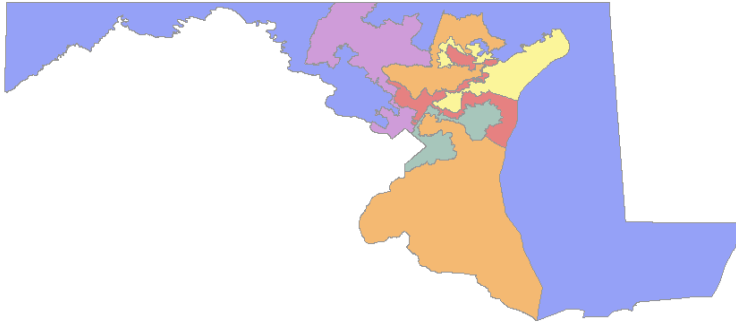


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Signed into law by Gov. Martin O'Malley on October 20, 2011.

2012 Projections (1R, 6D, 1?)*

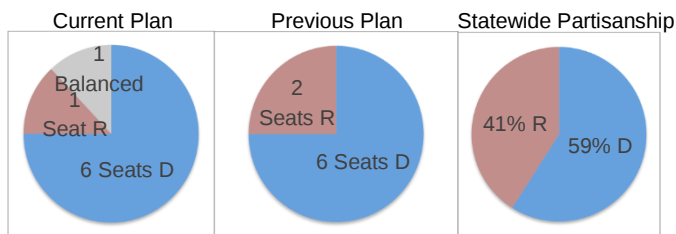
Democrats already hold six of eight House seats in Maryland but decided to go after Republican Roscoe Bartlett's seat in redistricting. Shifting his seat 17% toward Democrats resulted in perhaps the least geographically coherent congressional map in the nation and anger among some Democratic incumbents upset with changes in their districts.

Bartlett faces an uphill battle to keep his seat. All six Democratic incumbents are projected to win, as is Republican Andy Harris.

* See details and the fair voting alternative on the following pages.

Maryland's Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Redistricting Plan Distorts Political Landscape



Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election.

Competition and Voting Rights in Maryland

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	13% (1/8)	0% (0/8)
African American Voting Strength*	47%	47%

* Measures the percentage of African American eligible voters living in districts where they are a majority of eligible voters. Voters might not choose to vote for a candidate of their same race

Redistricting Process in Maryland

The state legislature – controlled by Democrats – passed the new redistricting map on October 20, 2011, and Governor O'Malley signed it into law the same day. The governor proposed the map to the state legislature after 12 public hearings and seven days of accepting public comments. The map passed with every Republican legislator voting against it. Todd Eberly, assistant professor of political science at St. Mary's College of Maryland, said that the map is "totally about maximizing Democratic votes, nothing else."

Despite several state and federal legal challenges, all courts have upheld Maryland's redistricting map. Republicans have spearheaded a petition campaign to put the map up to a referendum in the November 2012 election.

U.S. House Elections in Maryland

Maryland's primaries were held on April 3, 2012, and incumbents faced little competition.

The state's election history shows that U.S. House incumbents typically coast to re-election in November. In 2010, one incumbent lost in the general election, the first time since 2002. Four candidates won by landslide margins of at least 20% and three by at least 40%.

In 2010, Republican House candidates received 38% of the vote but won only 25% of the seats – and had won only 12.5% of seats in 2008.

Currently, there are two African American representatives in the congressional delegation – one of whom is also the only woman representing Maryland in the U.S. House.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

FairVote.org // [@fairvote](https://twitter.com/fairvote) // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org



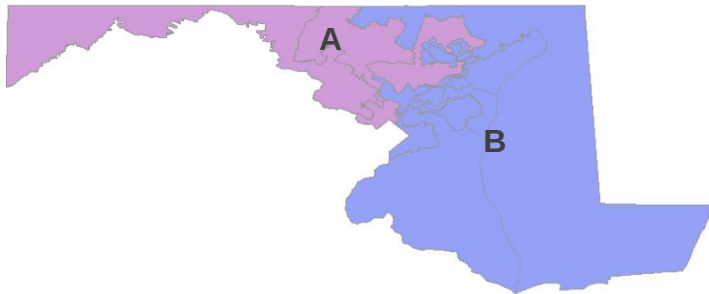
The Center for
Voting and
Democracy

2012 HOUSE ELECTIONS IN MARYLAND September 2012

Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Maryland's new congressional districts. Incumbents are listed according to the districts in which they are running in 2012, with the 2010 district partisanship connected to that incumbent.

District	Incumbent	Party	Year First Elected	Last Election Winning %	2010 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Projection	2012 Election Projection
1	Andy Harris	R	2010	54%	37 / 63	36 / 64	Strong R	Safe R
2	Dutch Ruppersberger	D	2002	64%	57 / 43	58 / 42	Lean D	Safe D
3	John Sarbanes	D	2006	61%	56 / 44	57 / 43	Lean D	Safe D
4	Donna Edwards	D	2008	83%	82 / 18	74 / 26	Strong D	Safe D
5	Steny Hoyer	D	1981	64%	62 / 38	62 / 38	Strong D	Safe D
6	Roscoe Bartlett	R	1992	61%	37 / 63	54 / 46	Balanced	None
7	Elijah Cummings	D	1996	75%	76 / 24	73 / 27	Strong D	Safe D
8	Chris Van Hollen	D	2002	73%	71 / 29	60 / 40	Strong D	Safe D

Maryland's Fair Voting Plan



Super-District(w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisan Projection: 3R, 5D
A (CDs – 6,7,8)	3	721,529	25%	62 / 38	1R, 2D
B (CDs - 1,2,3,4,5)	5	721,529	16.7%	57 / 43	2R, 3D

* plus 1 vote

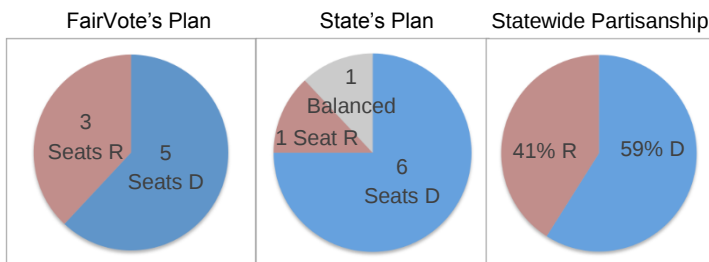
How Does Fair Voting Work?

Fair voting describes American forms of proportional representation that uphold electoral traditions and are based on voting for candidates. They ensure meaningfully contested elections and provide voters with more accurate representation.

Instead of eight individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into two larger “super-districts” with 3 or 5 representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a sixth of voters will win in a five-seat district.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Maryland's Redistricting Plan

More Accurate Political Representation*



* Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election similar to the Partisan Voting Index. They do not account for other candidate-based factors like incumbency.

Meaningful Elections and Representation

	FairVote's Plan	State's Plan
District Competition	100% (2/2)	13% (1/8)
Shared Representation*	100% (2/2)	0% (0/8)

* Shared representation indicates districts represented by both Democrats and Republicans – which enables more accurate congressional representation for most voters.

Benefits of a Fair Voting Plan

Shared representation of different views: Supporters of both major parties elect candidates everywhere, with accurate balance of that district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice: Better chance for third parties, independents and major party innovators, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat.

More competition: With voters having a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

Better representation of racial minorities: Lower threshold for racial minority candidates to earn seats, even when not geographically concentrated. More voters of all races are in a position to elect candidates.

More women: More women likely to run and win. Single-member districts often stifle potential candidacies.

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com

FairVote.org // [@fairvote](https://twitter.com/fairvote) // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org