PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY 2021 REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

2021

REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

SEPTEMBER 1, 2021 — PLAN AND REPORT

2021 REDISTRICTING COMMISSION MEMBERS

REV. JAMES J. ROBINSON, CHAIR
DR. CHARLENE MICKENS DUKES
HON. DAVID C. HARRINGTON

September 1, 2021

The Honorable Calvin S. Hawkins, II
Chair, Prince George's County Council
County Administration Building
14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

Dear Chair Hawkins,

On August 30, 2021, the Prince George's County Redistricting Commission (hereinafter the "Commission") adopted the attached 2021 Redistricting Commission Plan and Report (hereinafter "Plan and Report"). This Plan and Report is transmitted to the County Council in accordance with Article III, Section 305 of the Prince George's County Charter. Although this Plan and Report or such alternative plan as approved by the County Council will become law as an act of the County Council, the changes to the Council district boundaries will take effect with the 2022 regular election cycle.

Unlike the 2011 Redistricting Commission, this Commission executed its charge remotely, via a virtual platform, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the hallmark of the Plan and Report has been transparency, with a focus on citizen and community participation. Notwithstanding the Commission's adherence to legal and voting rights guidelines for redistricting, the Plan and Report was guided by principles of 1) a least change plan, 2) boundaries that are contiguous, 3) avoid splitting precincts, 4) districts that have no greater than 4.5% population deviation, and 5) consideration of assets or community interests that connect each district.

In the final analysis, the Plan and Report embodies legal requirements, guiding principles of the Commission, community interests, and public input. The Commission looks forward to answering any questions regarding the Plan and Report, which may be viewed on the Redistricting Webpage at: https://pgccouncil.us/326/Redistricting-Commission.

Very truly yours,

/s/ *Pastor James J. Robinson*
Pastor James J. Robinson, Chair

/s/ *Dr. Charlene M. Dukes*
Dr. Charlene Mickens Dukes

/s/ *David C. Harrington*
Hon. David C. Harrington

2021 Redistricting Commission Members

Reverend James J. Robinson, Chair

Reverend James J. Robinson is the Senior Pastor of the Tree of Life Christian Ministries located in Clinton. The Tree of Life Christian Ministries has become a hub in Clinton and other South County communities due to its dedicated sponsorship of an array of community activities. Pastor Robinson is married to Reverend Marcia Robinson and they have three wonderful children, Portia, Nicole and Christopher. He has lived in the County for more than 50 years and has been a vocal community activist for 40 years. He serves on the Police Chiefs Citizens Advisory Council, Police Reform Task Force, and Local Development Council. He is the recipient of the Barack Obama Award and he graduated from the University of the District of Columbia. He also holds a degree from the University of Maryland in Advance Principles of Real Estate II. Since 1980, he has owned J. Robinson, Inc., a powerhouse brokerage firm that specializes in residential property management and real estate sales and listings.

Dr. Charlene Mickens Dukes

On August 7, 2021, Dr. Dukes was appointed interim president of Montgomery College. Previously, Dr. Dukes served thirteen years as the eighth and first female president of Prince George's Community College (PGCC), with the main campus in Largo, and five degree and extension locations: Joint Base Andrews, University Town Center, Laurel College Center, Westphalia Training Center, and the Skilled Trades Center. After a national search, her presidency began on July 1, 2007, and she retired on August 7, 2020. Prior to her appointment as president by the Board of Trustees in July 2007, she served as the vice president for Student Affairs at PGCC. During her tenure, she led the college through the 2009 recession and, at its height, increased enrollment by 10% to 44,000 students. Upon her retirement in August 2020, she celebrated forty-two years of progressive leadership, inclusive of administrative experience, policy development and implementation, fundraising, organizational development, grantsmanship, and local, regional, and national service in higher education.

Hon. David C. Harrington

Since 2012, the Honorable David Harrington has served as the President and Chief Executive Office for the Prince George's Chamber of Commerce. He previously served as a member of the 2011 Redistricting Commission. He also served in the Maryland State Senate from 2008-2010. As State Senator for Prince George's County, Maryland-State Legislator, he was responsible for drafting and submitting legislation. He passed over twenty bills, chaired the Task Force on Physical Education, co-chaired the Green Caucus. He was awarded Legislator of the Year by the League of Conservation Voters and Legislative Champion for non-profits by the Human Services Coalition. From 2002-2008, he served as a member of the Prince George's County Council, ending his tenure as Council Chair. He was also the 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.

2021 Redistricting Staff

Administration

Robert J. Williams, Jr., Council Administrator
William M. Hunt, Deputy Council Administrator
Colette R. Gresham, Associate Council Administrator
Donna J. Brown, Clerk of the Council

Legal

Rajesh A. Kumar, Principal Counsel
Karen T. Zavakos, Esquire, Zoning and Legislative Counsel
Kathleen H. Canning, Esquire, Legislative Officer

Technical Support

Prince George's County Planning Department

James Cannistra, Division Chief, Information Management Division
Michael Shean, Geographic Information System (GIS) Supervisor,
                Information Management Division
Robert Gelner, Principal GIS Specialist, Information Management Division
Nora Barenblitt, GIS Specialist, Information Management Division

Media

Karen D. Campbell, Director, Office of Communications
Shelby L. McRae, Information Technology & Communications Manager
Michael J. Royer, Technology Supervisor
Langley Wiggins, Jr., Chief Engineer

Administrative Support

Charlotte D. Aheart, Administrative Aide
Sharon P. Williams, Administrative Aide

2021 Redistricting Consultants

Dr. Nathaniel Persily — James B. McClatchy Professor of Law
— Stanford Law School, Stanford, CA
(Affiliation for Identification Purposes Only)

Dr. Persily is the James B. McClatchy Professor of Law at Stanford Law School, with courtesy appointments in the Departments of Political Science, Communication, and the Freeman-Spogli Institute, where he is also Co-Director of the Stanford Cyber Policy Center. He is a nationally recognized expert on 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). He was a consultant to both the Prince George's County Redistricting Commission and County Council during the 2011 redistricting process. He also served as the Senior Research Director of the Presidential Commission on Election Administration in 2012-13. Prior to teaching at Stanford, he held tenured positions at Columbia Law School and University of Pennsylvania Law School. He holds several bar, editorial board, and professional association memberships. He 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. He received his J.D. degree with Distinction at Stanford Law School and served as President of the Stanford Law Review, Volume 50. He is coauthor of the leading election law casebook, *The Law of Democracy*, and 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.

Rosalyn E. Pugh, Esquire — Outside Counsel to the Redistricting Commission
— The Pugh Law Group, LLC, Largo, Maryland

Ms. Pugh is a prominent local attorney and sole proprietor of The Pugh Law Group, LLC. In 1983, she received her J.D. degree from the University of Baltimore School of Law. She also holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Elementary Education from Tuskegee Institute and Bowie State University, where she graduated, *Summa Cum Laude*, in 1978. Her extensive legal background includes judicial clerkships for the Hon. David Gray Ross, 7th Judicial Circuit, and the Hon. William H. Murphy, Jr., 8th Judicial Circuit. She has also served as Legislative Assistant to the Prince George's Delegation of the Maryland General Assembly, and Legislative Intern to the Honorable Nathaniel Exum. After a Countywide campaign, she was elected as Clerk of the Circuit Court for Prince George's County and served from May 2001 to November 2006. As Clerk of the Court, she was responsible for the day-to-day operations of the civil, criminal, juvenile, family, and jury divisions. She was also elected to serve as a member of the Maryland State Democratic Committee from 1978 to 1982 and the Executive Board of the Maryland State Democratic Party from 1980 to 982. She was appointed to the 2014 Prince George's County Charter Review and Compensation Commission and currently serves as legal counsel. She is a member of the First Baptist Church of Highland Park in Landover, where she also serves as legal counsel.

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Overview

The Commission is charged with the duties set forth in Section 305 of the Charter for Prince George's County. Section 305 of the Charter 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, 2021.

Due to delays related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. Census Bureau was unable to deliver or release the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data (P.L. data) to all states by March 31, 2021. The P.L data is compiled from the 2020 American Community Survey. The Census Bureau initially announced that it would deliver the P.L. data to all states by September 30, 2021, but the Bureau later confirmed on August 5, 2021, that it will move up the release date of the first local level P.L. data to August 12, 2021—in the legacy format (no tables) and the more user friendly P.L. data (with tables) by September 30, 2021. The first release of data on August 12 is timelier in its delivery, and the second release by September 30 is easier to use. Put another way, the redistricting data is the same but presented in different formats.[1,2]

Because delivery of the official census data was delayed, the Commission decided that it would be in the best interest of the County to move forward with the redistricting process utilizing *projected* census population data or estimates from Haystaq—a company that specializes in projecting census redistricting data tabulations. In 2010, the County recorded a total population of 863,420. Haystaq projected that the County would grow by 50,792 in 2020 and record a total population of 914,212—which would require an ideal population of 101,579 per district. Haystaq also projected that District 7 would be the most under populated district. Using projections from Haystaq, the Commission commenced the redistricting process in March and concluded in August. The Commission held virtual public meetings and virtual public hearings to engage the public and gather public input. The public was informed throughout the process that until the *official* P.L. data was released by the Census Bureau, preliminary plans based on projected census data will likely be modified, perhaps substantially, to comply with official census data.

Since there was no legal challenge to 2011 Redistricting Plan passed by the County Council, the Commission voted to use the existing districts as a starting point to prepare a plan. In doing so, the Commission decided to prepare a plan guided by principles of 1) a least change plan, 2) boundaries that are contiguous, 3) avoid splitting precincts, 4) districts that have no greater than 4.5% population deviation, and 5) consideration of assets or community interests that connect each district.

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[1] https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/director/2021/07/redistricting-data.html?utm_campaign=20210728msc20s1ccnwsrs&utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery (last visited August 23, 2021).

[2] https://www.ncsl.org/research/redistricting/2020-census-delays-and-the-impact-on-redistricting-637261879.aspx (last visited August 23, 2021).

Placing a premium on public input, the Commission unveiled a series of preliminary plans on June 21, 2021—almost one month prior to the first public hearing on July 19, 2021.[3,4] The preliminary plans were a combination of least change plans to most disruptive plans. For example, preliminary plans were based on population deviations of 4.5%, 2%, and 1%. In response to robust public comment, before and at the first public hearing, the Commission unveiled another series of preliminary plans at the second public hearing on July 26, 2021.[5] The plan that received the most opposition was based on a population deviation of 2% or less. This plan, in part, proposed to move 2,250 people from Collington Station in District 4 to District 6, which would have reversed the change made by the County Council in 2011.[6] In the end, the Commission did not adopt a plan based on a 2% or less deviation–i.e.–Collington Station remains in Bowie.

On August 16, 2021, the Commission, through its consultant, was presented with the *official* P.L data. When projections from Haystaq were compared to the official P. L. data, Haystaq *underestimated* the County's total population by 52,989. Based on official P.L. data, the County recorded a total population of 967,201—an increase of 103,781 (or 12% increase)—requiring an ideal population of 107,467 per district—as opposed to 101,579 projected by Haystaq. District 7 was still the most under populated district based on projected and official census data. The Commission was also presented with a least change plan, which was based on earlier discussions throughout the redistricting process but aligned with the official 2020 census data.[7]

On August 23, 2021, the Commission arrived at a Plan. Using existing district boundaries as a starting point, the Plan successfully executed on guiding principles and public input. The Plan achieves an ideal population per district, subject to 3 changes:

The Adelphi Change — To Rectify Malapportionment in Districts 1 & 2
Move 2 precincts (4,075 people) in Adelphi from District 1 to District 2

The Glenn Dale Change — To Bring District 3 under 4.5% Deviation
Move 1 precinct (2,205 people) in Glenn Dale from District 3 to District 4

The Districts Heights Change — To Rectify Malapportionment in Districts 6 & 7
Move 2 precincts (6,040 people) in District Heights from District 6 to District 7

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[3] To view preliminary plans posted on June 21, 2021, please visit —
https://pgccouncil.us/DocumentCenter/View/6498/PGC-Redistricting-Commission-Meeting-June-21

[4] To view a summary of preliminary plans posted on June 21, 2021, please visit —
https://pgccouncil.us/DocumentCenter/View/6499/Summary---June-21-Presentation-PGC-Redistricting

[5] To view preliminary plans posted on July 26, 2021, please visit —
https://pgccouncil.us/DocumentCenter/View/6555/Proposals-in-Response-to-Comments-Received-at-or-Before-the-July-19-Public-Hearing

[6] *See* Page 10, Heading I – Description C.

[7] To view the plan presented to the Commission on August 16, 2021, please visit —
https://pgccouncil.us/DocumentCenter/View/6623/PGC-Redistricting-Commission-Meeting_081621-Presentation

On August 30, 2021, the Commission voted (3-0) to adopt the Plan and Report. The Plan is summarized as follows: The Adelphi change cures population inequality in District 2 and now almost all of the Adelphi Census Designated Place is included in District 2. The Glenn Dale single precinct change successfully brings District 3 under 4.5% population deviation while uniting almost all of Glenn Dale into District 4. And the District Heights change not only cures population inequality in District 7, but it also fully unites the two precincts that form District Heights in District 7. Accompanying the Plan are a series of charts and maps. The charts compare relevant 2010 and 2020 census population data. The first set of maps show "existing" Council district boundaries approved in 2011, followed by description of changes, and relevant 2010 demographic statistics. The second set of maps show proposed changes for 2021, followed by relevant demographic statistics. Finally, there is a Plan Narrative for each proposed district, followed by illustrative maps for each proposed district.

I.   Redistricting Process

A.   Legal Requirements

Section 305 of the Charter requires that the County Council shall appoint, not later than February 1, 2021, a commission on redistricting. In accordance with Section 305 of the Charter, Members of the Commission were appointed by the County Council pursuant to County Resolution 6-2021. Pursuant to Section 305 of the 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 Charter provides that no member of the Council shall forfeit office during the term by reason of any change in district boundary lines. As a result, although the redistricting plan will become law as an act of the County Council, proposed changes in district boundaries lines will take effect with the 2022 regular election cycle.

Like all jurisdictions, Prince George's County is also subject to Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act (VRA) of 1965, as amended. Section 2 of the VRA 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

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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

As noted earlier, the Commission voted to use the *existing* boundaries or districts as a starting point to prepare a least change plan subject to other guiding principles, and to the greatest extent possible, public input. The Commission did not consider incumbency, partisanship, or political impact in preparation of the Plan and Report. Over time, this proved helpful to the Commission and the public to understand population change in each district and throughout the County. In 2010, the County recorded a total population of 863,420. In 2020, the total population of the County grew by 103,781 (or 12% increase) to 967,201. Final population totals for each district will include *adjusted* census data that accounts for reallocation of the imprisoned population to their pre-incarceration addresses. Although the State will not release the adjusted census data before the end of September, the Plan will be constitutionally sound because proposed districts do not deviate more than 4.5% from ideal population, which will ensure that districts comply with applicable equal population standards. The Commission found that defining certain terms of art in redistricting was informative for the public to understand certain policy considerations. Those terms and definitions are:

- **Least Change Plan**

A "least change plan" is one that moves the fewest number of people as necessary to ensure compliance with one person, one vote. The goal of a least change plan is to keep districts as stable as possible and do what is minimally necessary to comply with applicable law. A least change plan is least disruptive to the incumbents, voters, and the electoral system. However, benefits of a least change plan are only as great as the desirability of the existing plan. If an existing plan is viewed as defective or undesirable for some reason, then the least change plan replicates those undesirable features.

- **Community of Interest**

A "community of interest" refers to any group of people sharing a common interest that might be relevant to political representation in the redistricting process. The state of Arizona's definition is typical: "[a] group of people in a defined geographic area with concerns about common issues (such as religion, political ties, history, tradition, geography, demography, ethnicity, culture, social economic status, trade or other common interest) that would benefit from common representation." Redistricting is, in the end, about representing communities, so this concept is essential to any redistricting process. At the same time, the concept is slippery and is often used pretextually for partisan, incumbency-related, or other political concerns. Moreover, "who" gets to define the boundaries of a community becomes an important question, especially when no objective data exist about the underlying population. Communities also overlap, so it becomes important to have some rationale for "which" communities deserve representation in a given district. Finally, some communities prefer to be split between two districts rather than unified in one, because they believe they will be more influential if they have a presence in more districts rather than controlling too few.

- **Deviation**

"Deviation" refers to the difference between a district's population and the population of an ideal district that could be drawn if all districts had equal population. For example, if a city has 1000 people and ten districts, the ideal population of each district is 100 people. If a district has 115 people, it has a deviation of +15%. Under the one person, one vote rule, local governments, such as Prince George's County, are ordinarily allowed to have districts that deviate ±5% from the ideal population of a district. In the example above, the most overpopulated district could have 105 people and the most underpopulated district can have 95 people. Of course, while the one person, one vote rule sets the permissible limits for a redistricting plan, it does not imply that a jurisdiction should take full advantage of that limit. However, a more rigorous standard of population equality often comes at a price. To create a set of equal districts may require splitting precincts or municipal subdivisions, let alone make it more difficult to represent communities of interest.

C. Virtual Public Meetings and Public Hearings

The Commission established a schedule of public meetings and public hearings to gather public input concerning the potential impact of the 2020 census data on existing district boundary lines. The Commission met 11 times and held 2 public hearings, which were carried out in accordance with State law. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all meetings and hearings were virtual and streamed live at https://pgccouncil.us/LIVE. At the commencement of each public hearing, staff oriented the public on legal requirements of the redistricting process, guiding principles of the Commission, and other elements of each preliminary plan.

- 11 Public Meetings were as follows:

  - ➢ March 23, 2021
  - ➢ April 5, 2021
  - ➢ April 19, 2021
  - ➢ May 3, 2021
  - ➢ May 17, 2021
  - ➢ June 7, 2021
  - ➢ June 21, 2021
  - ➢ August 2, 2021
  - ➢ August 16, 2021
  - ➢ August 23, 2021
  - ➢ August 30, 2021

- 2 Public Hearings were as follows:

  - ➢ July 19, 2021
  - ➢ July 26, 2021

D.   Media Outreach to the Public

At the outset, the Commission engaged in an open and transparent redistricting process. The public was welcomed and indeed encouraged to get involved in the redistricting process. The Council's Office of Communications designed and launched an aggressive communications plan to educate and increase public awareness and understanding of the redistricting process, encourage greater public participation, and reinforce the commitment of the Commission to conduct an open and transparent redistricting process.

Among other things, the communications plan branded the redistricting process with a Commission logo and a redistricting webpage. The public was encouraged to visit https://pgccouncil.us/326/Redistricting-Commission, for an overview of the Commission, important calendar dates, press releases, and additional resources on past and present census data. The webpage also included an electronic portal, Redistricting2021.commission@co.pg.md.us, to receive public input, including recommendations on alternate redistricting plans. Social media networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram were also utilized to promote public awareness of the redistricting process.

E.   Public Input

Public input during the redistricting process was a paramount consideration for the Commission. Despite challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, public participation was robust. In addition to public testimony at the virtual public hearings, the Commission received numerous written submissions and inquiries, including several recommendations on alternate redistricting plans.[8] In the end, the Plan and Report was developed and designed to incorporate guiding principles of the Commission and, to the greatest extent possible, public input.

F.   Minority Opportunity Districts

Based on applicable law, public testimony, and final analysis of the 2020 census data below, the Commission created a plan that did not dilute the vote of any racial group. While remaining true to its guiding principles and policy considerations, 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.

G.   2010 Census Data, *Projected* 2020 Census Data, and *Official* 2020 Census Data

As stated earlier, the Commission began crafting a plan using *projected* census population data from Haystaq—subject to appropriate modification after delivery or release of the official 2020 census data. The first chart compares 2010 census data and 2020 *projected* census data, which the Commission initially relied upon to create a series of preliminary plans. The second chart compares 2010 adjusted census data and the official (unadjusted) 2020 census data, which the Commission relied upon to create this Plan.

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[8] To view public submissions, please visit — https://pgccouncil.us/326/Redistricting-Commission.
The Commission would like to acknowledge Bradley E. Heard. Mr. Heard resides in the Capitol Heights area of District 7. He was an active participant in the redistricting process and submitted alternate plans for consideration.

Projected Shifts in District Deviations

2010 Census

Dist.	Population	Deviation	% Deviation
1	98324	2388	2.49%
2	92075	-3861	-4.02%
3	99085	3149	3.28%
4	98729	2793	2.91%
5	94388	-1548	-1.61%
6	97016	1080	1.13%
7	95453	-483	-0.50%
8	93558	-2378	-2.48%
9	94792	-1144	-1.19%

2020 *Projections*

Dist.	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	Difference (2020-2010)
1	105309	3730	3.67%	6985
2	98131	-3448	-3.39%	6056
3	104716	3137	3.09%	5631
4	103990	2411	2.37%	5261
5	99887	-1692	-1.67%	5499
6	106085	4506	4.44%	9069
7	93274	-8305	-8.18%	-2179
8	96876	-4703	-4.63%	3318
9	105944	4365	4.30%	11152

2010 Adjusted Population

District	Total Population	Target Population	Deviation %
1	98429	95,936	2.60%
2	92206	95,936	-3.89%
3	99213	95,936	3.42%
4	98810	95,936	3.00%
5	94712	95,936	-1.28%
6	97209	95,936	1.33%
7	95803	95,936	-0.14%
8	93782	95,936	-2.25%
9	94957	95,936	-1.02%
Total	863,420		

2020 Official Census Population[9]

Total Population	Target Population	Deviation %
114427	107,467	6.48%
101967	107,467	-5.12%
112554	107,467	4.73%
107406	107,467	-0.06%
107127	107,467	-0.32%
115716	107,467	7.68%
97377	107,467	-9.39%
102892	107,467	-4.26%
107,735	107,467	0.25%
967,201		

Note: Based on 2020 census data, only District 7 did not exceed a total population of 100,000 people.

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[9] This chart does not reflect the 2020 *adjusted* population or imprisoned population count because the data is not yet available from the State. But the guiding principle for the Plan to have districts that do not deviate more than 4.5% from ideal population ensures that districts will comply with applicable equal population standards.

H. Countywide Map of 2011 District Boundaries Passed by Council

County Council
Proposed Redistricting Plan
Countywide Map
October 3, 2011

A-K - See Description of Changes

Legend
- Post Office
- Police Station
- Fire Station
- Council Proposed Plan
- Existing Councilmanic Districts
- Municipal Boundary

County Boundary
- Land
- Water

County Council
Prince George's County
Maryland
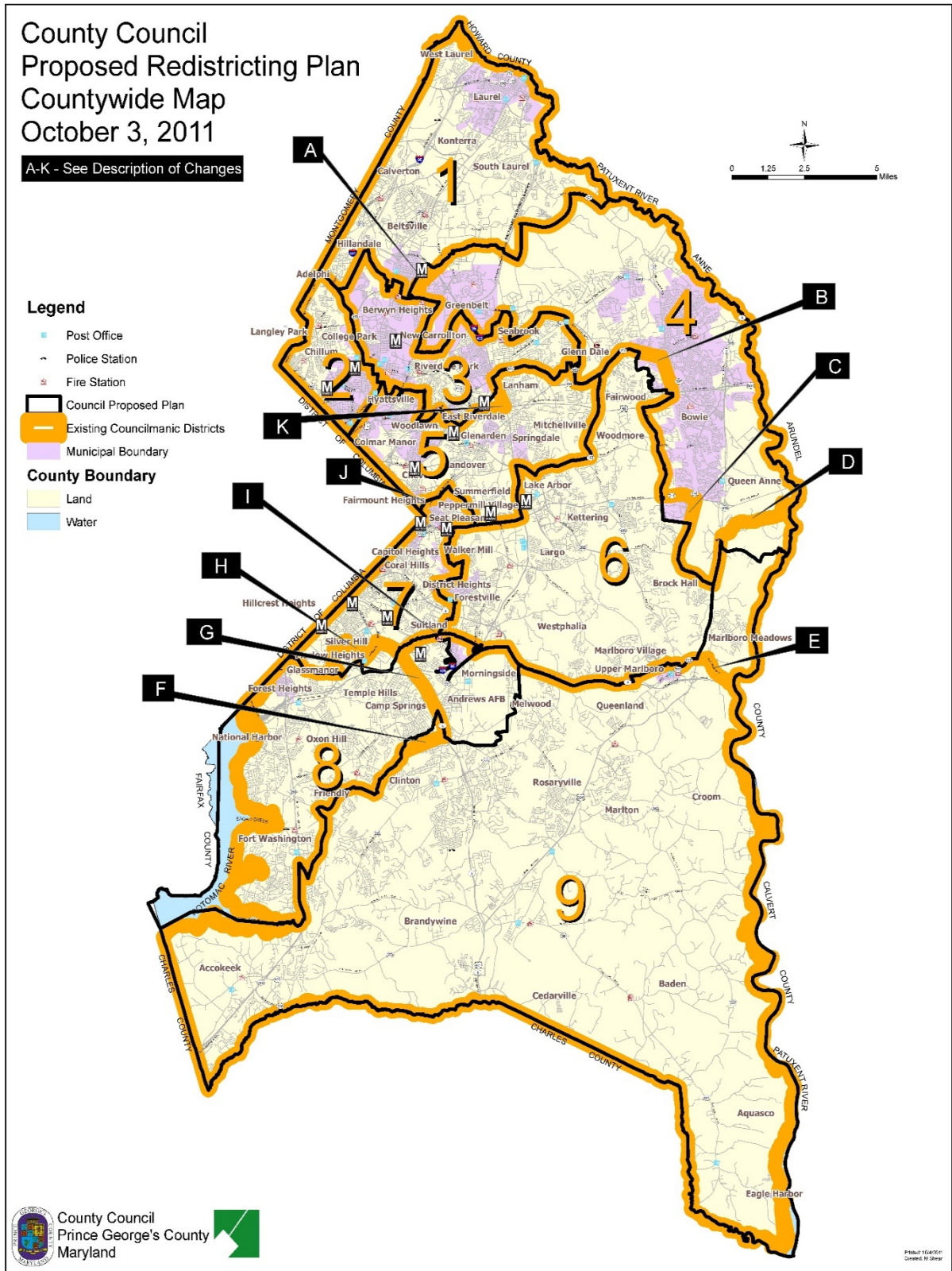
I. Description of 2011 Redistricting Changes Passed by Council

A. <u>**District 3 & 4 Change:**</u> To consolidate properties within the City of Greenbelt into District 4, moves the existing District boundary east of the Greenbelt Metro Station to the west to incorporate all of the City of Greenbelt within District 4.

B. <u>**District 4 & 6 Change:**</u> To consolidate properties within the City of Bowie into District 4, moves the boundary between Districts 4 & 6 between Annapolis Road (north), the railroad line (east) and US Route 50 (south) in a westerly direction to include all of the municipal boundaries of the City of Bowie and several intervening unincorporated areas. This area includes both subdivided and un-subdivided lands including the Stewarts Landing, Spring Meadow, Westview, Woodmont Estates and Old Stage Knolls Subdivisions,among others.

C. <u>**District 4 & 6 Change:**</u> To consolidate properties within the City of Bowie into District 4, moves the boundary between Districts 4 & 6 between Central Avenue (north) and the railroad tracks (east) to the south and west to Church Road on the west and the southern boundary of the City of Bowie on the south. This area includes the Collington Station, Collington Manor and Woodmore at Oak Creek subdivisions within the City of Bowie.

D. <u>**District 4 & 6 Change:**</u> To maintain population equality, moves the portion of the Queen Anne CDP south of Central Avenue and east of US 301 between Queen Anne Road (north) and Claggett Landing Road (south) from District 6 to District 4.

E. <u>**District 6 & 9 Change:**</u> To maintain population equality, moves the area of District 6 between Claggett Landing Road (north), Patuxent River (east), Marlboro Pike (south) and US Route 301 (west) into District 9.

F. <u>**District 8 & 9 Change:**</u> To maintain population equality, moves the boundary between Districts 8 and 9 from Kirby Road in a northerly direction to the centerline of Tinkers Creek (north and west and Branch Avenue on the east.

G. <u>**District 8 & 9 Change:**</u> To consolidate the area described generally as Camp Springs in a single District, moves the existing boundary between District 8 and District 9 along Branch Avenue in an easterly direction from Branch Avenue to include the area generally south of Henson Creek and Suitland Parkway (north), except for the incorporated area of the Town of Morningside, and all of Joint Base Andrews (east and south).

H. <u>**District 7 & 8 Change:**</u> To maintain population equality, changes the boundary between Districts 7 & 8 to move two areas from District 8 into District 7.
   a. The area between Iverson Place and Wheeler Road (west), Iverson Street, 23rd Parkway and Olson Street (north), Raleigh Road (east) and St. Barnabas Road (south), and
   b. The area between St. Barnabas Road (north), Branch Avenue and Henson Creek (east), the Capital Beltway (south) and Temple Hill Road (west).

I. <u>**District 7 and 9 Change:**</u> To maintain population equality, moved the corporate limits of the Town of Morningside and the unincorporated area between the Town and Suitland Parkway, from District 9 to District 7.

J. <u>**District 5 and 7 Change:**</u> To consolidate properties with the Town of Fairmont Heights into District 5, moved the current District boundary from 61st Avenue to the boundary line between the Town of Fairmont Heights and the City of Seat Pleasant; generally along the rear property lines of properties on the east side of 62nd Avenue.

K. <u>**District 3 & 5 Change:**</u> Move the boundary between Districts 3 and 5 in the vicinity of the New Carrollton Metro Station from the Capital Beltway, I-95/495 (east), and US Route 50 (south) generally to the northwest to Garden City Drive.
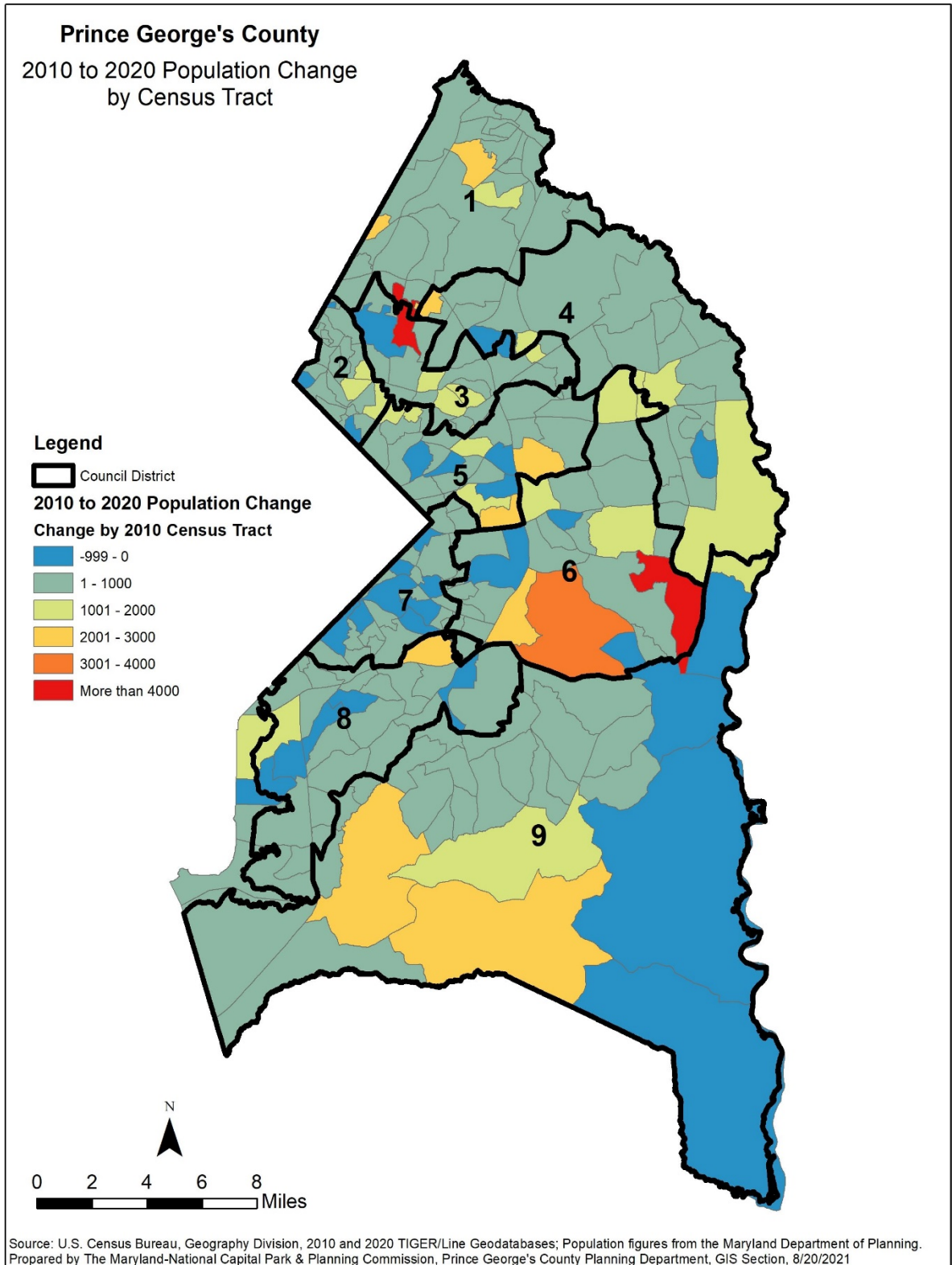
J. Chart of 2011 Districts Demographic Statistics

Demographic Statistics 10 3 11

District	Adj. Population	Deviation	% Deviation	Population	NH White	% NH White	NH Black	% NH Black	Hispanic	% Hispanic	VAP	NH White VAP	% NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	% NH Black VAP	Hispanic VAP	% Hispanic VAP
1	98429	2493	2.60%	98324	25131	25.56%	42395	43.12%	18525	18.84%	75561	22312	0.295284604	31279	0.413956935	12630	0.16715
2	92206	-3730	-3.89%	92075	8794	9.55%	35085	38.10%	43289	47.01%	71157	7812	0.109785404	28107	0.394999789	31363	0.440758
3	99213	3277	3.42%	99085	26111	26.35%	40360	40.73%	24067	24.29%	77753	24230	0.311627847	30398	0.390955976	16012	0.205934
4	98810	2874	3.00%	98731	32733	33.15%	48765	49.39%	7950	8.05%	75191	27742	0.368953731	35545	0.472729449	5263	0.069995
5	94712	-1224	-1.28%	94388	5493	5.82%	69931	74.09%	15403	16.32%	69331	4799	0.069218676	51811	0.747299188	10152	0.146428
6	97209	1273	1.33%	97014	4362	4.50%	85801	88.44%	3036	3.13%	73206	3991	0.054517389	64367	0.879258531	2073	0.028317
7	95803	-133	-0.14%	95453	2312	2.42%	86152	90.26%	4497	4.71%	71760	2167	0.030197882	64740	0.902173913	3056	0.042586
8	93782	-2154	-2.25%	93558	8448	9.03%	70080	74.91%	7921	8.47%	71432	7403	0.103637025	53395	0.74749412	5255	0.073566
9	94957	-979	-1.02%	94792	15469	16.32%	69870	73.71%	4284	4.52%	72030	13528	0.187810634	51972	0.721532695	2847	0.039525

Legend —

- NH White – Non-Hispanic White
- % NH White – Percentage of Non-Hispanic White
- NH Black – Non-Hispanic Black
- %NH Black – Percentage of Non-Hispanic Black
- VAP – Voting Age Population
- NHWVAP – Non-Hispanic White Voting Age Population
- % NHWVAP – Percentage of Non-Hispanic White Voting Age Population
- NHBVAP – Non-Hispanic Black Voting Age Population
- % NHBVAP – Percentage of Non-Hispanic Black Voting Age Population
- HVAP – Hispanic Voting Age Population
- % HVAP – Percentage of Hispanic Voting Age Population

K. Countywide Map of 2010 to 2020 Population Change by Census Tract

Prince George's County
2010 to 2020 Population Change
by Census Tract

Legend

Council District

2010 to 2020 Population Change
Change by 2010 Census Tract

- -999 - 0
- 1 - 1000
- 1001 - 2000
- 2001 - 3000
- 3001 - 4000
- More than 4000

N

0 2 4 6 8
Miles

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Geography Division, 2010 and 2020 TIGER/Line Geodatabases; Population figures from the Maryland Department of Planning.
Prepared by The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission, Prince George's County Planning Department, GIS Section, 8/20/2021

L. Chart of Existing Districts Total Population Demographics

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	NH White	% NH White	NH Black	% NH Black	NH Asian	% NH Asian	NH Hawaiian	% NH Hawaiian	NH Indian	% NH Indian	NH Other	% NH Other	Hispanic	% Hispanic
1	114427	6960	6.5%	20874	18.2%	50155	43.8%	11182	9.8%	163	0.1%	1204	1.1%	1798	1.6%	30717	26.8%
2	101967	-5500	-5.1%	8970	8.8%	33015	32.4%	3679	3.6%	137	0.1%	695	0.7%	1348	1.3%	55353	54.3%
3	112554	5087	4.7%	23164	20.6%	42048	37.4%	10303	9.2%	90	0.1%	782	0.7%	1466	1.3%	36053	32.0%
4	107406	-61	-0.1%	25865	24.1%	60487	56.3%	7907	7.4%	142	0.1%	1390	1.3%	1746	1.6%	11913	11.1%
5	107127	-340	-0.3%	5393	5.0%	71111	66.4%	2990	2.8%	121	0.1%	1016	0.9%	1332	1.2%	26917	25.1%
6	115716	8249	7.7%	3892	3.4%	101872	88.0%	2764	2.4%	130	0.1%	1341	1.2%	1386	1.2%	6745	5.8%
7	97377	-10090	-9.4%	2110	2.2%	83825	86.1%	1103	1.1%	99	0.1%	1195	1.2%	837	0.9%	9824	10.1%
8	102892	-4575	-4.3%	7352	7.1%	71071	69.1%	5636	5.5%	190	0.2%	1348	1.3%	1217	1.2%	18057	17.5%
9	107735	268	0.2%	11440	10.6%	81942	76.1%	3386	3.1%	181	0.2%	1868	1.7%	1403	1.3%	9884	9.2%

M. Chart of Existing Voting Age Population Demographics

District	VAP	NH White VAP	% NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	% NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	% NH Asian VAP	NH Hawaiian VAP	% NH Hawaiian VAP	NH Indian VAP	% NH Indian VAP	NH Other VAP	% NH Other VAP	Hispanic VAP	% Hispanic VAP
1	89195	18924	21.2%	38964	43.7%	9002	10.1%	128	0.1%	980	1.1%	1364	1.5%	21067	23.6%
2	77358	7654	9.9%	27534	35.6%	3155	4.1%	108	0.1%	547	0.7%	984	1.3%	38359	49.6%
3	88755	21475	24.2%	33283	37.5%	8827	9.9%	61	0.1%	622	0.7%	1075	1.2%	24447	27.5%
4	84950	22626	26.6%	46851	55.2%	6386	7.5%	114	0.1%	1092	1.3%	1276	1.5%	8044	9.5%
5	80541	4519	5.6%	55511	68.9%	2206	2.7%	95	0.1%	791	1.0%	1023	1.3%	17770	22.1%
6	91424	3499	3.8%	80777	88.4%	2134	2.3%	92	0.1%	1112	1.2%	1103	1.2%	4572	5.0%
7	76187	1927	2.5%	66501	87.3%	862	1.1%	70	0.1%	948	1.2%	595	0.8%	6491	8.5%
8	81773	6399	7.8%	58088	71.0%	4604	5.6%	157	0.2%	1047	1.3%	875	1.1%	12055	14.7%
9	85866	10263	12.0%	65280	76.0%	2725	3.2%	144	0.2%	1462	1.7%	1054	1.2%	6627	7.7%

Legend —

➢ NH White – Non-Hispanic White

➢ % NH White – Percentage of Non-Hispanic White

➢ NH Black – Non-Hispanic Black

➢ % NH Black – Percentage of Non-Hispanic Black

➢ NH Asian – Non-Hispanic Asian

➢ % NH Asian – Percentage of Non-Hispanic

➢ NH Hawaiian – Non-Hispanic Hawaiian

➢ %NH Hawaiian – Percentage of Non-Hispanic Hawaiian

➢ NH Indian – Non-Hispanic Indian

➢ % NH Indian – Percentage of Non-Hispanic Indian

➢ NH Other – Non-Hispanic Other

➢ % NH Other – Percentage of Non-Hispanic Other

➢ Hispanic – Hispanic
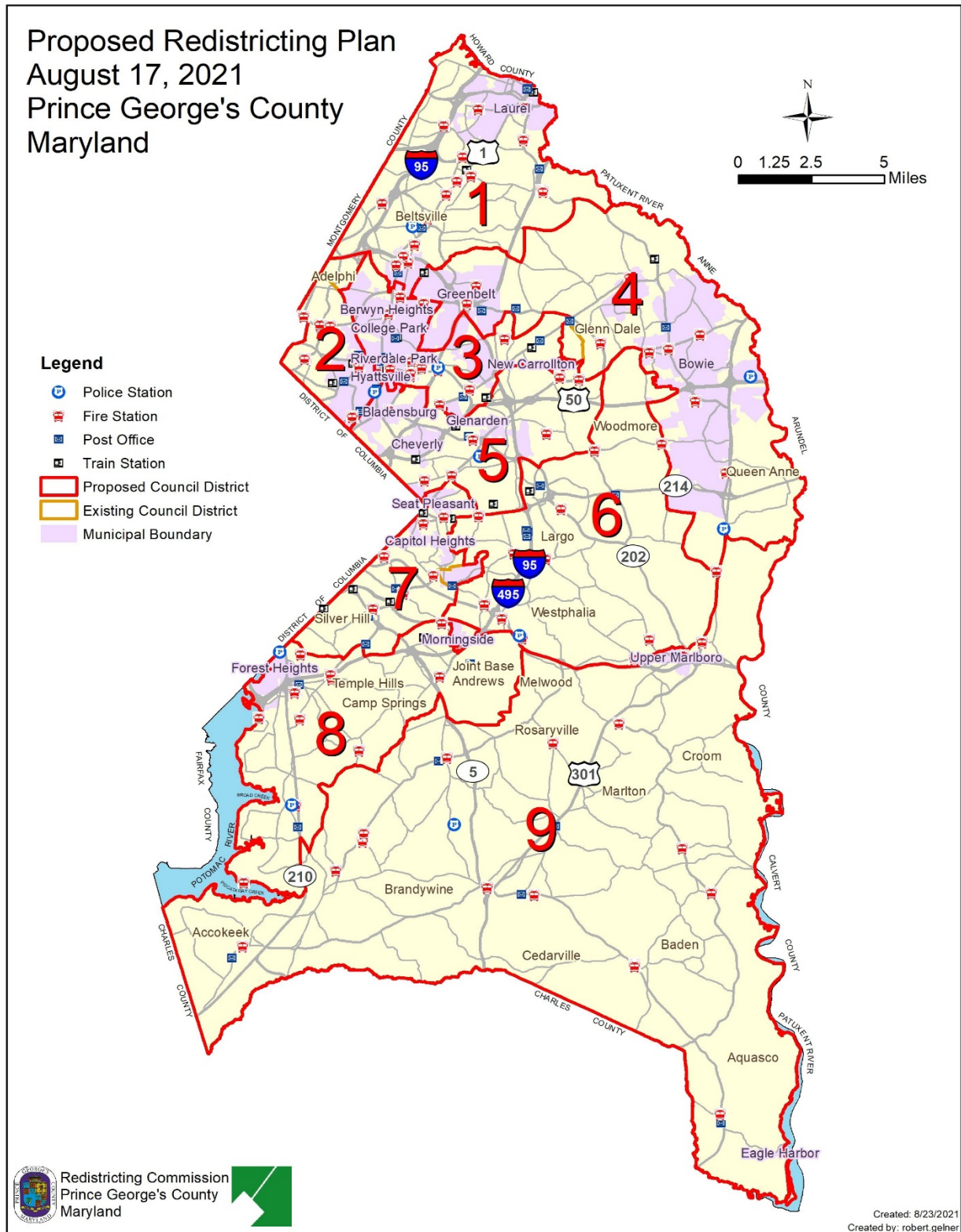
➢ % Hispanic – Percentage of Hispanic

N. Population by Race and Ethnicity in the County

The total population in Maryland grew 403,672 (or 7% increase)—from 5,773,552 in 2010—to 6,177,244 in 2020. The total population in the County grew 103,781 (or 12% increase)—from 863,420 in 2010—to 967,201 in 2020—the largest of any County in Maryland. Consistent with recent decades, the County continues to make up about 15% of the total population in Maryland.

	2010	%	2020	%	Change	% Change
Total	863,420	100	967,201	100	/	/
White (only)	166,059	19.9	124,863	12.9	-41,196	-24.8
Black/AA (only)	556,620	66.6	578,703	59.8	22,083	4
Native American (only)	4,258	0.5	8,935	0.9	4,677	109.8
Asian (only)	35,172	4.2	41,875	4.3	6,703	19.1
Pacific Islander (only)	541	0.06	546	0.06	5	0.9
Other	73,441	8.8	139,685	14.4	66,244	90.2
Multiracial	27,329	3.3	72,594	7.5	45,265	165.6
Total	863,420	100	967,201	100	/	/
Hispanic	128,972	14.9	205,463	21.2	76,491	59.3

Black population showed a numerical gain of over 22,000 (or 4% increase)—but its proportion of the overall County population declined from 66.6% to 59.8%. White population in the County dropped by almost 25%—the only cohort to show a decline in 2020. People who reported ethnicity as Hispanics made up 21.2% of the County's population in 2020—up from 14.9% in 2010. Native Americans showed an increase of almost 110%—but their population numbers are smaller. Asians showed significant numerical gains—but remain slightly over 4% of the population. Pacific Islander populations showed only small gains. "Other" and general multiracial (representing all combinations) had increases of 90.2% and 165.6%, respectively, and both showed large numerical gains. This is consistent with a national trend for people increasingly identifying as "other" or multiracial and may possibly explain some shifts in numbers of other demographic groups.

O. Countywide Map of 2021 Proposed District Boundaries

Proposed Redistricting Plan
August 17, 2021
Prince George's County
Maryland

Legend
- Police Station
- Fire Station
- Post Office
- Train Station
- Proposed Council District
- Existing Council District
- Municipal Boundary

Redistricting Commission
Prince George's County
Maryland

Created: 8/23/2021
Created by: robert.gelner

P. Chart of Proposed Districts Total Population Demographics

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	NH White	% NH White	NH Black	% NH Black	NH Asian	% NH Asian	NH Hawaiian	% NH Hawaiian	NH Indian	% NH Indian	NH Other	% NH Other	Hispanic	% Hispanic
1	110352	2885	0.026845	20571	18.6%	48856	44.3%	10860	9.8%	160	0.1%	1170	1.1%	1745	1.6%	28621	25.9%
2	106042	-1425	-0.01326	9273	8.7%	34314	32.4%	4001	3.8%	140	0.1%	729	0.7%	1401	1.3%	57449	54.2%
3	110349	2882	0.026818	22842	20.7%	40664	36.9%	10249	9.3%	89	0.1%	761	0.7%	1435	1.3%	35619	32.3%
4	109611	2144	0.01995	26187	23.9%	61871	56.4%	7961	7.3%	143	0.1%	1411	1.3%	1777	1.6%	12347	11.3%
5	107127	-340	-0.00316	5393	5.0%	71111	66.4%	2990	2.8%	121	0.1%	1016	0.9%	1332	1.2%	26917	25.1%
6	109676	2209	0.020555	3755	3.4%	96625	88.1%	2712	2.5%	125	0.1%	1261	1.1%	1340	1.2%	6185	5.6%
7	103417	-4050	-0.03769	2247	2.2%	89072	86.1%	1155	1.1%	104	0.1%	1275	1.2%	883	0.9%	10384	10.0%
8	102892	-4575	-0.04257	7352	7.1%	71071	69.1%	5636	5.5%	190	0.2%	1348	1.3%	1217	1.2%	18057	17.5%
9	107735	268	0.002494	11440	10.6%	81942	76.1%	3386	3.1%	181	0.2%	1868	1.7%	1403	1.3%	9884	9.2%

Q. Chart of Proposed Voting Age Population Demographics

District	Voting Age Pop	NH White VAP	% NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	% NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	% NH Asian VAP	NH Hawaiian VAP	% NH Hawaiian VAP	NH Indian VAP	% NH Indian VAP	NH Other VAP	% NH Other VAP	Hispanic VAP	% Hispanic VAP
1	86076	18651	21.7%	37925	44.1%	8726	10.1%	127	0.1%	952	1.1%	1323	1.5%	19576	22.7%
2	80477	7927	9.9%	28573	35.5%	3431	4.3%	109	0.1%	575	0.7%	1025	1.3%	39850	49.5%
3	87086	21199	24.3%	32220	37.0%	8788	10.1%	60	0.1%	606	0.7%	1054	1.2%	24164	27.7%
4	86619	22902	26.4%	47914	55.3%	6425	7.4%	115	0.1%	1108	1.3%	1297	1.5%	8327	9.6%
5	80541	4519	5.6%	55511	68.9%	2206	2.7%	95	0.1%	791	1.0%	1023	1.3%	17770	22.1%
6	86809	3371	3.9%	76721	88.4%	2103	2.4%	89	0.1%	1043	1.2%	1060	1.2%	4216	4.9%
7	80802	2055	2.5%	70557	87.3%	893	1.1%	73	0.1%	1017	1.3%	638	0.8%	6847	8.5%
8	81773	6399	7.8%	58088	71.0%	4604	5.6%	157	0.2%	1047	1.3%	875	1.1%	12055	14.7%
9	85866	10263	12.0%	65280	76.0%	2725	3.2%	144	0.2%	1462	1.7%	1054	1.2%	6627	7.7%

Legend —

➤ NH White – Non-Hispanic White

➤ % NH White – Percentage of Non-Hispanic White

➤ NH Black – Non-Hispanic Black

➤ % NH Black – Percentage of Non-Hispanic Black

➤ NH Asian – Non-Hispanic Asian

➤ % NH Asian – Percentage of Non-Hispanic

➤ NH Hawaiian – Non-Hispanic Hawaiian

➤ %NH Hawaiian – Percentage of Non-Hispanic Hawaiian

➤ NH Indian – Non-Hispanic Indian

➤ % NH Indian – Percentage of Non-Hispanic Indian

➤ NH Other – Non-Hispanic Other

➤ % NH Other – Percentage of Non-Hispanic Other

➤ Hispanic – Hispanic

➤ % Hispanic – Percentage of Hispanic

R. Overlay Countywide Map of 2021 Proposed Districts and Existing Districts

- **A — The Adelphi Change**
- **B — The Glenn Dale Change**
- **C — The District Heights Change**

County Council
Proposed Redistricting Plan
Countywide map
August 17, 2021
A-C - See Decription of Changes

Legend
- Train Station
- Post Office
- Police Station
- Fire Station
- Commission Proposed Plan
- Existing Council District
- Municipal Boundary

County Council
Prince George's County
Maryland
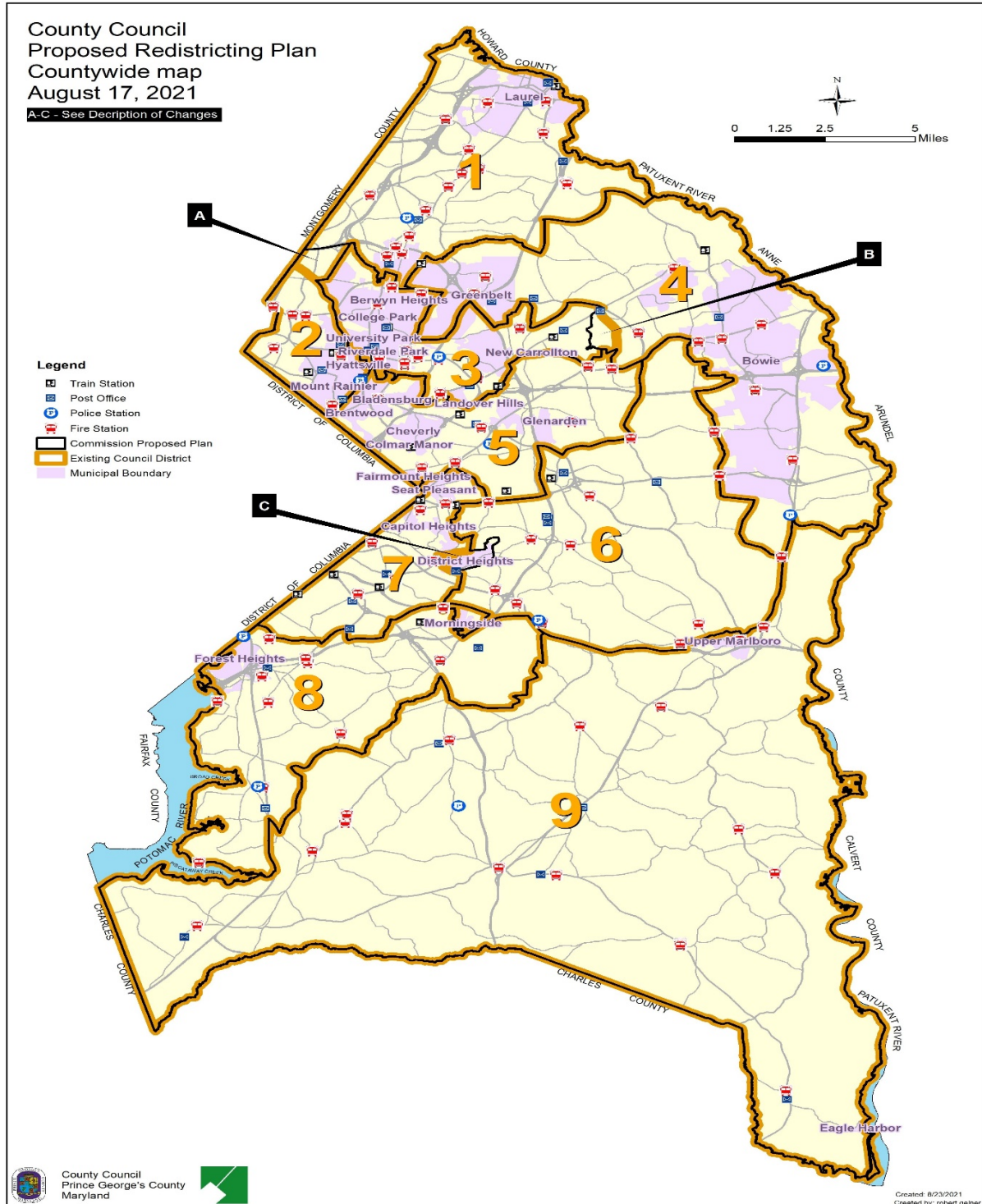
II. 2021 Plan Narrative

1. **District 1** retains its current configuration with one exception. It gives up Precincts 21-005 and 21-015 (including 4,075 people comprising a portion of Adelphi) to District 2. Before that change the District had 114,427 people, with a deviation of 6.48%. After that change, it has a population of 110,352 and a deviation of 2.68%. It continues to include West Laurel, Laurel, South Laurel, Konterra, Hillandale, and Beltsville.
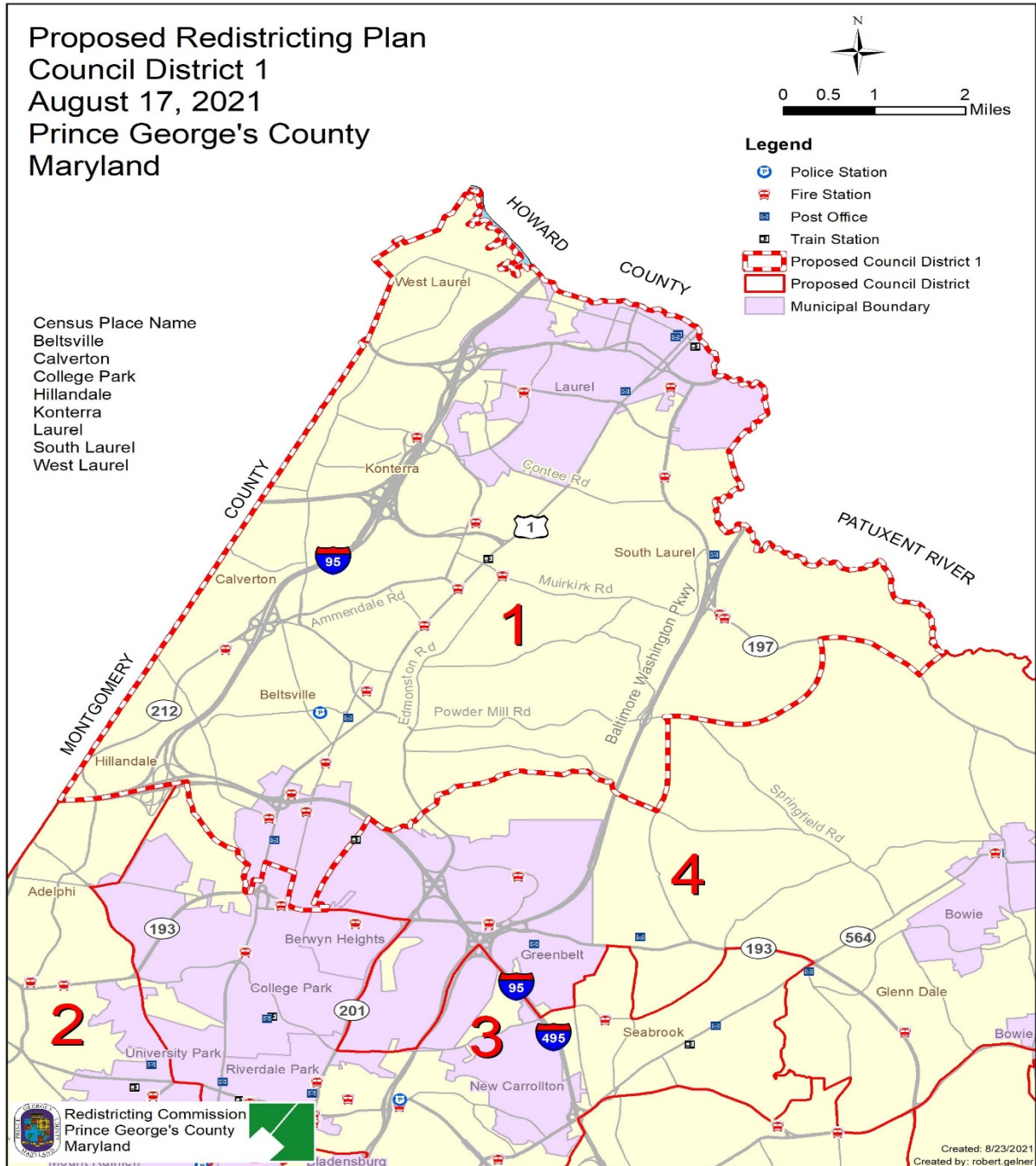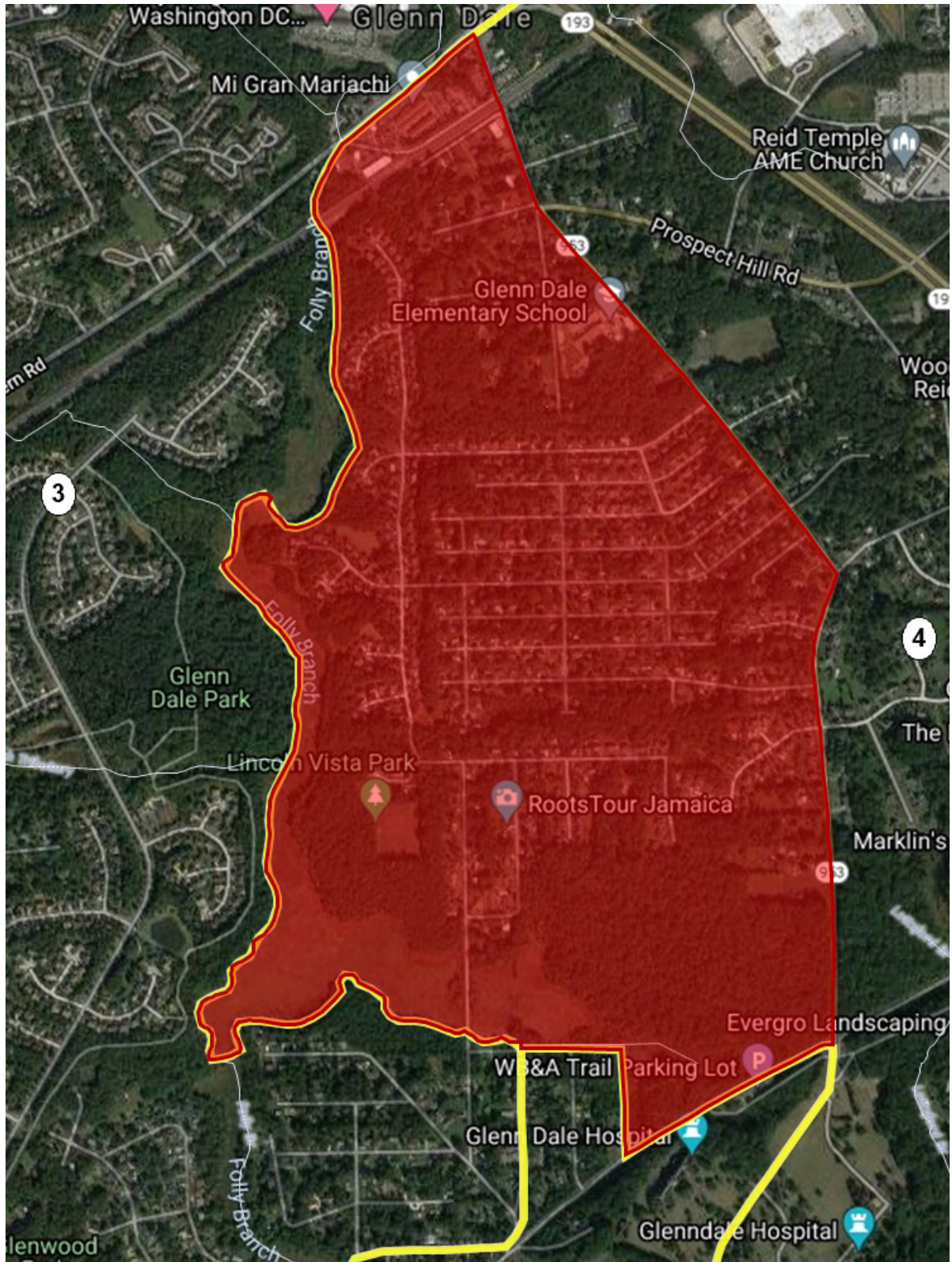
1A. District 1 — Closeup Map of The Adelphi Change

RED portion on map shows Adelphi Precincts moved from District 1 to District 2.
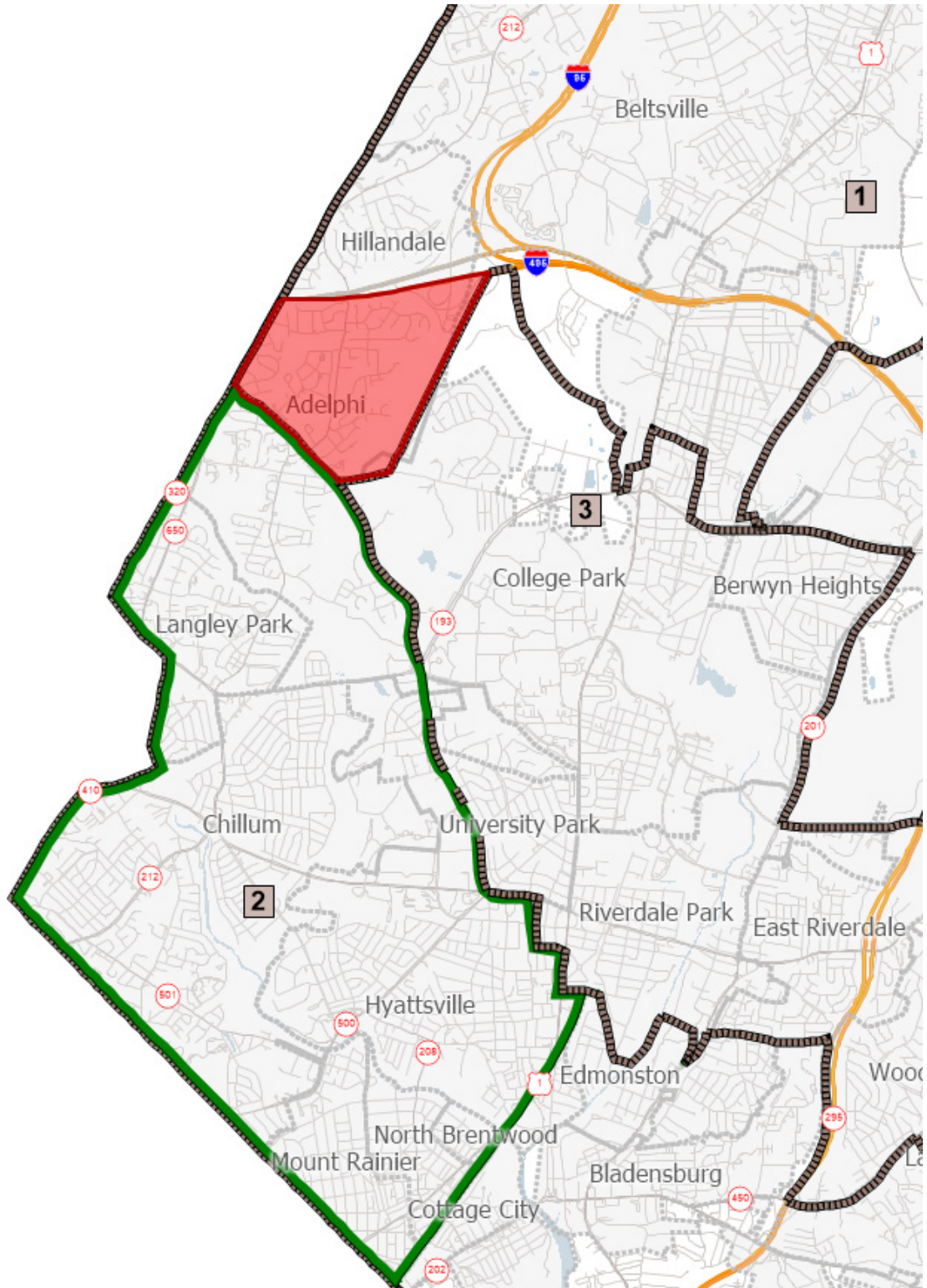
1B. District 1 — Overlay Map of Adelphi Precincts (21-005 and 21-099)
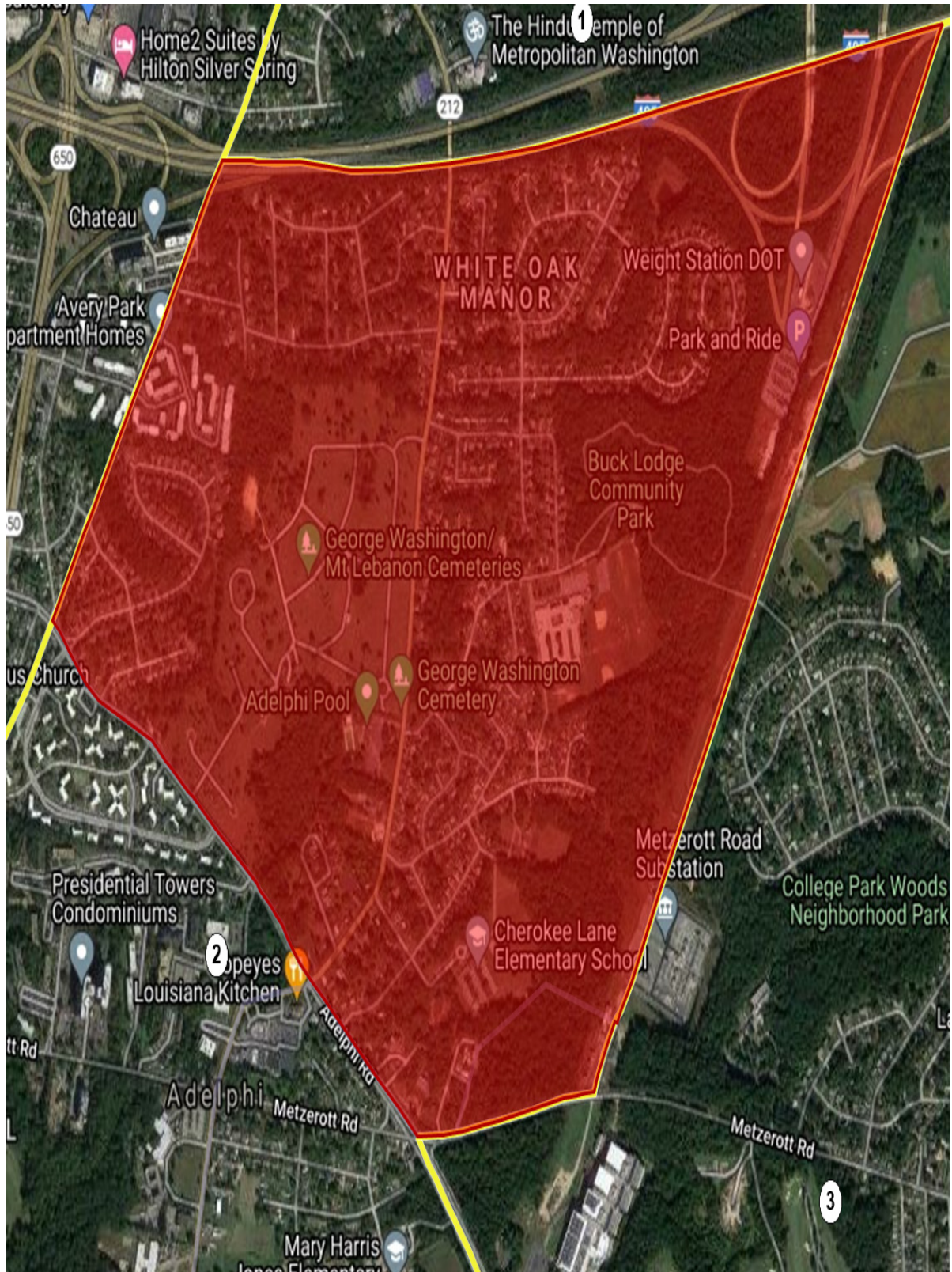
1C. District 1 — Asset Map of District 1 to District 2

Asset Map
Election Precinct 21-005 & -099, Council Districts 1 & 2
2021 Redistricting Effort
Prince George's County

The Maryland-National Capital
Park and Planning Commission
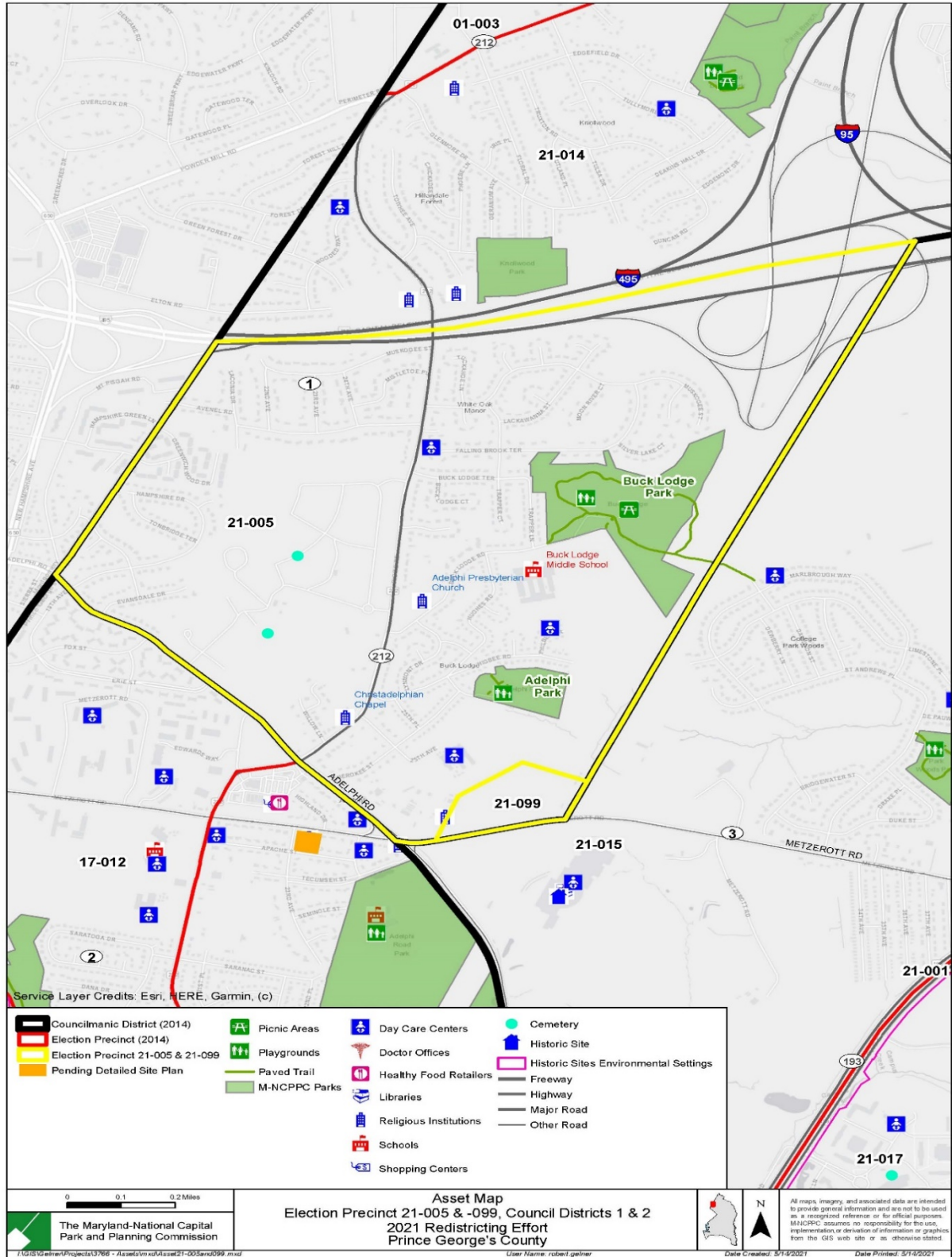
1D. District 1 — Google Earth Map of Proposed District 1 — Minus Adelphi Precincts
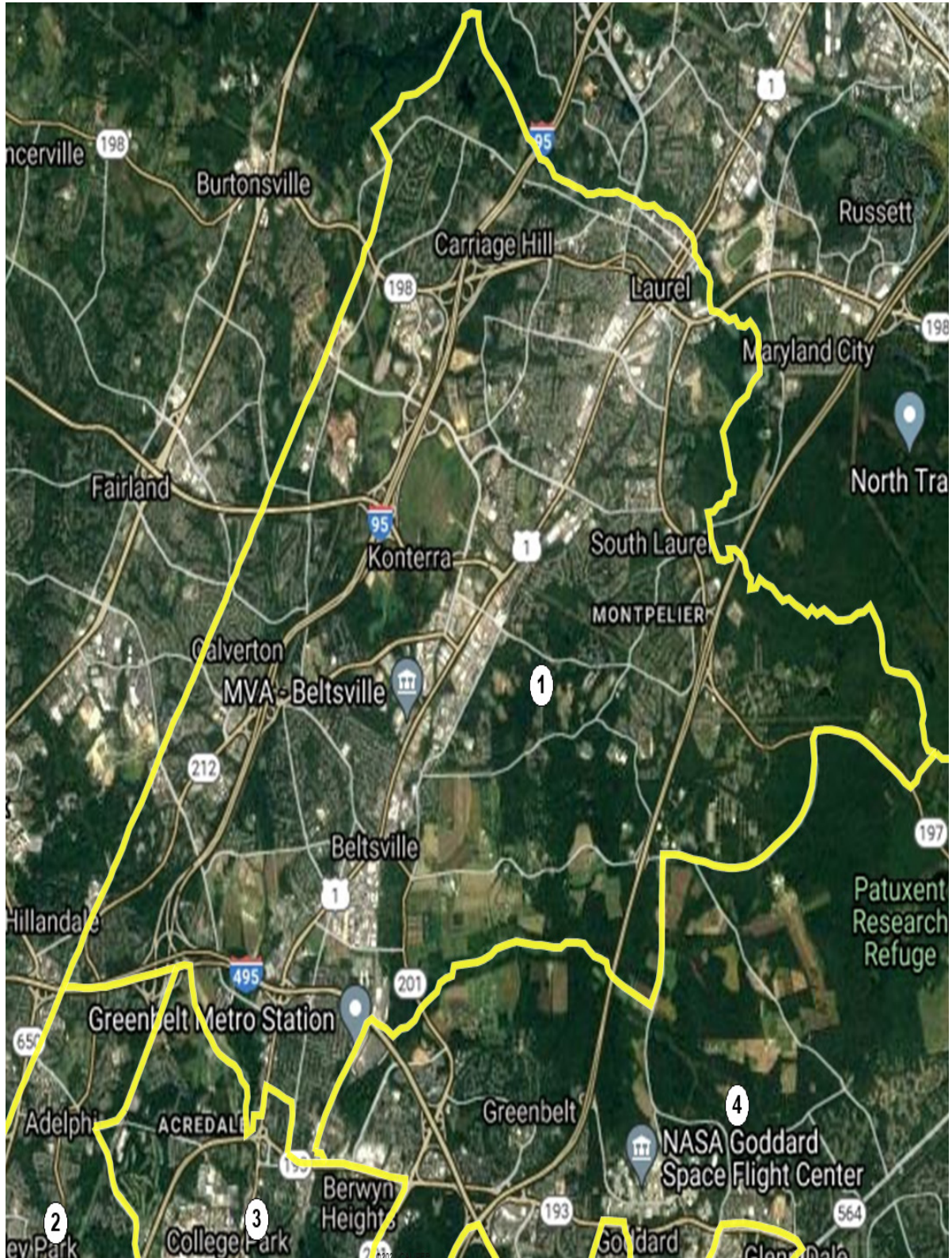
2. **District 2** gains the Adelphi precincts given up by District 1. As a result, its population grows from 101,967 to 106,042. Its deviation drops from to -5.12% to -1.32%. It continues to cover Mount Rainier, North Brentwood, Brentwood, Hyattsville, Chillum and Langley Park. It now includes all of the Adelphi Census Designated Place.
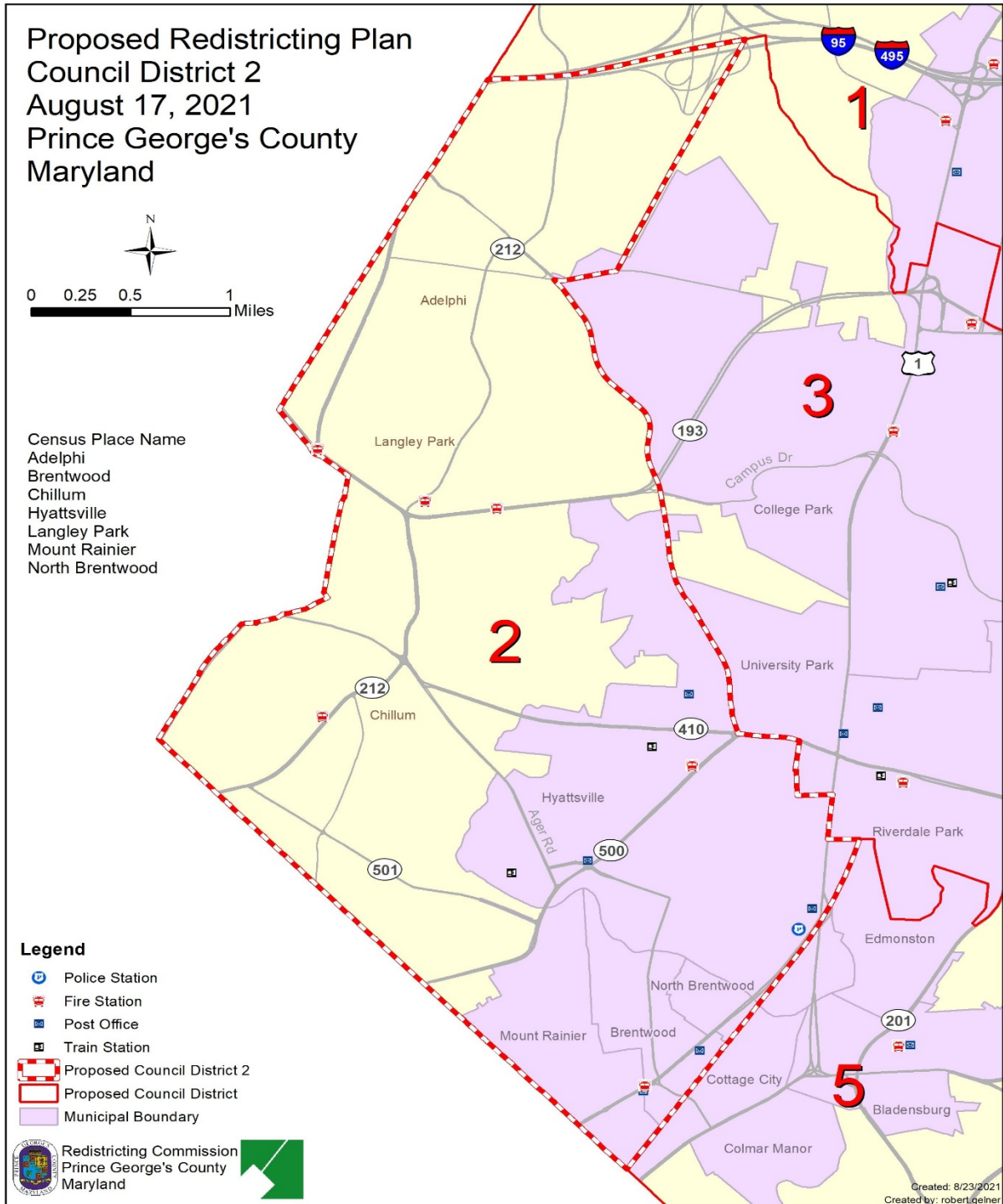
2A. District 2 — Google Earth Map of Proposed District 2 — Plus Adelphi Precincts
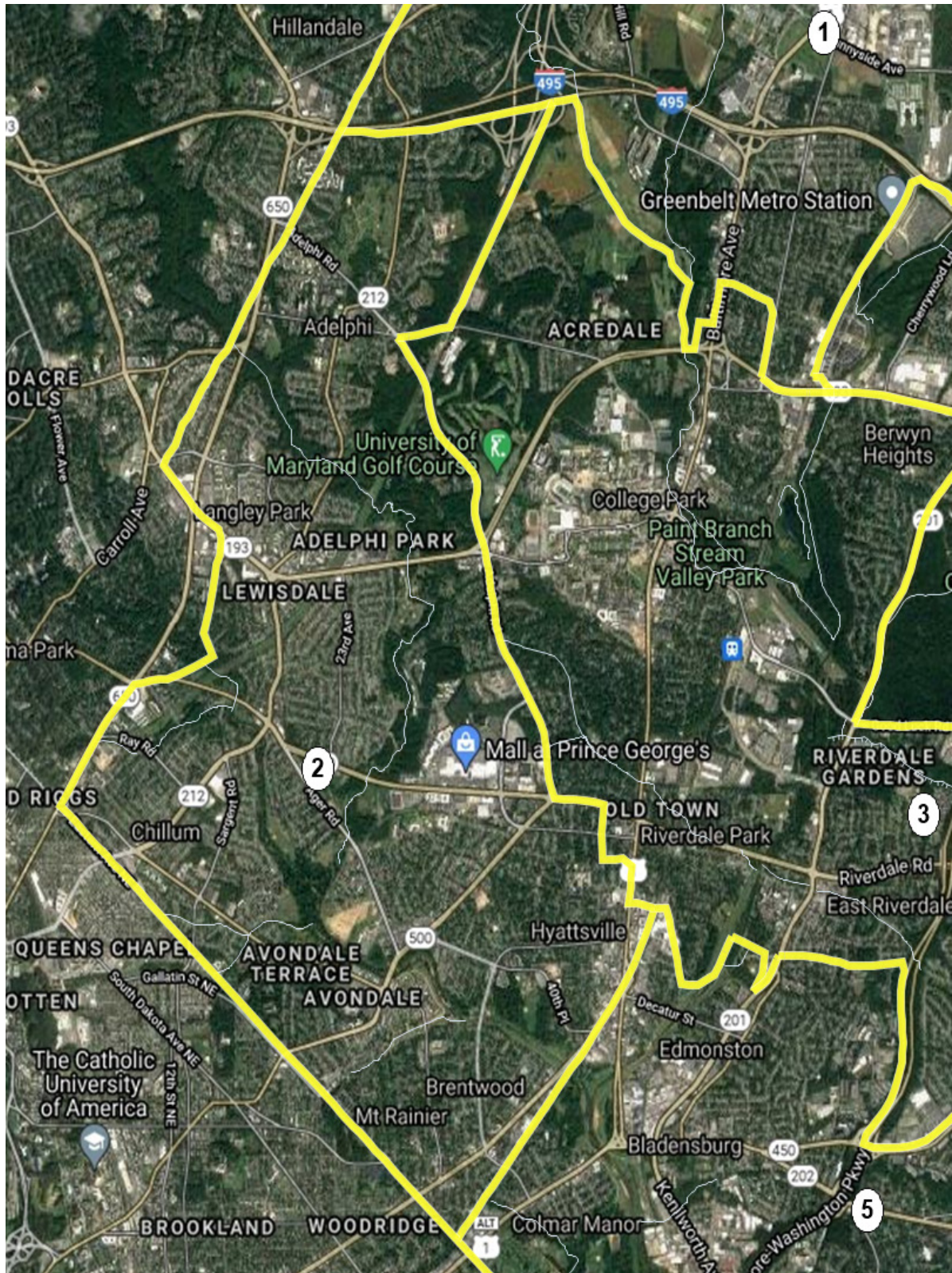
3. **District 3** retains its current configuration except insofar as it gives up one precinct in Glenn Dale. Precinct 20-009 (comprising 2,205 people) moves from District 3 to District 4. As a result, population for District 3 drops from 112,554 to 110,349. Its deviation drops from 4.73% to 2.68%. District 3 continues to include College Park, University Park, Berwyn Heights, Riverdale Park, East Riverdale, Woodlawn, Landover Hills, and large sections of Seabrook and Lanham, as well as a small piece of Glenn Dale.
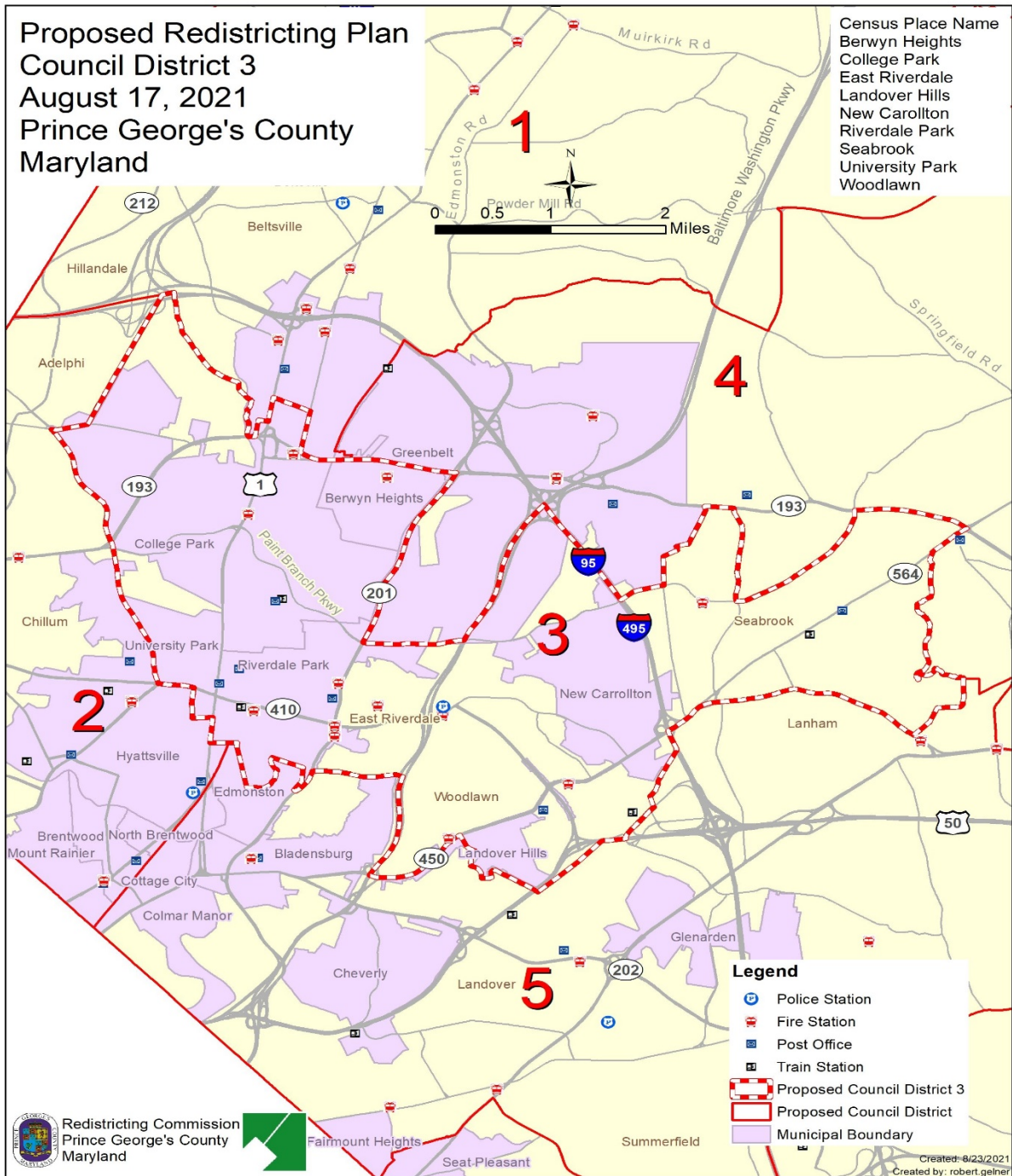
3A. District 3 — Closeup Map of The Glenn Dale Change

RED portion on map shows Glenn Dale Precinct moved from District 3 to District 4.
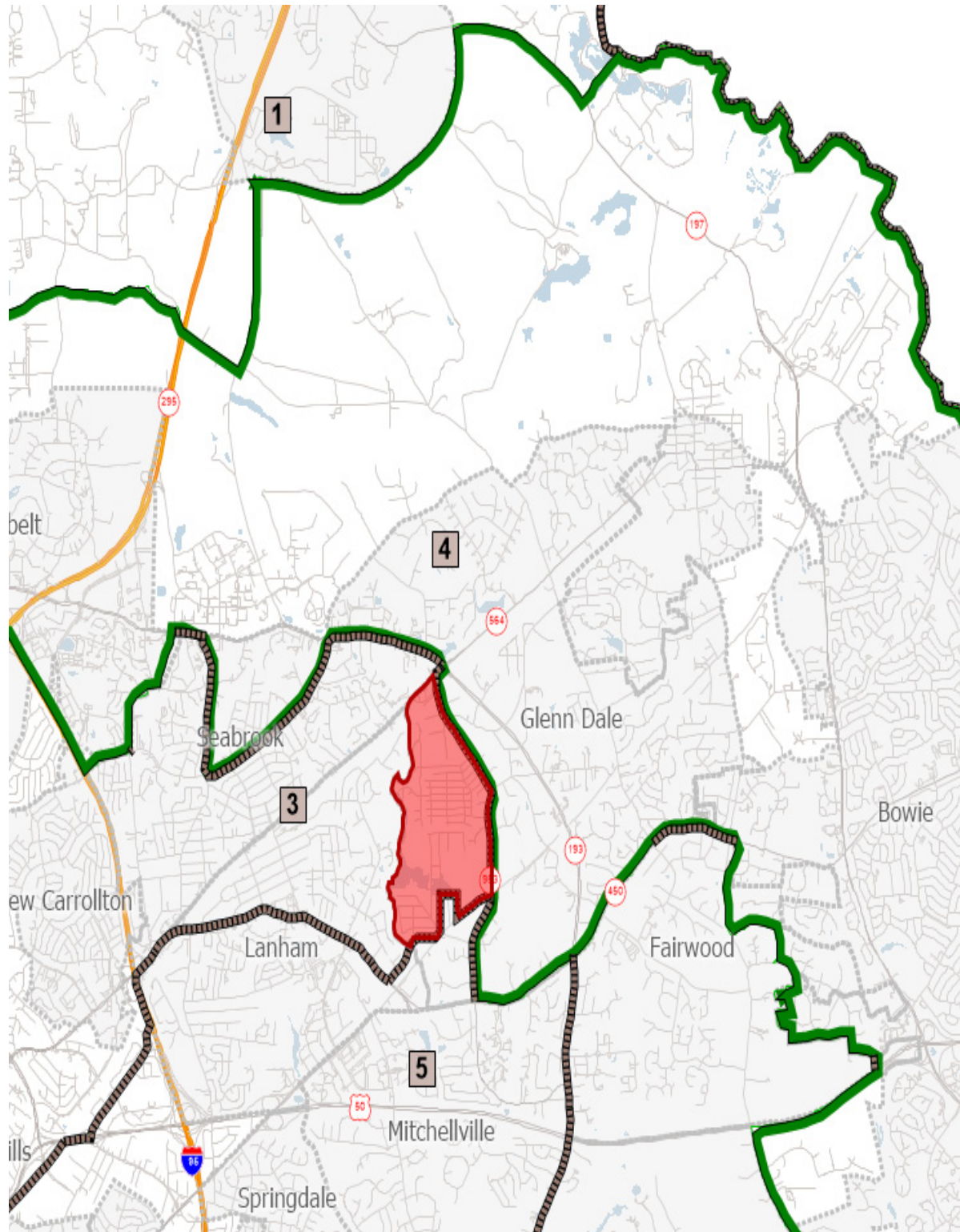
3B. District 3 — Overlay Map of Glenn Dale Precinct (20-009)

3C. District 3 — Asset Map of District 3 to District 4

Asset Map
Election Precinct 20-009, Council Districts 3 & 4
2021 Redistricting Effort
Prince George's County

The Maryland-National Capital
Park and Planning Commission
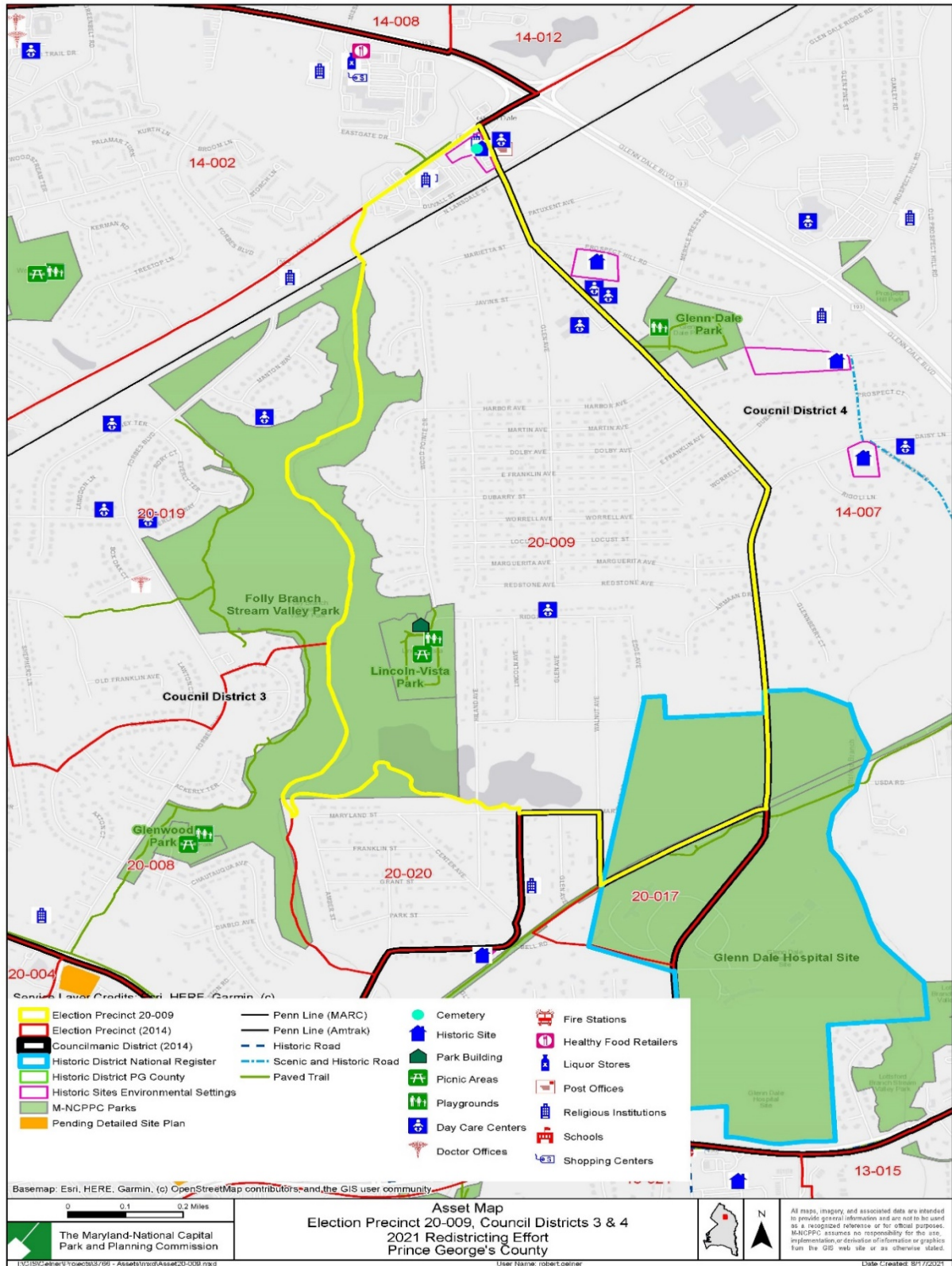
3D. District 3 — Google Earth Map of Proposed District 3 — Minus Glenn Dale Precinct
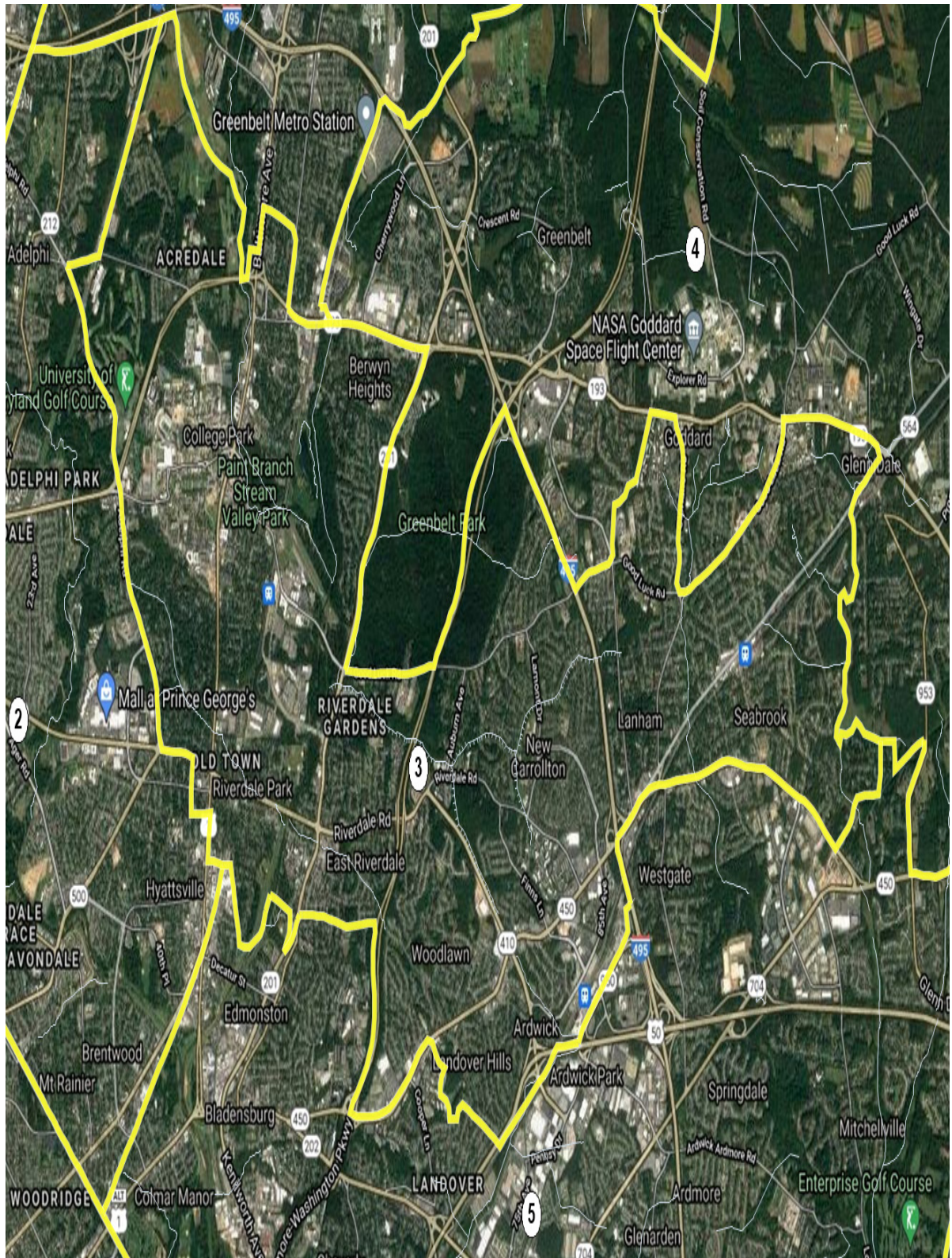
4. **District 4** moves to include almost all of Glenn Dale once Precinct 20-009 moves from District 3 to District 4. It increases in population by 2,205 people from 107,406 to 109,611. Its deviation increases from -0.06% to 2.00%. District 4 includes Greenbelt, Bowie, Queen Anne, almost all of Glenn Dale, and small portions of Fairwood and Brock Hall as under the existing districts.
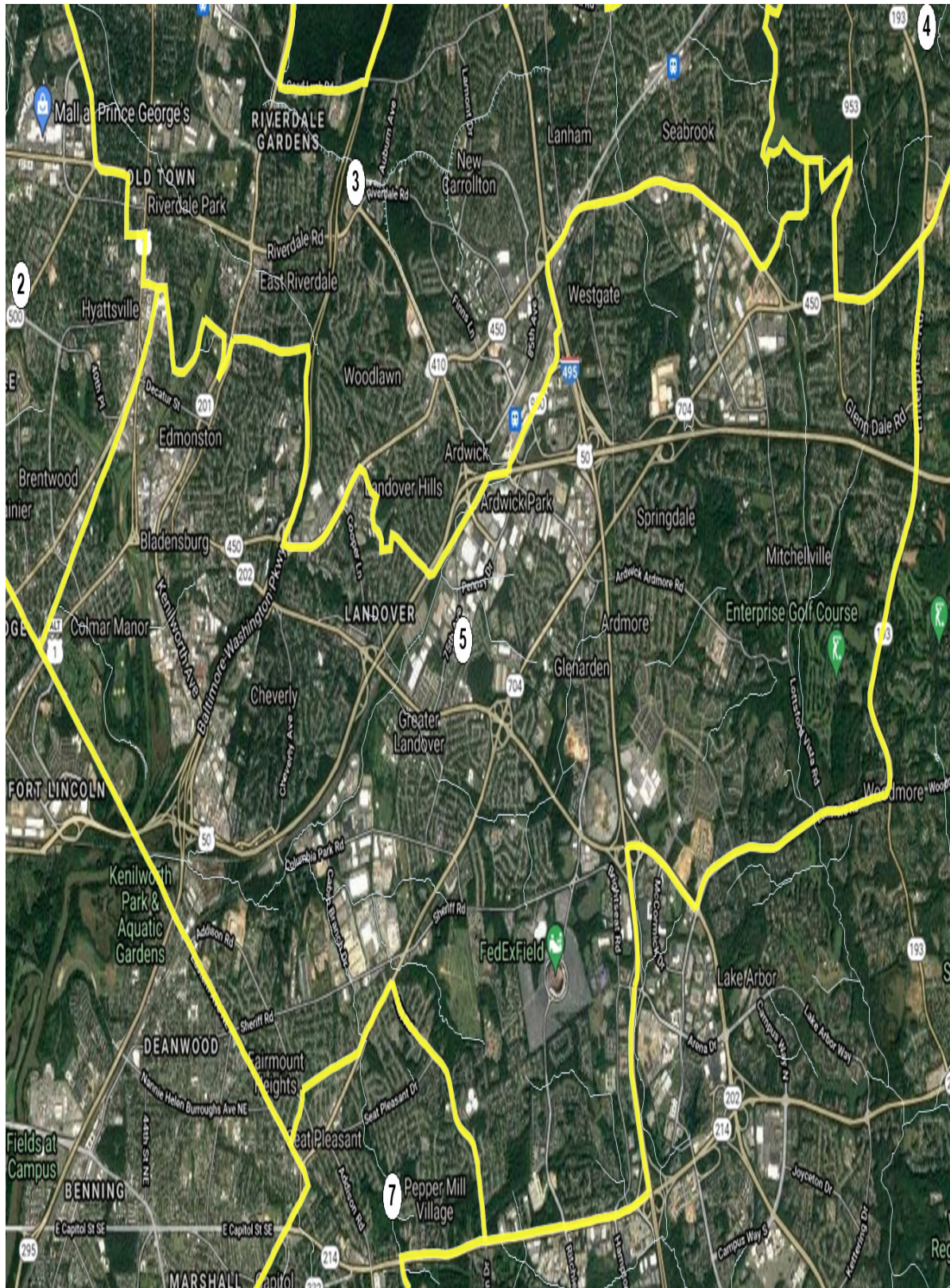

Proposed Redistricting Plan
Council District 4
August 17, 2021
Prince George's County
Maryland
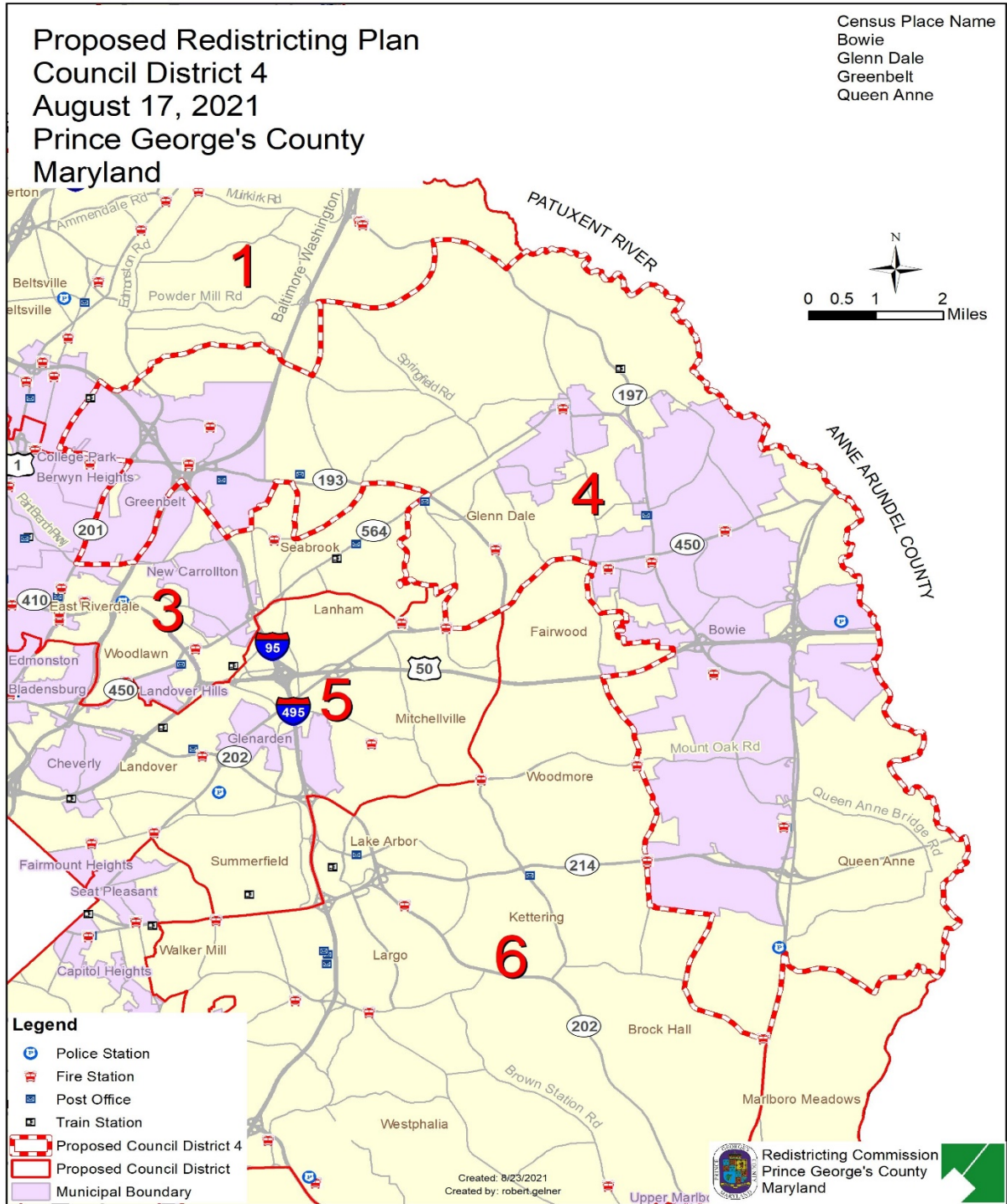
**4A. District 4 — Google Earth Map of Proposed District 4 — Plus Glenn Dale Precinct**
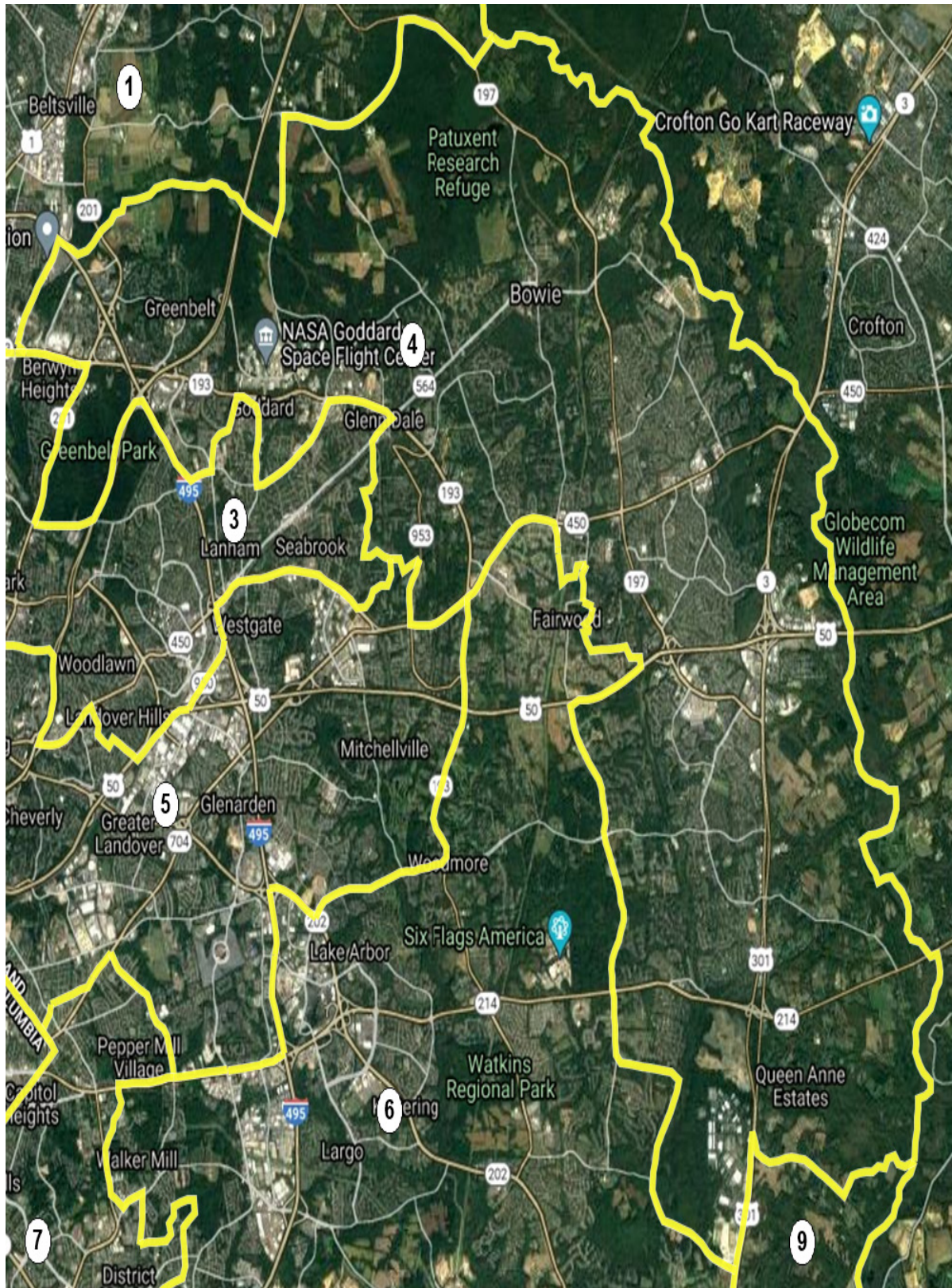
5. **District 5** remains unchanged under the proposed map. It has a population of 107,127 and a deviation of -0.32%. It includes Edmonston, East Riverdale, Bladensburg, Cottage City, Colmar Manor, Cheverly, Landover, Glenarden, Springdale, Fairmount Heights, Cedar Heights, parts of Lanham and Mitchellville, and almost all of Summerfield. It also contains a small piece of Glenn Dale.

Proposed Redistricting Plan
Council District 5
August 17, 2021
Prince George's County
Maryland

Legend
- Police Station
- Fire Station
- Post Office
- Train Station
- Proposed Council District 5
- Proposed Council District
- Municipal Boundary

Redistricting Commission
Prince George's County
Maryland

Census Place Name
Bladensburg
Cheverly
Colmar Manor
Cottage City
Edmonston
Farimount Heights
Glenarden
Landover
Lanham
Mitchelville
Summerfield

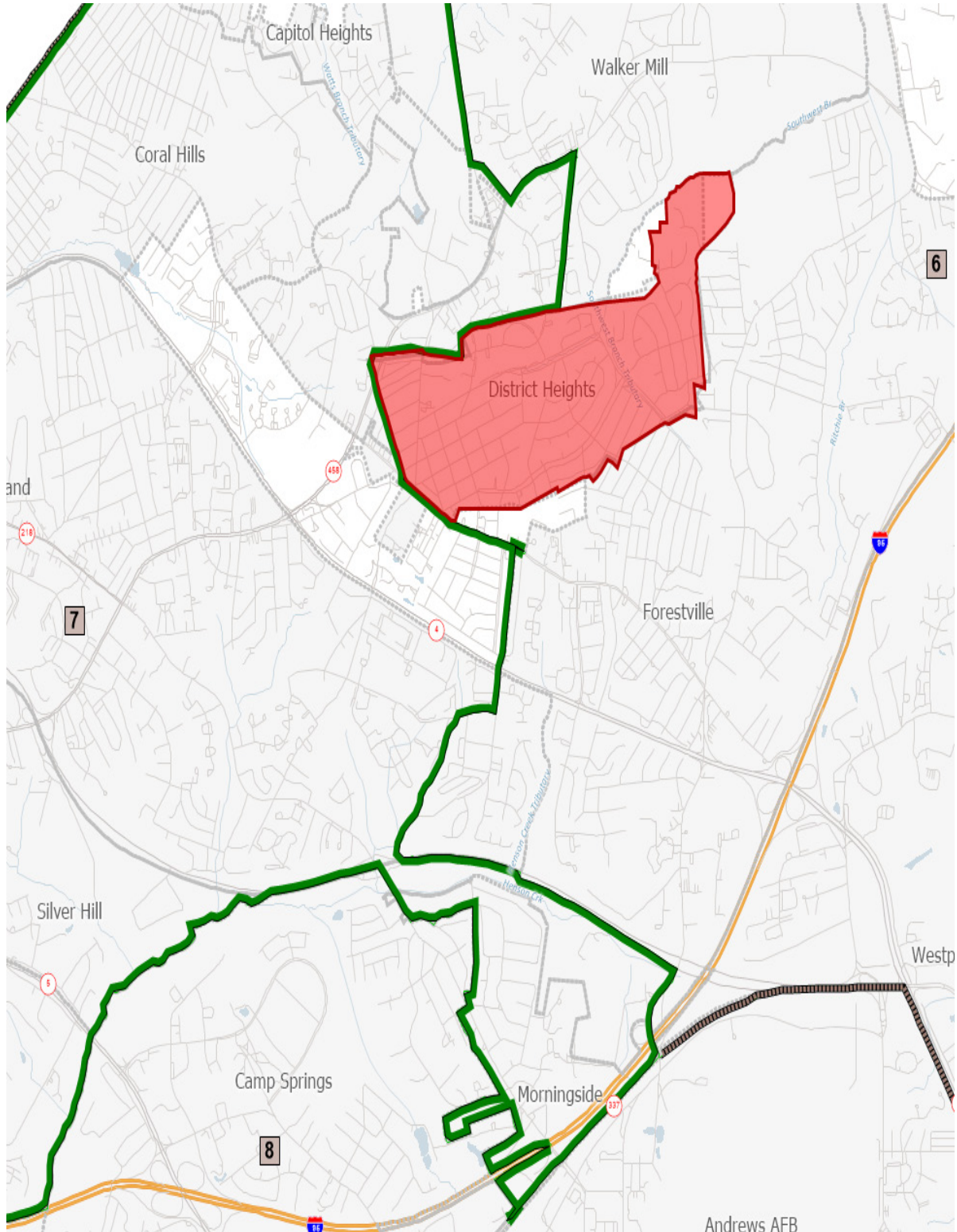**5A. District 5 — Google Earth Map of Proposed District 5**

6. **District 6** changes to move Precincts 06-005 and 06-011 (totaling 6,040 people) (comprising District Heights) to District 7. This change will decrease the population for District 6 from 115,716 to 109,676. Its deviation drops from 7.68% to 2.06%. It includes Fairwood, Woodmore, Kettering, Brown Station, Westphalia, Largo. It also includes most of Lake Arbor, Brock Hall, Walker Mill, Marlboro Village and Forestville, and a small part of Suitland.
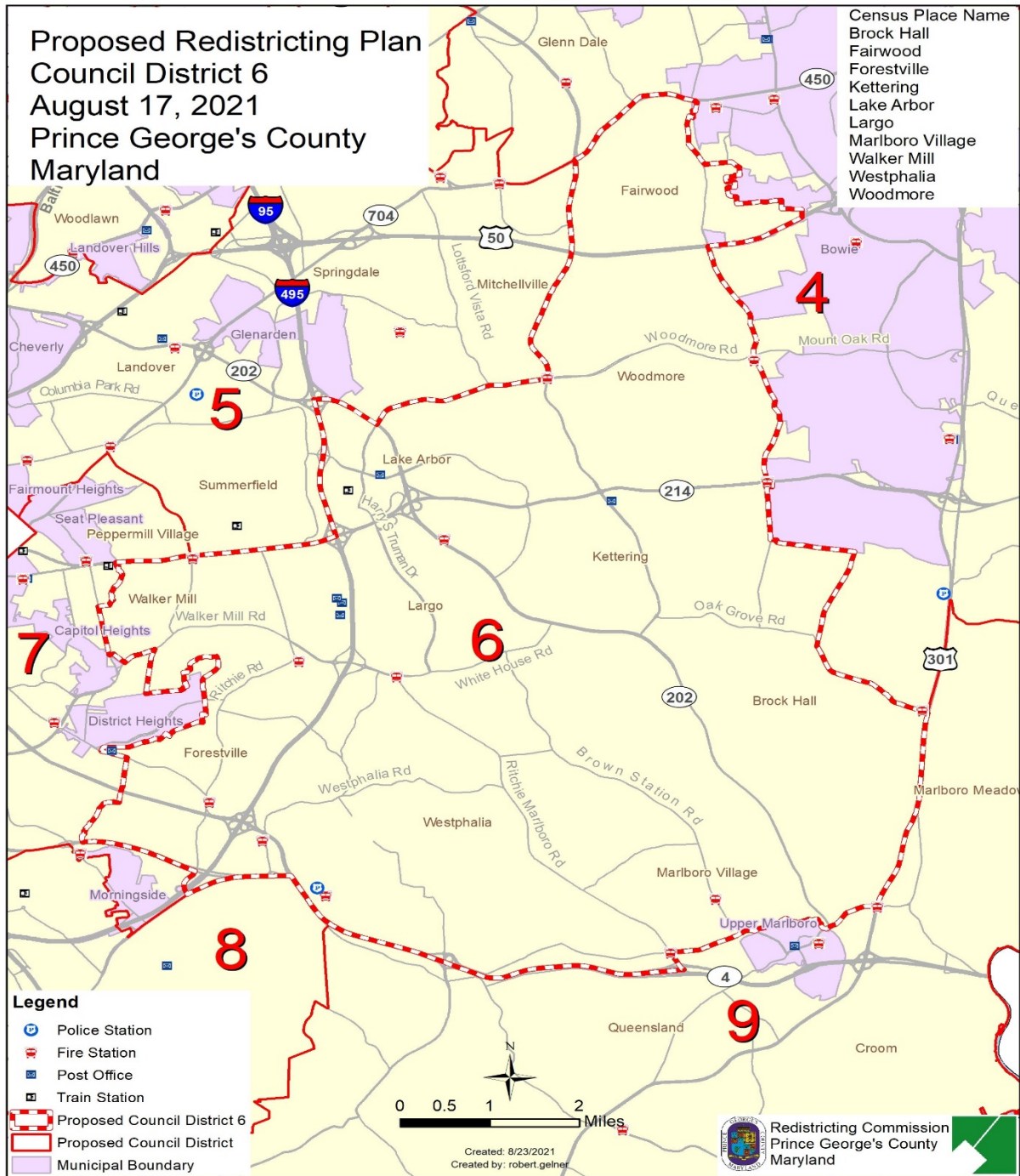
6A. District 6 — Closeup Map of The District Heights Change

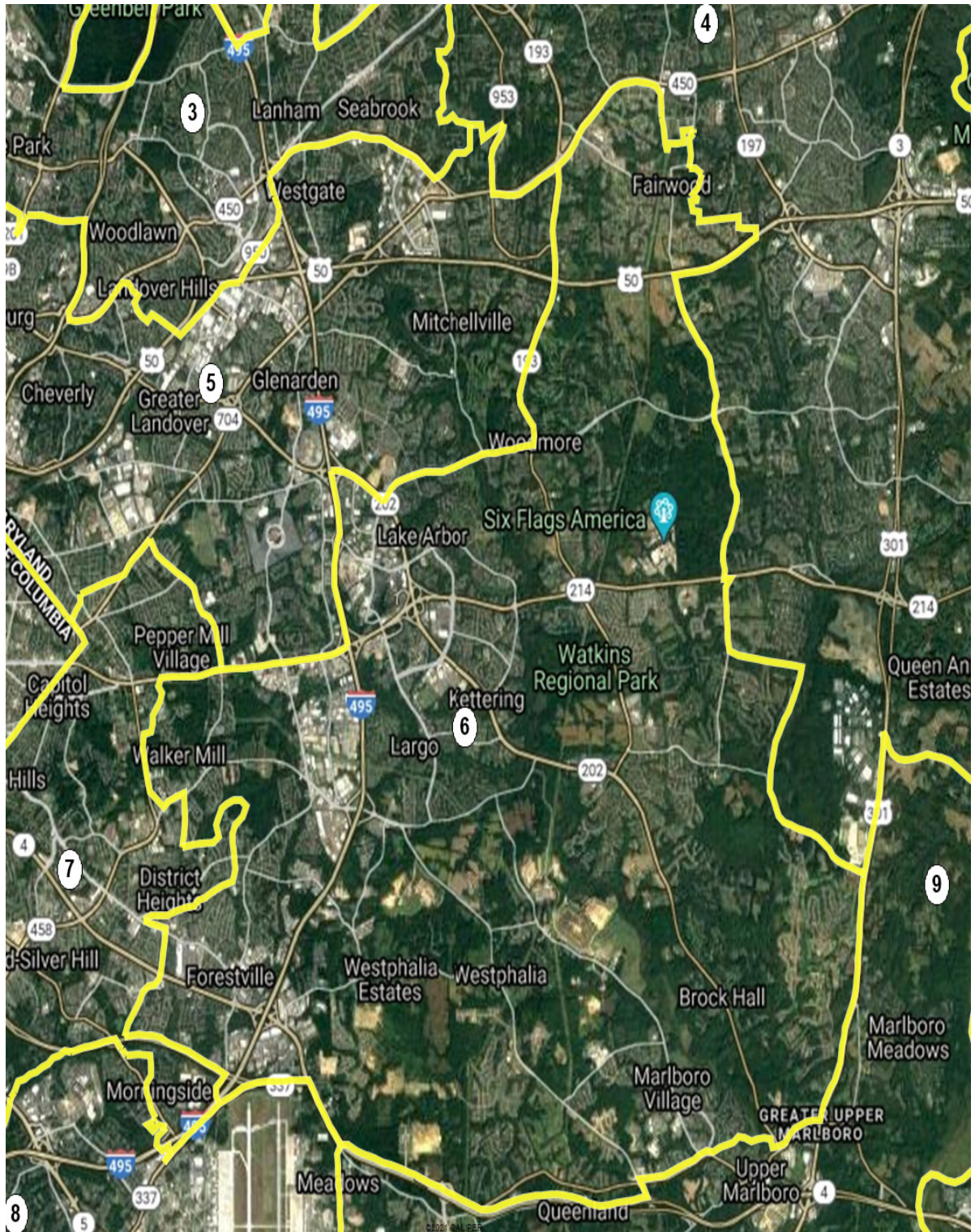**RED** portion on map shows Districts Heights Precincts moved from District 6 to District 7.

6B. District 6 — Overlay Map of District Heights Precincts (06-005 and 06-011)
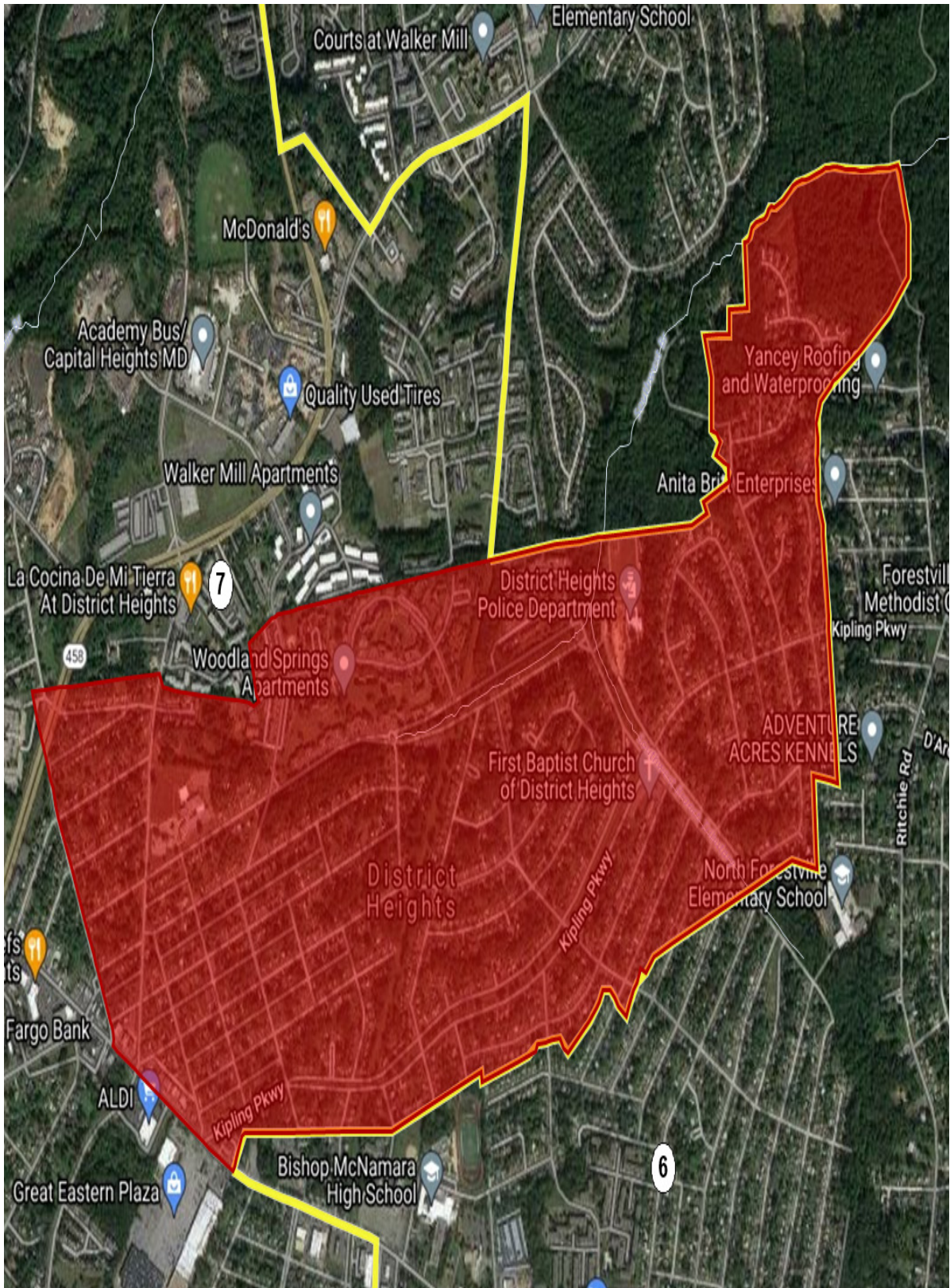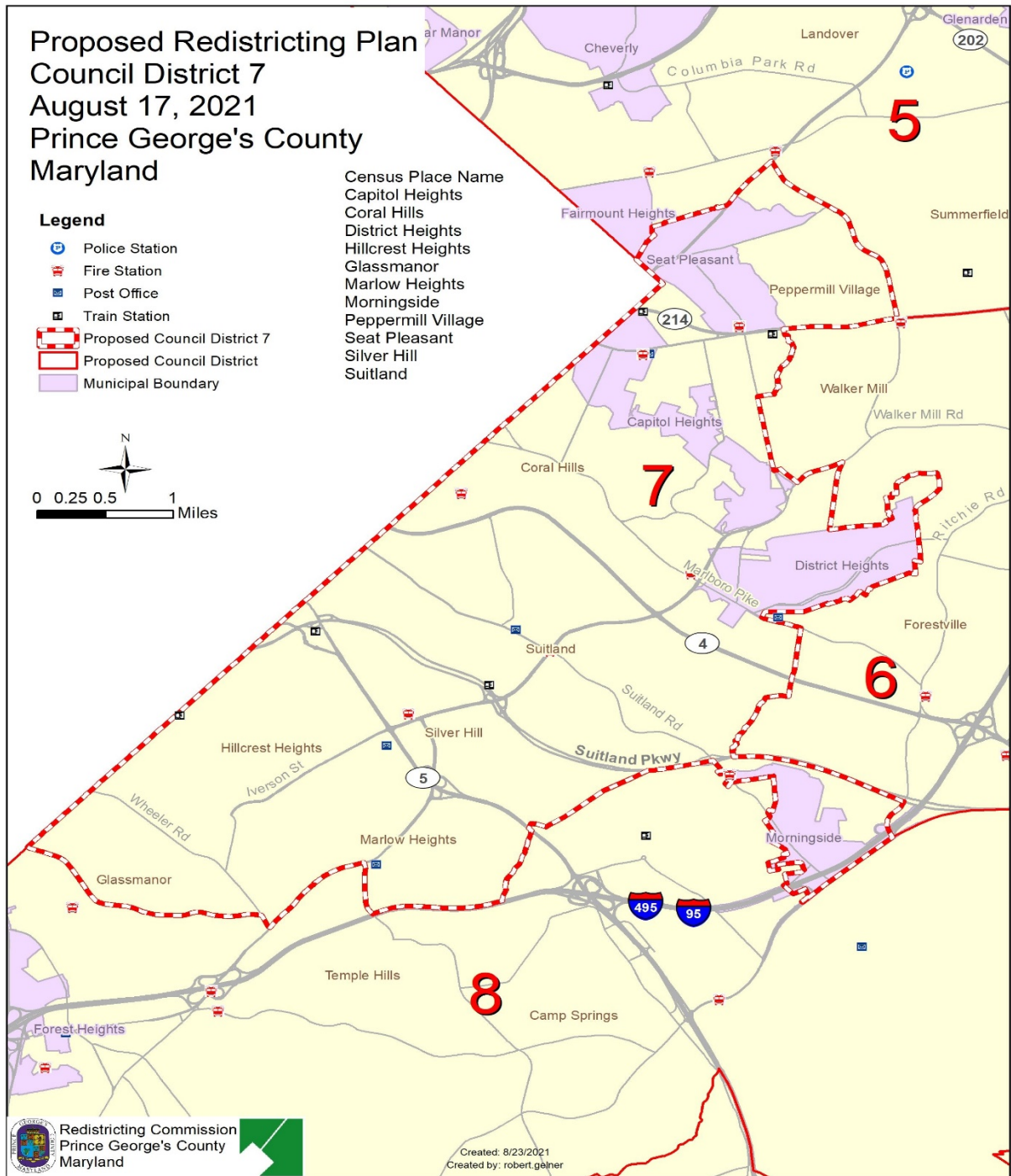
6C. District 6 — Asset Map of District 6 to District 7

Asset Map
Election Precinct 06-005 & -011, Council Districts 6 & 7
2021 Redistricting Effort
Prince George's County

The Maryland-National Capital
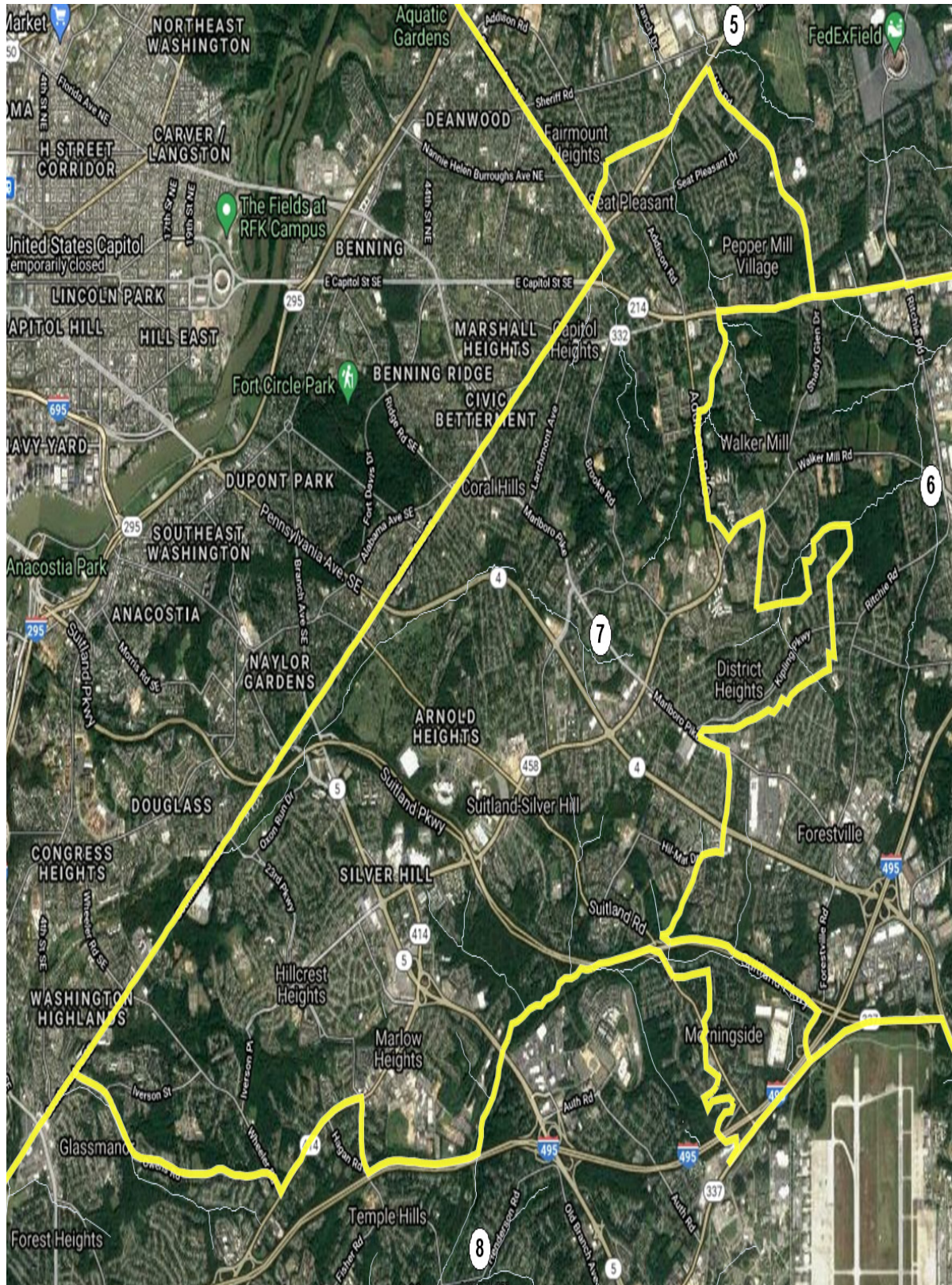Park and Planning Commission
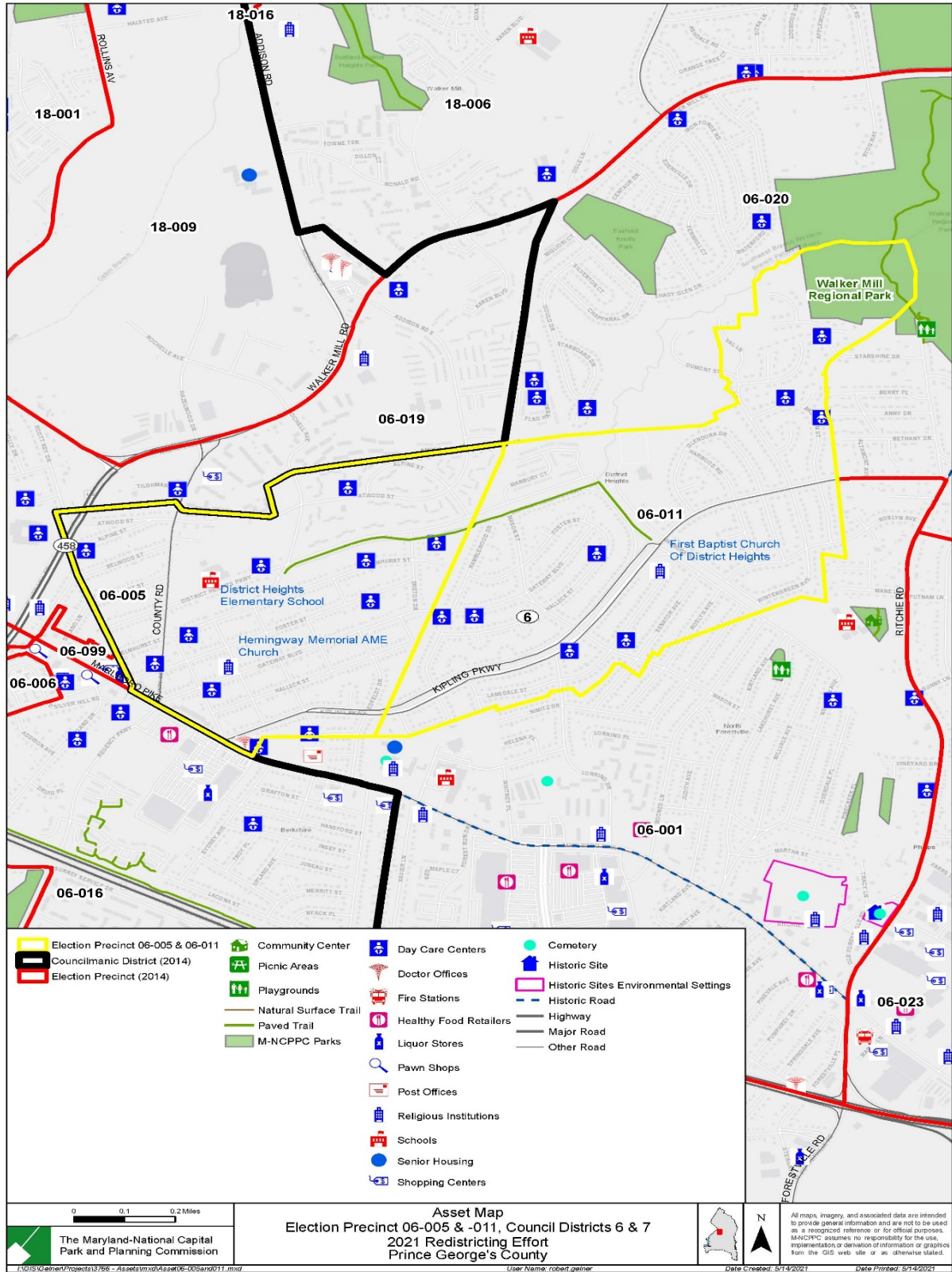
6D. District 6— Google Earth Map of Proposed District 6 — Minus Districts Heights

7. **District 7** gains District Heights from District 6 after moving 2 Precincts (0-6-005 and 06-011). Its population increases by 6,040 people from 97,377 to 103,417. Its deviation decreases from -9.39% to -3.77%. It continues to include Peppermill Village, Seat Pleasant, Maryland Park, Capitol Heights, Coral Hills, Hillcrest Heights, and Silver Hill. It also continues to include most of Suitland and Morningside, and parts of Summerfield, Marlow Heights, Forestville, Glassmanor, and Camp Springs.


Proposed Redistricting Plan
Council District 7
August 17, 2021
Prince George's County
Maryland

Census Place Name
Capitol Heights
Coral Hills
District Heights
Hillcrest Heights
Glassmanor
Marlow Heights
Morningside
Peppermill Village
Seat Pleasant
Silver Hill
Suitland

Legend

Police Station
Fire Station
Post Office
Train Station
Proposed Council District 7
Proposed Council District
Municipal Boundary

0 0.25 0.5   1
Miles

Redistricting Commission
Prince George's County
Maryland

Created: 8/23/2021
Created by: robert.gelner

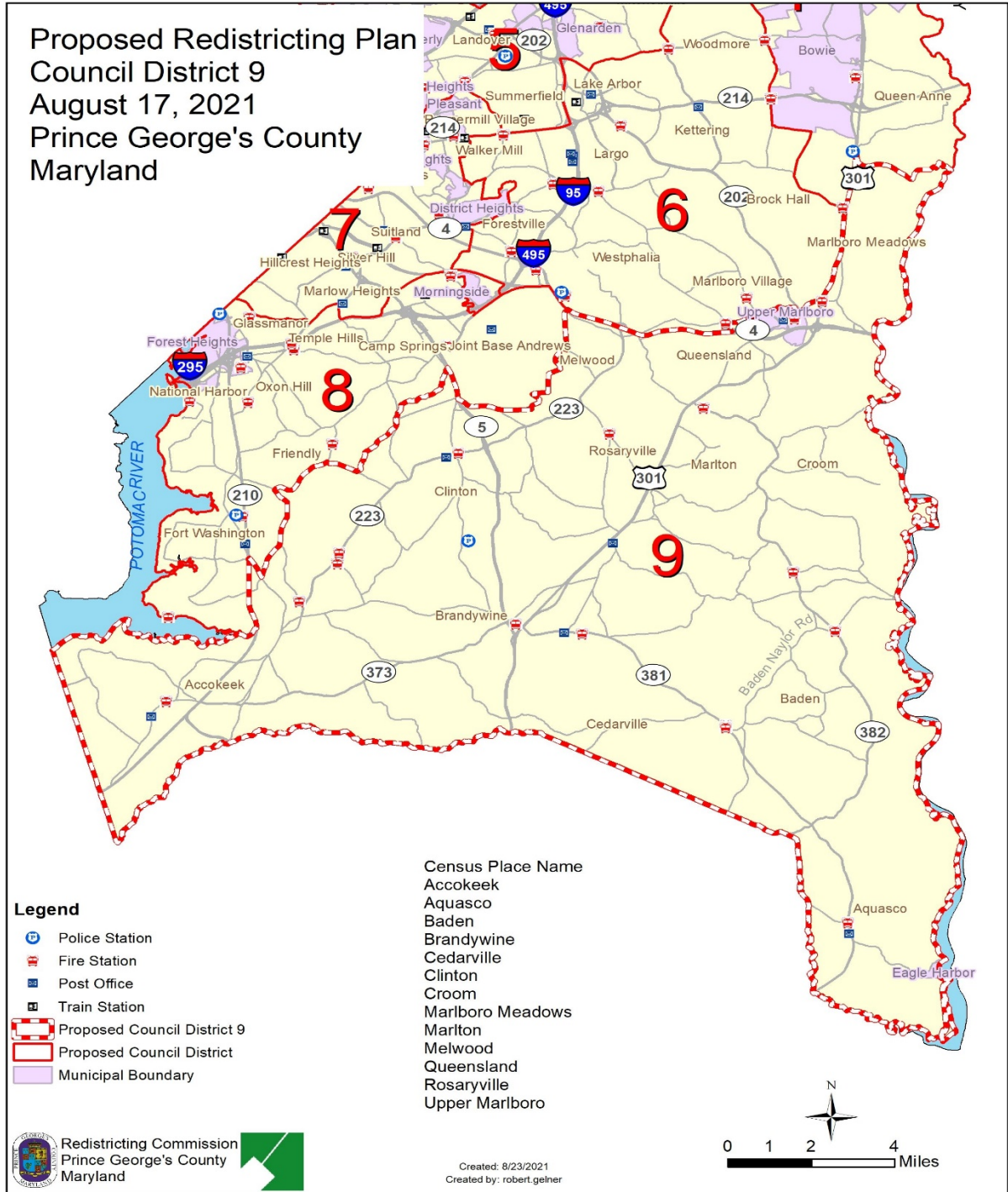**7A. District 7 — Google Earth Map of Proposed District 7 — Plus District Heights**

8. **District 8** remains unchanged under the proposed plan. Its population is 102,892, and it has a deviation of -4.26%. It contains the portions of Glassmanor, Marlow Heights, Morningside and Camp Springs that are not in District 7. It contains Andrews Air Force Base, Temple Hills, Forest Heights, National Harbor, Oxon Hill, and most of Fort Washington and Friendly.
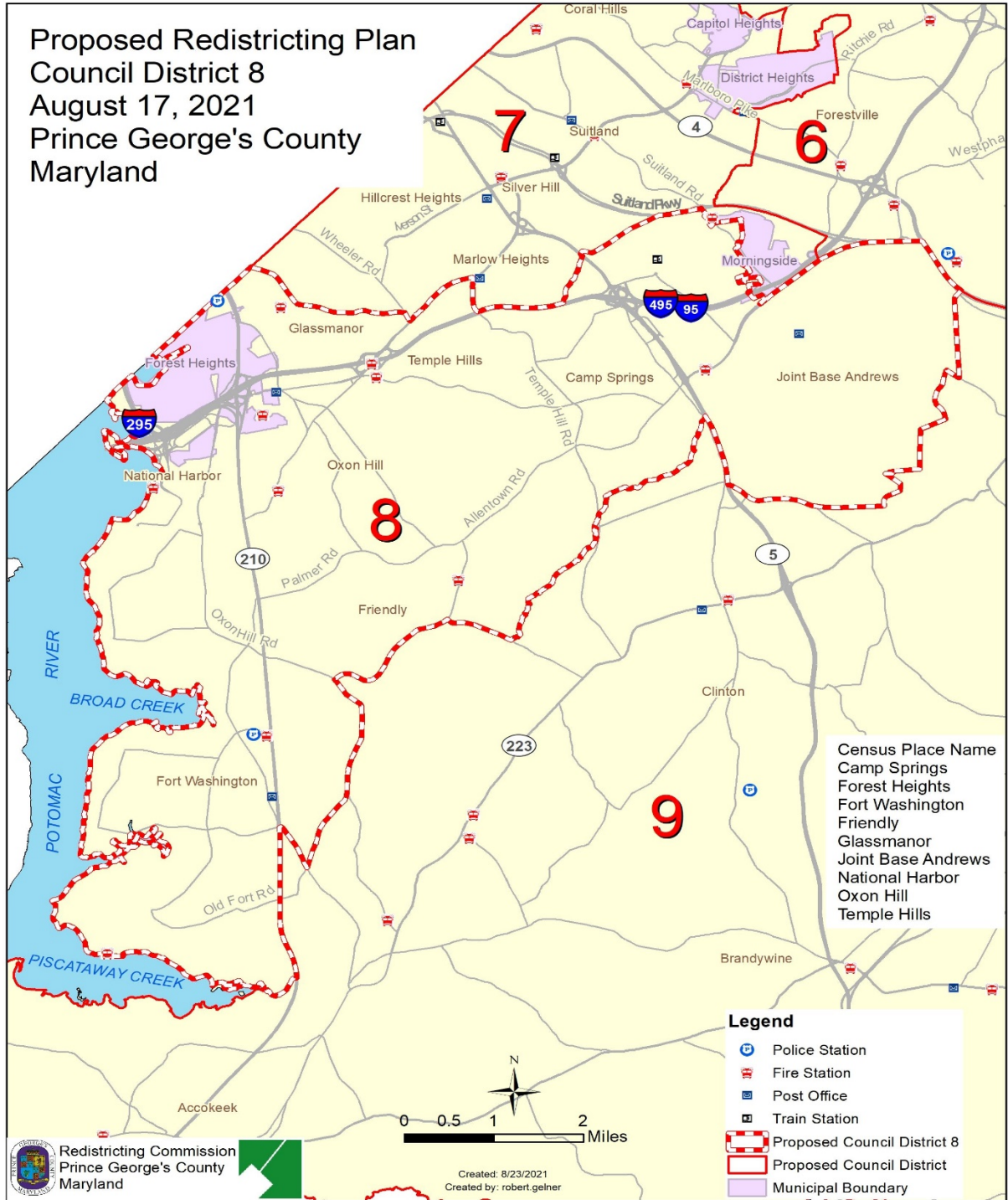
8A. District 8 — Google Earth Map of Proposed District 8
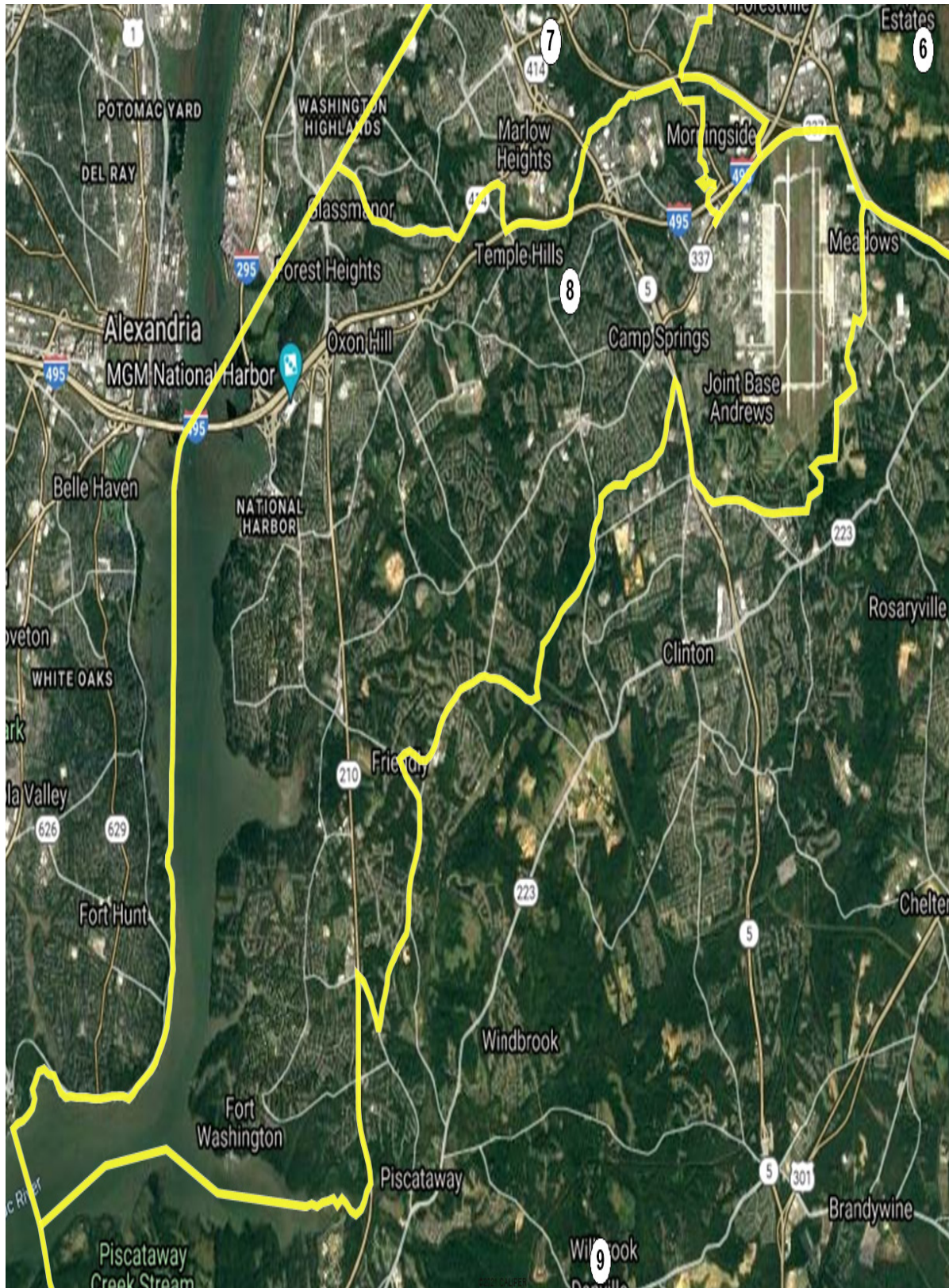
9. **District 9** remains unchanged under the proposed plan. Its population is 107,735, and it has a deviation of 0.25%. It contains the portions of Fort Washington and Friendly that are not in District 8, and the portions of Marlboro Village not in District 6. It continues to include Clinton, Accokeek, Brandywine, Cedarville, Baden, Aquasco, Marlboro Meadows, Upper Marlboro, Queensland, Croom, Melwood, Rosaryville, and Marlton.

9A. District 9 — Google Earth Maps of Proposed District 9
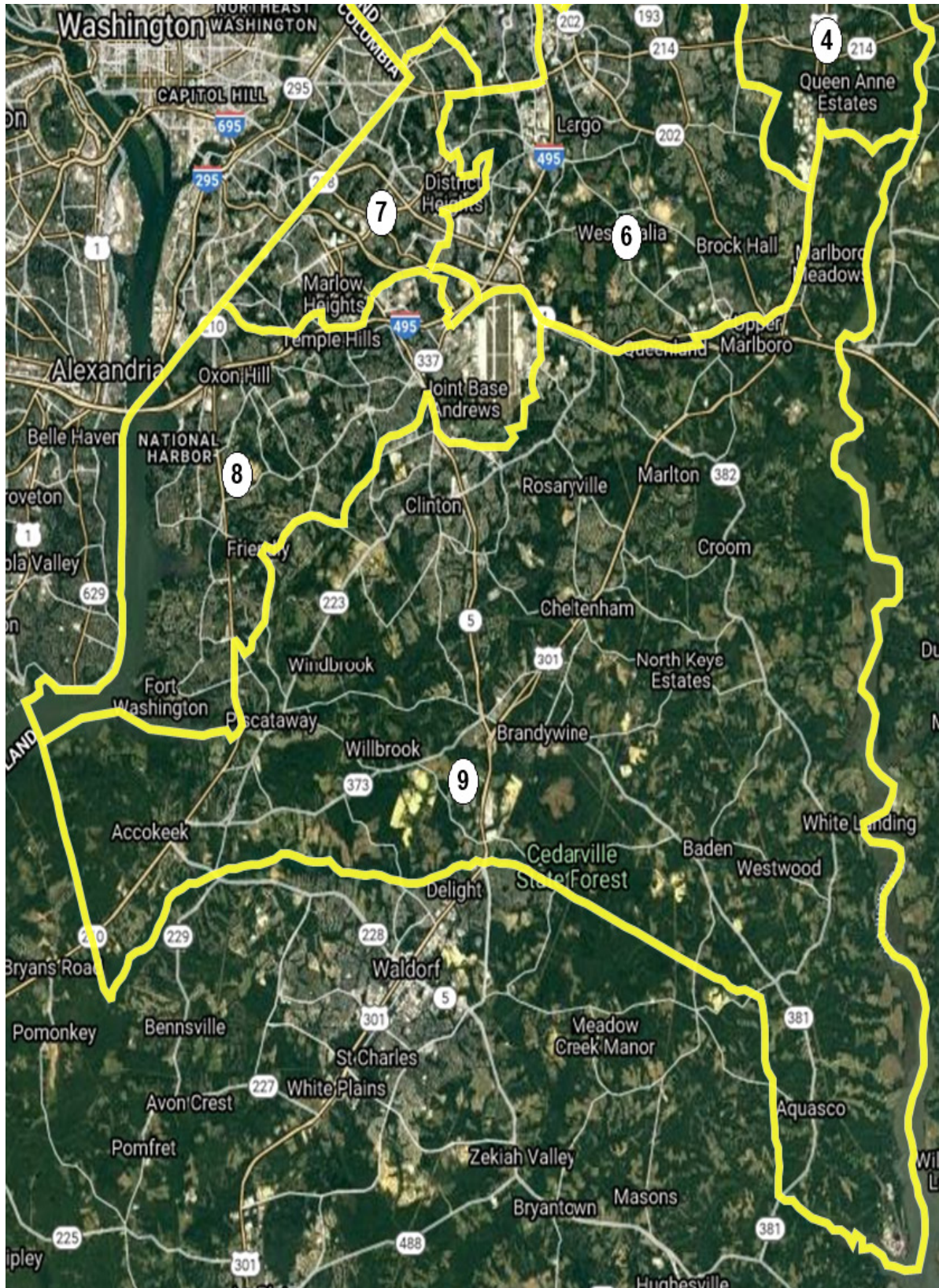
III. Conclusion

The basic principles undergirding this Plan were to adjust the existing districts by moving whole precincts to the least extent possible to comply with one person, one vote. The Plan set out to ensure that no district deviated from the ideal population of a district by more than 4.5% percent – that is, a total deviation of under 9%. The Plan achieves these goals by moving a total of five precincts (four that have population). No district has a deviation above 4.3% and no new precincts are split. In the Plan itself, District 1 is the largest district with a total population of 110,352 and District 8 is the smallest district with a population of 102,892. The Plan's total deviation is only 6.94%.

Very truly yours,

/s/ *Pastor James J. Robinson*
Pastor James J. Robinson, Chair

/s/ *Dr. Charlene M. Dukes*
Dr. Charlene Mickens Dukes

/s/ *David C. Harrington*
Hon. David C. Harrington