



Annapolis Ward Boundaries and Redistricting Task Force

April 2022

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Mary Anne Arnett, Ward 7, Vice Chair
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Introduction:

Every 10 years, the U.S. Census Bureau conducts a count of the population. In late 2021, the U.S. Census Bureau released the data to the City of Annapolis. With this data, the City is required to reexamine ward boundaries to ensure balance and make changes, if warranted, to ensure that each ward has roughly the same number of residents.

In 2010, at the time of the previous census, the population of the City of Annapolis was 38,546 people. In 2020, according to the census, the total population had grown to 40,951, an increase of 2,405 people or 6.2%. While each ward had some population growth, Ward 2 grew by 13.4% to 5,441 people, and Ward 7 grew by only 0.6%, to 4,692 people. Eight wards of equal population would include 5,119 people. While equal distribution is not necessary, each ward must have no more than 5,375 and no less than 4,863 people, a 5 percent deviation.

Using the existing ward boundaries, Ward 2 currently has 66 more people than the allowable deviation and 6.3% or 322 more people than the average of 5,119. Conversely, Ward 7 currently has 171 less people than the allowable deviation, and -8.3% or 427 fewer people than the average. Therefore, at a minimum, the City must approve a map with redrawn ward boundaries such that Ward 2 has at least 66 fewer people and Ward 7 has at least 171 more people to get their populations within 5% deviation from the average.

To help the City conduct this work, the Annapolis City Council established the Ward Boundaries and Redistricting Task Force (the “Task Force”). The City Council passed resolution R-4-21 to create the Task Force and appoint its membership. The Task Force is made up of nine volunteers from across the City’s eight wards plus one at large member. The City gave the Task Force six months to review Census data, hold public meetings, and report back to the City Council with recommendations. The members of the 2021-22 Redistricting Task Force include:

Jared Littmann, Ward 5, Chair
Mary Anne Arnett, Ward 7, Vice Chair
Emma Smith, Ward 1
Bandon Wright, Ward 2
Lisa Wilson, Ward 3
Salon Webb, Ward 4
Greg Brennan, Ward 6
Michael Matthews, Ward 8
Harold Lloyd Jr., At Large

The Task Force received briefings from City Staff to guide them in their work:

- Shawn Wampler, the GIS Coordinator, briefed the committee on the census data and provided the mapping tools used to create proposed new maps.
- Eric Leshinski, the Chief of Comprehensive Planning, briefed the Task Force on current and future development and how it will affect population in the city. His report is in the Appendix.

- Adetola Ajayi, the African American Liaison, briefed the Task Force on the effects of ward boundaries on the African American Community.
- Laura Gutiérrez, the Hispanic Liaison, briefed the Task Force on the effects of ward boundaries on the Latinx Community and provided a presentation, which is in the Appendix.

The Task Force held two public hearings to receive input from the community. The first, held on Tuesday, December 21, 2021, at 7 p.m. at the Pip Moyer Recreation Center, was to receive general input from the community on redistricting priorities and concerns. The second public hearing was held on Wednesday, February 16, 2022, at 7 p.m. at the Pip Moyer Recreation Center to get input on the three proposed maps which had the most initial consideration from the Task Force. Comments from these public hearings are described in the attached minutes from those meetings.

Additionally, the board invited public comment through email, an online comments form and through US Mail.

The public hearings were held in person, as were two other meetings, and the remaining meetings were virtual meetings that were live-streamed and archived on to the Boards and Commissions YouTube page.

Executive Summary

The redrawing of ward boundaries must be done in the context of established law in Maryland and the United States. The next section of this report contains the legal structure as provided to this Task Force by the Honorable Ronald H. Jarashow, a former judge of Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County, and the Chair of the City's 2011 Ward Redistricting Commission. The relevant principles from his analysis are:

1. The goal is to accomplish one person, one vote based on population.
2. Achieve substantially equal population among wards (up to 5% variation).
3. Preference for setting boundaries that:
 - a. Have adjoining territory / contiguity or territory touching
 - b. Are compact in form / district compactness
 - c. Use natural boundaries
 - d. Protect communities of interest
 - e. Keep communities intact
4. Preserving the status quo may justify digressing from the generally recognized redistricting criteria.
5. Satisfy the "Gingles factors test" under §2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - a. Cannot undermine minority voting strength or detrimentally effect minority voting power.
 - b. Cannot deny or abridge of minority voting rights.
 - c. Based on the totality of the circumstances.
 - d. Whether minority citizens have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.

An additional significant practical limitation is the requirement that the boundary changes must be made by census blocks. These are blocks, established by the U.S. Census Bureau, that can range in population from under 10 to over 1,000 people. Additionally, they may have unusual shapes or extend to cover significant land. For example, the entire Hunt Meadow community is separated from the rest of the City by the census block that includes Annapolis Overlook, which is drawn to go around the Robinwood community. The Annapolis Overlook census block has 784 people, which includes a small portion of the Hunt Meadow community. That block is a bottleneck for the rest of the Hunt Meadow and Harness Creek Overlook neighborhoods, which contain 1,113 people. Therefore, in this example, the City could not move the 784 people in the Annapolis Overlook census block to another ward, such as Ward 7, without also moving the entire Hunt Meadow and Harness Creek Overlook communities of 1,113 people. These somewhat artificial barriers prevented the Task Force from suggesting many logical alternatives.

Aside from legal guidance and restrictions, and the census block limitations, the ward boundaries must also be within City limits. While that might seem obvious, this restriction presented certain restrictions between Ward 4 and 5 around the portion of the State-owned Spa Road that connects the Annapolis Middle School (on County property) along the Crystal Spring community, in addition to a portion of Ward 7 near Ward 8 for the area of land around Carrs Manor (County property) and leading to Chesapeake Harbour Drive (County property).

Two frequent questions the Task Force encountered had to do with what populations of people could be considered. The short answer is that the people identified in the census are the relevant population. That means that the population distribution is not based on who does or does not vote. Additionally, that means that the lines are drawn based on the then-current population as of the census. In other words, although the City may expect new developments to bring additional residents to parts of the City, those populations can not be considered for purposes of complying with the requirement for equal population, +/- 5% from the average. However, the City can factor in the expected population growth as justification for leaving a ward below the average in total population.

One other point to consider is that no matter the changes that you, the Council, make to ward boundaries, those changes will not go into effect until after the next City election when the new mayor and council are sworn in. Additionally, while the City's African American Liaison recommended that the Task Force separate the various public housing populations among the various wards, the Task Force was concerned that such an approach would violate the Gingles factors test as described above.

Factors Considered

As outlined in the Background section, the primary goal of the Task Force was to provide a legally compliant set of ward boundaries that would set population for each ward with no more than 5,375 and no less than 4,863 people, a 5 percent deviation from the average of 5,119. While the Task Force recommends reducing the differences in population to as close to zero as possible, that is aspirational and not required.

Using the existing ward boundaries, Ward 2 currently has 5,441 people or 66 more than the allowable deviation and Ward 7 has 4,692 people or 171 fewer people than the allowable deviation. Therefore, the Task Force's focus was on reducing the population of Ward 2 and increasing the population of Ward 7 by at least those amounts.

Balancing the population between the wards was only one goal the task force considered. The task force also spent a significant amount of time discussing how to make the necessary changes to ward boundaries while keeping communities intact. As the task force attempted to move the boundaries to shrink the larger wards in the northern part of the city (mostly Ward 2, but also Wards 3-5) and expand the eastern and southern wards (mostly Ward 7, but also Wards 1, 6, 8), it became difficult to avoid splitting one or more of the Clay Street, Germantown, Truxtun Heights, Bates, or Eastport Terrace and Harbor House communities. Of note, during the second public hearing, the task force heard from many residents of the Clay Street community who objected to two maps which would have split up the Clay Street Community. Similarly, the Truxtun Heights residents objected to being split up (as in at least one map) or even moved in whole from Ward 1 to another ward as those residents have been moved frequently during ward boundary changes in past years. The Task Force also heard objections from moving the Bates community out of Ward 4, splitting up Germantown, and splitting up Harbor House from Eastport Terrace. The Task Force found it *impossible* to recommend a map that did not move or split up at least one of those communities while making the required rebalancing.

To that point, the map that received 5 out of 9 votes of recommendation from the Task Force, Map C, would split up the Germantown community significantly, move Truxtun Heights

from Ward 1 to Ward 6, and move Bay Ridge Gardens from Ward 6 to Ward 7. Similarly, the map that received 4 out of 9 votes of recommendation from the Task Force, Map 3C, would move the Bates neighborhood from Ward 4 to Ward 1, narrowly split up Germantown by using West Street as a border, move Truxtun Heights from Ward 1 to Ward 5, split the Admiral Farragut apartments (a predominantly Hispanic community) along Hilltop Lane, and move Bay Ridge Gardens from Ward 6 to Ward 7.

Additionally, the Task Force considered the impact of proposed changes to the distribution of majorities or pluralities of racial and ethnic populations. However, before examining what the proposed changes would do, consider the changes in populations over 10 years. The Caucasian and African American populations in the City decreased by 13% and 12 % respectively, while the Hispanic population increased by 45%.¹ As a result, with the current ward boundaries using 2010 data, there are five wards with a Caucasian majority (Wards 1, 2, 5, 7, 8), two wards with an African American majority (4, 6), and one ward with an African American plurality (3) (See attached, Demographics). Using the same lines but with 2020 census data, Ward 3 goes from a plurality of African Americans to one of Hispanics, Ward 5 goes from a majority to a plurality of Caucasians, and Ward 6 similarly goes from a majority to a plurality of African Americans. The two maps receiving votes for recommendation from the Task Force, maps C and 3C, would change Ward 4 from a majority to a plurality of African Americans, change Ward 5 from a plurality to a majority of Caucasians, and change Ward 6 from a plurality of African Americans to one of Hispanics. See the attached maps and charts for more details.

At the time of the Task Force's second public hearing, the Task Force had advanced three maps which would have reduced Ward 2's population by at least 66 people and increased Ward 7's population by at least 171 people. However, two of those, Maps A and B, reduced the Ward 2 population by moving residents along the Clay Street community to Ward 1. As you'll read further in this report, that plan was met by significant resistance from that community. The third map that was offered in that public hearing, Map C, ultimately received five votes recommending it to you, as you'll read in the majority opinion section below. The Task Force also showed support, albeit by 4 not 5 members, for Map 3C which provided more compactness and minimization of disruptions from dividing communities, although it would move a significant number of people to different wards. For reasons described above, the Task Force discarded Maps A and B. For the reasons discussed below, the Task Force did not vote on Maps 2D and 2E.

At least one person suggested that the City should change the ward designation for as few people as possible to minimize the outreach and reeducation needed for voters. The Task Force did not openly or overtly pursue this suggestion as one of its objectives.

Respectfully submitted,

Jared Littmann, Chair and Ward 5 Representative

2021-22 Annapolis Ward Boundary and Redistricting Task Force

¹ The data used in this report are from the 2010 and 2020 Census reports provided by the U.S. Census Bureau to the City of Annapolis. There are variabilities in the data regarding ethnicity and race due to (a) the State changing, between the 2010 and 2020 censuses, how it characterized data for the Hispanic population and (b) some people reporting identification with multiple races or ethnicities. This Task Force does not reasonably believe that these variabilities have a material impact on the directional changes illustrated in this report.

Legal Framework for Redistricting in Maryland

Written by: Hon. Ronald H. Jarashow, former judge, Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County, and of Bowman Jarashow Law LLC, 162 West Street, and former Chair of the 2011 Ward Redistricting Commission

Redistricting Principles

The general principle for all elections is “one man, one vote” based on the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution. In *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964), the United States Supreme Court held that states must redistrict in order to have state legislative districts with roughly equal populations: “The Equal Protection Clause requires substantially equal legislative representation for all citizens in a State regardless of where they reside.” Later, in *Evenwel v. Abbott*, 578 U.S. ___, 136 S. Ct. 1120, 1130, 194 L. Ed. 2d 291, 303 (2016), the Supreme Court held that when drawing legislative districts, state legislatures may use the **total population** of areas within the state, rather than being restricted to using the **voting-eligible populations**.

The legal foundation for redistricting in Maryland is set out in the Maryland Constitution, Article III, §4 which states:

Section 4. Requirements for districts

Each legislative district shall consist of adjoining territory, be compact in form, and of substantially equal population. Due regard shall be given to natural boundaries and the boundaries of political subdivisions.

This defines the basic foundational criteria for restricting.

The Maryland Court of Appeals stated that the “... traditional redistricting criteria ... [include] district compactness, contiguity, protecting communities of interest, and keeping counties intact...” *In re 2012 Legislative Districting of the State*, 436 Md. 121, 170, 80 A.3d 1073, 1101 (2013).

Compactness and contiguity were explained in *In re Legislative Districting of the State*, 370 Md. 312, 360, 805 A.2d 292, 320 (2002), as: “the contiguity requirement mandates that there be no division between one part of a district’s territory and the rest of the district; in other words, contiguous territory is territory touching, adjoining and connected, as distinguished from territory separated by other territory.”

Another principle is that preserving the status quo may justify digressing from the generally recognized redistricting criteria:

Moreover, preserving the core of a district may, and often will, be in conflict with the due regard provision and, perhaps, the compactness requirement, in that it tends to perpetuate the status quo. By incorporating this goal in a districting plan,

subdivision crossings already in existence will likely continue, or in the case of compactness, non-compactness may be inevitable.

In re Legislative Districting of the State, 370 Md. 312, 373-374, 805 A.2d 292, 328 (2002).

Therefore, if there is justification for substantially maintaining the current Ward boundaries, the generally recognized redistricting criteria may be violated or ignored.

The rules require substantially equal population among districts. Thus, the question is how much variation is permitted to be considered substantially equal. The Court of Appeals said that the boundary lines may not always satisfy the generally recognized criteria if there is substantial equality:

Necessarily these goals required careful adjustment of district lines and resulted in some sacrifice of ideal geometric compactness and due regard for natural boundaries, although the requirement for substantial equality of population among the districts was in no way compromised."

In re Legislative Districting of the State, 370 Md. 312, 371-372, 805 A.2d 292, 327 (2002)

Substantially equal was further explained to be up to 5% variation among state legislative districts:

Since all legislative districts and subdistricts under the State's plan fall within a range of +5%, the population disparities are sufficiently minor so as not to require justification by the State under the Fourteenth Amendment, Legislative Redistricting Cases, 331 Md. at 594, or under Article III, Section 4 of the Maryland Constitution. *Id.* at 600-01.

In re 2002 Legislative Redistricting of the State, 2002 Md. LEXIS 330, *12

This differs from federal congressional redistricting standards for a state that require the variation from district to district to be under 1%.

Maryland redistricting must also satisfy the "Gingles factors test" under §2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 according to the Maryland Court of Appeals. That means that the redistricted voting districts should reflect the racial and ethnic population of the jurisdiction:

Congress enacted the Voting Rights Act of 1965 "[i]n an effort to eradicate persistent assaults on the ability of minorities to vote" *Legislative Redistricting Case*, 331 Md. 574, 602, 629 A.2d 646, 660 (1993). The Act was given two main provisions. Section 2 proscribes states and their subdivisions from imposing any qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure which undermines minority voting strength. 42 U.S.C.A. § 1973. Section 5 [***117] prevented certain states and subdivisions from changing election laws with the purpose or effect of detrimentally affecting minority voting power. 42 U.S.C.A. § 1973c.38 In

addressing the petitioners' challenge, [*190] however, our inquiry here only concerns § 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended in 1982.³⁹

[**1113] Section 2 prohibits any practice which results in a denial or abridgment of minority voting rights. A minority need only show, in the totality of the circumstances, that it has less opportunity for electoral participation and success in order to establish a Voting Rights Act violation. *Legislative Redistricting Case*, 331 Md. 574, 604, 629 A.2d 646, 661 (1993). We have elaborated:

"A violation of § 2 exists if, 'based on the totality of the circumstances, it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination or election in the State or political subdivision are [***119] not equally open to participation by members of a class of citizens protection 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.' § 1973(b). It is not necessary for a plaintiff to demonstrate intentional discrimination in order to prove a violation of the VRA."

[*191] *In re Legislative Districting of State*, 370 Md. 312, 390, 805 A. 2d 292, 338 (2002).

In *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 106 S. Ct. 2752, 92 L. Ed. 2d 25 (1986), the Supreme Court provided guidance for proving a violation of the amended § 2 of the Voting Rights Act that remains crucial for evaluating challenges to a districting plan under § 2. *See also League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 126 S. Ct. 2594, 165 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2006); *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 556 U.S. 1, 129 S. Ct. 1231, 173 L. Ed. 2d 173 (2009). There, the Court opined that the essential question in Voting Rights Act actions "is whether 'as a result of the challenged practice or structure plaintiffs do not have an equal opportunity to practice in the political process and to elect candidates [***120] of their choice.'" *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 44, 106 S. Ct. at 2763, 92 L. Ed. 2d at 43 (quoting the Senate Judiciary Committee majority report accompanying the § 2 amendments (S.Rep. No. 97-417, at 28 (1982))).⁴⁰ It instructed courts to look to objective factors to answer this question. *Id.*

The Court also recognized that multimember districts and at-large election schemes are not per se violations of minority voters' rights. *Id.*, at 48, 106 S. Ct. at 2765, 92 L. Ed. 2d at 45. Multimember districts generally will not impair minority voters' ability to elect representatives of their choice, except when there exist three necessary preconditions:

"First, the minority group must be able to demonstrate that it is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district . . . Second, the minority group must be able to show that it is politically cohesive . . . Third, the minority must [**1114] be able to demonstrate that the white majority

votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it . . . usually to defeat the [***121] minority's preferred candidate."

[*192] *Id.*, at 50-51, 106 S. Ct. at 2766-67, 92 L. Ed. 2d at 46-47 (internal citations and footnotes omitted).

The three aforementioned Gingles preconditions serve as a framework for analyzing challenges to a multimember districting plan under § 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Therefore, the claimant(s), as an initial matter, must first satisfy these three conditions as they apply to individual districts. "If all three *Gingles* requirements are established, the statutory text directs us to consider the 'totality of circumstances' to determine whether members of a racial group have less opportunity than do other members of the electorate." ... In *Gingles*, the Court stated: "These circumstances are necessary preconditions for multimember districts to operate to impair minority voters' ability to elect representatives of their choice . . ." ... [***122] Findings as to these preconditions are "upheld unless clearly erroneous."

Relevant objective factors, which may be Statewide or regional in nature, in a "totality of the circumstances" determination include, but are not limited to, the following:

"1. 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;

"2. the extent to which voting in the elections of the state or political subdivision is racially polarized;

"3. 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 [*193] or procedures that may enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group;

"4. if there is a candidate slating process, whether the members of the minority group have been denied access to that process;

"5. the extent to which members of [***123] 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;

"6. whether political campaigns have been characterized by overt or subtle racial appeals;

“7. 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.”

[**1115] Gingles, 478 U.S. at 36-37, 106 S. Ct. at 2759, 92 L. Ed. 2d at 46 (quoting S. Rep. No. 97-417, at 28-29 (1982)). See League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry, 548 U.S. 399, 426, 126 S. Ct. 2594, 2614, 165 L. Ed. 2d 609, 636 (2006).

In re 2012 Legislative Districting of the State, 436 Md. 121, 189-193, 80 A.3d 1073, 1112-1115 (2013) (some citations omitted).

Therefore, the racial and ethnicity makeup of each district must be evaluated to determine if they reflect the Annapolis population or create unfair voting rights.

SUMMARY OF FACTORS

In summary, these are the principles from the above discussion:

6. Goal is to accomplish one person, one vote based on population.
7. Substantially equal population among districts
8. Preference for setting boundaries with:
 - a. adjoining territory / contiguity: contiguous territory is territory touching, adjoining and connected, as distinguished from territory separated by other territory
 - b. compact in form / district compactness
 - c. substantially equal population
 - d. natural boundaries
 - e. boundaries of political subdivisions
 - f. protecting communities of interest
 - g. keeping communities intact
9. Preserving the status quo may justify digressing from the generally recognized redistricting criteria.
10. Up to 5% variation among legislative districts.
11. Satisfy the “Gingles factors test” under §2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - a. Cannot undermine minority voting strength or detrimentally effect minority voting power.
 - b. Cannot deny or abridge of minority voting rights.
 - c. Based on the totality of the circumstances.

- d. Whether minority citizens have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.
- e. See the relevant objective factors acknowledged in *In re 2012 Legislative Districting of the State*.

Majority-supported Map C

- Reasoning
- Map C
- Map C Statistical Report

This Task Force was appointed to make recommendations for redistricting the City's ward boundaries. The majority (5 out of 9 members) of the Task Force recommends Map C. This map, like any approved by the City, must meet the following criteria:

1. The goal of meeting one person, one vote based on population.
2. Substantially equal populations among the districts
3. Preference or setting boundaries with:
 - a. Adjoining territory/contiguity
 - b. Compact in form/ district compactness
 - c. Natural boundaries
 - d. Boundaries of political subdivisions
 - e. Protecting communities of interest
 - f. Keeping communities intact
4. Preserving the Status Quo may justify digressing from the generally recognized redistricting criteria
5. Up to 5% variation among legislative districts
6. Satisfy the "Gingles factors test" under § 2 of the Voting Rights Act 1965
 - a. Cannot undermine minority voting strength or detrimentally effect minority voting powers
 - b. Cannot deny or abridge of minority voting rights
 - c. Based on the totality of the circumstances.
 - d. Whether minority citizens have less opportunities than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.
 - e. Must acknowledge the relevant objective factors in the 2012 Legislative re-districting of the state.

In the Supreme Court's decision of *Evenwel v. Abbott*, 578 U.S. ___, 136 S. Ct 1120, 1130, 194 L. Ed. 2d 291,303 (2016), the Supreme Court held that when drawing legislative districts, state legislatures may use the total population of areas within the state, rather than being restricted to using the voting-eligible population. All of the maps the Task Force considered, including Map C, used the population data from the census to verify that the number of all citizens were included, so the first criteria of "one person, one vote" has been met.

The wards using Map C are evenly populated as defined by state law. Map C is constructed by the total count of the population. State law considers population deviations within 5% to be satisfactorily even. With Map C, the resulting population deviations from the average of 5,119 people are:

1. Ward 1: -4.2%
2. Ward 2: -1.7%
3. Ward 3: 2.4%

4. Ward 4: 3.5%
5. Ward 5: -2.7%
6. Ward 6: 2.2%
7. Ward 7: 2.5%
8. Ward 8: -2.0%

See attached Map C Statistical Report.

When evenly populating the wards, we keep in mind the foresaid preference of setting the boundaries as set forth by In re Legislative Districting of the State, 370 Md. 312, 371-372, 805 A.2d 292, 372 (2002). First, we made sure that all territories were touching by the means of land, so that we may have the contiguity needed to successfully complete our process. Second, all the wards are compact in form. Also, the natural boundaries are respected, and they were not used inappropriately to complete our goal. Third, the proposed wards respect the boundaries of political subdivisions including the Annapolis Middle School property, which is outside of City limits and was not used to abridge districts within the surrounding area.

Next, we looked at the communities of interest and prudently adjusted the map. To increase the population of Ward 7, the Task Force moved in Map C the Bay Ridge Apartment community to Ward 7 from Ward 6. To compensate for the loss of Bay Ridge Gardens to Ward 6, the Truxton Heights Community was moved to that Ward, along with blocks from the north side of Tyler Avenue from Ward 5.

Lastly, the goal of keeping communities intact was a conundrum. We concluded that a community had to lose blocks to complete the task of the wards becoming evenly populated. Keeping in mind that our primary objective is to create an evenly balanced districts, choosing Admiral Farragut (Majority Hispanic) or Harbor House (Majority African American), which are both minority communities, would potentially raise an issue with diluting minority votes in violation of the Gingles factors test. It was one of the deciding factors in our decision. Conversely, splitting up the Germantown-Homewood community in Ward 2, where there is a 64% Caucasian majority, would not disadvantage a minority community. Splitting up the Germantown-Homewood community did not have significant impact on the majority population in that ward.

Maryland redistricting must satisfy the “Gingles factors test” under § 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 according to Maryland State of Appeals. The voting should reflect the racial and ethnic population of the district. The U.S. Supreme Court provided guidance for establishing the standard set forth in § 2 of the Voting Rights Act. *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 106 S. Ct. 2752, 92 L. Ed.2d. 25 (1986).

The Task Force considered the “Relative objective factors” in a totality of its circumstances. [**1115] *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 36-37, S. Ct at 2759, 92 L. Ed. 2d at 46 (quoting S. Rep. No.97-417, at 28-29(1982). See *League of United Latin American Citizens v Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 426, 126 S. Ct. 2594, 2614, 165 L. Ed. 2d 609, 636 (2006).

In creating a solution for the redistricting necessary for the city of Annapolis, Map C sufficiently moved the ward boundaries so that the wards have approximately even populations. With five wards predominantly Caucasian, two wards predominantly Hispanic, and one ward predominantly African American, the map reflects the racial and ethnic populations of the City of Annapolis. The adjoining territories show contiguity and are connected showing distinction from other territories. The natural boundaries were respected as were the boundaries of the political subdivisions. The protection of communities of interest was applied to avoid a violation of the “Gingles factors test.” The attempt to keep communities intact was not achievable. The Task Force was forced with making a choice of which communities would be split, and Map C resolved that choice by keeping the minority communities intact.

Respectfully submitted,

Harold Lloyd Jr., At-Large Member
2021-22 Annapolis Ward Boundary and Redistricting Task Force

ALTERNATIVE C Ward Population Statistical Report

Ward	TOTAL Population	Target Population	Target Deviation	Target Deviation (%)	Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic/ Latino White	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Black	Non-Hispanic/ Latino American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Asian	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Other race
Proposed Ward 1	4,906	5,119	-213	-4.16	301	4,028	241	4	130	5	14
Original Ward 1	4977	5119	-142	-2.77	6.14%	82.10%	4.91%	0.08%	2.65%	0.10%	0.29%
					369	3970	293	2	141	5	12
					7.41%	79.77%	5.89%	0.04%	2.83%	0.10%	0.24%
Proposed Ward 2	5,034	5,119	-85	-1.66	465	3,223	1,045	7	93	2	24
Original Ward 2	5441	5119	322	6.29	9.24%	64.02%	20.76%	0.14%	1.85%	0.04%	0.48%
					520	3542	1062	9	95	2	26
					9.56%	65.10%	19.52%	0.17%	1.75%	0.04%	0.48%
Proposed Ward 3	5,240	5,119	121	2.36	1,935	1,314	1,703	4	124	0	17
Original Ward 3	5240	5119	121	2.36	36.93%	25.08%	32.50%	0.08%	2.37%	0.00%	0.32%
					1935	1314	1703	4	124	0	17
					36.93%	25.08%	32.50%	0.08%	2.37%	0.00%	0.32%
Proposed Ward 4	5,296	5,119	177	3.46	1,299	1,356	2,260	8	182	2	28
Original Ward 4	5313	5119	194	3.79	24.53%	25.60%	42.67%	0.15%	3.44%	0.04%	0.53%
					1309	1358	2263	8	182	2	28
					24.64%	25.56%	42.59%	0.15%	3.43%	0.04%	0.53%
Proposed Ward 5	4,982	5,119	-137	-2.68	1,525	2,545	544	5	162	0	20
Original Ward 5	5295	5119	176	3.44	30.61%	51.08%	10.92%	0.10%	3.25%	0.00%	0.40%
					1713	2595	611	6	165	0	20
					32.35%	49.01%	11.54%	0.11%	3.12%	0.00%	0.38%
Proposed Ward 6	5,232	5,119	113	2.21	1,990	1,417	1,589	8	91	4	14
Original Ward 6	4978	5119	-141	-2.75	38.04%	27.08%	30.37%	0.15%	1.74%	0.08%	0.27%
					1714	1139	1895	7	75	4	20
					34.43%	22.88%	38.07%	0.14%	1.51%	0.08%	0.40%
Proposed Ward 7	5,246	5,119	127	2.48	1,107	2,626	1,164	4	114	3	25
Original Ward 7	4692	5119	-427	-8.34	21.10%	50.06%	22.13%	0.08%	2.17%	0.06%	0.48%
					1062	2591	719	4	114	3	19
					22.63%	55.23%	15.32%	0.09%	2.43%	0.06%	0.40%
Proposed Ward 8	5,015	5,119	-104	-2.03	712	3,652	319	7	105	2	16
Original Ward 8	5015	5119	-104	-2.03	14.20%	72.82%	6.36%	0.14%	2.09%	0.04%	0.32%
					712	3652	319	7	105	2	16
					14.20%	72.82%	6.36%	0.14%	2.09%	0.04%	0.32%

Minority-supported Map 3C

- Reasoning
- Map 3C
- Map 3C Statistical Report

After the second public hearing, four of the nine members of the task force voted to make Map 3C the recommended map. This was a Map Created after, and as a result of, the public hearings so it was not distributed for comment in advance of the public hearings.

Between the two public hearings, the Task Force had previously proposed and supported three maps, Maps A, B, and C, which were disseminated for public comment. Most of the public comment on Maps A and B was that the maps divided established minority communities between aldermanic districts, a practice that would complicate if not dilute the representation of their interests to the city.

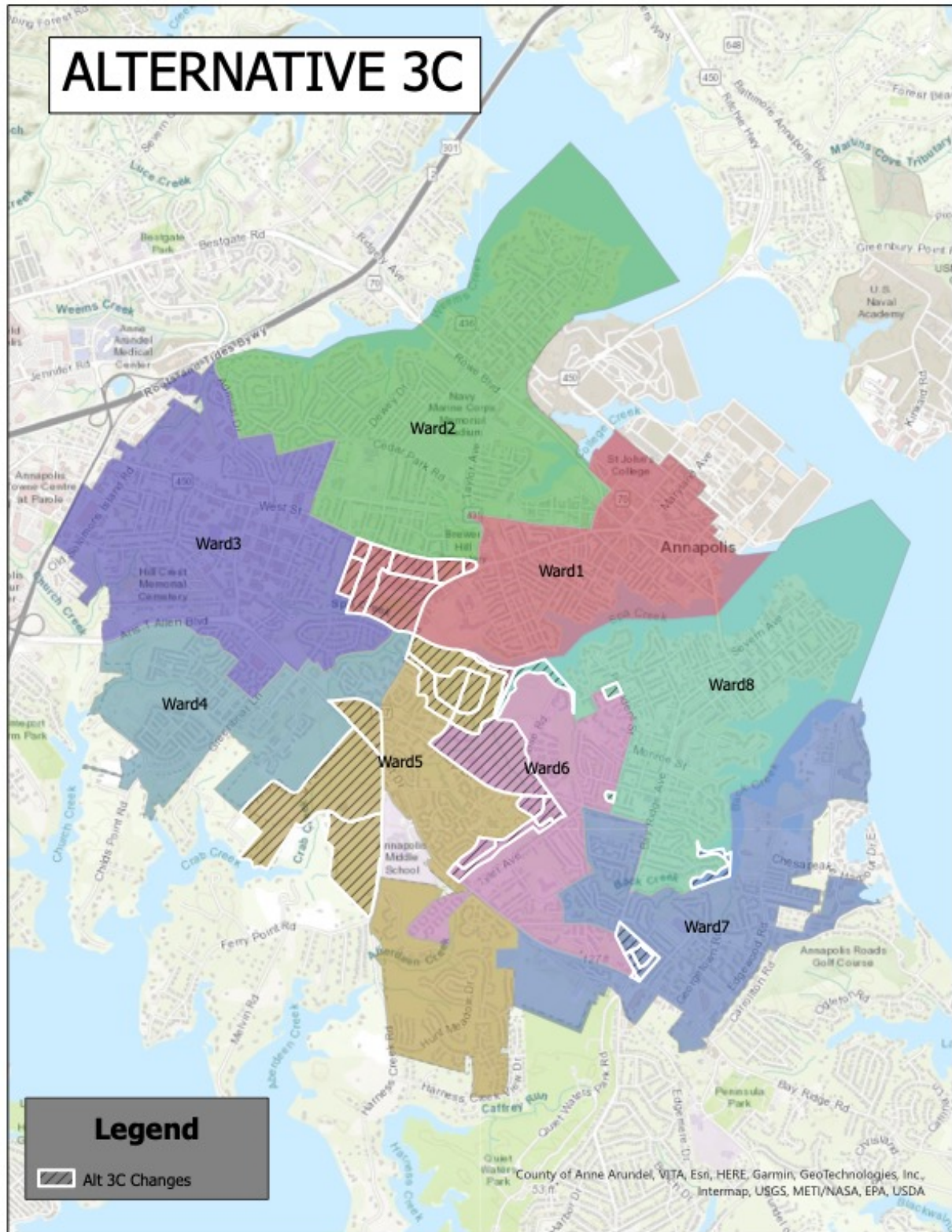
After the public comment period, the Task Force started from one of the original maps that it had considered before the second public hearing and made additional revisions in an attempt to rebalance wards taking into account the public comments received. The resulting Map 3C preserves the continuity of the border communities in the Clay Street Community, Bates, Germantown, Truxton Heights, Eastport Terrace-Harbour House, and Bay Ridge Gardens, although several of those neighborhoods were moved to new districts.

Although not ideal, Map 3C does give intact communities the opportunity to have one representative, it preserves the racial plurality of all wards except Ward 6 which went from 38% down to 31% African American and from 34% up to 40% Hispanic/Latinx. The wards have been rebalanced to within 3% of the perfect average of 5,119 residents per ward except for Ward 1 which lost 21 residents to end up just at -3.3% from the average, still well within the legally acceptable range of +/- 5%. In fairness, Map 3C splits the Admiral Farragut apartments (a predominantly Hispanic community) along Hilltop Lane between Wards 5 and 6.

The redistricting process involves the manipulation of geographic units that are set by the State of Maryland. These blocks range in size from a dozen residents to almost 1,400. Many of these blocks are haphazardly sized and placed, in the opinion of the Task Force. Working with the blocks as constructed made the process frustrating and hindered the goal of achieving an ideal solution. The Task Force recommends working with the State or U.S. Census Bureau before the next census to revise the blocks to be smaller, when possible.

Respectfully submitted,

Greg Brennan, Ward 6 Representative
2021-22 Annapolis Ward Boundary and Redistricting Task Force



ALTERNATIVE 3C Ward Population Statistical Report

Ward	TOTAL Population	Target Population	Target Deviation	Target Deviation (%)	Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic/ Latino White	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Black	Non-Hispanic/ Latino American Indian/Alaskan	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Asian	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Hawaiian or Other	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Other race
Proposed Ward 1	4,949	5,119	-170	-3.32	317	3,949	343	4	141	5	12
Original Ward 1	4977	5119	-142	-2.77	6.41%	79.79%	6.93%	0.08%	2.85%	0.10%	0.24%
					369	3970	293	2	141	5	12
					7.41%	79.77%	5.89%	0.04%	2.83%	0.10%	0.24%
Proposed Ward 2	5,240	5,119	121	2.36	501	3,383	1,047	7	94	2	26
Original Ward 2	5441	5119	322	6.29	9.56%	64.56%	19.98%	0.13%	1.79%	0.04%	0.50%
					520	3542	1062	9	95	2	26
					9.56%	65.10%	19.52%	0.17%	1.75%	0.04%	0.48%
Proposed Ward 3	5,240	5,119	121	2.36	1,935	1,314	1,703	4	124	0	17
Original Ward 3	5,240	5,119	121	2.36	36.93%	25.08%	32.50%	0.08%	2.37%	0.00%	0.32%
					1,935	1,314	1703	4	124	0	17
					36.93%	25.08%	32.50%	0.08%	2.37%	0.00%	0.32%
Proposed Ward 4	4,966	5,119	-153	-2.99	1,206	1,265	2,143	8	160	2	28
Original Ward 4	5,313	5,119	194	3.79	24.29%	25.47%	43.15%	0.16%	3.22%	0.04%	0.56%
					1,309	1,358	2,263	8	182	2	28
					24.64%	25.56%	42.59%	0.15%	3.43%	0.04%	0.53%
Proposed Ward 5	5,243	5,119	124	2.42	1,523	2,751	588	5	167	0	20
Original Ward 5	5,295	5,119	176	3.44	29.05%	52.47%	11.21%	0.10%	3.19%	0.00%	0.38%
					1,713	2,595	611	6	165	0	20
					32.35%	49.01%	11.54%	0.11%	3.12%	0.00%	0.38%
Proposed Ward 6	5,015	5,119	-104	-2.03	2,021	1,202	1,556	8	96	4	14
Original Ward 6	4,978	5,119	-141	-2.75	40.30%	23.97%	31.03%	0.16%	1.91%	0.08%	0.28%
					1714	1,139	1895	7	75	4	20
					34.43%	22.88%	38.07%	0.14%	1.51%	0.08%	0.40%
Proposed Ward 7	5,246	5,119	127	2.48	1,107	2,626	1,164	4	114	3	25
Original Ward 7	4692	5119	-427	-8.34	21.10%	50.06%	22.19%	0.08%	2.17%	0.06%	0.48%
					1062	2591	719	4	114	3	19
					22.63%	55.22%	15.32%	0.09%	2.43%	0.06%	0.40%
Proposed Ward 8	5,052	5,119	-67	-1.31	724	3,671	321	7	105	2	16
Original Ward 8	5015	5119	-104	-2.03	14.33%	72.66%	6.35%	0.14%	2.08%	0.04%	0.32%
					712	3652	319	7	105	2	16
					14.20%	72.82%	6.36%	0.14%	2.09%	0.04%	0.32%

Discarded Maps A and B

- Reasoning
- Maps A & B
- Maps A&B Statistical Reports

Prior to the second public hearing, the Task Force voted on six maps then under consideration. The three maps that garnered the most votes at that time were then renamed Map A, Map B, and Map C and were distributed for public input.

After listening to public testimony on February 16, 2022, the Task Force decided to remove from their consideration two of the three maps presented for public review, Maps A and B because they split established communities, most notably the Clay Street community. A common concern heard from residents was that splitting a community into different Wards can have the unintended consequence of diluting the voice of that community, especially during municipal elections. The Task Force is committed to keeping established communities and neighborhoods intact, especially minority communities, to the extent possible while following the legal mandates for creating balanced wards within the City.

Respectfully submitted,

Mary Anne Arnett, Vice-Chair and Ward 7 Representative
2021-22 Annapolis Ward Boundary and Redistricting Task Force

Alternative A Ward Population Statistical Report

Ward	TOTAL Population	Target Population	Target Deviation	Target Deviation (%)	Non-Hispanic/ Latino	Non-Hispanic/ Latino White	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Black	Non-Hispanic/ Latino American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Asian	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Other race
Proposed Ward 1	5,170	5,119	51	1	345	3,934	539	2	147	6	16
Original Ward 1	4977	5,119	-142	-2.77	6.67%	76.09%	10.43%	0.04%	2.84%	0.12%	0.31%
					7.41%	79.77%	5.89%	0.04%	2.83%	0.10%	0.24%
Proposed Ward 2	5,128	5,119	9	0.18	510	3,518	800	9	86	1	22
Original Ward 2	5441	5119	322	6.29	9.95%	68.60%	15.60%	0.18%	1.68%	0.02%	0.43%
					9.56%	65.10%	19.52%	0.17%	1.75%	0.04%	0.48%
Proposed Ward 3	5,240	5,119	121	2.36	1935	1314	1703	4	124	0	17
Original Ward 3	5240	5119	121	2.36	36.93%	25.08%	32.50%	0.08%	2.37%	0.00%	0.32%
					36.93%	25.08%	32.50%	0.08%	2.37%	0.00%	0.32%
Proposed Ward 4	5,232	5,119	113	2.21	1268	1348	2250	8	172	2	28
Original Ward 4	5313	5119	194	3.79	24.24%	25.76%	43.00%	0.15%	3.29%	0.04%	0.54%
					24.64%	25.56%	42.59%	0.15%	3.43%	0.04%	0.53%
Proposed Ward 5	4,967	5,119	-152	-2.97	1492	2560	548	5	157	0	20
Original Ward 5	5295	5119	176	3.44	30.04%	51.54%	11.03%	0.10%	3.16%	0.00%	0.40%
					32.35%	49.01%	11.54%	0.11%	3.12%	0.00%	0.38%
Proposed Ward 6	4,953	5,119	-166	-3.24	1,965	1,209	1,542	8	96	4	14
Original Ward 6	4978	5119	-141	-2.75	39.67%	24.41%	31.13%	0.16%	1.94%	0.08%	0.28%
					34.43%	22.88%	38.07%	0.14%	1.51%	0.08%	0.40%
Proposed Ward 7	5,246	5,119	127	2.48	1,107	2,626	1,164	4	114	3	25
Original Ward 7	4692	5119	-427	-8.34	21.10%	50.06%	22.19%	0.08%	2.17%	0.06%	0.48%
					22.63%	55.22%	15.32%	0.09%	2.43%	0.06%	0.40%
Proposed Ward 8	5,015	5,119	-104	-2.03	712	3,652	319	7	105	2	16
Original Ward 8	5015	5119	-104	-2.03	14.20%	72.82%	6.36%	0.14%	2.09%	0.04%	0.32%
					14.20%	72.82%	6.36%	0.14%	2.09%	0.04%	0.32%

Alternative B Ward Population Statistical Report

Ward	TOTAL Population	Target Population	Target Deviation	Target Deviation (%)	Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic/ Latino White	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Black	Non-Hispanic/ Latino American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Asian	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Other race
Proposed Ward 1	5,167	5,119	48	0.94	384	3,985	445	2	141	5	12
Original Ward 1	4977	5119	-142	-2.77	7.43%	77.12%	8.61%	0.04%	2.73%	0.10%	0.23%
					369	3970	293	2	141	5	12
					7.41%	79.77%	5.89%	0.04%	2.83%	0.10%	0.24%
Proposed Ward 2	5,251	5,119	132	2.58	505	3,527	910	9	95	2	26
Original Ward 2	5441	5119	322	6.29	9.62%	67.17%	17.33%	0.17%	1.81%	0.04%	0.50%
					520	3542	1062	9	95	2	26
					9.56%	65.10%	19.52%	0.17%	1.75%	0.04%	0.48%
Proposed Ward 3	5,240	5,119	121	2.36	1,935	1,314	1,703	4	124	0	17
Original Ward 3	5240	5119	121	2.36	36.93%	25.08%	32.50%	0.08%	2.37%	0.00%	0.32%
					1935	1314	1703	4	124	0	17
					36.93%	25.08%	32.50%	0.08%	2.37%	0.00%	0.32%
Proposed Ward 4	5,313	5,119	194	3.79	1,309	1,358	2,263	8	182	2	28
Original Ward 4	5313	5119	194	3.79	24.64%	25.56%	42.59%	0.15%	3.43%	0.04%	0.53%
					1309	1358	2263	8	182	2	28
					24.64%	25.56%	42.59%	0.15%	3.43%	0.04%	0.53%
Proposed Ward 5	5,075	5,119	-44	-0.86	1,332	2,478	923	5	144	0	19
Original Ward 5	5295	5119	176	3.44	26.25%	48.83%	18.19%	0.10%	2.84%	0.00%	0.37%
					1713	2595	611	6	165	0	20
					32.35%	49.01%	11.54%	0.11%	3.12%	0.00%	0.38%
Proposed Ward 6	4,899	5,119	-220	-4.3	2,077	1,182	1,383	8	94	4	18
Original Ward 6	4978	5119	-141	-2.75	42.40%	24.13%	28.23%	0.16%	1.92%	0.08%	0.37%
					1714	1139	1895	7	75	4	20
					34.43%	22.88%	38.07%	0.14%	1.51%	0.08%	0.40%
Proposed Ward 7	4,957	5,119	-162	-3.16	1,086	2,807	721	4	126	3	21
Original Ward 7	4692	5119	-427	-8.34	21.91%	56.63%	14.55%	0.08%	2.54%	0.06%	0.42%
					1062	2591	719	4	114	3	19
					22.63%	55.22%	15.32%	0.09%	2.43%	0.06%	0.40%
Proposed Ward 8	5,049	5,119	-70	-1.37	706	3,510	517	7	95	2	17
Original Ward 8	5015	5119	-104	-2.03	13.98%	69.52%	10.24%	0.14%	1.88%	0.04%	0.34%
					712	3652	319	7	105	2	16
					14.20%	72.82%	6.36%	0.14%	2.09%	0.04%	0.32%

Effort to Achieve a 4-2-2 Map

- Reasoning
- Maps 2D and 2E
- Maps 2D and 2E Statistical Reports

After determining that the 2020 Annapolis population was roughly 50% Caucasian, 23% Hispanic, and 22% African American, I sought to design a map that reflected the same distribution of majority or plurality wards. In other words, a map where four wards would have a majority or plurality of Caucasians, two wards would have a majority or plurality of African Americans, and two wards would have a majority or plurality of Hispanics or Latinx. If that goal was reached, such a map would surely pass the legal tests for fair representation of significantly sized minority populations. Maps 2D And 2E represent those efforts.

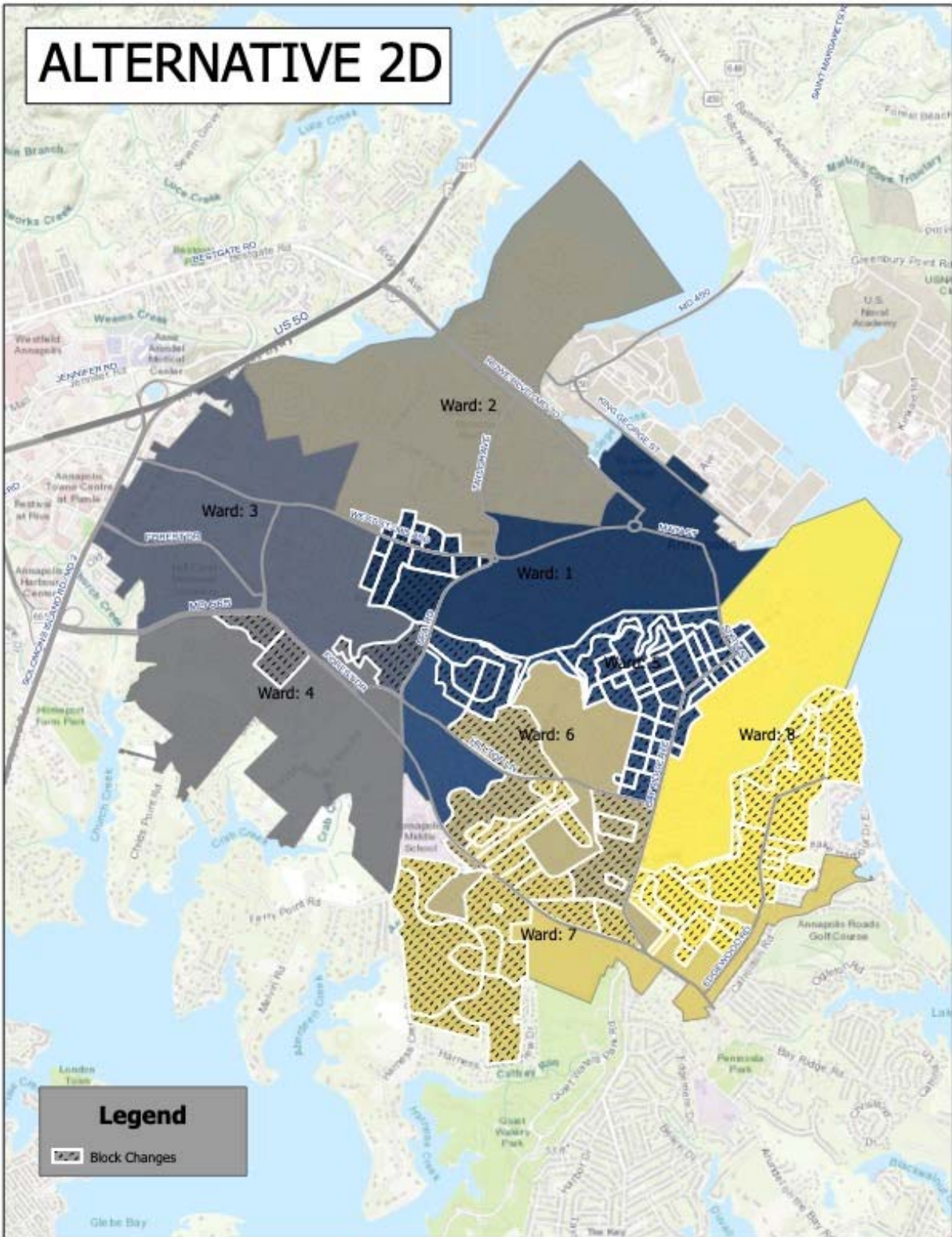
Both maps and corresponding statistical reports result in at least 2 wards with a majority or plurality of African Americans. Further, they achieve a concentration of minority communities which would ensure the opportunity for minority candidates to earn substantial concentrations of votes from populations with similar racial or ethnic backgrounds. However, neither map achieved the stated goal of 4/2/2 splits between those racial and ethnic groups. These maps represent the closest I was able to come to achieving that goal.

Admittedly, the resulting ward boundaries in these maps are not ideal from a compactness standpoint. Ward 6, in particular, would wrap around parts of Ward 7 in an odd way. Ward 5 would be contiguous only through adjoining census blocks that include parts of Spa Creek around Truxton Park. Maps 2D and 2E are mostly differentiated between each other in how Wards 3 and 4 are more compact in Map 2D, but the Bates community remains untouched in Map 2E, which was a stated goal by certain members of the Task Force and Council.

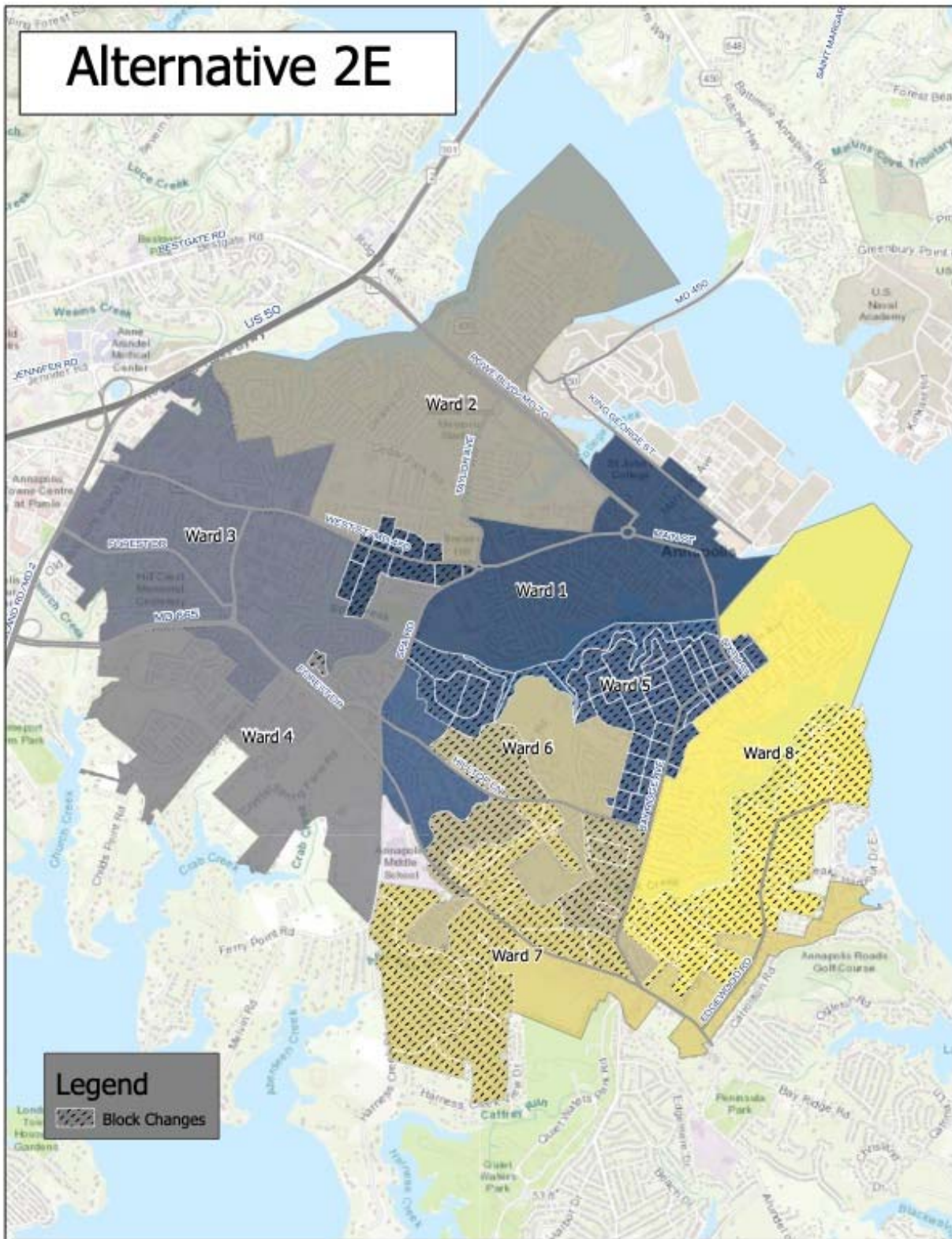
I did not put either of these maps forward for a vote and neither Maps 2D nor 2E received any votes from the Task Force. They are included to illustrate what might need to be done if one was trying to get at least two African American and two Hispanic majority or plurality wards.

Respectfully submitted,

Jared Littmann, Chair and Ward 5 Representative
2021-22 Annapolis Ward Boundary and Redistricting Task Force



ALTERNATIVE 2D Ward Statistical Report												
District No.	TOTAL Population	Target Population	Target Deviation	Target Deviation (%)	Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic/ Latino White	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Black	Non-Hispanic/ Latino American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Asian	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Other race	
Proposed Ward 1	5,167	5,119	48	0.94	337	4,110	356	4	145	5	17	
					6.52%	79.54%	6.89%	0.08%	2.81%	0.10%	0.33%	
Original Ward 1	4977	5119	-142	-2.77	369	3970	293	2	141	5	12	
					7.41%	79.77%	5.89%	0.04%	2.83%	0.10%	0.24%	
Proposed Ward 2	5,022	5,119	-97	-1.89	481	3,222	1,034	7	90	2	21	
					9.58%	64.16%	20.59%	0.14%	1.79%	0.04%	0.42%	
Original Ward 2	5441	5119	322	6.29	520	3542	1062	9	95	2	26	
					9.56%	65.10%	19.52%	0.17%	1.75%	0.04%	0.48%	
Proposed Ward 3	5,175	5,119	56	1.09	1,741	1,640	1,474	3	151	0	20	
					33.64%	31.69%	28.48%	0.06%	2.92%	0.00%	0.39%	
Original Ward 3	5240	5119	121	2.36	1935	1314	1703	4	124	0	17	
					36.93%	25.08%	32.50%	0.08%	2.37%	0.00%	0.32%	
Proposed Ward 4	5,112	5,119	-7	-0.14	1,441	949	2,385	9	143	2	25	
					28.19%	18.56%	46.65%	0.18%	2.80%	0.04%	0.49%	
Original Ward 4	5313	5119	194	3.79	1309	1358	2263	8	182	2	28	
					24.64%	25.56%	42.59%	0.15%	3.43%	0.04%	0.53%	
Proposed Ward 5	4,976	5,119	-143	-2.79	1,467	2,485	697	4	122	2	23	
					29.48%	49.94%	14.01%	0.08%	2.45%	0.04%	0.46%	
Original Ward 5	5295	5119	176	3.44	1713	2595	611	6	165	0	20	
					32.35%	49.01%	11.54%	0.11%	3.12%	0.00%	0.38%	
Proposed Ward 6	5,079	5,119	-40	-0.78	1,380	1,600	1,833	5	101	3	10	
					27.17%	31.50%	36.09%	0.10%	1.99%	0.06%	0.20%	
Original Ward 6	4978	5119	-141	-2.75	1714	1139	1895	7	75	4	20	
					34.43%	22.88%	38.07%	0.14%	1.51%	0.08%	0.40%	
Proposed Ward 7	5,289	5,119	170	3.32	1,710	2,628	611	8	116	2	19	
					32.33%	49.69%	11.55%	0.15%	2.19%	0.04%	0.36%	
Original Ward 7	4692	5119	-427	-8.34	1062	2591	719	4	114	3	19	
					22.63%	55.22%	15.32%	0.09%	2.43%	0.06%	0.40%	
Proposed Ward 8	5,131	5,119	12	0.23	777	3,527	475	7	133	2	23	
					15.14%	68.74%	9.26%	0.14%	2.59%	0.04%	0.45%	
Original Ward 8	5015	5119	-104	-2.03	712	3652	319	7	105	2	16	
					14.20%	72.82%	6.36%	0.14%	2.09%	0.04%	0.32%	



ALTERNATIVE 2E Ward Population Statistical Report

Ward	TOTAL Population	Target Population	Target Deviation	Target Deviation (%)	Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic/ Latino White	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Black	Non-Hispanic/ Latino American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Asian	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic/ Latino Other race
Proposed Ward 1	4,918	5,119	-201	-3.93	285	4,029	252	4	133	5	17
Original Ward 1	4977	5119	-142	-2.77	5.80%	81.92%	5.12%	0.08%	2.70%	0.10%	0.35%
					369	3970	293	2	141	5	12
					7.41%	79.77%	5.89%	0.04%	2.83%	0.10%	0.24%
Proposed Ward 2	5,022	5,119	-97	-1.89	481	3,222	1,034	7	90	2	21
Original Ward 2	5441	5119	322	6.29	9.58%	64.16%	20.59%	0.14%	1.79%	0.04%	0.42%
					520	3542	1062	9	95	2	26
					9.56%	65.10%	19.52%	0.17%	1.75%	0.04%	0.48%
Proposed Ward 3	5,210	5,119	91	1.78	1,928	1,297	1,701	4	122	0	17
Original Ward 3	5240	5119	121	2.36	37.01%	32.65%	32.65%	0.08%	2.34%	0.00%	0.33%
					1935	1314	1703	4	124	0	17
					36.93%	25.08%	32.50%	0.08%	2.37%	0.00%	0.32%
Proposed Ward 4	5,326	5,119	207	4.04	1,306	1,373	2,262	8	184	2	28
Original Ward 4	5313	5119	194	3.79	24.52%	25.76%	42.47%	0.15%	3.45%	0.04%	0.53%
					1309	1358	2263	8	182	2	28
					24.64%	25.56%	42.59%	0.15%	3.43%	0.04%	0.53%
Proposed Ward 5	4,976	5,119	-143	-2.79	1,467	2,485	697	4	122	2	23
Original Ward 5	5295	5119	176	3.44	29.48%	49.94%	14.01%	0.08%	2.45%	0.04%	0.46%
					1713	2595	611	6	165	0	20
					32.35%	49.01%	11.54%	0.11%	3.12%	0.00%	0.38%
Proposed Ward 6	5,079	5,119	-40	-0.78	1,380	1,600	1,833	5	101	3	10
Original Ward 6	4978	5119	-141	-2.75	27.17%	31.50%	36.09%	0.10%	1.99%	0.06%	0.20%
					1714	1139	1895	7	75	4	20
					34.43%	22.88%	38.07%	0.14%	1.51%	0.08%	0.40%
Proposed Ward 7	5,289	5,119	170	3.32	1,710	2,628	611	8	116	2	19
Original Ward 7	4692	5119	-427	-8.34	32.33%	49.69%	11.55%	0.15%	2.19%	0.04%	0.36%
					1062	2591	719	4	114	3	19
					22.63%	55.23%	15.32%	0.09%	2.43%	0.06%	0.40%
Proposed Ward 8	5,131	5,119	12	0.23	777	3,527	475	7	133	2	23
Original Ward 8	5015	5119	-104	-2.03	15.14%	68.74%	9.26%	0.14%	2.59%	0.04%	0.45%
					712	3652	319	7	105	2	16
					14.20%	72.82%	6.36%	0.14%	2.09%	0.04%	0.32%

Demographics

From 2012 Ordinance 0-1-12 Election Ward Boundaries with Ward Maps												
Ward	Population	Deviation	Deviation %	Caucasian		African American		Hispanic (unadjusted)		Other		
W1	4,872	54	1.1%	4,181	85.8%	429	8.8%	355	7.3%	201	4.1%	Majority: Caucasian
W2	4,798	-20	-0.4%	3,696	77.0%	766	16.0%	325	6.8%	232	4.8%	Majority: Caucasian
W3	4,925	107	2.2%	1,540	31.3%	2,177	44.2%	1,359	27.6%	1,064	21.6%	Plurality: AA
W4	4,995	177	3.7%	1,589	31.8%	2,573	51.5%	841	16.8%	667	13.4%	Majority: AA
W5	4,951	133	2.8%	3,312	66.9%	707	14.3%	1,279	25.8%	764	15.4%	Majority: Caucasian
W6	4,577	-241	-5.0%	1,502	32.8%	2,223	48.6%	1,162	25.4%	697	15.2%	Majority: AA
W7	4,662	-156	-3.2%	3,301	70.8%	832	17.8%	695	14.9%	435	9.3%	Majority: Caucasian
W8	4,766	-52	-1.1%	3,964	83.2%	414	8.7%	432	9.1%	295	6.2%	Majority: Caucasian
Totals	38,546			23,085	59.9%	10,121	26.3%	6,448	16.7%	4,355	11.3%	44,009 5,463
Avg	4,818			59.9%		26.3%		16.7%		11.3%		114.2%
2020 without any redistricting												
Ward	Population	Deviation	Deviation %	Caucasian		African American		Hispanic		Other		
W1	4,977	-142	-2.8%	3,970	79.8%	293	5.9%	369	7.4%	160	3.2%	Majority: Caucasian
W2	5,441	322	6.3%	3,542	65.1%	1,062	19.5%	520	9.6%	133	2.4%	Majority: Caucasian
W3	5,240	121	2.4%	1,314	25.1%	1,703	32.5%	1,935	36.9%	145	2.8%	Plurality: Hispanic
W4	5,313	194	3.8%	1,358	25.6%	2,263	42.6%	1,309	24.6%	220	4.2%	Majority: AA
W5	5,295	176	3.4%	2,595	49.0%	611	11.5%	1,713	32.4%	191	3.6%	Plurality: Caucasian
W6	4,978	-141	-2.8%	1,139	22.9%	1,895	38.1%	1,714	34.4%	106	2.1%	Plurality: AA
W7	4,692	-427	-8.3%	2,591	55.2%	719	15.3%	1,062	22.6%	140	3.0%	Majority: Caucasian
W8	5,015	-104	-2.0%	3,652	72.8%	319	6.4%	712	14.2%	130	2.6%	Majority: Caucasian
Totals	40,951			20,161	49.2%	8,865	21.6%	9,334	22.8%	1,225	3.0%	39,585 (1,366)
Avg	5,119			49.2%		21.6%		22.8%		3.0%		96.7%
Chang	2,405	6.2%		(2,924)	-13%	(1,256)	-12%	2,886	45%	(3,130)	-72%	

2020 with Map C													
Ward	Populat ion	Deviatio n	Deviation %	Caucasian		African American		Hispanic		Other			
W1	4,906	-213	-4.2%	4,028	82.1%	241	4.9%	301	6.1%	153	3.1%	Majority: Caucasian	
W2	5,034	-85	-1.7%	3,223	64.0%	1,045	20.8%	465	9.2%	126	2.5%	Majority: Caucasian	
W3	5,240	121	2.4%	1,314	25.1%	1,703	32.5%	1,935	36.9%	145	2.8%	Plurality: Hispanic	
W4	5,296	177	3.5%	1,356	25.6%	2,260	42.7%	1,299	24.5%	220	4.2%	Plurality: AA	
W5	4,982	-137	-2.7%	2,545	51.1%	544	10.9%	1,525	30.6%	187	3.8%	Majority: Caucasian	
W6	5,232	113	2.2%	1,417	27.1%	1,589	30.4%	1,990	38.0%	117	2.2%	Plurality: Hispanic	
W7	5,246	127	2.5%	2,626	50.1%	1,164	22.2%	1,107	21.1%	146	2.8%	Majority: Caucasian	
W8	5,015	-104	-2.0%	3,652	72.8%	319	6.4%	712	14.2%	130	2.6%	Majority: Caucasian	
Totals	40,951			20,160	49.2%	8,865	21.6%	9,335	22.8%	1,224	3.0%	39,584	(1,367)
Avg	5,119			49.2%		21.6%		22.8%		3.0%		96.7%	
2020 with Map 3C													
Ward	Populat ion	Deviatio n	Deviation %	Caucasian		African American		Hispanic		Other			
W1	4,949	-170	-3.3%	3,949	79.8%	343	6.9%	317	6.4%	162	3.3%	Majority: Caucasian	
W2	5,240	121	2.4%	3,383	64.6%	1,047	20.0%	501	9.6%	129	2.5%	Majority: Caucasian	
W3	5,240	121	2.4%	1,314	25.1%	1,703	32.5%	1,935	36.9%	145	2.8%	Plurality: Hispanic	
W4	4,966	-153	-3.0%	1,265	25.5%	2,143	43.2%	1,206	24.3%	198	4.0%	Plurality: AA	
W5	5,243	124	2.4%	2,751	52.5%	588	11.2%	1,523	29.1%	192	3.7%	Majority: Caucasian	
W6	5,015	-104	-2.0%	1,202	24.0%	1,556	31.0%	2,021	40.3%	122	2.4%	Plurality: Hispanic	
W7	5,246	127	2.5%	2,626	50.1%	1,164	22.2%	1,107	21.1%	146	2.8%	Majority: Caucasian	
W8	5,052	-67	-1.3%	3,671	72.7%	321	6.4%	724	14.3%	130	2.6%	Majority: Caucasian	
Totals	40,951			20,161	49.2%	8,865	21.6%	9,335	22.8%	1,224	3.0%	39,584	(1,367)
Avg	5,119			49.2%		21.6%		22.8%		3.0%		96.7%	

2020 with Map 2D													
Ward	Populat ion	Deviation	Deviation %	Caucasian		African American		Hispanic		Other			
W1	5,167	48	0.9%	4,110	79.5%	356	6.9%	337	6.5%	171	3.3%	Majority: Caucasian	
W2	5,022	-97	-1.9%	3,222	64.2%	1,034	20.6%	481	9.6%	120	2.4%	Majority: Caucasian	
W3	5,175	56	1.1%	1,640	31.7%	1,474	28.5%	1,741	33.6%	174	3.4%	Plurality: Hispanic	
W4	5,112	-7	-0.1%	949	18.6%	2,385	46.7%	1,441	28.2%	179	3.5%	Plurality: AA	
W5	4,976	-143	-2.8%	2,485	49.9%	697	14.0%	1,467	29.5%	151	3.0%	Majority: Caucasian	
W6	5,079	-40	-0.8%	1,600	31.5%	1,833	36.1%	1,380	27.2%	119	2.3%	Plurality: AA	
W7	5,289	170	3.3%	2,628	49.7%	611	11.6%	1,710	32.3%	145	2.7%	Majority: Caucasian	
W8	5,131	12	0.2%	3,527	68.7%	475	9.3%	777	15.1%	165	3.2%	Majority: Caucasian	
Totals	40,951			20,161	49.2%	8,865	21.6%	9,334	22.8%	1,224	3.0%	39,583	(1,368)
Avg	5,119			49.2%		21.6%		22.8%		3.0%		96.7%	
2020 with Map 2E													
Ward	Populat ion	Deviation	Deviation %	Caucasian		African American		Hispanic		Other			
W1	4,918	-201	-3.9%	4,029	81.9%	252	5.1%	285	5.8%	159	3.2%	Majority: Caucasian	
W2	5,022	-97	-1.9%	3,222	64.2%	1,034	20.6%	481	9.6%	120	2.4%	Majority: Caucasian	
W3	5,210	91	1.8%	1,297	24.9%	1,701	32.7%	1,928	37.0%	143	2.7%	Plurality: Hispanic	
W4	5,326	207	4.0%	1,373	25.8%	2,262	42.5%	1,306	24.5%	222	4.2%	Plurality: AA	
W5	4,976	-143	-2.8%	2,485	49.9%	697	14.0%	1,467	29.5%	151	3.0%	Majority: Caucasian	
W6	5,079	-40	-0.8%	1,600	31.5%	1,833	36.1%	1,380	27.2%	119	2.3%	Plurality: AA	
W7	5,289	170	3.3%	2,628	49.7%	611	11.6%	1,710	32.3%	145	2.7%	Majority: Caucasian	
W8	5,131	12	0.2%	3,527	68.7%	475	9.3%	777	15.1%	165	3.2%	Majority: Caucasian	
Totals	40,951			20,161	49.2%	8,865	21.6%	9,334	22.8%	1,224	3.0%	39,584	(1,367)
Avg	5,119			49.2%		21.6%		22.8%		3.0%		96.7%	

Comparison of Options												
Ward	2010 Populat ion	2020 Populati on	Change from 2010 to 2020	2020 Populat ion (map C)	Chang e from 2010 to map C	2020 Populati on (map 3C)	Chan ge from 2010 to map 3C	2020 Populat ion (map 2D)	Chan ge from 2010 to map 2D	2020 Populat ion (map 2E)	Chan ge from 2010 to map 2E	
W1	4,872	4,977	2.2%	4,906	0.7%	4,949	1.6%	5,167	6.1%	4,918	0.9%	
W2	4,798	5,441	13.4%	5,034	4.9%	5,240	9.2%	5,022	4.7%	5,022	4.7%	
W3	4,925	5,240	6.4%	5,240	6.4%	5,240	6.4%	5,175	5.1%	5,210	5.8%	
W4	4,995	5,313	6.4%	5,296	6.0%	4,966	-0.6%	5,112	2.3%	5,326	6.6%	
W5	4,951	5,295	6.9%	4,982	0.6%	5,243	5.9%	4,976	0.5%	4,976	0.5%	
W6	4,577	4,978	8.8%	5,232	14.3%	5,015	9.6%	5,079	11.0%	5,079	11.0%	
W7	4,662	4,692	0.6%	5,246	12.5%	5,246	12.5%	5,289	13.4%	5,289	13.4%	
W8	4,766	5,015	5.2%	5,015	5.2%	5,052	6.0%	5,131	7.7%	5,131	7.7%	
Totals	38,546	40,951	6.2%	40,951	6.2%	40,951	6.2%	40,951	6.2%	40,951	6.2%	
Avg	4,818	5,119	6.2%	5,119	6.3%	5,119	6.3%	5,119	6.3%	5,119	6.3%	
Ward	2010 Map with 2010 Population		2010 Map with 2020 Population		Map C		Map 3C		Map 2D		Map 2E	
W1	Majority: Caucasian		Majority: Caucasian		Majority: Caucasian		Majority: Caucas		Majority: Caucas		Majority: Caucasian	
W2	Majority: Caucasian		Majority: Caucasian		Majority: Caucasian		Majority: Caucasian		Majority: Caucas		Majority: Caucasian	
W3	Plurality: African Am		Plurality: Hispanic		Plurality: Hispanic		Plurality: Hispanic		Plurality: Hispan		Plurality: Hispanic	
W4	Majority: African Am		Majority: African Ame		Plurality: African A		Plurality: African		Plurality: African		Plurality: African American	
W5	Majority: Caucasian		Plurality: Caucasian		Majority: Caucasian		Majority: Caucas		Majority: Caucas		Majority: Caucasian	
W6	Majority: African Am		Plurality: African Ame		Plurality: Hispanic		Plurality: Hispanic		Plurality: African		Plurality: African American	
W7	Majority: Caucasian		Majority: Caucasian		Majority: Caucasian		Majority: Caucas		Majority: Caucas		Majority: Caucasian	
W8	Majority: Caucasian		Majority: Caucasian		Majority: Caucasian		Majority: Caucas		Majority: Caucas		Majority: Caucasian	
Totals	5/3/0 C/AA/H		5/2/1 C/AA/H		5/1/2 C/AA/H		5/1/2 C/AA/H		5/2/1 C/AA/H		5/2/1 C/AA/H	

Task Force Meetings

The Task force held the following meetings:

October 19, 2021 – Virtual

November 16, 2021 – Virtual Meeting

December 21, 2021 – Public Hearing – Pip Moyer Recreation Center

January 18, 2022 – Special Work Session at the Emergency Operations Command Center

February 1, 2022 – Virtual Meeting

February 16, 2022 - Public Hearing – Pip Moyer Recreation Center

March 15, 2022 - Virtual Meeting

April 16, 2022 - Virtual Meeting (no approved minutes are available at this time)

Minutes for those meetings are below



Annapolis Ward Boundaries and Redistricting Task Force

October 19, 2021

Virtual Meeting Minutes

The meeting began at 5:04 pm

The Following appointees were present: Ward one Ms. Emma Smith, Ward 2 Mr. Brendon Wright, Mayors appointee Mr. Harold “Chuckie” Lloyd, Ward 3 Ms. Lisa Wilson, Ward 5 Mr. Jared Littmann, Ward 7 Ms. Mary Anne Arnett, and Ward 8 Ms. Michael Matthews

The following staff members were also present: Ombudsman Hilary Raftovich, GIS Coordinator Shawn Wampler, Chief of Comprehensive Planning Eric Leshinsky,

Ombudsman Hilary Raftovich offered information on the role of the Task Force and the actions needed to proceed.

Chief of Comprehensive Planning Eric Leshinsky introduced himself to the task force.

GIS Coordinator Shawn Wampler introduced herself to the task force.

The following members of the task force introduced themselves: Ward one Ms. Emma Smith, Ward 2 Mr. Brendon Wright, Mayors appointee Mr. Harold “Chuckie” Lloyd, Ward 3 Ms. Lisa Wilson, Ward 5 Mr. Jared Littmann, Ward 7 Ms. Mary Anne Arnett, and Ward 8 Ms. Michael Matthews

GIS Coordinator Shawn Wampler offered a presentation on the mapping tools that the task force will use.

Chief of Comprehensive Planning Eric Leshinsky presented to the task force on recent and current development

The task force discussed the proposed schedule of meetings

Michael Matthews moved to nominate Jared Littmann as Chair. Seconded. CARRIED on voice vote.

Michael Matthews moved to nominate Mary Anne Arnett as Vice Chair. Seconded. CARRIED on voice vote.

The members discussed the process and schedule moving forward. It was decided that the Task Force would meet on the third Tuesday of the month for the next 5 months.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and adopted, the meeting adjourned at 5:49 p.m.

Submitted by Hilary Raftovich

Annapolis Ward Boundaries and Redistricting Task Force

November 16, 2021

Virtual Meeting Minutes

Chairman Littmann called the meeting to order at 5:06 pm

The following members were present on roll call: Chairman Jared Littmann, Vice Chair Mary Anne Arnett, Ms. Emma Smith, Mr. Brendon Wright, Mr. Harold “Chuckie” Lloyd, Ms. Lisa Wilson, Mr. Greg Brenan, and Ms. Michael Matthews.

The following members were absent on roll call: *Mr. Webb*

The following staff members were also present: *Ombudsman Hilary Raftovich, GIS Coordinator Shawn Wampler, Chief of Comprehensive Planning Eric Leshinsky, Hispanic Community Liaison Gutierrez, African American Community Liaison Ajayi*

Judge Ron Jarashow presented to the committee on the legal parameters of redistricting and the work of the 2011 redistricting commission, which he chaired. Committee members asked questions and Judge Jarashow replied.

Hispanic Community Liaison Gutierrez presented to the task force on the topic of redistricting and the Hispanic Community. The committee discussed the topic.

African American Community Liaison Ajayi presented to the task force on the topic of redistricting and the African American Community. The committee discussed the topic.

GIS Coordinator Shawn Wampler offered a presentation on the mapping tools that the task force will use.

Chief of Comprehensive Planning Eric Leshinsky presented to the task force on recent and current development

The task force discussed the proposed schedule of meetings

Ms. Arnett moved to approve the proposed schedule. Seconded. CARRIED on voice vote.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and adopted, the meeting adjourned at 6:50 p.m.

Submitted by Hilary Raftovich



Annapolis Ward Boundaries and Redistricting Task Force

December 21, 2021

Meeting Minutes

Chairman Littmann called the meeting to order at 7:01 pm

The following members were present on roll call: Chairman Jared Littmann, Vice Chair Mary Anne Arnett, Ms. Emma Smith, Mr. Brandon Wright, Mr. Harold “Chuckie” Lloyd, Ms. Lisa Wilson, Mr. Greg Brenan, and Ms. Michael Matthews.

The following members were absent on roll call: Mr. Webb

The following staff members were also present: Ombudsman Hilary Raftovich, GIS Coordinator Shawn Wampler, Chief of Comprehensive Planning Eric Leshinsky

GIS Coordinator Shawn Wampler shared information about the program the members will be using to look at ward line changes.

Chairman Littmann reviewed the maps and offered an overview of the process

Ms. Wampler shared information about the [census data webpage and storymap](#)

Chairman Littmann invited input from the public who were present

Ms. Janet Katz, 143 Spa Dr, **Annapolis**, MD, inquired about who is counted in the census

Mr. Todd Powell, 221 Pindell Ave. Annapolis, MD 21401, spoke to the committee about the ward lines

Ms. Beryl Downs, 650 Greenbrier Lane Annapolis, MD 21401, inquired about the effect of the Newtowne 20 development rebuild

Mr. Mike Dye, 1315 Hawkins LN Annapolis, MD 21401, inquired about the increase in the population of Ward Two.

Alderwoman Tierney inquired about the effects of the Covid 19 pandemic on the census count.

Ms. Ginger Deluca, **725 Coybay Dr, Annapolis, MD 21401**, inquired about the Wiley Bates Legacy Center and why it was in Ward Four.

Alderwoman Pindell-Charles discussed the demographics and sections of Ward Three.

Member Brennan presented his proposed changes to the Task Force.

Member Smith inquired as to how businesses affect the ward boundaries.

Vice-Chair Arnett discussed the effective date of the proposed changes.

The committee discussed the schedule for upcoming meetings and announced that the next meeting would be held at the emergency operations center. The members would meet in person at that site because of the access to technology and the ability to broadcast so the public can watch from home.

Vice-Chair Arnett reviewed her proposed changes.

Chairman Littmann discussed his proposed changes.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and adopted, the meeting adjourned at 8:32 p.m.

Submitted by Hilary Raftovich



Annapolis Ward Boundaries and Redistricting Task Force

January 18, 2022

Meeting Minutes

Chairman Littmann called the meeting to order at 5:06 pm

The following members were present on roll call: Chairman Jared Littmann, Vice Chair Mary Anne Arnett, Ms. Emma Smith, Mr. Brandon Wright, Mr. Solon Webb, Mr. Harold “Chuckie” Lloyd, Ms. Lisa Wilson, Mr. Greg Brennan, and Ms. Michael Matthews.

The following members were absent on roll call: None

The following staff members were also present: Ombudsman Hilary Raftovich, GIS Coordinator Shawn Wampler, and Chief of Comprehensive Planning Eric Leshinsky

Chairman Littmann asked Alderwoman Finlayson to speak to the committee.

Alderwoman Finlayson spoke on her desire to keep the Bates Heritage Center in Ward 4.

Member Webb introduced himself to the Task Force.

Member Michaels discussed her proposed map.

Member Wright discussed public input received by email from Ward 2 resident Scott Gibson

Member Lloyd discussed his proposed map.

Member Brennon discussed his proposed map.

The members discussed the next steps and schedule going forward.

Chairman Littmann discussed his proposed map

Vice Chair Arnett discussed her proposed map.

Vice Chair Arnett moved to approve the minutes of October 19, 2021 and November 16, 2021. Seconded, Approved on a voice vote.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and adopted, the meeting adjourned at 6:57 p.m.



Annapolis Ward Boundaries and Redistricting Task Force

February 1, 2022

Meeting Minutes

Chairman Littmann called the meeting to order at 4:02 pm

The following members were present on roll call: Chairman Jared Littmann, Vice Chair Mary Anne Arnett, Ms. Emma Smith, Mr. Solon Webb, Mr. Harold “Chuckie” Lloyd, Ms. Lisa Wilson, Mr. Greg Brenan, and Ms. Michael Matthews.

The following members were absent on roll call: Mr. Brandon Wright

The following staff members were also present: Ombudsman Hilary Raftovich, GIS Coordinator Shawn Wampler, and Chief of Comprehensive Planning Eric Leshinsky

Chairman Littmann requested comments from the committee members

Vice Chair Arnett expressed her appreciation of the hard work of GIS Coordinator Wampler

Chairman Littmann offered comments to the task force on the maps and process

The Task Force discussed map 1B

The Task Force discussed Map 2 (as amended)

The Task Force then discussed Map 2A, an alternative based on 2 (as amended). Map 2A did not receive support and was removed as an option

The Task Force discussed map 3

The Task Force discussed map 4. The group decided to remove 4 as an option.

The Task Force discussed map 5A

The Task Force discussed map 6

Ombudsman Raftovich took a poll of the committee member’s top three maps. The results are as follows:

Map 1B - 7 votes
Map 2 (as amended) - 5 votes
Map 3 - 6 votes
Map 5B- 3 votes
Map 6 - 6 votes

Member Michaels moved to approve Maps 1B, 3 and 6 to be presented in a public meeting.
Seconded, CARRIED on voice vote.

The Task Force discussed the public hearing.

Member Michaels moved to move the public hearing to Wednesday February 16th at 7:00 PM.
Seconded, CARRIED on voice vote.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and adopted, the meeting adjourned at 6:57 p.m.

Submitted by Hilary Raftovich



Annapolis Ward Boundaries and Redistricting Task Force

February 16, 2022

Public Hearing Meeting Minutes

Chairman Littmann called the meeting to order at 7:00 pm

The following members were present on roll call: Chairman Jared Littmann, Vice Chair Mary Anne Arnett, Ms. Emma Smith, Mr. Brandon Wright, Mr. Harold “Chuckie” Lloyd, Mr. Greg Brennan, and Ms. Michael Matthews.

The following members were absent on roll call: Mr. Solon Webb, Ms. Lisa Wilson.

The following staff members were also present: Ombudsman Hilary Raftovich, GIS Coordinator Shawn Wampler, and Chief of Comprehensive Planning Eric Leshinsky

Chairman Littmann reviewed the redistricting process.

Chairman Littmann invited comment from the public.

Mr. Scott Gibson, 113 Williams Drive, spoke to the committee. Mr. Gibson spoke in opposition to splitting up the Clay Street neighborhood. Mr Gibson offered some alternative areas to move out of Ward 2.

Petition of Clay Street Residents attached.

Mr. Keanuú Smith-Brown, 1805 Schooner Court, spoke in opposition to maps A and B and in support of Map C

Reverend Ivan Vineyard, 59 Clay Street spoke in opposition to maps A and B and in support of Map C

Ms. Shirley Gordon, 55 Clay Street, spoke in in opposition to splitting up Clay Street Neighborhood

Chairman Littmann offered an overview of the schedule up to this point and the process going forward.

Ms. Maggie Rodgers, 1705 Nimitz Drive, spoke in favor of keeping the old 4th ward (Clay Street neighborhood) together.

Ms. Beryl Downs, 650 Greenbriar lane, inquired as to where the maps are posted.

Ombudsman Raftovich stated that the enlarged maps are on display at Pip Moyer, posted online on the city website

Ms. Lyn Rodgers, 2 Yevola Peters Way, stated that the city also sent out information through the email list and that Alderwoman Pindell Charles also sent out information to her email list.

Reverend Vinyard recommended placing the draft maps at the Stanton Center

Alderwoman Pindell Charles, 5 Domino Rd, spoke about the city email list.

Ms. Heidi Rothenhaus, 198 Acton Road, spoke in favor of Map B to keep Truxton Heights together but with the old 4th ward brought back together. She stated that Truxton heights has been moved

Ms. Carolyn Keene, 1350 Tyler Ave, spoke in favor of keeping Ward 6 intact.

Mr. Brooks DuBose, The Capital Gazette, stated that he has requested from his editor that the stories about the redistricting be available without cost as a public service.

Ombudsman Raftovich read testimony received by email into the record (2 of them were submitted in Spanish and translated by City Staff – Spanish original is attached) from the following individuals:

Kirsten Clark, Executive Director of the Center of Help

My name is Kirsten Clark. I am Executive Director of the Center of Help. The mission of Center of Help is to educate, empower and connect immigrant families to resources to promote self-sufficiency and to advocate for the successful integration of the immigrant community into Anne Arundel County in the surrounding areas.

On behalf of the organization and our clientele, I urge the City Council to consider the importance of proportionate representation for minority communities. The immigrant population is historically and currently underrepresented in public offices. The Hispanic/Latinx population represents approximately a quarter of the city's population, and the districts must be drawn in such a way to give a fair opportunity for a proportionate number of City Council representatives to represent the Hispanic/Latinx community.

Maria Franco

Good afternoon. My name is Maria Franco and I am originally from Venezuela. Like the Latina that I am, I celebrate that Annapolis has a Latino community that was able to be counted in the 2020 census. We as residents in this city ask that our economic contributions and cultural contributions to this city be recognized. That is why today in this opportune i would like to as that this city take advantage of Redistricting with the end goal of becoming recognized and represented in our right to choose.

Sosima Morgan

I am Sosima Morgan, I have been living in Annapolis for more than 5 years. A city that welcomed me and where I have worked and lived with my family. Like many other Latinos that contribute so much with our work and our culture to the growth of this city, today in the Redistricting, I would like to ask that it be recognized that our community is growing, as was reflected in the 2020 census. That it be recognized that annapolis now has a neighborhood (ward 3) that is now Latino in its majority and it is necessary to have Redistricting in our neighborhoods. We need Latino spaces, we need who can represent us and defend our rights.

Chairmen Littmann discussed a proposed alternative map

Vice-Chair Arnett discussed the process

Ms. Heidi Rothenhaus, expressed concerns that this map is taking Truxton Heights out of Ward 1.

Reverend Vineyard spoke on the new proposed map.

Alderwoman O'Neill, 423 Halsey Rd, spoke in favor of keeping neighborhoods intact.

Ms. Debbie Yatsuk, 418 Fox Hollow Rd, spoke about the redistricting process.

Member Michaels discussed the challenges that the task force members are facing.

The Task Force discussed the process going forward and scheduled their next meeting for March 15 at the OEM Command center to be broadcast for public viewing

Upon motion duly made, seconded, and adopted, the meeting adjourned at 8:06 p.m.

Submitted by Hilary Raftovich



Annapolis Ward Boundaries and Redistricting Task Force

March 15, 2022

Public Hearing Meeting Minutes

Chairman Littmann called the meeting to order at 4:04 pm

The following members were present on roll call: Chairman Jared Littmann, Vice Chair Mary Anne Arnett, Ms. Emma Smith, Mr. Solon Webb, Mr. Harold “Chuckie” Lloyd, and Ms. Michael Matthews. Ms. Lisa Wilson and Mr. Greg Brenan arrived at 4:05 pm

The following members were absent on roll call: Mr. Brandon Wright

The following staff members were also present: Ombudsman Hilary Raftovich, Chief of Comprehensive planning Erick Leshinski and GIS Coordinator Shawn Wampler

Chairman Littmann posed the following questions to the group:

1. *What maps do you prefer?*
2. *What is your reaction to the public comments?*
3. *What are your expectations for today's meeting?*

Mr. Salon Webb discussed the proposed maps.

Mr. Greg Brenan discussed the proposed maps. Mr. Brenan expressed concern about maps that split the clay street neighborhood.

Vice Chair Mary Anne Arnett discussed the proposed maps. Ms. Arnett

Ms. Michael Mathews discussed the proposed maps. Ms. Mathews expressed concerns about splitting Harbor House and Eastport Terrace. Ms. Matthews supports map c with a correction to accommodate Truxton heights.

Mr. Harold Lloyd discussed the proposed maps. Mr. Lloyd discussed the splitting of Harbor House and Eastport Terrace.

Ms. Emma Smith discussed the proposed maps. Ms. Smith discussed the Truxton Heights community

Ms. Lisa Wilson discussed the proposed maps. Ms. Wilson expressed concerns about splitting Harbor House and Eastport Terrace as well as the Clay street neighborhood.

Mr. Solon Webb discussed the proposed maps.

The Task Force members reviewed an alternative map and made a number of changes. The resulting map was named 3C.

The Task Force discussed maps C & map 3C.

The Task Force discussed how many maps to include in the final report.

The Task Force held a straw poll on their preferred map

3 members (Smith, Brennan & Littmann) voted in favor of map 3C. Mr. Brennan will write the defense.

5 members (Wilson, Lloyd, Matthews, Arnett & Webb) voted in favor of map C. Mr. Lloyd will write the defense.

Vice Chair Arnett moved to recommend Map C. Seconded. Carried on voice vote.

Ms. Wilson moved to include Map 3C in the report as a minority opinion. Seconded. Carried on voice vote.

The task force agreed to include discarded maps A and B in the report including an explanation of why they were discarded. Vice Chair Arnett will write that section of the report.

Chairman Littmann stated that he would write the section on Map 2E

Alderman Littmann requested that the report sections and maps be sent to himself & Ms. Raftovich.

The Task Force discussed the process going forward and scheduled their next meeting for April 13th on Zoom.

The chair discussed the timeline for writing the report:

March 29th - writers will send sections sent to chairman Littmann

April 5 - Chair will distribute first draft to members & staff

April 8 - Comments from members on first draft due to Chairman

April 11 - Final Draft distributed to members

April 13th (at 5:30) zoom meeting to vote on the final report

Upon motion duly made, seconded, and adopted, the meeting adjourned at 5:37 p.m.

Appendixes

1. Presentation from Laura Gutierrez, Hispanic Liaison
2. Presentation from Eric Leshinski, Chief of Comprehensive Planning
3. Public Comments