government dictatorship swayed the heavily Democratic electorate against him, giving the victory to the able and popular, young incumbent." Another one -- another Congressman from this district, when it included Montgomery, as mentioned by Dan Rupli, was David J. Lewis. He was William Byron's successor. He served from 1931 to '41, and then previously from '11 to '17, 1911 to '17, and he was the main sponsor of Social Security, and I put in here the unemployment insurance law, but I think Dan's right. It was probably
Worker's Comp.

The important point that I want to make is that going back to the very first Congressional districting -- and I didn't say redistricting -- districting -- in 1789, Montgomery County has historically been a part of the same Congressional District as Frederick and the more western counties. From 1871 until 1966, almost 100 years, the Sixth Congressional District consisted solely of Frederick, Washington, Allegany, Garrett and Montgomery County, all of Montgomery County. So historically, Montgomery County's been connected with Western Maryland. Carroll County has been a part of the same Congressional District as Frederick for 81 out of 174 years, so less than half of the time. Carroll County's more often shared its Congressional District with neighboring Baltimore County, and I agree with those who said earlier that that's where the direction ought to go for Carroll County.
Frederick County and the counties west of Frederick have more in common with Montgomery County than they do with Carroll, Baltimore, or Harford. The historical record supports the inclusion of at least a portion of Montgomery County to continue to be a part of the Sixth Congressional District. And I had said I was going to talk about General Assembly redistricting, but I'm out of time. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Okay, thank you. Delegate Sue Hecht?

DELEGATE HECHT: Thank you, Madame Chair, Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and Delegate King, it's nice to see you again. I did ask originally for the three minutes, but I would ask if I can extend that, because I do have some information, having served in the General Assembly for two terms -- for three terms, so could I ask for the five minutes?

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Yeah, the five minutes would be -- you're going to speak to both of them?
DELEGATE HECHT: Both, yes.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Okay, five minutes.

DELEGATE HECHT: Thank you.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Okay, all right.

DELEGATE HECHT: I believe I come to you with a unique perspective and background, as a retired state legislator serving District 3, Frederick and Washington Counties for eight years, and then after that, after the redistricting, serving District 3A and Frederick County for four years. While Frederick County is my county of choice since 1975, my county of birth is Montgomery County. I was born, raised, educated, employed, became a mother -- and a wife and a mother, I should say it that way, in Montgomery County for nearly 30 years. So in the 1970s, my young family, as thousands of people, especially the baby boomers, moved up north, up west, north and west on the 270 corridor, so we could afford the American dream; i.e., a house and a little patch of land.
During the 1970s and continuing until the economic downturn recently, Washington -- Frederick and Washington County have seen a huge increase of Maryland citizens migrating, mostly from the Washington Metropolitan Area, especially Montgomery County, as we did.

It's my experience that Frederick County and the greater Hagerstown area, especially along the I-270 corridor, increasingly identifies itself with the exurbia of the Washington D.C., not Baltimore City and its suburbs. Even though Frederick is in the enviable position of sitting 50 miles as an apex of both Washington and Baltimore City triangle, the more new Western Maryland residents maintain close ties with Montgomery County and D.C. area, not as much with the Baltimore. Let me give you just a couple of examples. We've heard about the thousands of commuters that come down I-270 and Route 15, coming through Frederick. They're most of the majority -- vast majority of those
folks are going to jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area, not Baltimore. We've heard about our mass transit links that go to Washington through the Mark, not Baltimore. Frederick is part of the Greater Washington initiative and an affiliate of the Greater Washington Board of Trade, marketing the Greater Washington Area.

We are not included in the similar Greater Baltimore initiative, even though we love Don Fry (phonetic). Frederick is part of WASHCOG, or the Washington Council of Governments, a regional organization of Washington area local governments surrounding our nation's capital, plus members in the Maryland and Virginia legislatures. The Bureau of Labor statistics and the U.S. standard -- U.S. Census Bureau count Frederick among the Bethesda, Rockville, Frederick, Maryland, Metropolitan Division.

The years that I served in the General Assembly, I worked closely with the folks in
Montgomery County on economic development. One example is a former County Executive Doug Duncan, and I did develop the Frederick -- excuse me -- the Potomac Technology Corridor that runs from Montgomery County up 270, up I-66, as a way to expand our biotechnology business, and it was folks from Montgomery County that helped make sure that when MedImmune and Montgomery County had to expand and couldn't find a place in Montgomery County, Doug Duncan said, "There is no such thing as county lines between Frederick and Wash-- Frederick and Montgomery County," and made sure that MedImmune expanded here in Frederick County, not out of our state.

So those are just a couple of examples. So my suggestion, and I hope that we return Montgomery County -- the upper part of Montgomery County, move it into Frederick County as it was before. Now, very quickly, I'd like to talk about the legislative state districts, because I have served as a state legislator.
in two different districts, within two different sections. When I first was elected in '94, I was in an at-large district called District 3 that was Frederick and Washington County. There was three of us serving, and the way it was drawn, no Washington County resident could have a chance of winning that district. It was just too heavily populated in the Frederick area. It was hard to serve when you are serving in another county that has a very different reference. It has changed somewhat now that we are much more alike, but -- and then, the next time when I ran, it was in a two-member district, mostly Frederick City and 3A, because of redistricting had drawn it.

So I would like to say if you can possibly make the population, the legislative population so that you are in their county, it is much better for the residents, it is easier to serve for the legislators, but mostly, it is more representative for
the people of those counties to have the opportunity to have somebody that lives and works and will serve them within their county. Thank you very much.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. That comes to the end of the people who have signed up to speak. Ms. Janey, was there another sheet for anyone else?

FEMALE VOICE: No.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Okay. Assuming there is no one else who'd like -- would like to have an opportunity to be heard, I want to thank the persons who did make presentations. I'd like to thank all of you for coming out and participating in this process as an observer to see how government works. And with that, thank you very much. This brings us to the end of the hearing.

(Meeting was adjourned at 3:00 p.m.)
STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE MEETING
PUBLIC HEARING
CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLAN
AND
LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING PLAN

Washington County Middle-Hancock High School
JULY 23, 2011    11:00 A.M.

SPEAKERS:

HOWARD GORRELL
ELIZABETH PAUL
SENATOR CHRIS SHANK
KAYE ROBUCCI
SENATOR GEORGE EDWARDS
Congressional districts are completely very important.

So, my final word, on (indiscernible) hearing. Do you have any questions?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Thank you so much. I’m sorry, no time is left. But I have your presentation. I have your presentation. Thank you.

Okay. Our next speaker will Ms. Elizabeth Paul.

Good morning, Ms. Paul.

MS. PAUL: Hi. And I have a copy for you.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MS. PAUL: Good morning. I’m Elizabeth Paul. I'm going to talk about the Congressional District. I live in (indiscernible) and I'm Chair of the Washington County Democratic Central Committee.

We need a sixth Congressional District that's not a patchwork of odds and ends of the different counties, but rather one that makes sense and shares more than the Mason Dixon Line. This district currently spans a distance of, you know, 200...
miles across the northern part of the state. Unless
the district is approached southeast instead, it's
likely the population changes could push it all the
way into Cecil County elongating the district even
more.

When the State decides the population of
Maryland, that just doesn't make sense. Until
recently, you all heard that Montgomery County is part
of our district and historically that region has had
close ties to the Frederick area, as well as the
western counties up here, and certainly more so than
upper Baltimore and Harford County which were added in
2002.

Residents in the more populated parts of the
sixth district are more aligned with Washington, D.C.
suburbs by transportation routes such as I-270 and the
MARC Commuter Trains, by employment in the D.C. Metro
area and Northern Montgomery County as opposed to
Baltimore suburbs or Harford County. We are linked by
media outlets including print and television.

For example, many more people subscribe to the Washington Post than the Baltimore Sun in this area. The TV markets include us in the Greater D.C. Metro area and not Baltimore, unlike Carroll, upper Baltimore and Harford. The Potomac River and population along it is a more natural sixth district boundary to the Mason Dixon Line at this time. Please make the boundaries of the Sixth District more logical, creating a more unified region. Thank you.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you. And do you have a copy for me? Okay. Thank you.

MS. PAUL: I can get them and give them to you.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: All right. Our next speaker is Senator Chris Shank.

SENATOR SHANK: We have a man on the way here, too. Good morning, Madam Secretary and Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and Delegate. It's a pleasure
STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE MEETING
PUBLIC HEARING
CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLAN
AND
LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING PLAN

Prince George’s County - Prince George’s Community College
July 25, 2011    7:00 P.M.
SPEAKERS:

MARCUS AFZALI
DAVE E. MORAN
DELEGATE MELONY GRIFFITH
TREVOR OTTS
PAT FLETCHER
JIM HENDERSON
DELEGATE AISHA BRAVEBOY
HEATHER OLESEN
TANYA HILL
YVETTE JARDIN
KAREN JO POPE-ONWUKWE
LEMAN JOHN AUNCHMAN
MYKEL HARRIS
JUNE WHITE DILLARD
BRIAN MORRIS
NICOLE WILLIAMS
JOSEPH KITCHEN
JUANITA MILLER
CHONYA JOHNSON
MARY MURPHY
STEVE WAUGH
DENNIS SERRETTE
DELEGATE MARVIN HOLMES
BOB ROSS
PHIL LEE
SHARON TAYLOR
SENATOR JOANE BENSON
LEN LUCCHI
CASEY LEWIS
TERRY SPEIGNER
MAYOR ANDREW FELLOWS

ALSO PRESENT:
black and Democrats, they’ll never vote for him, without any regard for the fact that Congressman (indiscernible) doesn’t have anything akin to our community. We may be city and suburban, they’re country, oceanfront. Nothing alike.

So in closing, I’ll just simply ask you to please avoid the lawsuits that will come and the disenchantment and disillusion. Do the right thing. It’s never too late to do the right thing. And we will recognize good government when we see it.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: June White Dillard.

MS. DILLARD: Good evening, Madame Chairman and members of the State Redistricting Commission. Thank you very much for coming to Prince George’s County. Since the 2010 population, 2000 population was taken, 2010 shows an increase of more than five percent of the African American population statewide, making us about 30 percent of the total population in the State of Maryland.
African Americans are grossly unrepresented, both in the United States Congress and in the General Assembly in Annapolis, and that’s what we need to have remedied by your Commission. There should be 721,000 people in the district or the U.S. Congress. Prince George’s County has now three representatives. We need to have two. We need to have Prince George’s County shared between the 4th and the 5th Congressional Districts and Montgomery County have the 8th and the 6th Congressional Districts covered in Montgomery County and the 5th Congressional District extended into Charles County.

In terms of the state legislative districts, our population is 865,000 and we need approximately 122,000 per district. We need to have seven whole districts for Prince George’s County, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, and 27 and the last one would be 47. Twenty three needs to be incorporated into Anne Arundel County. Districts need to be compact and contiguous to
withstand any court challenge. They also need to be fair in the creation of new majority/minority districts for the federal and the state districts.

Thank you for your time.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Brian Morris?

MR. MORRIS: Good afternoon.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Good afternoon.

MR. MORRIS: Good evening, Madame Chair. Good evening, Committee members. Welcome to Prince George’s County. I’m also representing Fannie Lou Hamer Political Action Committee. And just what everybody’s saying here tonight, it seems like everybody’s pretty much saying the same things. The population has changed and they want to see it evened out. They want to see everybody represented fairly.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Your name?

MR. MORRIS: Brian Morris.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Are you going to speak
So those are my concerns about the legislative districts. More importantly, I just really want to make sure that we (indiscernible) to what is Prince George’s County and we cannot give up our representation in the House of Delegates or the State Senate. I do not see that as a way for us to move forward. Thank you.


MS. MILLER: Good evening, Madame Chair and members of the Commission. Much of what I’m about to say has been reported, however, I will read it for the record and --

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Both?

MS. MILLER: Yes, on both the congressional and legislative redistricting plans. The census figures released on February 9th, 2011, we feel that the black population in Maryland rose by 15.1 percent to over 1.7 million and that African Americans now
make up roughly one third of the state’s total population.

As the state’s demographics continue to change, we must leave an opportunity for a more diverse delegation reflective of our state in the future. This population change will have a significant impact on the new congressional districts and state legislative districts.

Goals that I’m recommending on behalf of my constituency as a community advocate. The goals for the Maryland congressional redistricting plan are preserve and strengthen the two majority African American congressional districts and create a future opportunity for a third minority congressional representative by maintaining the integrity of the 5th Congressional District, which currently has a Democratic voting age population of 57.62 percent. As an educator, I don’t talk when the children talk, so once I have everybody’s attention, I will continue.
The increase in population in this district is largely a result of the increase of African Americans in Prince George’s and Charles County. Maps should not be drawn to reduce the African American or -- the African American vote or percentage in the 5th Congressional District.

The second goal should be to remove the 8th Congressional District from parts of Prince George’s County to allow for a more compact, contiguous 4th Congressional District that does not stretch to the border of Frederick and contains communities that have more in common.

And the third goal, prevent other legislative districts from reaching into Prince George’s County, which would have the effect of diluting the minority voting strength and minority voting percentages in Congressional Districts 4 and 5. In particular, there has been discussion about bringing the 1st, 3rd, and/or 7th Congressional
Districts into the county. We strongly oppose that approach.

Goals for the state legislative redistricting plan. Provide state legislative districts that will achieve the goal of having more opportunity for African Americans to be elected to the state legislature in proportion to their population size in the state, 30 percent House, 42 African American members, and 30 percent of the Senate, 14 members.

The second goal is prevent the dilution of African American voters by not allowing multiple legislative districts to cross jurisdictional boundaries. The 21st legislative district should move out of Anne Arundel County and pick up part of South Laurel and Northern Bowie that are currently in District 23, which is overpopulated.

The 23rd District not be extended into Crofton, but should be made in Bowie, Mitchellville,
Glen Dale, Kettering, and parts of Upper Marlboro, as it states. Further, the 23rd District should not be split into A and B on the House side. It should become one whole district with three delegates.

Number four, blacks should not be packed into the 24th, 25th, and 26th Districts because the black population has grown to over 64 percent of Prince George’s County, while the white population shrunk to 15 percent and Hispanic is at 15 percent.

The fifth goal and the final one that I’m going to present to you this evening, the 47th and 22nd districts must be reconfigured to become more contiguous and contain more communities that have similar interests. Thank you for your attention and time.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Chonya Johnson.

(Indiscernible.) Laurel. Live in Laurel.

MS. JOHNSON: Yes.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: And your name is Chonya
Prince George’s County has in the U.S. Capital have the opportunity to continue in those two roles. We’re very blessed to have very good, very excellent representatives. And whatever happens, I think we need to make sure we have those two representatives have the opportunity to represent Prince George’s County in the U.S. House of Representatives. Thank you very much.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Casey Lewis. And then, after that, Terry Speigner.

MS. LEWIS: Yes. Good evening, Madame Chair and those on the Commission. I’m Casey Lewis. I’m a realtor in Prince George’s County and I totally agree with what Delegate Braveboy said and what Sharon Taylor said.

I think we should keep Prince George’s compact. I would love to stay in the 23rd District. That’s my district. I’ve been there for quite some time. I’ve educated most of my constituents around
Prince George’s County and most of the realtors are my clients who are builders to let them know about the redistricting process. A lot of them are here tonight. I disagree with the lady who said 23 should get Anne Arundel County. No, it shouldn’t be. It should stay in Prince George’s County.

I also agree with -- there was somebody else here who said that we do want a compact, compact area and we do love Prince George’s County. I would really pray that you would really look at how you redistrict this county and keep it as close to what it is right now. Thank you so much for your time.

MR. SPEIGNER: Good evening, Commissioners. I’m not going to say the same words that you’ve heard tonight about compact, contiguous. I’m not going to say a word about communities with interests. But I think you understand that the people tonight want those things and I’m going to speak on the whole congressional and legislative.
At the end of the day, I want everybody to understand that Prince George’s County has changed tremendously over the last decade. We’ve increased our population by over 60,000 people, 27 municipalities that represent 27 percent of our population. Our CDPs and our incorporated areas, like Camp Springs, Mitchellville, Landover, places like Largo, Kettering, Lake Harbor, they represent 72 percent of our population. They’re called CDPs, census designated places, and they deserve to be together in tightly knit districts.

These are people who are neighbors who have the same issues as the neighbors across the street from them and we do not want these communities, whether it is Chillum, which has over 33,000 people in it, which is larger than every municipality in Prince George’s County with the exception of the City of Bowie. We do not want that community to be in more than one legislative -- congressional district.
I agree that it’s time for Prince George’s County to have only two congressional districts --

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Do you need some help?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Did you say three?

MR. LEWIS: Two. Two congressional districts. I say two. This is my testimony, so listen and I don’t need any comments from you right now. Two congressional districts. Congressional District 45 should be in Prince George’s. The 8th Congressional District I think really doesn’t do anything other than use Prince George’s to put another member of congress in it. I like Congressman Van Hollen very much but, at the end of the day, all politics are local and, right now, we need to focus on our home turf and that’s Prince George’s County.

Congressional District 5 I would hope that it will stay mostly in Prince George’s County, mostly the way it is. Congressional District 4, we should bring it out of Montgomery County mostly, put most of
it into Prince George’s County, because that is where the heart of our district is. Most of Congressional District 4 is in Prince George’s. We have about -- I think about, oh, 60 percent of -- enough congressional fodder to affect the outcome there, where 50 percent, almost 60 percent, of that is African American voters.

This is not about people. When I say people, it’s not about the people that are in office. This is about the people who live, work, play, and pray in Prince George’s County. This is about the citizens of Prince George’s County. This is not about keeping a particular incumbent in office because incumbents come and incumbents go. But the people are going to be here and they’re going to have issues that they want to be able to have to deal with in the future, setting up, you know, the future for their children and their (indiscernible). That’s what this is about.

This is about the next ten years in Prince
George’s County, whether we’re going to stay the same, go backwards, or whether we’re going to progress and join our neighbors in a great economy called the United States of America. We want to grow our county and we want our county to succeed.

The 27th Legislative District I would love that to stay in Prince George’s County. It is almost 50 percent African American. (Indiscernible) a different time in Prince George’s, or what used to be in Prince George’s. It used to be in Prince George’s but, at some point in time, I think that someone who lives in Prince George’s will actually represent the 27th Legislative District.

So I simply ask everyone don’t cut off your nose to spite your face. Do not try to axe 27, Legislative District 27, out of Prince George’s County. Don’t try to axe the 5th Congressional District out of Prince George’s County. The demographics are in the favor of the majority of the
people who live in Prince George’s County.

At some point in time, it will become a district whereby (indiscernible) will represent the 5th Congressional District. It may not happen in two years. It may not happen in four years. But at some point in time, it will happen. So what we’re looking for is do the right thing with the districts, do not change the demographics of the districts because the vibration patterns of people who live in this region are following those districts.

So that’s what I would encourage the Commission to do, is keep the fair in the county, keep the demographics and the population numbers the same as it relates to the racial base, keep the 4th in the county, (indiscernible) in the county, take the 8th out of the county. (Indiscernible) Congressman Van Hollen, but it’s time to put Prince George’s County back together, put our neighborhoods back together, put our communities back together.
STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE MEETING
PUBLIC HEARING
CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLAN
AND
LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING PLAN

Montgomery County - Shady Grove
August 10, 2011    7:00 P.M.

SPEAKERS:

CHIP BERMAN
DON O’NEILL
DOUG MAINWARING
STEPHEN MCLAUGHLIN
JOSEPH DOANE
STEVE SHAPIRO
LYNN CREECY
DELEGATE ANA SOL GUTIERREZ
more or less Golden Rule basis, as one of the earlier
speakers alluded to, retribution is probably going to
be forthcoming.

And then, finally, there are laws, federal
laws, that say that these districts should be
relatively compact and, unless they are made compact,
the courts may have to address the wrong that’s been
done. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Steve Shapiro. And
then followed by Lynn Creecy.

MR. SHAPIRO: Good evening, Madame Chair and
members of the Committee.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Good evening.

MR. SHAPIRO: My name is Steve Shapiro. I
live in Bethesda. A few years back during previous
redistrictings, I lived in Silver Spring right along
the Prince George’s-Montgomery County border. And at
that time, I had similar concerns that you’ve heard
tonight to the way the current 4th District was
established as far as a relatively small piece of ribbon in Montgomery County was joined by a ribbon to a piece, larger piece, in central Prince George’s County. That basically disenfranchised many of us who lived in the smaller Montgomery County section.

And I was particularly concerned, not that we were being paired with Prince George’s County, but that we were being paired with a part of Prince George’s County that was not adjacent to where we lived. If we had been moved with our neighbors in Adelphi, Beltsville, Laurel, that would have been a much more compact, reasonable looking district than to merge us with areas much further to the south with a narrow ribbon.

I understand there are even maybe more egregious similar situations in the Baltimore region, more so than just in the Montgomery and Prince George’s County area. But I urge the Committee, also, to try to establish a little bit more compactness.
Ideally, Montgomery County, with its fairly large population, would have one district entirely within its borders and share about one half of a district with an adjoining part of the state. A reasonable option to do this would be to maybe take the western third of Montgomery County and pair it with Western Maryland, which, based on history and geography, would be a reasonable situation and one that existed several decades ago. Keeping the Montgomery section about equal in size to the Western Maryland section I think would keep it from being overly dominated by the Montgomery section and, thus, would be fair to the Western Maryland residents, as well as to the Montgomery County residents.

And another option, if that wouldn’t work, would be to take the eastern third of Montgomery County and pair it with its immediate neighbors adjacent to either Prince George’s or Howard County. But in any event, one district in Montgomery and then
half of a district with immediate neighbors adjoining either to the west or to the east.

In some respects, the current congressional districts have made my job as a Democratic precinct chair a little bit too easy. As others have said, my candidates almost always win, at least in the general election. That’s not necessarily a bad thing, but I am concerned that it has decreased turnout and interest a little bit. Most of the discussions in the primary where most of the candidates tend to agree and there is little or no discussion in the general, where the result is usually a foregone conclusion.

I live in precinct 77 now, which is in between Friendship Heights and Glen Echo, not too far from the Potomac River, and I’d be pleased to be part of that western third of Montgomery if that would be split into the Western Maryland district.

I’d also like to speak briefly about the legislative redistricting. A decade ago, I had
proposed a study looking at more single member House districts. As you all know, it’s up to the Governor and the legislature whether to split the senate districts into one, two, or three pieces on a case by case basis. I believe that smaller districts would help reduce the size of elections and increase interest in the elections and, also, reduce the interest in slights.

In fairly homogenous districts, I do note that many of my neighbors disagree with that and are perfectly comfortable having three at-large. However, I think the single member district concept is even more important in places where there is a fair amount of diversity within a district where there may be significant variations, either due to political affiliation, racial makeup, other demographics, that it may make sense to keep populations from being unfairly diluted by spreading some of the current state senate districts into more one or two member
districts.

So, in closing, I appreciate you being here to listen to our views tonight and hope that, even in consideration of the other factors that I know you need to consider, if keeping districts a little more compact and cohesive could be something in the equation. Thank you very much.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

MS. CREECY: Good evening. My name is Lynn Creecy and I’m a resident of Olney, Maryland.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON: Okay.

MS. CREECY: 2012 marks the 200th anniversary of the War of 1812, which Maryland is commemorating on its license plates. 2012 is also the 200th anniversary of the first gerrymandered districts by Massachusetts Governor Elbridge Gerry. I urge Maryland to commemorate this anniversary by eliminating the tortuously drawn boundaries of Congressional District 4.