



Testimony for the House Ways and Means Committee

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SB 342 – Maryland Voting Rights Act of 2025 – Counties and Municipal Corporations

FAVORABLE

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The ACLU of Maryland supports SB 342, which seeks to protect Maryland voters from racial vote dilution by passing strong protections against racially dilutive voting practices. These protections are essential for ensuring that all Marylanders, especially those from historically marginalized communities, have equal opportunities to elect their candidates of choice and be represented in government.

Racial vote dilution occurs when an election system or other policy denies voters of color an equal opportunity to elect candidates they support. This means that voters of color can cast ballots, but that their votes do not have equal power or weight compared to white voters.

Since 1965, the federal Voting Rights Act has protected voters of color against laws designed to dilute their vote.¹ Section 2 of the federal VRA prohibits voting practices that dilute the votes of Black communities.² This means that, if states and localities engage in discriminatory electoral practices like at-large elections with racially polarized voting or unfair redistricting maps, voters can challenge that discrimination in federal court. However, litigation under the federal VRA is becoming less effective as courts undermine key VRA provisions in cases like *Shelby County v. Holder* (2013) and *Brnovich v. DNC* (2021). Further, Congress has failed to update the federal VRA to counteract these cases and, instead, is focused on advancing legislation like the SAVE Act, which makes it harder for

¹ Myrna Pérez, *Voting Rights Act: The Legacy of the 15th Amendment*, Brennan Center for Justice, (June 30, 2009), <https://bit.ly/3cjDezF>.

² 52 U.S.C. § 10301. Critically, Section 2 does not require voters to prove they were victims of intentional discrimination. In *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986), the Court explained that Congress was overturning *Mobile v. Bolden*, 446 U.S. 55 (1980), when it enacted the 1982 VRA amendments. *Mobile* had declared that minority voters had to prove an election mechanism was “intentionally adopted or maintained by state officials for a discriminatory purpose,” in order to satisfy either § 2 of the VRA or the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments. *Thornburg*, 478 U.S. at 35. In response to *Mobile*, Congress revised § 2 to clarify that a violation could be established “by showing discriminatory effect alone...” *Id.*

individuals to exercise their right to vote.³ As a result, the federal VRA is at significant risk of being further weakened or destroyed entirely. Additionally, litigation under Section 2 is complex, costly, and time-intensive, meaning that some Section 2 violations go unnoticed or unaddressed. Because of this risk, we must pass state protections to ensure continuing safeguards for all Marylanders.

Maryland has a troubling history of racial suppression, and laws that have the purpose or effect of diluting the voting strength of Black voters and other voters of color remain prevalent. Common examples include redistricting plans that pack voters of color into super-majority districts, use of certain at-large election systems that maintain dominance by the white majority, polling locations with insufficient resources, and failure to provide adequate assistance at the polls. These voting practices persist because the federal VRA cannot fully combat them. As a result, voters of color in Maryland are significantly less likely to be represented by the candidate of their choice than white voters. As of 2024, fifty-four percent of Maryland municipalities have substantial POC populations and twenty-three percent of those municipalities have all-white governments, indicating a high risk that voters of color in those communities have not been able to elect candidates of their choice.⁴

The federal VRA has provided recourse in many parts of the state. Challenges against discriminatory at-large elections have recently succeeded in Worcester County, Somerset County, Salisbury, Pocomoke City, Berlin, Snow Hill, Hurlock, Easton, and Princess Anne.⁵ Through legal challenges filed under the federal VRA, Black voters have forced reform of those systems and empowered residents to elect

³ The SAVE Act would require every voter to show proof of citizenship with their current name whenever they register to vote or change their registration. Passage of this Act would effectively end online and mail-in voter registration, since voters would not be able to prove their citizenship remotely. It would also significantly complicate the voting process for individuals who change their names after marriage or following transition, since they may not have updated documentation that reflects their new legal names. These burdens would fall more heavily on younger voters, voters of color, low-income voters, and elder voters.

⁴ *Why Maryland Needs Its Own Voting Rights Act*, ACLU of Maryland, (Feb. 20, 2024), https://www.aclu-md.org/sites/default/files/mdvra_need_public_onepager_mdga24.pdf.

⁵ See *Cane v. Worcester Cnty., Md.*, 35 F.3d 921 (4th Cir. 1994); *Letter to U.S. Dept. of Justice*, ACLU of Maryland (Mar. 24, 2010); "Redistricting, Ensuring Election Fairness," ACLU of Maryland, (Apr. 10, 2012), <https://www.aclu-md.org/en/cases/redistricting-ensuring-election-fairness>; Sam Janesch, 'We want a voice:' Federalsburg's Black residents become latest Eastern Shore voters to get a long-awaited shot at representation, BALTIMORE SUN (Jun. 21, 2023), <https://www.baltimoresun.com/politics/bs-md-pol-shore-voting-rights-20230616-xot2c5fehfcblzfy3ilzu6uri-story.html>. https://www.aclu-md.org/sites/default/files/field_documents/somerset_perez_letter.pdf; *Redistricting, Ensuring Election Fairness*, ACLU of Maryland (Apr. 10, 2012), <https://www.aclu-md.org/en/cases/redistricting-ensuring-election-fairness>; Sam Janesch, 'We want a voice:' Federalsburg's Black residents become latest Eastern Shore voters to get a long-awaited shot at representation, BALTIMORE SUN (Jun. 21, 2023), <https://www.baltimoresun.com/politics/bs-md-pol-shore-voting-rights-20230616-xot2c5fehfcblzfy3ilzu6uri-story.html>.

Black candidates to public office, often for the first time in the history of their community.⁶ However, as the following case studies demonstrate, there is substantial need to improve upon the protections provided in the federal VRA.

The town of Federalsburg provides a key case study. Federalsburg had maintained a discriminatory at-large election system for decades. Despite the fact that the town's population was half-Black, the town had never elected a Black candidate to office until after a federal court redrew the town into districts. Following the adoption of the new plan, the town elected their first two Black representatives to the town council. The town fought these reforms tooth and nail, demonstrating how resistant localities can be to implementing racially fair election systems. In Federalsburg, it was only due to the immense courage of the town's Black residents, the resources spent creating a fair system by the plaintiffs, pressure from a federal judge, and the Black community's organizing that a fair system became possible. This reform took decades. With a streamlined cause of action and clearer guidance, the MDVRA could have brought about the same result in a faster, less expensive manner.

Meanwhile, in Baltimore County, the efforts of Black voters to challenge a racially dilutive redistricting plan were stymied because the federal VRA provided insufficient protections. The County has a population that is nearly one-third Black and 48% POC but had only ever had one Black representative at a time.⁷ Despite months of warnings about the unfairness of their proposed redistricting plans, the County Council implemented a racially discriminatory voting plan that packed Black voters into a single super-majority Black district while maintaining significant white majorities in six of the seven council districts. After protracted litigation, a federal judge granted a preliminary injunction stating that the Baltimore County plan likely violated the federal VRA. However, because the Fourth Circuit has interpreted the federal VRA to require deference to government preferences for remedies, the judge permitted the County to continue to pack one district with Black voters while keeping six other districts majority-white. As a result, even after costly litigation and redistricting, every one of the six Black candidates running in majority-white districts in 2022 lost, leaving Black voters no better off than they were at the outset—with just one Black Council member, elected without opposition from the packed Black district. This outcome shows the weaknesses of the federal VRA and demonstrates the need to create more fair districting processes under SB 342.

If passed, SB 342 would build on existing pro-voter laws in Maryland by adding protections against racial vote dilution and abridgement. SB 342 would also build

⁶ See e.g., *NAACP of Caroline Cnty v. Town of Federalsburg*, 23-CV-00484-SAG, (D. Md. Feb. 22, 2023).

⁷ *Baltimore County Branch of the NAACP v. Baltimore County*, No. 21-CV-03232-LKG, 2022 WL 657562, 2 (D. Md. Feb. 22, 2022).

on the protections in the federal VRA by implementing streamlined standards and procedures that protect the freedom to vote and simplify the process of correcting discriminatory practices through litigation. SB 342 also provide a clear, flexible benchmark for measuring vote dilution, mitigating the risk that state courts create inconsistent outcomes or rely on harmful federal case law. The protections in SB 342 go beyond what is available under the federal VRA and would better protect Marylanders against discriminatory practices that are all-too common in our communities. By adding these protections, Maryland localities would be held accountable for changes to their elections that disproportionately suppress votes in communities of color.

These interventions are extremely popular: more than three-quarters of Maryland voters (77%) support providing protections against racial vote dilution.

If passed, the protections against vote dilution in SB 342 will help ensure that no eligible voter in Maryland is left behind at the ballot box. For these reasons, we urge a favorable report on SB 342.