

**PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY  
2011 REDISTRICTING COMMISSION**



**SEPTEMBER 2011  
PLAN AND REPORT**

**2011 Redistricting Commission Members**

**Sharon R. Taylor, Chair  
Tamara Davis Brown  
David C. Harrington**

September 1, 2011

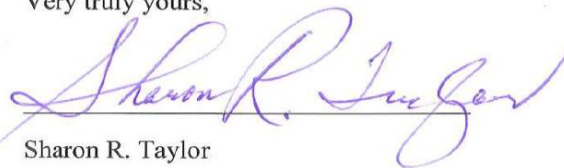
The Honorable Ingrid M. Turner, Esquire  
Council Chair  
Prince George's County Council  
14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive  
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

On August 18, 2011, the Prince George's County Redistricting Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") approved the attached 2011 Redistricting Commission Plan and Report (hereinafter referred to as the "Plan and Report") for the redistricting of the nine Councilmanic districts. The Plan and Report is transmitted to the County Council in accordance with Article III, Section 305 of the Prince George's County Charter. Although the redistricting plan will become law as an act of the County Council, the changes to the Councilmanic district boundaries will take effect with the 2014 regular election cycle for County Council Members.

The hallmark of this redistricting effort has been transparency, with a focus on citizen and community participation. The Plan and Report sets forth the mission as outlined by the Commission, which was guided by three principles – legal requirements, accepted redistricting policy considerations and a communications strategy designed to maximize citizen and community access to the process. Notwithstanding the Commission's adherence to legal and Voting Rights guidelines for redistricting, the Plan and Report was most significantly impacted by two factors: the Commission's policy consideration of minimizing splits to census designated places to the greatest extent possible and citizen community input.

The Plan and Report embodies the community interests, public preferences and the legal and constitutional requirements governing the redistricting process. The Commission looks forward to answering any questions which you may have regarding the Plan and Report. The Plan and Report may be viewed online at: <http://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov> or at [www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/Redistricting2011](http://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/Redistricting2011).

Very truly yours,

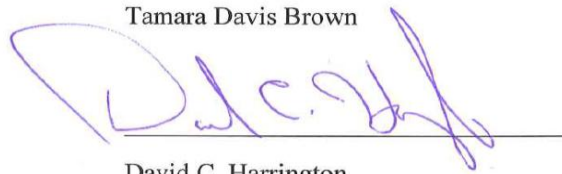


Sharon R. Taylor

Chair



Tamara Davis Brown



David C. Harrington

## **2011 Redistricting Commission Members**

### **Sharon R. Taylor, Chair**

Sharon Taylor is a communications professional with extensive experience in business and government. She currently serves as director of communications for the Prince George's County Office of the Sheriff. Taylor joined the Prince George's County government in 2004 as a communications strategist in the Office of the County Executive. Within a year of her appointment, she was assigned to the Prince George's County Police Department to support its communications strategy and to assist in marketing the department's reforms and successes. She joined the Department as director of communications in September 2005 where she served until September 2008. Ms. Taylor is active in the community, having served as public relations director of the Community Public Awareness Council (C-PAC), a county non-profit diversion and mentoring program designed to keep young people out of the criminal justice system. In 2009, Taylor organized a Census and Redistricting panel for the Prince George's County African American Democratic Club to discuss and illuminate the relationship between the two and their importance to the community. She has published articles about both subjects and appeared on national and local radio to discuss the importance of responding to the Census and a fair redistricting process.

### **Tamara Davis Brown**

An attorney by profession, Mrs. Brown specializes in wireless telecommunications and primarily practices before the Federal Communications Commission. She also specializes in entertainment law and copyright and trademark law, representing artists and writers in their contract negotiations. An avid community activist, was past president of the Windbrook Area Citizens Association; helped to organize and serve on a panel regarding homeownership and foreclosure prevention; and, appointed to the Maryland Consumer Council by Maryland Governor Martin O'Malley, she was instrumental in the 2010 and 2011 passage of legislation mandating mediation between mortgage lenders and homeowners before foreclosure cases can be filed. Tamara Davis Brown is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., and as Legislative Chair of her chapter, Upsilon Tau Omega in Ft. Washington, MD, she assisted the chapter in hosting a Town Hall meeting with U.S. Senator Benjamin Cardin (D-MD) on the importance of Census. She served as an official Census 2010 partner for her chapter.

### **David C. Harrington**

Mr. Harrington served in the Maryland State Senate from 2008-2010. As State Senator for Prince George's County, Maryland-State Legislator, he was chiefly responsible for drafting and submitting legislation; passed over twenty bills; chaired the Task Force on Physical Education; co-chaired the Green Caucus; awarded Legislator of the Year by the League of Conservation Voters; awarded Legislative Champion for non-profits by Human Services Coalition. From 2002-2008, Mr. Harrington served as a member of the Prince George's County Council, ending his tenure as Council Chair. Representing District 5, he was responsible for local legislation and land use law; chaired the Planning and Zoning, and Housing committees; passed legislation including innovative economic development initiatives, environmental and zoning laws. He is former Mayor of the Town of Bladensburg; Past President of the Maryland Municipal League; and a senior fellow and faculty member at the University of Maryland James MacGregor Burns Academy of Leadership.

## **Acknowledgments – Staff**

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### **Administrative Support**

Sharon P. Williams – Administrative Aide

## **Acknowledgment – Legal Consultant**

Dr. Nathaniel Persily –  
Charles Keller Beekman Professor of Law and Professor of Political Science,  
Columbia Law School

Dr. Persily is a nationally recognized legal expert in the practice areas of elections, redistricting and politics. He has served as a court appointed expert in several states to draw congressional and state legislative districts. In particular, the Maryland Court of Appeals also appointed him to draw the state's legislative districts pursuant to *In re Legislative Redistricting of State*, 805 A.2d 292 (Md. 2002). Most recently, he has also served as a consultant to the Chief Justice of Puerto Rico for the redistricting of both houses of their legislature. Dr. Persily holds academic appointments at Columbia Law School and has held academic appointments at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He has held visiting professorships at Harvard Law School, Stanford Law School, and New York University Law School. Dr. Persily holds several bar, editorial board, and professional association memberships. Dr. Persily received B.A. and M.A. degrees in Political Science, *Phi Beta Kappa*, and *Magna Cum Laude* at Yale University. He received M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Political Science at the University of California at Berkeley, with honors. Dr. Persily received his J.D. degree with Distinction at Stanford Law School and served as President of the Stanford Law Review, Volume 50. Dr. Persily has published numerous articles on elections, redistricting and politics in various nationally recognized law journals, periodicals and press. He has testified on voting rights and election law topics multiple times before U.S. Congressional committees. He has also authored several amicus briefs before the U.S. Supreme Court, which has cited his work on numerous occasions.

## **Acknowledgment – Legal Associate**

Brian P. Larkin, Esquire - Associate, Arnold & Porter, LLP

Mr. Larkin received his B.S. degree in Economics at the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania. He received the Carl Rowan Project Excellence Scholarship and the Bill Gates Millennium Scholarship. He served as the President of the Black Student League. Mr. Larkin received his J.D. degree from Columbia Law School and served as Notes Editor of the Columbia Law Review. Mr. Larkin authored the publication, *The Forty-Year "First Step": The Fair Housing Act as an Incomplete Tool for Suburban Integration*, Note, 107 Colum. L. Rev. 1617 (2007). Mr. Larkin served as the National Financial Secretary to the National Black Law Students Association. He was selected to be a Graduation Speaker for the J.D. Class of 2008, received the American Bar Association Legal Opportunities Scholarship, and won the Frederick Douglass Moot Court Competition, Best National Respondent Brief Award. Mr. Larkin's professional experience includes serving as an analyst for Fannie Mae in Washington, D.C., and serving as a legal intern with the Neighborhood Defender Service of Harlem. He currently is employed as an Associate at Arnold & Porter LLP, in Washington, D.C. He is practicing in the areas of financial institutions and banking law. He provides pro bono legal advice to local entrepreneurs at the D.C. Bar's Small Business Legal Clinic. In addition, Mr. Larkin is a member of the J. Franklyn Bourne Bar Association and serves as a Communications Committee member of the Victory Promenade Homeowners Association. Mr. Larkin was chosen to provide legal advice to the 2011 Redistricting Commission. At the recommendation of Commissioner David C. Harrington, a search was conducted to find a legal advisor that would focus on redistricting and provide continuity for advising this Commission and future Commissions. Selection criteria included a preference for residence in Prince George's County. Mr. Larkin has lived in Prince George's County since his youth. The 2011 Redistricting Commission unanimously approved the selection of Mr. Larkin as a *pro bono* legal advisor to the Commission.

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## **Overview**

The 2011 Redistricting Commission (hereinafter referred to as the “Commission”) is charged with the duties set forth in Section 305 of the County Charter. Section 305 provides that the Commission shall prepare, publish, and make available a plan of Council districts and shall present that plan, together with a report explaining it, to the Council on or before September 1, 2011.

The cornerstones of the work of the Commission have been transparency, citizen participation, and adherence to the Charter and key redistricting principles announced by the Courts. This effort has been collaborative in nature and public testimony has played a key role in the development of the 2011 Redistricting Commission Plan and Report (hereinafter referred to as the “Plan and Report”). Numerous public meetings and public hearings have been held in the development of the Plan and Report. Comments were also received on the 2011 Redistricting Commission webpage at [www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/Redistricting2011](http://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/Redistricting2011), which also played a key role in drafting the Plan and Report.

Consistent with key redistricting principles and the law, the Commission voted to use existing Council districts as a starting point, minimizing split of census designated places wherever possible, and not to consider incumbency in the development of the Plan and, to incorporate, when possible, considerations generated from citizen testimony. To ensure countywide public participation the Commission voted unanimously to conduct public hearings in the north, central, and south areas of the County. The Commission held hearings at a time and place most convenient for citizens, including Saturdays and weeknights. While attendance and participation at the public hearings afforded citizens one level of participation, the Commission also fielded written comments and testimony presented through the Redistricting Webpage. In this way, the Commission collected the concerns of individuals, groups, neighborhoods, precincts, and entire communities.

After each public hearing and review of written comment and testimony, each Commissioner, with the help of staff and the consultant, submitted different draft plans or variations of draft plans throughout the redistricting process for consideration by the Commission. Placing a premium on public input in every way possible, the Commission unveiled its Preliminary Plan online on August 1, 2011, 12 days prior to its final public hearing of August 13, 2011, to elicit maximum public comment and attendance. During the August 13, 2011 hearing, communities of all types, including municipalities, other incorporated political entities, and unincorporated areas which define themselves as communities of common interests and characteristics testified before the Commission on the Preliminary Plan.

On August 18, 2011, the Commission held a work session to modify its Preliminary Plan in light of the public comments and testimony received at the August 13 public hearing. After the work session, the Commission arrived at a Plan. Accompanying this Plan and Report are 13 maps. The first map is a countywide map depicting the “existing” Councilmanic district boundaries, followed by a chart of existing demographic statistics. The second map depicts the census data population change, followed by a comparison chart of the 2000 and 2010 census population data. The third map depicts the “proposed” or “new” Councilmanic boundaries as crafted by the Commission, followed by a chart of proposed demographic statistics. The fourth map is an overlay of “existing” and “proposed” or “new” Councilmanic districts. Finally, for each of the proposed 9 districts, there is a plan narrative, followed by a map depicting each “proposed” or “new” Councilmanic district.

## **I. Redistricting Process**

To carry out its mission as prescribed in the County’s Charter, the Commission was guided by three overriding principles: (1) legal requirements, (2) key redistricting principles and policy considerations and (3) public input.

### **A. Legal Requirements**

Members of the Commission were appointed by the County Council pursuant to CR-2-2011 in accordance with Section 305 of the Prince George’s County Charter. Pursuant to Section 305 of the County Charter, no less than fifteen calendar days and no more than thirty calendar days after receiving the plan of the Commission the Council shall hold a public hearing on the plan. If the Council passes no other law changing the proposal, then the plan, as submitted, shall become law as of the last day of November, as an act of the Council. Section 310 of the Prince George’s County Charter provides that no member of the Council shall forfeit his office by reason of any change in the boundary lines of his/her Councilmanic district made during his/her term. As a result, although the redistricting plan will become law as an act of the County Council, the changes to the Councilmanic district boundaries will take effect with the 2014 regular election cycle for County Council Members.

Pursuant to the County Charter, the plan shall provide for Council districts that are compact, contiguous, and equal in population. A district is generally considered compact if it has a fairly regular shape, with constituents all living relatively near to each other. A contiguous district is a district where all parts of the district are connected to each other, either by land or water. The requirement of equal population is also known as “one person, one vote.” When districts are drawn, each district’s population must be roughly equal. Unless special justifications are present, districts with deviations within  $\pm 5\%$  of the average district population are seen as presumptively complying with one person, one vote.



Like all jurisdictions, Prince George’s County is also subject to Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act applies nationwide and prevents race-based vote dilution. Such dilution can occur either through overconcentration (packing) or excessive dispersion (cracking) of the racial group. Impermissible dilution is determined by an analysis of the interaction of a redistricting plan with voting behavior to discover whether the plan has a discriminatory effect.

Section 2 of the VRA, 42 U.S.C. § 1973, provides:

(a) No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color, or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 1973b(f)(2) of this title, as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(b) A violation of subsection (a) of this section is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination or election in the State or political subdivision are not equally open to participation by members of a class of citizens protected by subsection (a) of this section in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice. The extent to which members of a protected class have been elected to office in the State or political subdivision is one circumstance which may be considered: Provided, that nothing in this section establishes a right to have members of a protected class elected in numbers equal to their proportion in the population.

The U.S. Supreme Court has clarified the criteria for proving illegal vote dilution under section 2. In particular, it has required, as a threshold matter that plaintiffs demonstrate the so-called *Gingles* prongs. See *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 50 (1986). *Gingles*, and its progeny, limit section 2 lawsuits to situations in which (1) the “minority group is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority” in a single-member district; (2) the minority group is politically cohesive; (3) the majority votes “sufficiently as a bloc to enable it—in the absence of special circumstances...—usually to defeat the minority’s preferred candidate.” *Id.*, 478 U.S. at 51.

In addition to the *Gingles* prongs, however, the plaintiff must demonstrate that, according to the “totality of the circumstances” the racial minority has “less opportunity . . . to elect representatives of their choice.” Factors included in such an analysis can include:

the extent of any history of official discrimination in the state or political subdivision that touched the right of the members of the minority group to register, to vote, or otherwise to participate in the democratic process; the extent to which voting in the elections of the state or political subdivision is racially polarized; the extent to which the state or political subdivision has used unusually large election districts, majority vote requirements, anti-single shot provisions, or other voting practices or procedures that may enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group; if there is a candidate slating process, whether the members of the minority group have been denied access to that process; the extent to which members of the minority group in the state or political subdivision bear the effects of discrimination in such areas as education, employment and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process; whether political campaigns have been characterized by overt or subtle racial appeals; the extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction. Additional factors that in some cases have had probative value as part of plaintiffs' evidence to establish a violation are: whether there is a significant lack of responsiveness on the part of elected officials to the particularized needs of the members of the minority group; whether the policy underlying the state or political subdivision's use of such voting qualification, prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice or procedure is tenuous."

*Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 36-38 (citing Senate Report No. 97-417 (1982)) (internal quotation marks and numbering omitted).

## **B. Policy Considerations**

To develop the Plan and Report, the Commission voted favorably on the following policy considerations: using existing Council districts as a starting point, minimizing split of census designated places wherever possible, and no consideration of incumbency, partisanship, precincts, or the political impact of the plan.

Because there was no legal challenge to the 2001 Prince George's County Redistricting Plan and Report, it seemed reasonable to the Commission to use existing Council districts as a starting point. Over time, this proved helpful to the Commission and the public to understand the growth as well as constriction in population in each district and throughout the County as a whole. In 2000, the County recorded 801,515 in total population according to the U.S. Census Bureau. In 2010, the population in the County grew by 61,905 to 863,420 in total population. The Adjusted Census Data required prison population of incarcerated County residents to be added to the total population. In doing so, the total population count for the County is 865,121.

Understanding where these population shifts occurred over the past decade aided the Commission in crafting its Report and Plan.

Second, a key redistricting principle is minimizing splits in Census Designated Places. The Census Bureau describes “a Census Designated Place or CDP” as a closely settled, named, unincorporated community that generally contains a mixture of residential, commercial and retail areas similar to those found in incorporated places of similar sizes. By defining CDPs, the Census Bureau can tabulate and disseminate data for localities that otherwise would not be identified as places in the decennial census data products. This principle of minimizing CDP splits was echoed in the public testimony that the Commission received. Therefore, the Commission endeavored to avoid CDP splits and its Preliminary Plan presented on August 13, 2011 had 1 CDP split into 3 sections as compared to 40 CDPs split into 94 sections in the 2001 Redistricting Plan. Please see comparison charts below.

	2001 Redistricting	Preliminary Plan
Number of CDPs not split	42	81
Number of CDPs split	40	1
Number of CDPs split in two	27	0
Number of CDPs split in three	12	1
Number of CDPs split in four	1	0
Total Number of Splits	94	3

However, during the August 13, 2011 public hearing, some communities testified in support of a split of their CDP based on their common interests with other communities. Weighing the communities final input over this key redistricting principle, the Commission acquiesced to the public input in two instances, creating a total of 3 CDP splits. All 3 of the split CDPs (Adelphi, College Park and Walker Mill) were also split in the 2001 Redistricting Plan.

The Total number of split sections is a factor of the number of CDPs that were split. For example, in the 2001 Redistricting Plan, there were 40 split CDPs: 27 CDPs split into two sections ( $27 \times 2 = 54$ ), 12 CDPs split into 3 sections ( $12 \times 3 = 36$ ) and 1 CDP split into 4 sections ( $1 \times 4 = 4$ ), for a grand total of 94 split sections ( $54 + 36 + 4 = 94$ ).

Similarly, in the Proposed Plan, there are 2 CDPs split into 4 sections ( $2 \times 2 = 4$ ) and 1 CDP split into 3 sections ( $1 \times 3 = 3$ ) for a grand total of 7 split sections ( $4 + 3 = 7$ ).

	2001 Redistricting	Proposed Plan
Number of CDPs not split	42	79
Number of CDPs split	40	3
Number of CDPs split in two	27	2
Number of CDPs split in three	12	1
Number of CDPs split in four	1	0
Total Number of Splits	94	7

Finally, the Commission took a non-partisan viewpoint in crafting this plan. First, the Commission voted not to consider incumbency in drafting the plan. Second, it acknowledged that the Prince George’s County Board of Elections would have to review the Report and Plan and reorganize voting precincts accordingly. With regard to precincts, no electoral data from precincts was considered in drafting this plan. Indeed during the August 13, 2011 public hearing this very issue was addressed and the Commission reiterated that no precincts were considered in drafting the plan. The Commission did heed the comment in its last deliberation to remove a split in one precinct which had zero population and included areas designated as wildlife refuge.

### **C. Public Input**

Public input during the redistricting process was a paramount consideration for the Commission. In the end, the Plan and Report was developed and designed to accommodate, to the greatest extent possible, the concerns and interests expressed by the public, while maintaining the legal integrity of the Plan.

#### **i. Media Outreach Effort to the Public**

From the very onset, the Commission engaged in an open and transparent redistricting process. The public has been welcomed and indeed encouraged to get involved and participate in the redistricting process. The County Council’s Office of Communications prepared a communications plan designed to educate and increase public awareness and understanding of the redistricting process, encourage greater citizen participation during the redistricting process, and reinforce the commitment of the Commission to an open and transparent process that achieves the redrawing of district boundaries to reflect population equality and voting rights

protections. The communications strategy branded the redistricting process with a Commission logo, printable electronic flyers, and a redistricting webpage to further achieve the goal of citizen understanding, participation and transparency.

Citizens were encouraged to visit [www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/Redistricting2011](http://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/Redistricting2011), for an overview of the Commission, important calendar dates, press releases, and additional resources, including 2010 Census data and a Citizens Guide to Redistricting. The webpage also included a citizen comment box for the public to provide testimony for the Commissions' consideration. The Communications plan also utilized News Channel 8, CTV, and social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter to promote awareness of the 2011 Redistricting process.

## **ii. Public Meetings and Public Hearings**

The Commission established a schedule of public meetings and public hearings to elicit public testimony and dialogue about the current boundary lines and the potential impact of the 2010 Census data. The meetings and hearings were held in public in accordance with State law. At the commencement of each public hearing, staff presented an overview of the legal requirements of the redistricting process and displayed maps that compared the change in population from 2000 to 2010.

- The public meetings were held as follows:

March 3, 2011	May 12, 2011
March 4, 2011	May 26, 2011
March 11, 2011	June 2, 2011
March 17, 2011	July 21, 2011
March 31, 2011	July 28, 2011
April 14, 2011	August 4, 2011
April 28, 2011	August 18, 2011
May 5, 2011	August 25, 2011

- The public hearings were held on weeknights and weekends to facilitate maximum citizen participation as follows:

April 9, 2011                                      County Administration Building, Upper Marlboro, MD  
(Saturday 10 a.m. – 12 p.m.)

June 7, 2011                                      MNCPPC Parks & Recreation Auditorium, Riverdale, MD  
(Tuesday 7 p.m. – 9 p.m.)

June 16, 2011                                     Prince George’s Sports & Learning Complex, Landover, MD  
(Thursday 7 p.m. – 9 p.m.)

June 21, 2011                                     Oxon Hill Library, Oxon Hill, MD  
(Tuesday 7 p.m. – 9 p.m.)

August 13, 2011                                  County Administration Building, Upper Marlboro, MD  
(Saturday 10 a.m. – 12 p.m.)

#### **D. Other Policy Considerations**

The Commission addressed other policies and key issues raised by the public. These include at-large districts, minority opportunity districts and precincts.

##### **i. At-Large Districts**

At the April 9, 2011 public hearing, citizens provided testimony in favor of at-large districts. Public comments were also received online in favor of at-large districts. The recommendation suggested 6 single-member districts and 3 at-large districts. The at-large rationale arose from creating an innovative structure that provides for improved county representation as well as consistent sustainable leadership structures. Residents indicated a preference to have representation by 2 or more Council members to obtain greater advocacy for their issues. The Commission seriously took these comments into consideration. First, it asked its consultant to help draft maps that would meet the legal requirement of equal population based on 6 single-member districts. Second, it asked legal staff to opine on the legality under the Charter of creating at-large districts. Based on the County’s Charter requirement that the nine council districts must be equal in population, the Commission concluded that it was without legal authority to propose a plan that included at-large districts and that this matter would have to be taken up by the County Council by resolution for a Charter review commission, or by the voters through a referendum.

If during the public hearing on September 27, 2011, the County Council receives additional credible testimony and rationale for at-large districts, the Commission recommends that the County Council on its own motion establish a Charter review commission to consider at-large districts. Attached to the Appendix of the Plan and Report are draft at-large maps. Under the proposed at-large districts, the election of the Chair would occur in either one of two scenarios. One, the highest at large vote candidate would be elected chair, or two, the chair would be an office on the ballot.

**ii. Minority Opportunity Districts**

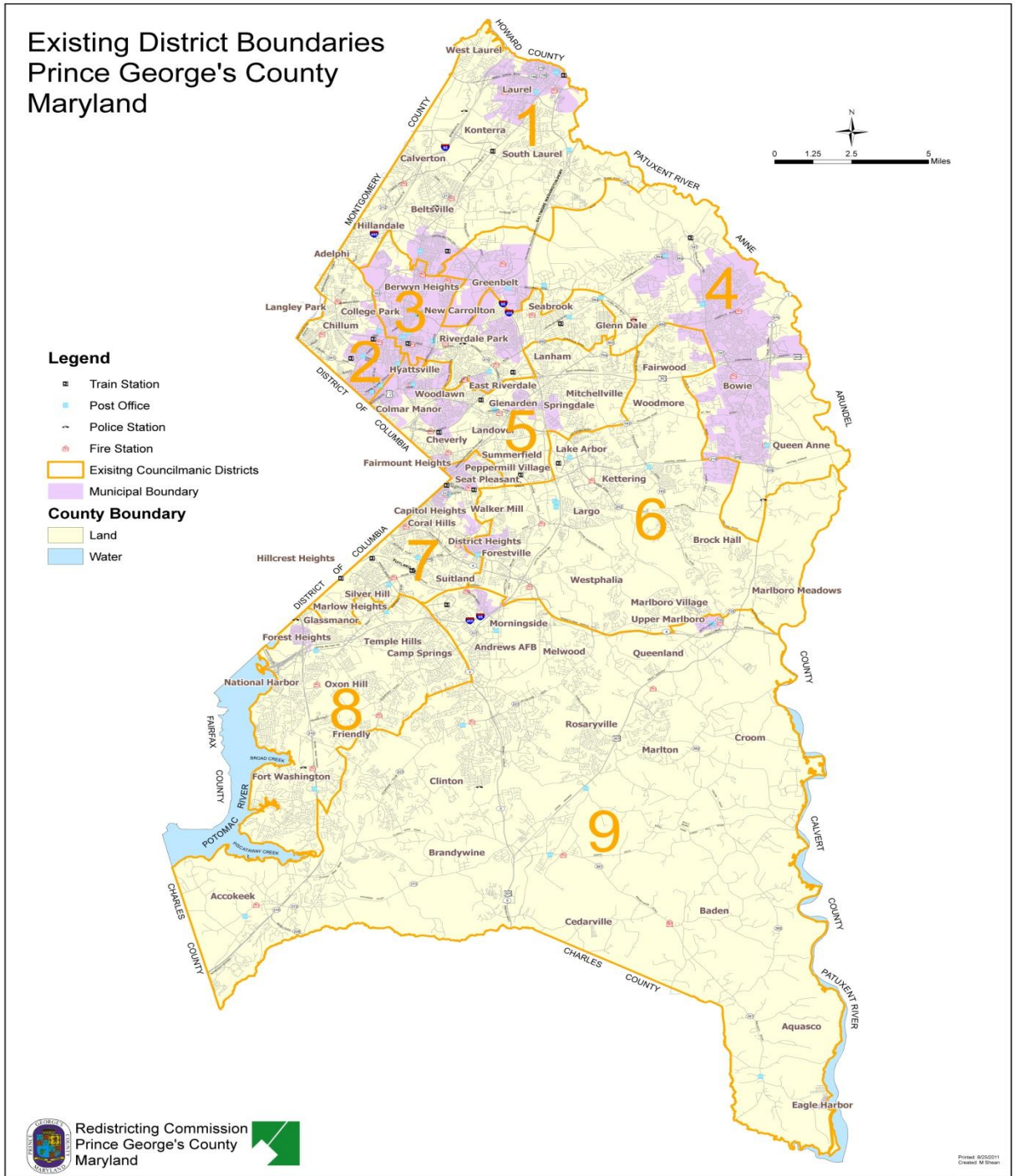
Based on public testimony, the applicable law, and the Commission's own goals, the Commission endeavored to create a plan that did not dilute the vote of any racial group. In particular, while remaining true to its goal of using census designated places as the building blocks of the plan, the Commission wanted to ensure that it did not deprive any racial or ethnic group of an equal opportunity to elect candidates of its choice. Therefore, the Commission's Plan attempts roughly to replicate the racial composition of districts under the existing County Council districts, which have proven successful in providing for equal electoral opportunity for the diverse constituencies of Prince George's County.

**iii. Precincts**

At the public hearings, citizens inquired about how the Proposed Plan would impact precincts in their existing districts. In response, citizens were informed that after consultation with the Board of Elections, the Proposed Plan posed no concern for the Board. In fact, the Board indicated that after the State redistricting process is over, precincts will be reconfigured as necessary and citizens will be informed of change in precincts prior to the 2012 and 2014 elections.

### E. Map of Existing District Boundaries

- This map shows the boundaries for the “existing districts” and on the next page after this map is a chart of the “existing” districts demographic statistics.
- To view larger versions of this map and all other maps in the Plan, please visit:
- <http://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov> or
- [www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/Redistricting2011](http://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/Redistricting2011)



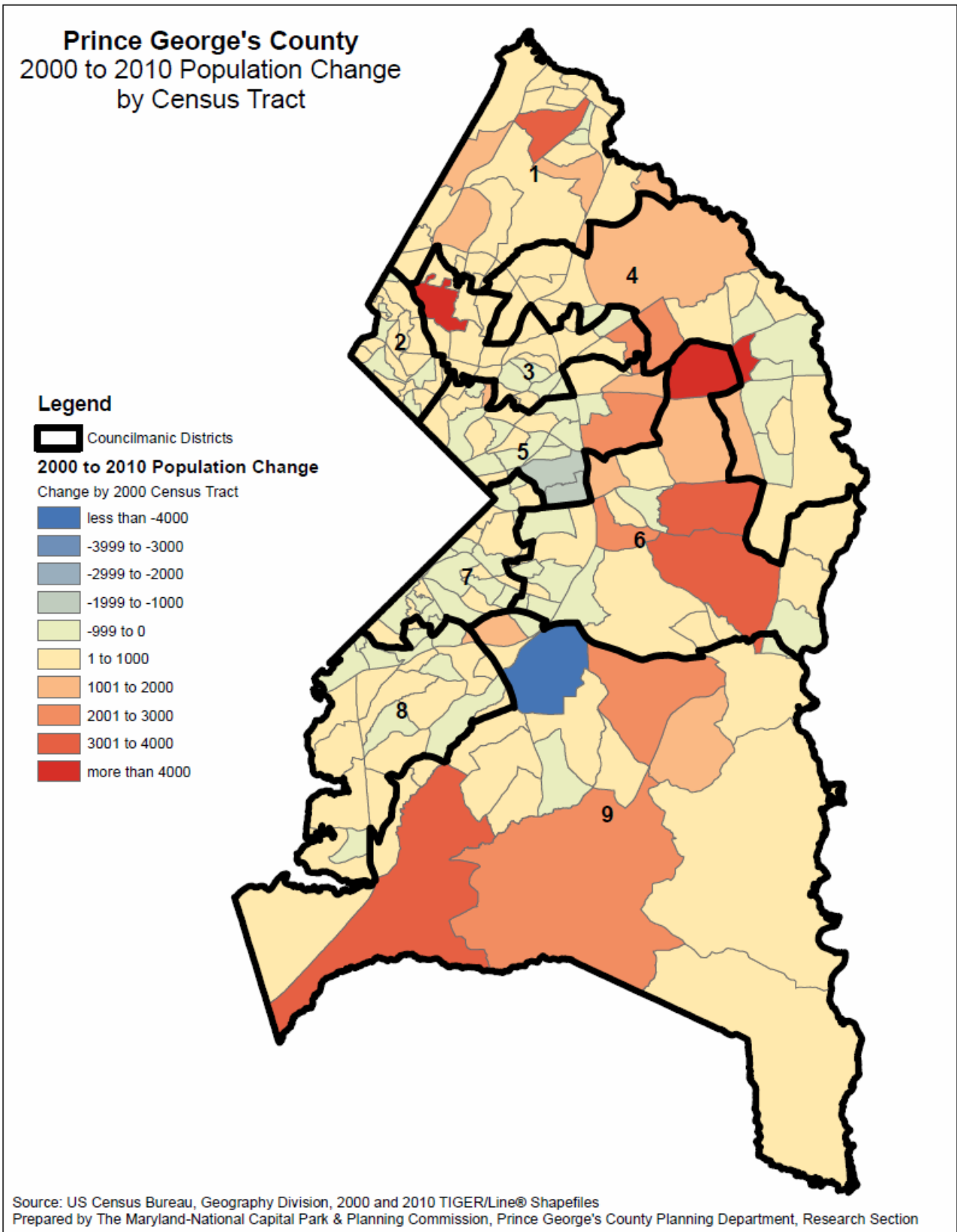


## F. Chart of Existing Districts Demographic Statistics

District	Adjusted Total Population	Deviation	% Deviation	Total Population	NH White	% NH White	NH Black	% NH Black	Hispanic	% Hispanic	VAP	NHWVAP	% NHWVAP	NHBVAP	% NHBVAP	HVAP	% HVAP
1	98,429	2,493	2.60%	98,324	25,131	25.56%	42,395	43.12%	18,525	18.84%	75,561	22,312	29.53%	31,279	41.40%	12,630	16.71%
2	92,206	-3,730	-3.89%	92,075	8,794	9.55%	35,085	38.10%	43,289	47.01%	71,157	7,812	10.98%	28,107	39.50%	31,363	44.08%
3	99,215	3,279	3.42%	99,087	26,111	26.35%	40,362	40.73%	24,067	24.29%	77,755	24,230	31.16%	30,400	39.10%	16,012	20.59%
4	94,231	-1705	-1.78%	94,154	31,728	33.70%	45,672	48.51%	7,742	8.22%	71,866	26,920	37.46%	33,332	46.38%	5,136	7.15%
5	94,483	-1453	-1.51%	94,159	5,492	5.83%	69,726	74.05%	15,382	16.34%	69,162	4,798	6.94%	51,660	74.69%	10,135	14.65%
6	105,543	9,607	10.01%	105,332	5,723	5.43%	92,052	87.39%	3,356	3.19%	79,349	5,124	6.46%	68,933	86.87%	2,275	2.87%
7	88,994	-6,942	-7.24%	88,663	1,823	2.06%	80,622	90.93%	4,058	4.58%	66,552	1,721	2.59%	60,513	90.93%	2,766	4.16%
8	90,918	-5,018	-5.23%	90,698	6,577	7.25%	70,092	77.28%	7,206	7.95%	69,712	6,059	8.69%	53,607	76.90%	4,839	6.94%
9	101,102	5,166	5.38%	100,928	17,474	17.31%	72,433	71.77%	5,347	5.30%	76,307	15,008	19.67%	53,783	70.48%	3,495	4.58%

- NH White – Non Hispanic White
- % NH White – Percent Non Hispanic White
- NH Black – Non Hispanic Black
- %NH Black – Percent Non Hispanic Black
- VAP – Voting Age Population
- NHWVAP – Non Hispanic White Voting Age Population
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### G. Map of 2000 to 2010 Population Change by Census Tract



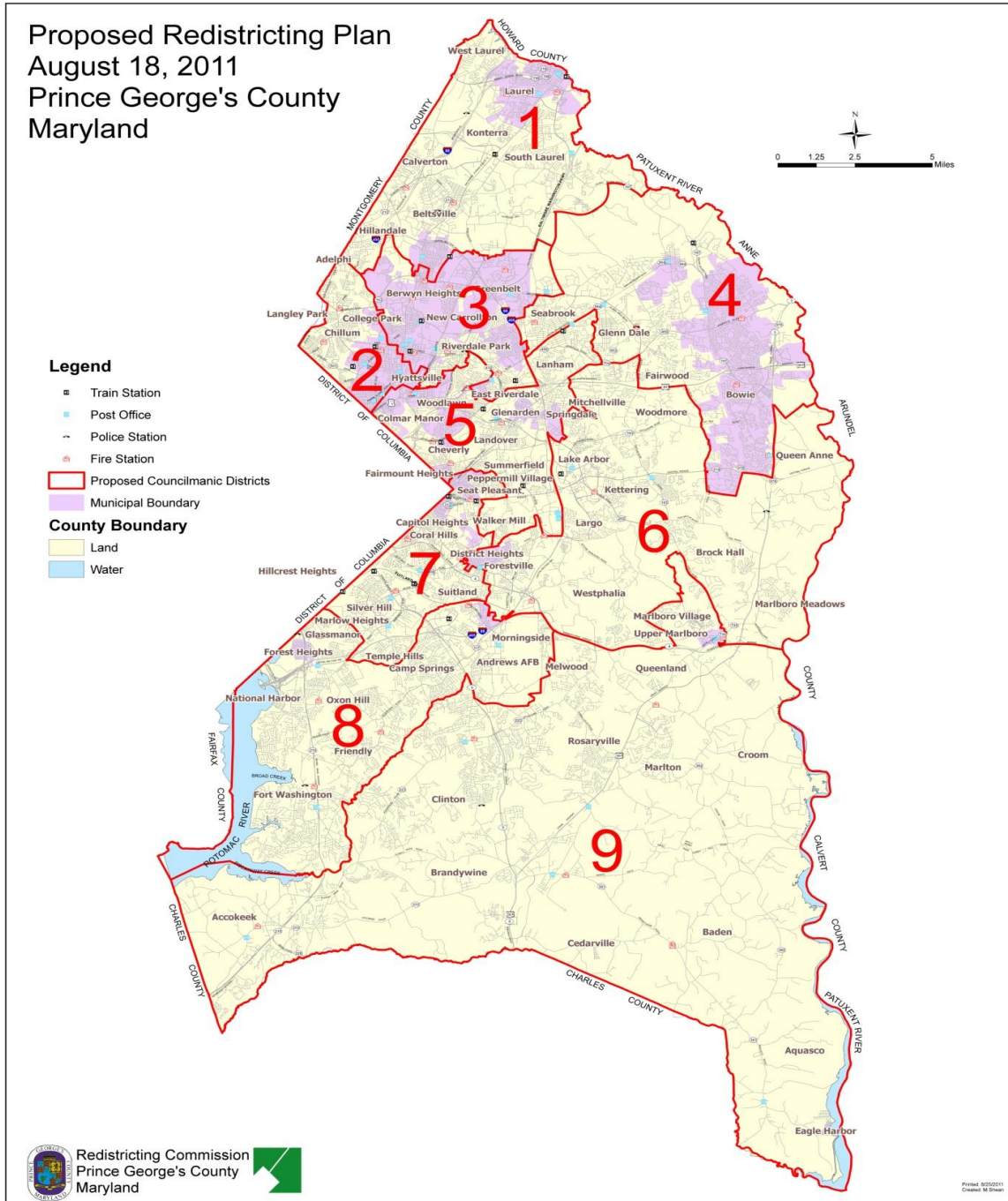
## H. Comparison Chart of 2000 and 2010 Census Population

- This is a comparison chart of the 2000 Census Population and 2010 Census Population and the map on the next page illustrates the population change by Census Tract.

2000 Census Population				2010 Census Population			
District No.	TOTAL POPULATION	TARGET POPULATION	DEVIATION	District No.	TOTAL POPULATION	TARGET POPULATION	DEVIATION
1	86,622	89,057	-2.73%	1	98,429	95,939	2.60%
2	88,045	89,057	-1.14%	2	92,203	95,939	-3.89%
3	89,817	89,057	0.85%	3	99,218	95,939	3.42%
4	86,160	89,057	-3.25%	4	94,231	95,939	-1.78%
5	90,496	89,057	1.62%	5	94,479	95,939	-1.52%
6	89,181	89,057	0.14%	6	105,568	95,939	10.04%
7	90,264	89,057	1.36%	7	88,975	95,939	-7.26%
8	89,476	89,057	0.47%	8	90,915	95,939	-5.24%
9	91,454	89,057	2.69%	9	101,103	95,939	5.38%
County Total	801,515			County Total	863,420		

## I. Map of Proposed District Boundaries

- This map shows the boundaries for the “proposed plan” and on the next page after this map is a chart of the demographic statistics.
- To view larger versions of this map and all other maps in the Plan, please visit:
- <http://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov>
- [www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/Redistricting2011](http://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/Redistricting2011)



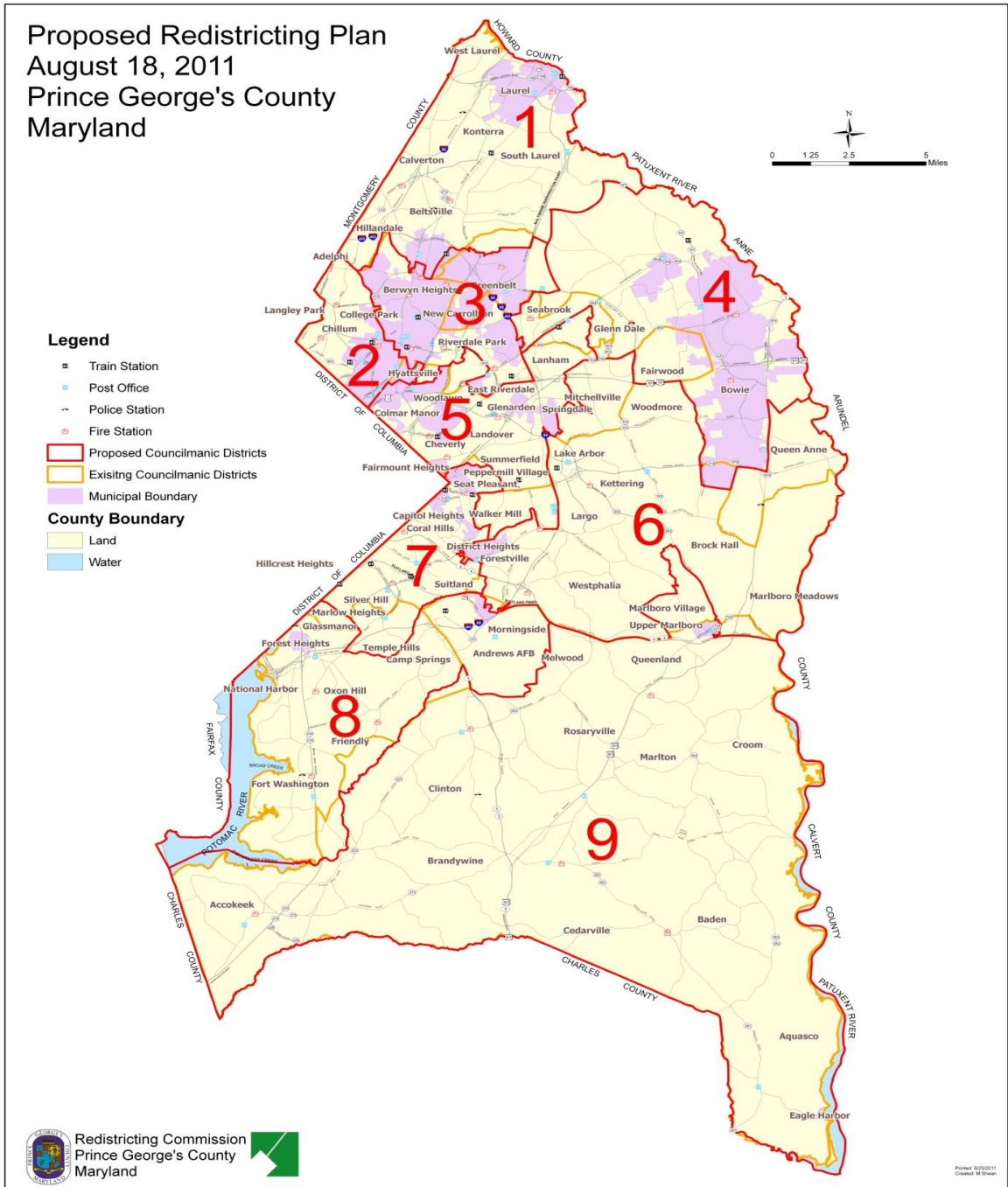
## J. Chart of Proposed Districts Demographic Statistics

District	Adjusted Population	Deviation	% Deviation	Unadjusted Population	NHWhite	% NHWhite	NHBlack	% NHBlack	Hispanic Origin	% Hispanic	Total VAP	NHWWAP	%NHWWAP	NHBVAP	%NHBVAP	HVAP	%HVAP
1	98,455	2,330	2.42%	98,350	25,149	25.57%	42,395	43.11%	18,529	18.84%	75,583	22,329	29.54%	31,279	41.38%	12,633	16.71%
2	93,865	-2,260	-2.35%	93,732	9,082	9.69%	35,618	38.00%	44,059	47.01%	72,363	8,061	11.14%	28,511	39.40%	31,869	44.04%
3	98,967	2,842	2.96%	98,847	29,660	30.01%	34,849	35.26%	24,266	24.55%	78,563	27,380	34.85%	26,469	33.69%	16,328	20.78%
4	95,994	-131	-0.14%	95,922	28,385	29.59%	52,461	54.69%	7,191	7.50%	71,936	23,879	33.19%	37,925	52.72%	4,683	6.51%
5	95,220	-905	-0.94%	94,865	4,855	5.12%	71,640	75.52%	15,055	15.87%	69,400	4,196	6.05%	53,009	76.38%	9,823	14.15%
6	91,874	-4,251	-4.42%	91,694	5,302	5.78%	79,805	87.03%	2,917	3.18%	69,630	4,844	6.96%	60,140	86.37%	1,952	2.80%
7	97,504	1,379	1.43%	97,148	2,327	2.40%	87,598	90.17%	4,640	4.78%	72,800	2,196	3.02%	65,634	90.16%	3,130	4.30%
8	98,531	2,406	2.50%	98,303	9,050	9.21%	73,467	74.74%	8,292	8.44%	75,261	7,927	10.53%	56,097	74.54%	5,526	7.34%
9	94,711	-1,414	-1.47%	94,559	15,043	15.91%	70,606	74.67%	4,023	4.25%	71,885	13,172	18.32%	52,550	73.10%	2,707	3.77%

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- HVAP – Hispanic Voting Age Population
- %HVAP – Percent Hispanic Voting Age Population

### K. Overlay Map of Proposed Districts and Existing Districts

- This map is an “overlay” of the boundaries for the “**proposed**” districts of the Plan, which are in **red** and the boundaries of the “**existing**” districts, which are in **orange**.

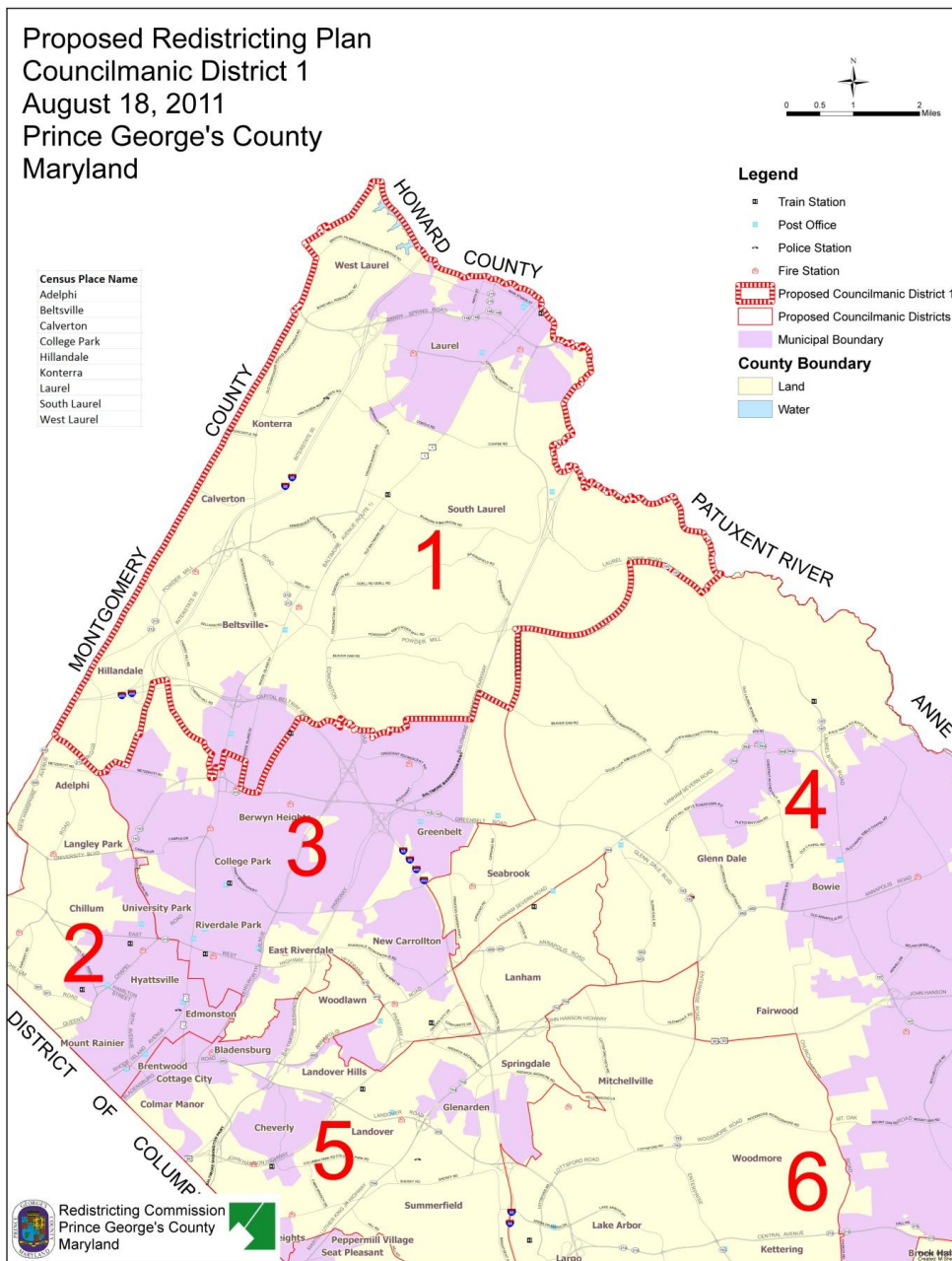




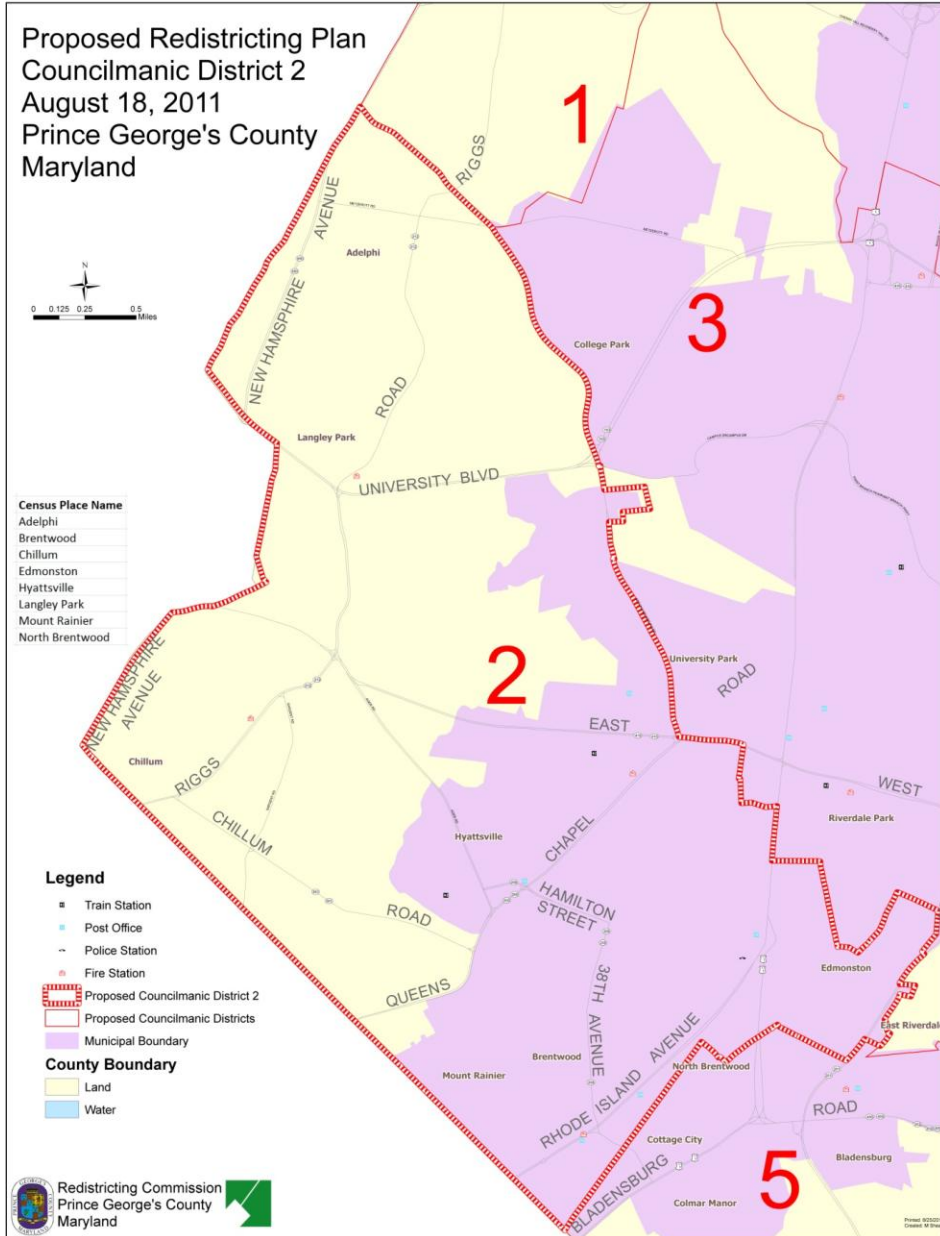
## II. Plan Narrative

The following is a narrative of each district in the Plan.

- A. District 1 is comprised of the following CDPs: Beltsville, Calverton, College Park, Hillendale, Konterra, Laurel, South Laurel, and West Laurel. It also contains parts of the Adelphi and College Park CDPs. In 2000, it had a population of 86,222 and grew to 98,420 by 2010. The district primarily maintains its same geographic configuration under the existing boundary due to the public comments received from the North College Park residents.

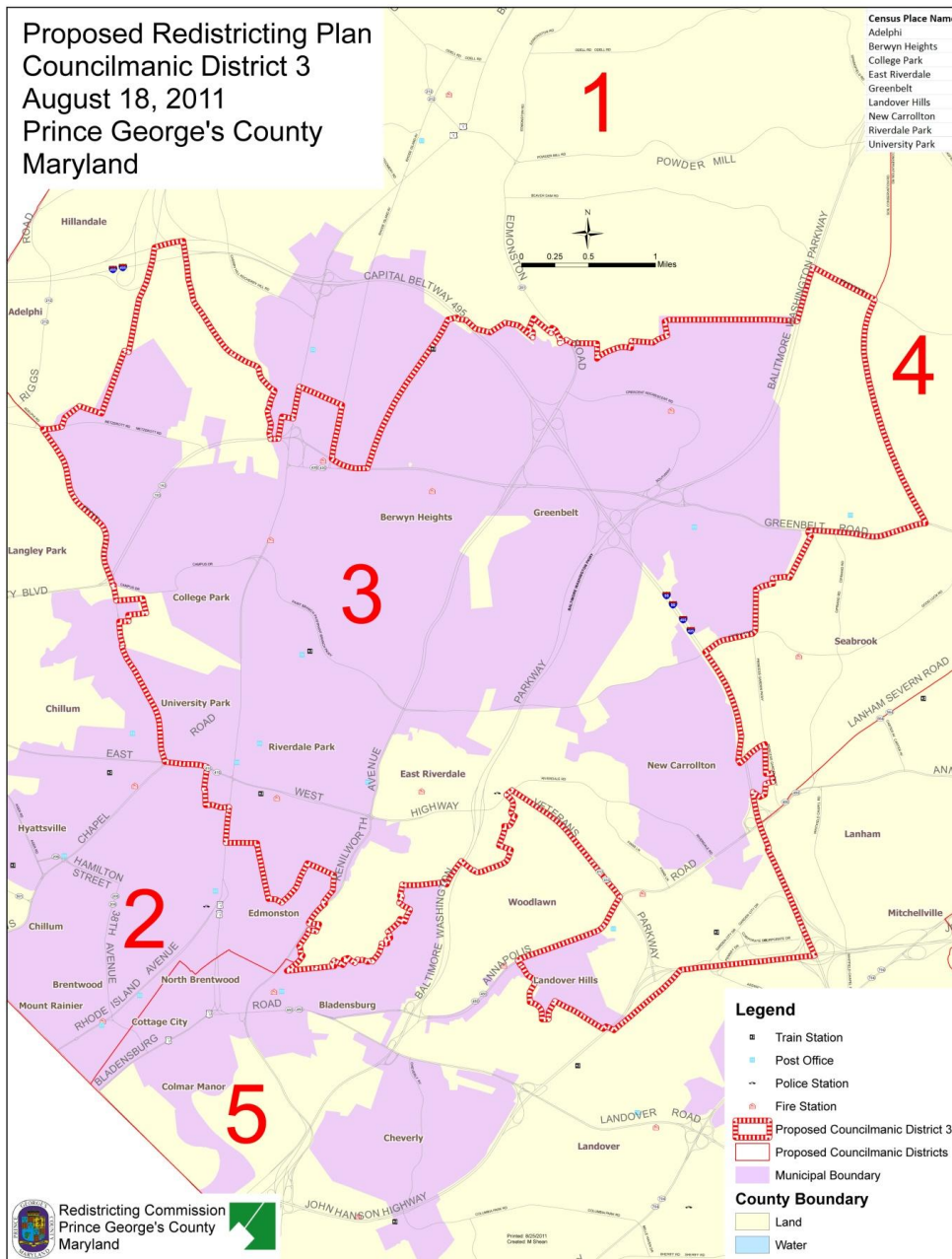


B. District 2 is comprised of the Town of Brentwood, Chillum, the Town of Edmonston, the City of Hyattsville, Langley Park, the City of Mt. Rainier, the Town of North Brentwood, and part of Adelphi. In 2000, its population was 88,045 and grew to 92,203 by 2010. To achieve population equality, the district gained the Town of Edmonston, which also helped the district to maintain approximately 47 percent Hispanic total population and 44 percent Hispanic voting age population.

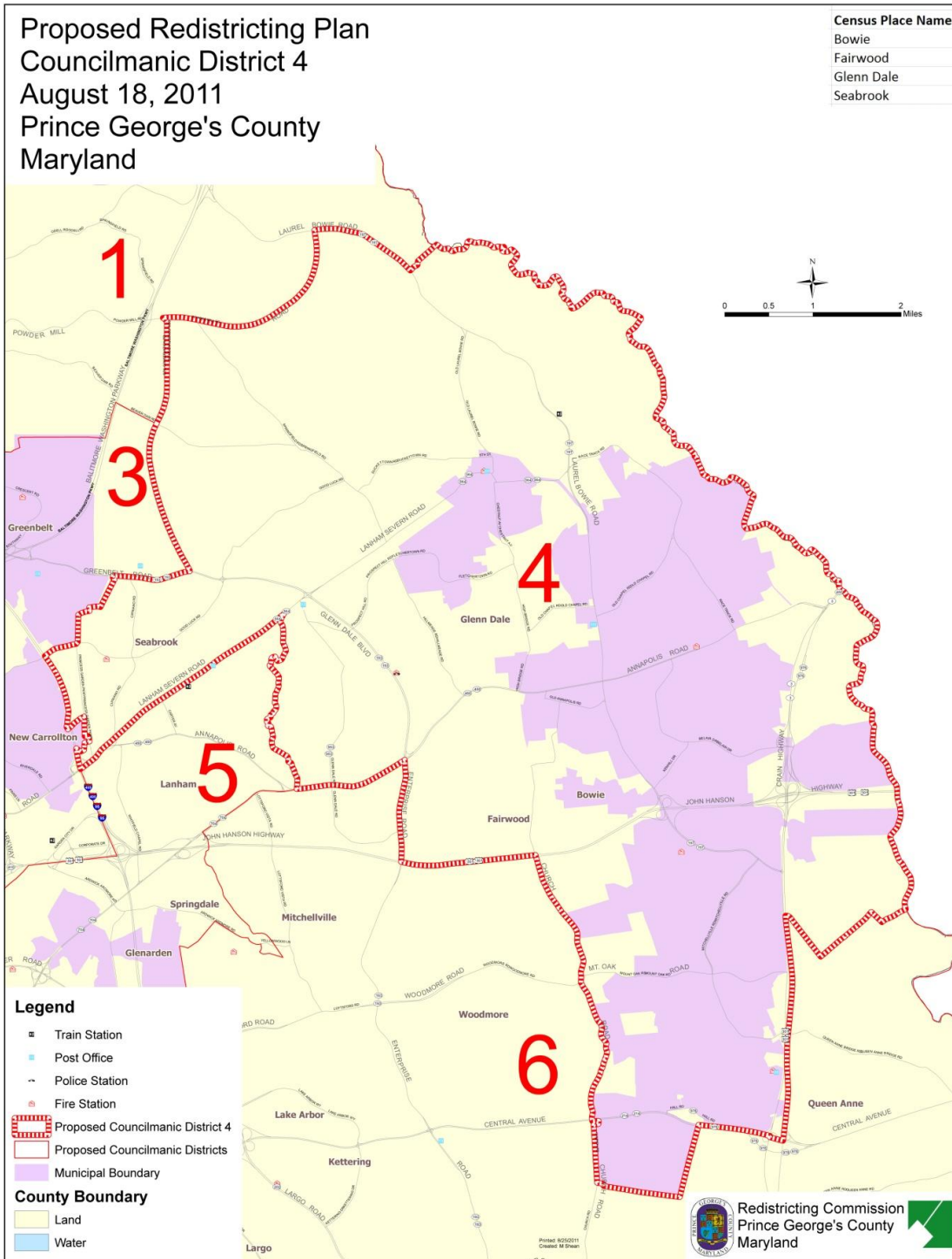




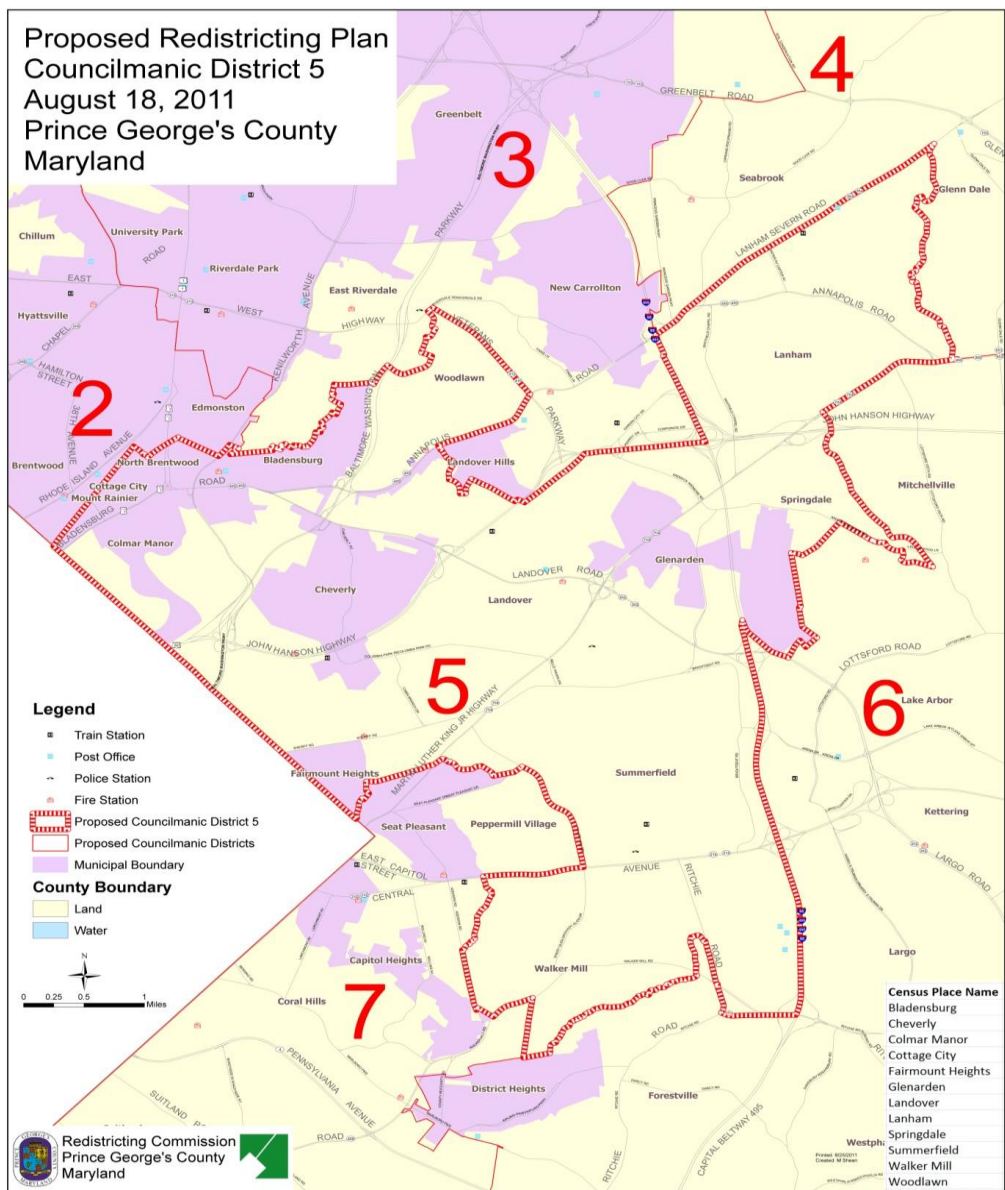
C. District 3 includes part of Adelphi, the Town of Berwyn Heights, most of the City of College Park, East Riverdale, the City of Greenbelt, the Town of Landover Hills, the City of New Carrollton, the Town of Riverdale Park and the Town of University Park. Its population grew from 89,817 in 2000 to 99,218 in 2010. It was reconfigured from its previous boundaries to unite census designated places. The part of Adelphi included in this district is College Heights Estates, which was as a result of testimony received at public hearings. The district extends south to encompass the City of New Carrollton, some unincorporated areas south of New Carrollton, including the New Carrollton Metro, as well as the Town of Landover Hills. These changes were also a result of public testimony. Those areas wanted to be united in the same district.



D. District 4, based in Bowie, grew from 86,160 to 94,231 by 2010. This district includes the City of Bowie, Fairwood, Glenn Dale and Seabrook. It extends north along Route 197 to encompass the Bowie State University as well as unincorporated areas as a result of public comments at the August 13, 2011 hearing. Bowie is no longer split among several districts..

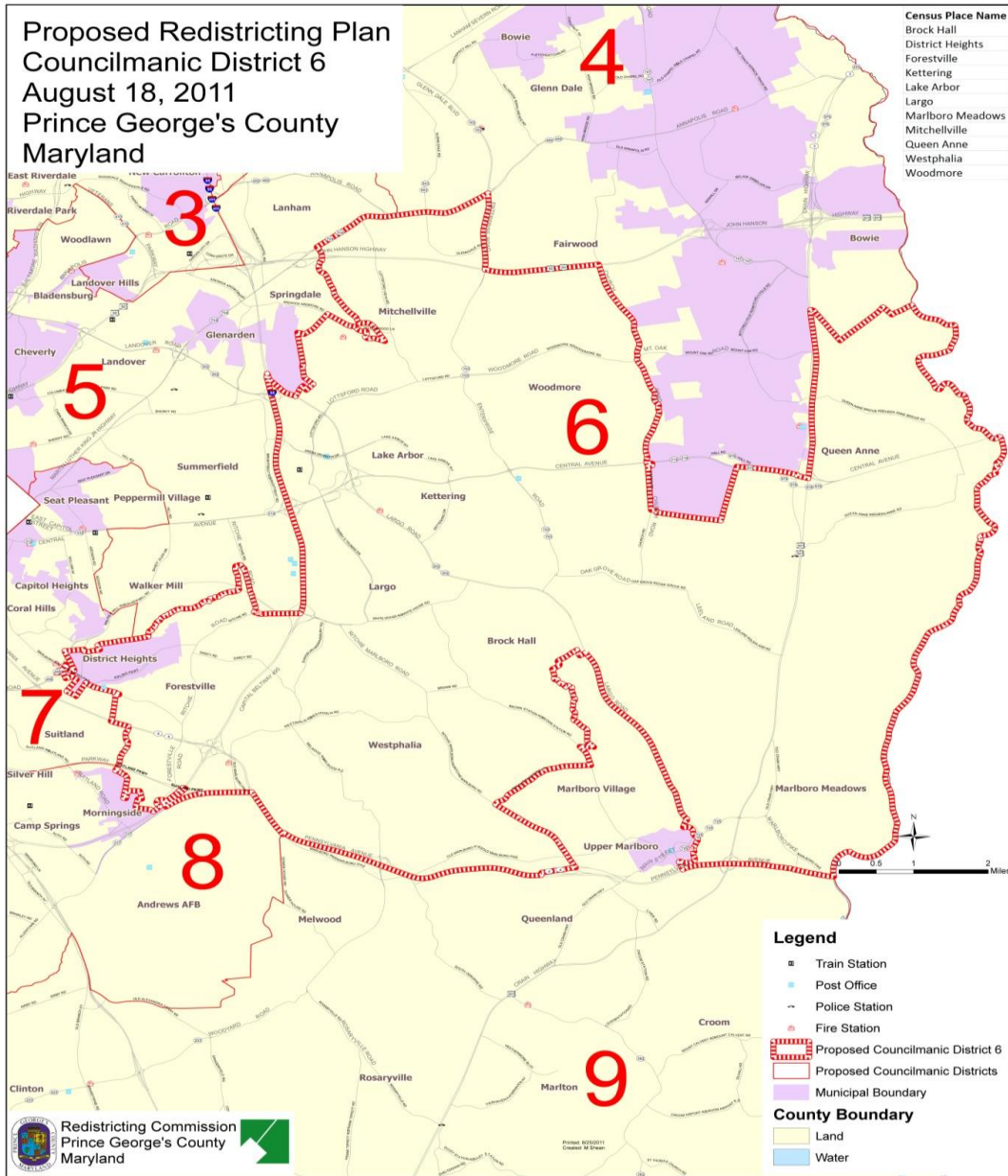


E. District 5 includes the following census designated places: the Town of Bladensburg, the Town of Cheverly, the Town of Colmar Manor, the Town of Cottage City, the Town of Fairmount Heights, the City of Glenarden, Landover, Lanham, Springdale, Summerfield, Woodlawn and part of Walker Mill. It grew slightly from 90,496 to 94,479 in 2010. Under the Report and Plan, this district includes a split of the Walker Mill CDP based on public comments to maintain the Addison Road/Seat Pleasant metro station in District 7 (without the split the metro station would have been in District 5). Additionally, the split of Walker Mill achieved greater compactness for District 7. The other contours of District 5 also were, in part, governed by public comments. For example, the decision to include all of Summerfield in District 5 was a result of public comments and the border south of Springdale and the City of Glenarden was crafted to maintain continuity for the Fox Lake community.

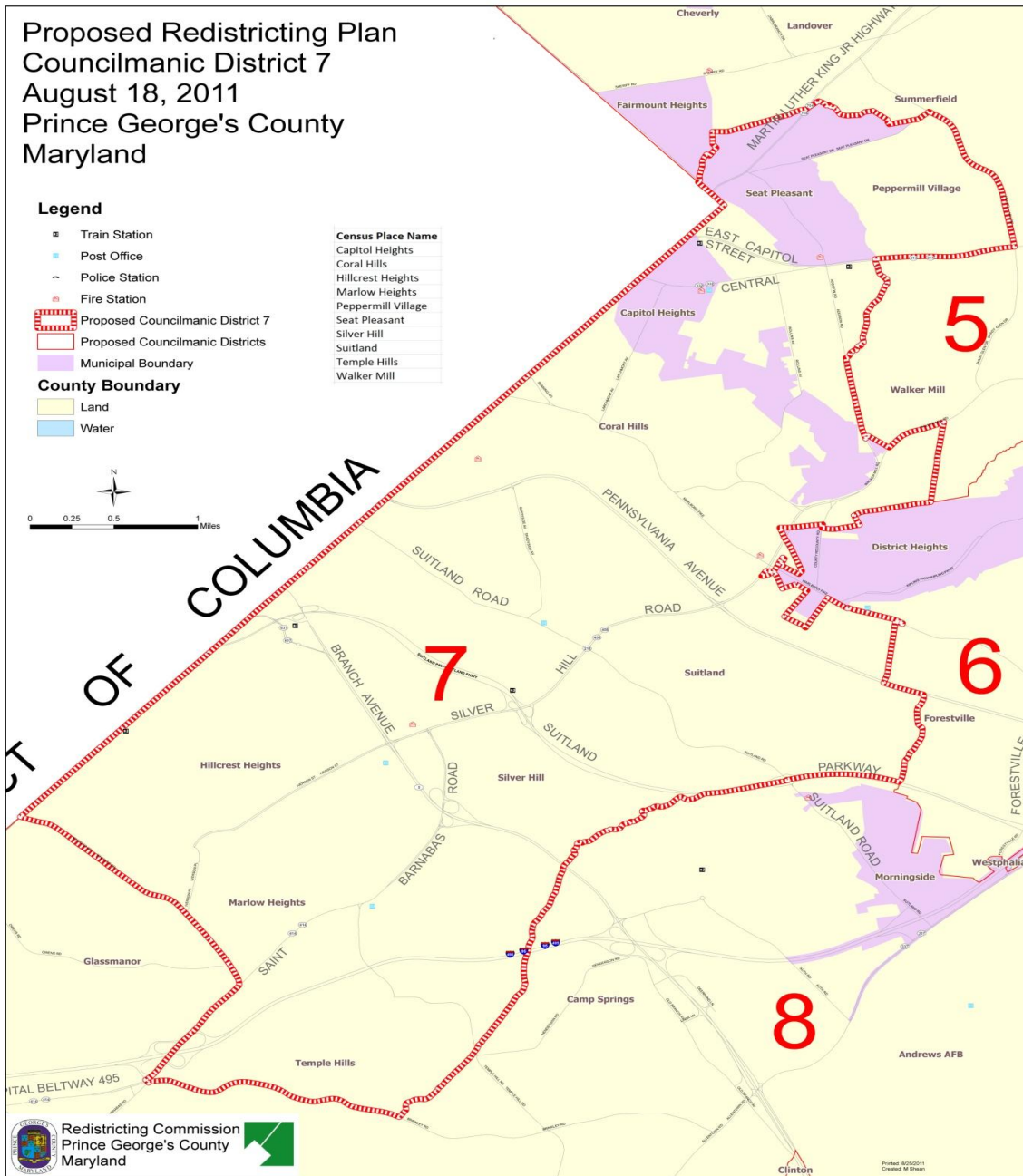




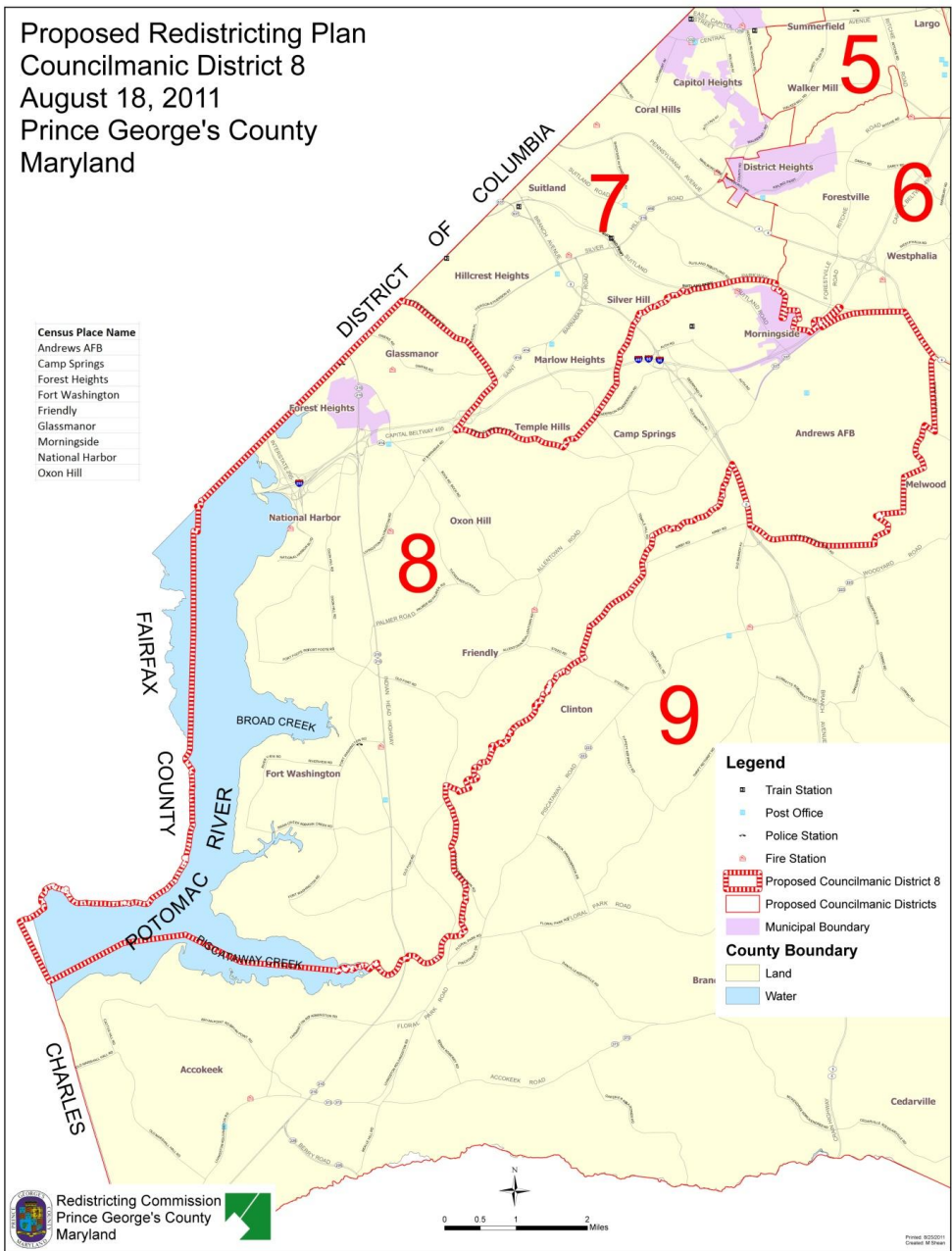
F. District 6, which grew the greatest from 89,181 to 105,568 contains the following census designated places: Brock Hall, the Town of District Heights, the Town of Forestville, Kettering, Lake Arbor, Largo, Marlboro Meadows, Mitchellville, Woodmore, Westphalia, and Queen Anne. It largely maintained the communities and CDPs that exist under its current boundary. It loses the population from Marlboro Village in order to achieve population equality in District 9 as well as parts of Summerfield and Walker Mill in order to achieve population equality. However, it gains some population by including Queen Anne, Mitchellville and Lake Arbor, as well as some section of the unincorporated area south of Springdale and the City of Glenarden. This latter change was largely based on comments requesting that the Fox Lake subdivision located along the north side of Lottsford Road not be split.



G. District 7 contains the following census designated places: the Town of Capitol Heights, Coral Hills, Hillcrest Heights, Marlow Heights, Peppermill Village, Seat Pleasant, Silver Hill, Suitland, Temple Hills, and part of Walker Mill. This district lost population from 2000 to 2010. It went from 90,264 to 88,975 in 2010. It extends farther south than it did previously and slightly farther east in order to gain sufficient population for equality. It loses parts of Glass Manor but it gains most of Marlow Heights and all of Temple Hills. It does this in order to achieve population equality but it is also governed, in part, by the decision to keep Andrews AFB, the Town of Morningside and Camp Springs in a single district as highly requested by residents of Camp Springs.

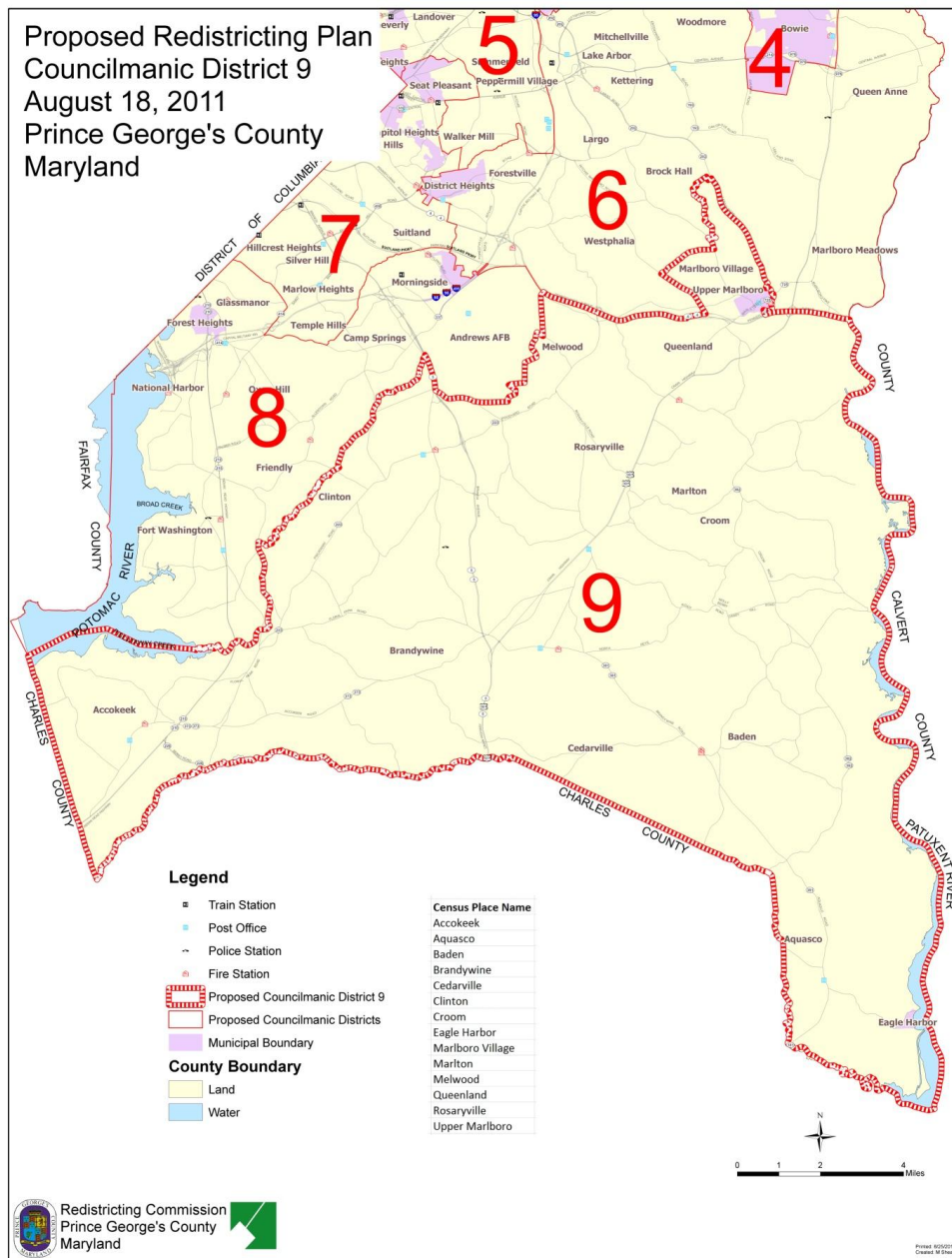


H. District 8 is a southwestern coastal district. It includes the following census designated places: Andrews AFB, Camp Springs, Fort Washington, Friendly, Forest Heights, Glass Manor, the Town of Morningside, National Harbor, and Oxon Hill. It grew slightly from 2000 to 2010 from 89,476 to 90,915. The decision to unite Camp Springs, Andrews AFB, and the Town of Morningside together was based on extensive public comment. Therefore, it differs from its previous configuration in that only part of Camp Springs was in District 8 and Camp Springs was divided into two Councilmanic districts. It unites Glass Manor on its northern boundary in order to preserve that census designated place. It also unites Friendly and Fort Washington under its southeastern boundary.





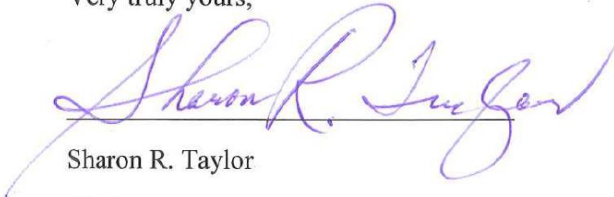
- I. District 9 is comprised of mostly unincorporated areas that are rural in nature. It grew significantly, however, in the last decade from 91,454 to 101,103 by 2010. The district primarily retains its current geographic boundary configuration except it loses parts of Brock Hall and Marlboro Meadows that it had before. The district also loses Andrews AFB, the Town of Morningside, and part of Camp Springs in order to unite these CDPs in one district as the citizens requested. It also loses the portions to its west, Friendly and Fort Washington, in order to unite those in District 8 and achieve population equality. Finally, it includes Marlboro Village and the incorporated Town of Upper Marlboro for both population equality and compactness.



### III. Conclusion

The basic principles undergirding this Plan were to create a Plan of equal population which also respected census designated places. The proposed plan adopted by the Commission meets that challenge. The Plan complies with one person one vote by having a deviation well under 10 percent and it splits only three census designated places. Each of those splits has a particular and specific justification – as requested by public testimony. The Plan was developed off of the current district lines but with the intent of reuniting census designated places as well as incorporating public input gained through a series of public hearings. The Plan also incorporated written testimony from individuals and various citizen association groups. In the Plan itself, the largest district is District 3 with an adjusted population of 98,967. The smallest district is District 6 with an adjusted population of 91,874. The Plan has an overall deviation from the largest to the smallest District of 7.38 percent and each District’s population deviation is well within the guidelines of plus or minus 5 percent.

Very truly yours,

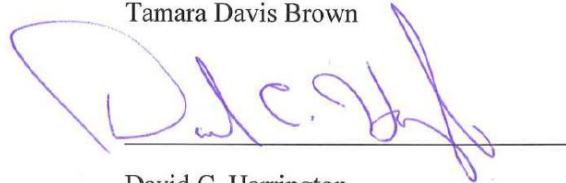


Sharon R. Taylor

Chair



Tamara Davis Brown



David C. Harrington