



YOUR VOTER'S GUIDE

The League of Women Voters of Frederick County produce this guide in partnership for information on the Frederick County General Election to be held November 3, 2020.

The League of Women Voters is a nonpartisan organization. The League neither supports nor opposes any party or candidate.

Verify what's on your ballot in [Vote 411.org](http://Vote411.org), to obtain information in relation to the elections.

An important component of VOTE411.org is the polling place locator, which enables users to type in their address and retrieve the poll location for the voting precinct in which that address is located. The League has found that this is among the most sought-after information in the immediate days leading up to, and on, Election Day.

Candidates' answers appear as submitted and have not been edited by the League.

To read all candidate statements, including those not available in this guide, visit www.vote411.org.

SU GUÍA DE VOTACIÓN

La Liga de Mujeres Votantes (LWV) produce esta guía de votación para obtener información relacionada con la Elección General del Condado de Frederick el 3 de Noviembre 2020.

La Liga de Mujeres Votantes es estrictamente no partidista; no apoya ni se opone a ninguno de los candidatos a cargos públicos en ningún nivel de gobierno.

Averigüe lo que está en su boleta electoral in VOTE411.org, para obtener información relacionada con las elecciones.

Un componente importante de VOTE411.org es el localizador de los sitios de votación, el cual permite a los usuarios escribir su dirección y recibir la ubicación de la casilla de votación en el precinto electoral en el que se encuentra esa dirección. La League ha descubierto que esta es de la información más buscada tanto en los días inmediatamente previos como el mismo Día de las Elecciones.

Todas las respuestas provienen directamente de los candidatos y no están editadas por LWV.

Para leer todas las respuestas de los candidatos, incluyendo los que no están en esta guía, visite www.Vote411.org.

**General Election:
November 3, 2020.**

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, there have been many changes to allow citizens to vote by mail if preferred, cast a ballot in person at Early Voting, or vote on Election Day.

Last Day to Register to Vote WITHOUT a Provisional Ballot: October 13, 2020.

You may also register to vote or update your voter registration information in person during early voting or on election day. If you update your address on election day, *you will be asked to complete a provisional ballot*, which allows someone who thinks he or she is an eligible voter to vote. If the Frederick County Board of Elections determines that the provisional voter is registered and eligible to vote in Maryland and vote a provisional ballot, the ballot will be counted. If the voter is not eligible to vote a provisional ballot, the ballot may be rejected. An election judge can assist you with this process at Early Voting or on Election Day.

Mail In Ballots: You may have requested a ballot by mail or online. Mail-in ballot applications must have been received by **Tuesday, October 20, 2020** in order to receive your mail-in ballot by mail in time for the election.

MAILING OF BALLOTS

You can fill out and return your ballot as soon as you receive, mark and sign it. All voted ballots **must be postmarked by Election Day, November 3, 2020** in order to be counted.

**Elección General:
3 de Noviembre 2020.**

Debido a las restricciones por la pandemia del COVID-19, hay cambios para permitir a los votantes registrados votar por correo, temprano en persona o el día de las elecciones.

Ultimo día de registro general de votantes SIN Votación provisional: Martes 13 de Octubre de 2020.

Se puede registrar o actualizar su registro de votante en persona durante la votación anticipada o el día de las elecciones. Si actualiza su dirección el día de la elección, se le pedirá que complete una boleta provisional, que permite a alguien que piensa que es un votante elegible votar. Si la Junta Electoral del Condado de Frederick determina que el elector provisional está registrado y es elegible para votar en Maryland y votar una boleta provisional, la boleta será escudada. Si el elector no es elegible para votar una boleta provisional, la boleta puede ser rechazada. Un juez electoral puede ayudarlo con este proceso en la Votación Temprana o el Día de las Elecciones.

Boleta de Voto por Correo: Debe solicitar una boleta de voto por correo o por Internet. Su junta local de elecciones debe recibir su solicitud antes del **20 de Octubre de 2020** para recibir su boleta de voto por correo. in tiempo antes de las elecciones.

CORREO POSTAL

Llenen y devuelvan sus boletas lo antes posible, marcado y firma la boleta. Su boleta debe estar **matasellada el 3 de Noviembre, 2020** o antes para ser contada.

DROPOFF BALLOTS:

You can return your ballot, after voting, at drop off locations beginning early October through November 3, 2020 **until 8 pm.**

Drop Box Locations:**BUZONES ELECTORALES:**

Podrán utilizar un buzón electoral para devolver su boleta de voto en buzones que estarán disponibles de Octubre **hasta las 8 pm del 3 de Noviembre.**

Lista de lugares:**Frederick County Board of Elections**

340A Montevue Lane, Frederick, Maryland 21702

Brunswick Middle School

301 Cummings Drive, Brunswick, Maryland 21716

Catoctin High School

14745 Sabillasville Road, Thurmont, Maryland 21788

Governor Thomas Johnson High School

1501 North Market Street, Frederick, Maryland 21701

Middletown VFD Activities Building

1 Fireman's Lane, Middletown, Maryland 21769

Oakdale High School

5850 Eaglehead Drive, Ijamsville, Maryland 21754

William R. Talley Recreation Center

121 North Bentz St, Frederick, Maryland 21701

Urbana Regional Library

9020 Amelung Street, Frederick, Maryland 21704

EARLY VOTING

If you choose in person to visit an early voting center, they are open from Monday, October 26 to Monday November 2, 7 am to 8 p.m (including Saturday and Sunday).

Locations are:

VOTACIÓN ANTICIPADA

Si desea votar anticipadamente en persona, la votación anticipada se llevará a cabo a partir del Lunes 26 de Octubre hasta el Lunes 2 de Noviembre de 7 am a 8 pm (incluyendo el Sábado y el Domingo).

Lista de centros de votación anticipada:

Catoctin High School

14745 Sabillasville Road, Thurmont, Maryland 21788

Governor Thomas Johnson High School

1501 North Market Street, Frederick, Maryland 21701

Middletown VFD Activities Building

1 Fireman's Lane, Middletown, Maryland 21769

Urbana Regional Library

9020 Amelung Street, Frederick, Maryland 21704

Voting On Election Day

In-Person Voting – ONLY ON Tuesday, November 3, 2020, from 7am until 8pm.

In addition to the four Early Voting sites shown above, there are ALSO in-person voting at these locations around Frederick County on Election Day, Tuesday November 3 from 7am until 8pm:

Voto el Día de las Elecciones

Votación en Persona – SOLO EL Martes, 3 de Noviembre de 2020, de 7am a 8pm.

Además de los cuatro sitios de Votación Temprana mostrados anteriormente, TAMBIÉN se puede votar en persona en estos lugares alrededor del Condado de Frederick el día de las elecciones, el Martes 3 de Noviembre de 7am a 8pm

Brunswick Middle School

301 Cummings Drive, Brunswick, Maryland 21716

Cornerstone Fellowship Church

66 Waverley Drive, Frederick, Maryland 21701

Frederick High School

650 Carroll Parkway, Frederick, Maryland 21701

Linganore High School

12013 Old Annapolis Road, Frederick, Maryland 21701

Middletown High School

200 Schoolhouse Drive, Middletown, Maryland 21769

Oakdale High School

5850 Eaglehead Drive, Ijamsville, Maryland 21754

William R. Talley Recreation Center

121 North Bentz St, Frederick, Maryland 21701

Tuscarora High School

5312 Ballenger Creek Pike, Frederick, Maryland 21703

Urbana High School

3471 Campus Drive, Ijamsville, Maryland 21754

Walkersville High School

81 West Frederick Street, Walkersville, Maryland 21793

Criteria for Participation in VOTE411.org: All presidential candidates who will appear on your state ballot are listed below but only those that completed the criterias were invited to respond.

Candidates qualified for invitations to provide responses to specific questions if they met the following criteria:

- 1) The candidate must have made a public announcement of her/his intention to run for President;
- 2) The candidate must meet the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act's minimum contribution threshold requirements for qualifying for matching funds, based on the most recent data publicly available on the FEC website by the date of publication;
- 3) The candidate must qualify for the ballot in enough states to win a majority of electoral votes.

All responses come directly from the candidates and are unedited by LWV. The League does not support or oppose any candidates or parties.

Additional write-in candidates appear on the Maryland State Board of Elections website (https://elections.maryland.gov/elections/2020/general_candidates/index.html).

Criteria para Participacion in VOTE411.org: Todos los candidatos que aparecerán en la papeleta electoral de su estado se enumeran a continuación, pero solo aquellos que cumplen con los siguientes criterios fueron invitados a responder las preguntas de la Liga en esta guía.

- 1) El candidato debe haber hecho un anuncio público de su intención de postularse para la nominación de su partido para presidente; y,
- 2) El candidato debe haber cumplido con los requisitos de contribución mínima de la ley de fondos para la campaña de elecciones presidenciales para poder calificar para fondos complementarios, según los datos más recientes disponibles públicamente en la página web de la Comisión Federal de Elecciones.
- 3) El candidato debe calificar para estar en la boleta de votación en suficientes estados para ganar una mayoría de votos electorales.

Todas las respuestas provienen directamente de los candidatos y no están editadas por LWV. La League no apoya ni se opone a ningún candidato o partido.

Los candidatos adicionales aparecen en el sitio web de la Junta Electoral del Estado de Maryland (https://elections.maryland.gov/elections/2020/general_candidates/index.html)

President and Vice President of the United States

DUTIES: The President is: the head of state of the United States of America; the Chief Executive Officer; and, the Commander in Chief of all military forces. The powers of the President are prescribed in the Constitution and federal law. The President appoints the members of the Cabinet, ambassadors to other nations and the United Nations, Supreme Court Justices, and federal judges, subject to Senate approval. The President, along with the Cabinet and its agencies, is responsible for carrying out and enforcing the laws of the United States. The President may also recommend legislation to the United States Congress.

TERM: Four years. Limit of two terms.

BASE SALARY: \$400,000 per year.

Presidente y Vicepresidente(a) de los Estados Unidos

DEBERES: El presidente es: el jefe de estado de los Estados Unidos de América; el director ejecutivo; y, el comandante en jefe de todas las fuerzas militares. Los poderes del presidente están prescritos en la constitución y la ley federal. El presidente nombra a los miembros del gabinete, embajadores ante otras naciones y las Naciones Unidas, jueces de la Corte Suprema y jueces federales, sujetos a la aprobación del Senado. El presidente, junto con el gabinete y sus agencias, es responsable de llevar a cabo y hacer cumplir las leyes de los Estados Unidos. El presidente también puede recomendar legislación al Congreso de los Estados Unidos.

Plazo: Cuatro años. Límite de dos términos.

Salario base: \$ 400,000 por año.

Candidates

**Donald. J. Trump and Michael Pence
Republican**

Campaign Website: www.donaldjtrump.com

Campaign Facebook: facebook.com/DonaldTrump

Campaign Twitter: twitter.com/realdonaldtrump

Campaign Instagram: instagram.com/realdonaldtrump

No response received by print deadline. See VOTE411.org.

No hay respuesta - Averigüe a Vote411.org

Joe Biden and Kamala Harris

Democratic

Campaign Website: <http://joebiden.com/>

Campaign Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/joebiden/>

Campaign Twitter: twitter.com/JoeBiden

Campaign Instagram: <http://www.instagram.com/joebiden/>

Campaign YouTube: <http://www.youtube.com/joebiden>

COVID-19 RECOVERY: What actions would you take to balance public health and economic recovery in the US, both in light of COVID-19 and for the long term?

It's a false choice to think we have to choose between our public health and economy; they're linked. On Day One, I'll implement the COVID strategy I've laid out since March – surging testing and protective gear; distributing vaccines safely and free of politics; helping schools and small businesses cover costs; and getting state and local governments resources to keep educators, cops, and firefighters on the job. I'll respect science and tell the truth, period. And I'll build our economy back better, creating millions of good-paying jobs. I'll revitalize manufacturing, build a clean energy economy, and boost caregiving – easing the squeeze on working families, providing paid leave, and getting caregivers the respect and pay they deserve.

COVID: ¿Qué acciones tomaría para equilibrar la salud pública y la recuperación económica en los EE. UU., tanto a la luz del COVID-19 como a largo plazo?

Nuestra salud pública y economía están vinculadas. El primer día de mi gobierno, implementaré la estrategia contra el COVID que diseñé en marzo, aumentar las pruebas y el equipo de protección; distribuir vacunas de forma segura, sin consideraciones políticas, ayudar a escuelas y pequeños negocios a cubrir los costos, y dar recursos a gobiernos estatales y locales para mantener a educadores, policías y bomberos trabajando. Respetaré la ciencia y diré la verdad. Y reconstruiré mejor nuestra economía, al crear millones de empleos bien pagados, revitalizar la manufactura, construir una economía de energía limpia y aliviar la presión a las familias trabajadoras, con licencia pagada y dando a los cuidadores el respeto y remuneración que merecen.

BIDEN-HARRIS

TOP PRIORITY: What is the most important issue facing our country and how do you plan to address it during your first 100 days in office?

Pandemic. Recession. Racial injustice. Climate change. We're facing historic crises; we have to tackle them all at once. Character and experience count. I'll listen to scientists, tell the truth, and make sure we're never so unprepared for a pandemic again. I'll expand the Affordable Care Act, lowering costs and making health care a right for all. I'll build our economy back better, and make racial equity central to recovery. In these crises, we have an enormous opportunity, if we come together. As President, I'll draw on the best of us, not the worst. I'll work as hard for those who don't support me as for those who do. That's a president's job: to represent us all. To take responsibility. To protect the nation. To unite and to heal.

RACIAL INJUSTICE: How will you address racial injustice in our country on day one of your administration?

America is at an inflection point. It's past time to end our inequities and deal with the denial of our nation's promise to too many for too long. I'll fight to end the health inequities that COVID-19 amplifies; and give every child the same strong start in life by offering universal Pre-K, tripling funding for Title I schools, and making public college debt-free for most families. I'll make racial equity central to our recovery, closing the racial wealth and income gaps, boosting home ownership, and investing in communities and entrepreneurs of color – building a stronger, more inclusive middle class for the future. And, I'll work for real police reform and invest in shifting our criminal justice focus from incarceration to prevention.

BIDEN-HARRIS

PRIORIDAD: ¿Cuál es el problema más importante que enfrenta nuestro país y cómo planea abordarlo durante sus primeros 100 días en el cargo?

Pandemia. Recesión. Injusticia racial. Cambio climático. Enfrentamos crisis históricas; tenemos que abordarlas a la vez. El carácter y la experiencia cuentan. Escucharé a científicos, diré la verdad y me aseguraré de que nunca volvamos a estar tan mal preparados para una pandemia. Ampliaré la Ley de Cuidado de Salud Asequible, para que la atención médica sea un derecho para todos. Reconstruiré mejor nuestra economía y la equidad racial será central para la recuperación. En estas crisis, tenemos una enorme oportunidad, si nos unimos. Como presidente, trabajaré tan duro por aquellos que no me apoyan como por los que lo hacen. Es el trabajo de un presidente: representarnos a todos. Asumir responsabilidad. Proteger la nación. Unirnos y sanar.

INJUSTICIA RACIAL: ¿Cómo abordará la injusticia racial en nuestro país el primer día de su administración?

Estamos en un punto de inflexión. Es hora de poner fin a nuestras desigualdades. Lucharé para poner fin a las desigualdades de salud que COVID-19 amplifica; y dar a cada niño la misma oportunidad al ofrecer Pre-K universal, triplicar los fondos a las escuelas de Título I, y ofrecer universidad pública gratuita a la mayoría de las familias. Haré que la equidad racial sea central para nuestra recuperación, al cerrar las brechas de riqueza racial e ingresos, impulsar la propiedad de vivienda e invertir en comunidades y empresarios de color, construyendo una clase media más sólida e inclusiva para el futuro. Trabajaré por una verdadera reforma policial e invertiré en cambiar nuestro enfoque de justicia penal, de encarcelamiento a prevención.

BIDEN-HARRIS

IMMIGRATION: What aspects of our current immigration policy will your administration address first?

My immigration policy is built around keeping families together. It's past time to reform our broken system, restoring family unification and diversity as its core pillars. As President, I'll reverse Trump's assault on our values on Day One, ending his cruel border policies that rip children from their mothers' arms. I'll act immediately to protect Dreamers and their families, and invest real political capital in finally delivering legislative immigration reform, with a roadmap to citizenship for the nearly 11 million undocumented people who already do so much to make our communities strong. We have to enforce our laws, but in a way that's humane, respects due process, honors our values, and sees the big picture.

HEALTHCARE: What will you do over the long term to ensure access to quality healthcare for all?

This pandemic makes clear: All Americans need access to quality, affordable health insurance. That's why I'll protect and build on the Affordable Care Act. I helped to secure the final key votes to pass that landmark law, protecting 100 million Americans who can no longer be turned away or denied coverage for pre-existing conditions, and bringing coverage to 20 million more. As President, I'll build on that progress with a public option and lower health care and prescription drug costs. I'll make all COVID-19 testing, treatment, and vaccines free; double funding for community health centers that are so often on the frontlines of care; and much more.

BIDEN-HARRIS

INMIGRACION: ¿Qué aspectos de nuestra política de inmigración actual abordará primero su administración?

Mi política migratoria mantendrá las familias unidas. Es hora de reformar el sistema, restaurando la unificación familiar y la diversidad como pilares fundamentales. Como presidente, revertiré el ataque de Trump a nuestros valores el primer día, poniendo fin a sus crueles políticas fronterizas que arrancan a niños de los brazos de sus madres. Protegeré a los Dreamers y sus familias, e invertiré capital político real para finalmente lograr una reforma migratoria legislativa, con una hoja de ruta a la ciudadanía para los casi 11 millones de indocumentados que contribuyen a nuestras comunidades. Tenemos que hacer cumplir nuestras leyes, pero de una manera humana, que respete el debido proceso, honre nuestros valores y vea el panorama completo.

ATENCIÓN MEDICA: ¿Qué hará a largo plazo para garantizar el acceso a una atención médica de calidad para todos?

Esta pandemia deja claro: Todos los estadounidenses necesitan acceso a seguro de salud de calidad asequible. Por eso protegeré y ampliaré la Ley de Cuidado de Salud Asequible. Ayudé a asegurar los votos clave finales para aprobar esa ley histórica, protegiendo a 100 millones de estadounidenses que ya no pueden ser rechazados ni se le puede negar cobertura por condiciones preexistentes, y dando cobertura a 20 millones más. Como presidente, construiré sobre ese progreso con una opción pública y reduciré los costos de los servicios médicos y medicamentos recetados. Haré que todas las pruebas, tratamiento y vacunas para COVID-19 sean gratuitas; duplicaré los fondos para los centros de salud comunitarios que son tan necesarios; y mucho más.

Jo Jorgensen and Jeremy Spike Cohen
Libertarian
Campaign Website: www.Jo20.com
Campaign Facebook: facebook.com/JoJorgensen2020
Campaign Twitter: @Jorgensen4Potus

This candidate did not meet the criteria for an invitation to participate.
El candidato no cumple con los criterios mencionados anteriormente.

Howie Gresham Hawkins and Angela Walker
Green
Campaign Website: www.howiehawkins.us
Campaign Facebook: facebook.com/runhowierun2020
Campaign Twitter: @howiehawkins

This candidate did not meet the criteria for an invitation to participate.
El candidato no cumple con los criterios mencionados anteriormente.

Jerome M. Segal and John de Graaf
Bread and Roses
Campaign Website: www.segalforpresident.org

This candidate did not meet the criteria for an invitation to participate.
El candidato no cumple con los criterios mencionados anteriormente.

U.S. Representative District 6

Duties: Representatives make laws along with the members of the Senate, and may conduct investigations on issues of national importance. Laws that impose taxes always begin in the House of Representatives. Representatives can recommend that the Senate remove from office a public official accused of a crime.

Term: Two years

Base Salary: \$174,000

How Elected: Elected by voters in each congressional district. Maryland has eight of the 435 Representatives, based on the state's population in the 2010 Census.

Website: www.house.gov

Representante del Distrito 6 de los EU.

Deberes: Los representantes elaboran leyes junto con los miembros del Senado y pueden realizar investigaciones sobre temas de importancia nacional. Las leyes que imponen impuestos siempre comienzan en la Cámara de Representantes. Los representantes pueden recomendar que el Senado destituya de su cargo a un funcionario público acusado de un delito.

Plazo: Dos años.

Salario base: \$ 174,000 por año.

Cómo elegido: Elegido por los votantes en cada distrito del Congreso. Maryland tiene ocho de los 435 representantes, según la población del estado en el censo de 2010.

Website: www.house.gov

Candidates

**Neil C. Parrott
Republican Party**

Campaign Website: <http://www.neilparrott.org>

Campaign Facebook: <http://facebook.com/ParrottForCongress/>

Campaign Twitter: twitter.com/neilparrott

Campaign Instagram: [instagram-parrottforgocongress](https://www.instagram.com/parrottforgocongress)

Campaign Email: neil@neilparrott.org

Campaign Phone: (240) 329-0293

GOALS: Why are you running for this office?

Washington DC is a mess. District 6 needs a representative who lives in the District and who will work to improve our community and our country. I care about our nation and want to ensure that our children, that future generations, will have the same opportunities and freedoms that we enjoyed. Instead of playing political games, I'll work for you to bring common-sense, practical solutions to DC.

IMMIGRATION: What, if anything, would you change regarding immigration policy?

Existing immigration laws need to be followed. Lack of immigration enforcement and a porous southern border have led to suffering from gangs like MS 13 who terrorize our District, opioid and fentanyl deaths, and increased human trafficking. Sanctuary cities need to be stopped, the border wall needs to be constructed, and companies who take advantage of illegal aliens should be heavily fined.

OBJETIVOS: ¿Por qué se postula para esta oficina?

Washington DC es un desastre. El Distrito 6 necesita un representante que viva en el Distrito y que trabaje para mejorar la comunidad y el país. Me importa nuestra nación y quiero asegurarme de que nuestros niños, que las generaciones futuras, tengan las mismas oportunidades y libertades que disfrutamos. Trabajaré para ti para traer soluciones prácticas y de sentido común a DC.

INMIGRACION: ¿Qué cambiaría, si fuera el caso, con respecto a la política de inmigración?

Las leyes de inmigración existentes deben seguirse. La falta de aplicación de estas y una frontera sur porosa han provocado pandillas como MS 13 que aterrorizan a nuestro Distrito, muertes por opioides, y aumento de la trata de personas. Las ciudades santuario deben detenerse, el muro fronterizo debe construirse y las empresas que se aprovechan de los extranjeros ilegales deben recibir una multa.

Neil C. Parrott

HEALTH CARE: Would you vote to continue the Affordable Care Act as it is, expand it, or eliminate it? Please explain.

The Affordable Care Act is anything but affordable. Since passing, health insurance, health care, and prescription drug costs skyrocketed. The quality of care has also degraded; when did you last see a real doctor instead of a PA? Our country can do better by repealing and replacing Obamacare by using free market solutions that will bring costs down and increase quality of care.

ENVIRONMENT: What should be the federal government's role in addressing national and global environmental concerns?

The primary world polluter is China. They dump over 96% more plastic into the ocean than the US and contribute the largest percentage of the world's CO2. Given that, the US should not sacrifice our manufacturing jobs to countries that do not have effective environmental laws. Trade laws as a negotiating tactic to get China and other countries to pollute less.

GUN SAFETY: What policies do you propose to reduce gun violence?

Access to firearms is guaranteed by the 2nd Amendment. Our country has a violence epidemic. A major cause of the problem is that we no longer adequately treat the mentally ill as we should. Instead, they often live untreated until they commit an act of violence. Jails have been turned into our new insane asylums. Our jails should be for the career criminals who terrorize our communities.

ATENCIÓN MÉDICA: ¿Votaría usted para continuar la Ley de Atención Médica Asequible tal como es, ampliarla o eliminarla? Por favor explique.

La Ley del Cuidado de Salud a Bajo Costo es todo menos accesible. La calidad de la atención también se ha degradado; ¿Cuándo fue la última vez que vio a un médico de verdad en lugar de una PA? Nuestro país puede hacerlo mejor derogando y reemplazando Obamacare mediante el uso de soluciones de libre mercado que reducirán los costos y aumentarán la calidad de la atención.

MEDIO AMBIENTE: ¿Cuál debería ser el papel del gobierno federal para abordar las preocupaciones ambientales nacionales y mundiales?

El principal contaminador mundial es China. Tiran 96% más de plástico al océano que los EE.UU. Y aportan el mayor porcentaje del CO2 del mundo. Dado eso, los EE.UU. no deberían sacrificar nuestros trabajos de manufactura a países que no tienen leyes ambientales efectivas. Leyes comerciales como táctica de negociación para lograr que China y otros países contaminen menos.

SEGURIDAD EN EL USO DE ARMAS DE FUEGO: ¿Qué políticas propone para reducir la violencia armada?

El acceso a las armas de fuego está garantizado por la 2da Enmienda. El país tiene una epidemia de violencia. Uno problema es que ya no tratamos adecuadamente a los enfermos mentales como deberíamos. A menudo viven sin tratamiento hasta que cometen un acto de violencia. Las cárceles se han convertido en manicomios. Las cárceles deberían ser para los delincuentes que aterrorizan a las comunidades.

Neil C. Parrott

ECONOMY: How would you address the growing income gap in our society?

The American experiment has worked and is working. Our economic system is based on the government valuing property rights and providing a fair playing field so that everyone has the chance to succeed. Our system allows people to pursue their own individual goals, where incentives are provided to invest, to take risks, to work hard, or to acquire new skills.

DISCRIMINATION: What initiatives would you propose to address bias based on race, gender identification, sexual orientation, religion, or disability?

Martin Luther King indicated that, "I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character." It's time for government policies to embrace this concept. For example, merit should be used to decide who receives government contracts and to decide who is accepted into AP classes.

STUDENT LOANS: What actions would you support to reduce burdensome student loan debt?

Education. As a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, I manage a college scholarships program. When 1st year students apply, I ask them to read finance materials and to write a paper about the effect of college debt. Unfortunately, schools aren't teaching our students proper financial literacy, and this year I've introduced a bill to require financial literacy to be a part of the curriculum.

ECONOMIA: ¿Cómo abordaría la creciente brecha de ingresos en nuestra sociedad?

Como miembro de la Cámara de Delegados de Maryland, administro un programa de becas universitarias. Desafortunadamente, las escuelas no están enseñando a nuestros estudiantes la educación financiera adecuada, y este año he presentado un proyecto de ley para exigir que la educación financiera sea parte del plan de estudios.

DISCRIMINACION: ¿Qué iniciativas propondrías para abordar los prejuicios basados en la raza, la identificación de género, la orientación sexual, la religión o la discapacidad?

Martin Luther King dijo "tengo el sueño de que mis cuatro hijos pequeños algún día vivirán en una nación donde no serán juzgados por el color de su piel sino por el contenido de su carácter". Es hora de que las políticas gubernamentales adopten este concepto. Por ejemplo, el mérito debe usarse para decidir quién recibe los contratos del gobierno y para decidir quién es aceptado en las clases AP.

PRÉSTAMOS ESTUDIANTILES: ¿Qué acciones apoyaría para reducir la pesada carga que representa la deuda de préstamos estudiantiles?

El experimento estadounidense está funcionando. Nuestro sistema económico se basa en que el gobierno valora los derechos de propiedad y proporciona un campo de juego justo para que todos tengan la oportunidad de tener éxito. El sistema permite a las personas perseguir sus propios objetivos individuales, se dan incentivos para invertir, asumir riesgos, trabajar duro o adquirir nuevas habilidades.

David J. Trone

Democratic Party

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GOALS: Why are you running for this office?

I'm running for reelection because we need people in Washington who think long-term and are committed to helping America's most vulnerable. While we have made strides towards this goal, we must do more to end the opioid epidemic, reform our criminal justice system, and ensure every child receives a quality education. I'm committed to remaining in this fight for people.

IMMIGRATION: What, if anything, would you change regarding immigration policy?

Immigrants are vital to maintaining the success and spirit of our nation. I support comprehensive immigration reform, and I was proud to help the House of Representatives pass H.R. 6, the Dream and Promise Act, which would protect our Dreamers and those granted Temporary Protected Status. I will continue to work to against inhuman and cruel policies such as travel bans and family separation.

HEALTH CARE: Would you vote to continue the Affordable Care Act as it is, expand it, or eliminate it? Please explain.

The ACA helped millions of people access care, and it has played a crucial role as a step toward universal coverage. While we work to stop the Administration from sabotaging it, we also need to work to build a healthcare system that lives up to our values and guarantees healthcare as a human right. I support allowing every American to buy into Medicare, creating a public health insurance option.

OBJETIVOS: ¿Por qué se postula para esta oficina?

Me postulo para la reelección porque necesitamos personas en Washington que piensen a largo plazo y estén comprometidas a ayudar a los más vulnerables de EEUU. Debemos hacer más para poner fin a la epidemia de opioides, reformar nuestro sistema de justicia penal y garantizar que todos los niños reciban una educación de calidad. Estoy comprometido a permanecer en esta lucha por las personas.

INMIGRACIÓN: ¿Qué cambiaría, si fuera el caso, con respecto a la política de inmigración?

Apoyo la reforma migratoria integral, y me enorgulleció ayudar a la Cámara de Representantes a aprobar HR 6, la Ley de Sueños y Promesas, que protegería a nuestros Soñadores y a los que recibieron el Estatus de Protección Temporal. Continuaré trabajando contra políticas inhumanas y crueles como la prohibición de viajar y la separación familiar.

ATENCIÓN MÉDICA: ¿Votaría usted para continuar la Ley de Atención Médica Asequible tal como es, ampliarla o eliminarla? Por favor explique.

La ACA ayudó a millones de personas a acceder a la atención médica. Trabajamos para evitar que la Administración lo sabotee y para construir un sistema de salud a la altura de nuestros valores y garantice la salud como un derecho humano. Apoyo permitir que todos los estadounidenses compren Medicare, creando una opción de seguro médico público.

David Trone

ENVIRONMENT: What should be the federal government's role in addressing national and global environmental concerns?

I'm proud to be endorsed by the Sierra Club, and I am honored to serve on the Foreign Relations committee, which is dedicated to crafting international environmental policy. Climate change is real, and we must act to combat this urgent threat before it is too late. House Democrats have acted to pass, the Climate Action Now Act, which requires the federal government to remain in the Paris Agreement.

GUN SAFETY: What policies do you propose to reduce gun violence?

Thoughts and prayers from politicians do nothing to reduce gun violence. Action from Congress, like H.R. 8, does. We need to enact common sense gun legislation, including universal background checks, closing the gun show loophole, banning bump stocks and military-style assault weapons. We also need to take the power back from the gun lobby. The lives of all Americans are too important to risk.

ECONOMY: How would you address the growing income gap in our society?

The Trump administration's tax cuts for America's most wealthy do nothing to improve the lives of working Americans. We need to reverse the Trump tax cuts and write a more equitable tax code to ensure that the wealthiest Americans pay their fair share. I was also proud to support the Raise the Wage Act in Congress, which would raise the minimum wage to \$15 an hour.

MEDIO AMBIENTE: ¿Cuál debería ser el papel del gobierno federal para abordar las preocupaciones ambientales nacionales y mundiales?

Me enorgullece contar con el respaldo del Sierra Club y es un honor para mí formar parte del comité de Relaciones Exteriores, que se dedica a elaborar políticas ambientales internacionales. Los demócratas de la Cámara de Representantes han actuado para aprobar la Ley de Acción Climática Ahora, que requiere que el gobierno federal permanezca en el Acuerdo de París.

SEGURIDAD EN EL USO DE ARMAS DE FUEGO: ¿Qué políticas propone para reducir la violencia armada?

Necesitamos promulgar una legislación sobre armas de sentido común, que incluya verificaciones de antecedentes universales, cerrar la brecha en la exhibición de armas, prohibir las armas de choque y las armas de asalto de estilo militar. También necesitamos recuperar el poder del lobby de las armas.

ECONOMÍA: ¿Cómo abordaría la creciente brecha de ingresos en nuestra sociedad?

Necesitamos revertir los recortes de impuestos de la administración Trump y redactar un código tributario más equitativo para garantizar que los estadounidenses más ricos paguen su parte justa. También estaba orgulloso de apoyar la Ley de Aumento del Salario en el Congreso, que aumentaría el salario mínimo a \$15 la hora.

David Trone

DISCRIMINATION: What initiatives would you propose to address bias based on race, gender identification, sexual orientation, religion, or disability?

I am a proud co-sponsor of the Equality Act, which provides non-discrimination protections for LGBTQ+ people in the areas of employment, housing, credit, and education among others. This is just one of the many bills passed by the House that is sitting on the Senate Majority Leader's desk. It's time for the Senate to take a vote and ensure that we protect the rights of our minority communities.

STUDENT LOANS: What actions would you support to reduce burdensome student loan debt?

I took out student loans to help finance my education, and as the only Member of Congress from Maryland serving on the Education and Labor Committee, I'm committed to reforming our education system and reducing student debt. We need to protect programs like the Public Service Loan Forgiveness program so that graduates who enter a career in public service don't wind up with crippling debt.

DISCRIMINACIÓN: ¿Qué iniciativas propondrías para abordar los prejuicios basados en la raza, la identificación de género, la orientación sexual, la religión o la discapacidad?

Soy un orgulloso copatrocinador de la Ley de Igualdad, que brinda protección contra la discriminación para las personas LGBTQ + en las áreas de empleo, vivienda, crédito y educación, entre otras. Este y otros proyectos están en el escritorio del Líder de la Mayoría del Senado. Es hora de que el Senado vote y se asegure de proteger los derechos de nuestras comunidades minoritarias.

PRÉSTAMOS ESTUDIANTILES: ¿Qué acciones apoyaría para reducir la pesada carga que representa la deuda de préstamos estudiantiles?

Como el único miembro del Congreso de Maryland que forma parte del Comité de Educación y Trabajo, estoy comprometido a reformar nuestro sistema educativo y reducir la deuda estudiantil. Necesitamos proteger programas como el Programa de condonación de préstamos por servicio público para que los graduados que ingresan a una carrera en el servicio público no terminen con una deuda abrumadora.

**George Gluck
Green Party**

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GOALS: Why are you running for this office?

I am running to return the investment made in my education by this country, not only in terms of higher taxes I've paid to allow new generations of immigrants' children to advance, but also pay back with the knowledge and experience I've gained from my 7 decades here. I hope to convince a plurality of voters to help me fulfill my campaign slogan: "Make America GOOD Again. This Time for All of Us!"

IMMIGRATION: What, if anything, would you change regarding immigration policy?

Policy must be consistent with our national vision of universal social justice. I am in agreement with the vast majority of the Green Party immigration policy (www.gp.org/social_justice/#sjImmigration). For example, reduce wait lists and make the system work more efficiently ... Pre-1996 screening criteria for legal permanent residency and citizenship applications should be restored.

HEALTH CARE: Would you vote to continue the Affordable Care Act as it is, expand it, or eliminate it? Please explain.

I have spent the last 25 years as an IT professional aiding to modernize our national health insurance system, from claims processing for CMS, to certifying insurance providers under ACA, to improving the DC health exchange registration process. I am confident that an improved "Medicare for All" can be quickly implemented, where everyone will have coverage at least as good as they now have.

OBJETIVOS: ¿Por qué se postula para esta oficina?

Estoy de acuerdo con la gran mayoría de la política de inmigración del Partido Verde (www.gp.org/social_justice/#sjImmigration). Por ejemplo, reducir las listas de espera y hace el sistema más eficiente. Deben restablecerse los criterios de selección anteriores a 1996 para la residencia legal permanente y las solicitudes de ciudadanía.

INMIGRACIÓN: ¿Qué cambiaría, si fuera el caso, con respecto a la política de inmigración?

He pasado los últimos 25 años como profesional de TI ayudando a modernizar nuestro sistema nacional de seguro de salud para mejorar el proceso de registro de intercambio de salud en DC. Estoy seguro de que se puede implementar rápidamente un "Medicare para todos" mejorado, donde todos tendrán una cobertura al menos tan buena como la que tienen ahora.

ATENCIÓN MÉDICA: ¿Votaría usted para continuar la Ley de Atención Médica Asequible tal como es, ampliarla o eliminarla? Por favor explique.

He pasado los últimos 25 años como profesional de TI ayudando a modernizar nuestro sistema nacional de seguro de salud para mejorar el proceso de registro de intercambio de salud en DC. Estoy seguro de que se puede implementar rápidamente un "Medicare para todos" mejorado, donde todos tendrán una cobertura al menos tan buena como la que tienen ahora.

George Gluck

ENVIRONMENT: ENVIRONMENT: What should be the federal government's role in addressing national and global environmental concerns?

I agree with all 8 Green Party environmental justice planks. Here is #2: "Uphold the precautionary principle, requiring polluters to bear the burden of proof in demonstrating the safety of their practices. Expand the application of the precautionary principle from chemicals and health to land use, waste, energy, food policy and local economic development." (www.gp.org/social_justice/#sjEnvJustice)

GUN SAFETY: What policies do you propose to reduce gun violence?

As part of a more comprehensive criminal justice platform, here is the Green Party stand on gun safety, which I wholeheartedly agree with: "Thoughtful, carefully considered gun control such as is contained in the Brady Bill (1993). Eliminate the gun show loophole that permits sale of weapons without background checks. Extend background checks to all private sales of firearms."

ECONOMY: How would you address the growing income gap in our society?

Just posing this question is recognition that the "growing income gap" is a significant problem. The Green Party advocates "public funding for the development of living-wage jobs in community and environmental service. [Like], environmental clean-up,... repair and maintenance of public facilities, neighborhood-based public safety, ..., and construction and renovation of energy-efficient housing."

MEDIO AMBIENTE: ¿Cuál debería ser el papel del gobierno federal para abordar las preocupaciones ambientales nacionales y mundiales?

Estoy de acuerdo con los 8 principios de justicia ambiental del Partido Verde. El #2, sobre el respeto del principio de precaución se puede leer aquí www.gp.org/social_justice/#sjEnvJustice

SEGURIDAD EN EL USO DE ARMAS DE FUEGO: ¿Qué políticas propone para reducir la violencia armada?

Estoy de acuerdo con la posición del Partido Verde al respecto: "Control de armas reflexivo y cuidadosamente considerado como el que figura en el Brady Bill (1993). Eliminar los vacíos de la exhibición de armas que permite la venta de armas sin verificación de antecedentes. Extender la verificación de antecedentes a todas las ventas privadas de armas de fuego".

ECONOMÍA: ¿Cómo abordaría la creciente brecha de ingresos en nuestra sociedad?

El Partido Verde aboga por "la financiación pública para el desarrollo de trabajos con salario digno en la comunidad y el servicio ambiental. [Como], limpieza ambiental, reparación y mantenimiento de instalaciones públicas, seguridad pública basada en el vecindario, y construcción y renovación de viviendas energéticamente eficientes".

George Gluck

DISCRIMINATION: What initiatives would you propose to address bias based on race, gender identification, sexual orientation, religion, or disability?

The 100+ page (<https://www.gp.org/platform>) section on discrimination, adds to above: women's, indigenous peoples', youths', GIs' & veterans', secularists', consumers', adoptees', and Native Hawaiians' rights. There is a large section on reparations to blacks for centuries of slavery and "Jim Crow" discrimination. An example: Ratification of UN Convention on Rights for Persons with Disabilities.

STUDENT LOANS: What actions would you support to reduce burdensome student loan debt?

At Brooklyn College, in the mid 60s, tuition was an affordable \$50, not per credit or course, but per term. The GP calls for "repeal of the misnamed Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 in order to restore Chapter 7 bankruptcy as a viable final safety net for consumers caught by student loans, as well as health crises, unaffordable mortgages, and credit card debts."

DISCRIMINACIÓN: ¿Qué iniciativas propondrías para abordar los prejuicios basados en la raza, la identificación de género, la orientación sexual, la religión o la discapacidad?

La sección de más de 100 páginas (<https://www.gp.org/platform>) sobre discriminación se suma a lo anterior: mujeres, pueblos indígenas, jóvenes, soldados y veteranos, secularistas, consumidores, adoptados y los derechos de los nativos hawaianos. Hay una gran sección sobre reparaciones a los negros por siglos de esclavitud y discriminación "Jim Crow".

PRÉSTAMOS ESTUDIANTILES: ¿Qué acciones apoyaría para reducir la pesada carga que representa la deuda de préstamos estudiantiles?

El Partido Verde pide "la derogación de la Ley de Protección al Consumidor y Prevención de Abuso de Bancarrotas de 2005, con el fin de restaurar la bancarrota del Capítulo 7 como una red de seguridad final viable para los consumidores atrapados por préstamos estudiantiles, así como crisis de salud, hipotecas inasequibles y deudas de tarjetas de crédito".

U.S. Representative District 8

Duties: Representatives make laws along with the members of the Senate, and may conduct investigations on issues of national importance. Laws that impose taxes always begin in the House of Representatives. Representatives can recommend that the Senate remove from office a public official accused of a crime.

Term: Two years

Base Salary: \$174,000

How Elected: Elected by voters in each congressional district. Maryland has eight of the 435 Representatives, based on the state's population in the 2010 Census.

Website: www.house.gov

Representante del Distrito 6 de los EU.

Deberes: Los representantes elaboran leyes junto con los miembros del Senado y pueden realizar investigaciones sobre temas de importancia nacional. Las leyes que imponen impuestos siempre comienzan en la Cámara de Representantes. Los representantes pueden recomendar que el Senado destituya de su cargo a un funcionario público acusado de un delito.

Plazo: Dos años.

Salario base: \$ 174,000 por año.

Cómo elegido: Elegido por los votantes en cada distrito del Congreso. Maryland tiene ocho de los 435 representantes, según la población del estado en el censo de 2010.

Website: www.house.gov

Candidates

**Gregory Thomas Coll
Republican Party**

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GOALS: Why are you running for this office?

I, Gregory Coll, am happy to announce my run for U.S. Congress Maryland District 8 to represent the people. Work in Washington is at a standstill, I, Gregory Coll, want to stop the distractions and keep focus on key issues impacting Americans including: employment, budget, healthcare, education, environment, military and defense, law and order, and the national space policy. www.gregorycoll.com

IMMIGRATION: What, if anything, would you change regarding immigration policy?

I, Gregory Coll, want to promote and welcome legal immigration and put a stop to illegal border crossings. Passing legislation to up the legal immigration caps, and making it simpler for legal immigration processing is key; especially when the individuals have studied in the U.S. and have employment sponsored support. I, Gregory Coll, want to attract the best people from around the world.

HEALTH CARE: Would you vote to continue the Affordable Care Act as it is, expand it, or eliminate it? Please explain.

No, I, Gregory Coll, know patients should come first in U.S. healthcare. Healthcare systems run by governments are inefficient, reduce standards of care, and diminish patient and physician relationships. Healthcare based in free market principals, promotes competition, drives down costs and gives the power to patients and physicians. Flexible Spending Accounts unspent money should roll over.

OBJETIVOS: ¿Por qué se postula para esta oficina?

Yo, me hace feliz anunciar mi candidatura para el Congreso de Estados Unidos, en representacion de las personas del Distrito 8. Trabajar en Washington es la primera parada, yo, quiero dejar las distracciones de lado y enfocarme en las cuestiones clave que impactan America, incluyendo: empleo, presupuesto, Sistema sanitario, educacion, ejercito y defensa, violencia de armas y politica especial nacional.

INMIGRACION: ¿Qué cambiaría, si fuera el caso, con respecto a la política de inmigración?

Yo, Gregory Call, quiero promover y dar una Buena acogida a la inmigracion legal y poner fin a la cruzada ilegal en la frontera. Hacer la inmigracion legal un proceso mas simple es la clave, especialmente cuando hay individuos que han estudiado en Estados Unidos y tienen apoyo patrocinado a traves de empleos. Yo, Gregory Call, quiero atraer personas a traves del mundo.

ATENCIÓN MÉDICA: ¿Votaría usted para continuar la Ley de Atención Médica Asequible tal como es, ampliarla o eliminarla? Por favor explique.

No, yo, creo que lo pacientes deberian ser lo primero en la atencion medica de EEUU. Los sistemas de salud administrados por el gobierno son ineficientes, reducen los estandares de atencion sanitaria y disminuyen las relaciones entre pacientes y doctores. La asitencia sanitaria gratuita basada en principals riesgos de mercado, promueve la competencia, reduce los costos y otorga el poder a pacientes y medicos.

Gregory Thomas Coll

ENVIRONMENT: What should be the federal government's role in addressing national and global environmental concerns?

Our environment needs to be conserved and maintained for future generations. I, Gregory Coll want to study and address environmental concerns, stop pollution, and stop over-stressing our natural resources, especially marine resources like fisheries. I, Gregory Coll, believe climate change is real and needs to be addressed rationally and with an associated risk and return posture.

GUN SAFETY: What policies do you propose to reduce gun violence?

I, Gregory Coll, want to support local police stop criminal activity and crack down on illegal possession of fire arms, without sacrificing law abiding citizens' rights to bear arms. For more information please visit www.gregorycoll.com.

ECONOMY: How would you address the growing income gap in our society?

I, Gregory Coll, know that we can rebuild the greatest economy in history and lift millions of Americans out of poverty, helping them secure high paying jobs, and be self reliant. Making resources available to our top scientists working on a vaccine, and having the capacity to produce and distribute the vaccine are key. For more information please visit www.gregorycoll.com.

MEDIO AMBIENTE: ¿Cuál debería ser el papel del gobierno federal para abordar las preocupaciones ambientales nacionales y mundiales?

Nuestro medio ambiente necesita ser conservado y mantenido para futuras generaciones. Yo, quiero estudiar y abordar las preocupaciones ambientales, parar la contaminación y dejar de estresar demasiado nuestros recursos naturales, especialmente los recursos marinos como la pesca. Yo, Gregory Coll, creo que el cambio climático es real y debe abordarse de manera racional y con un riesgo asociado.

SEGURIDAD EN EL USO DE ARMAS DE FUEGO: ¿Qué políticas propone para reducir la violencia armada?

Yo, Gregory Coll, quiero apoyar a la policía local para detener la actividad criminal y tomar medidas contra la posesión ilegal de armas sin sacrificar los derechos de los ciudadanos respetuosos de la ley para poseer armas.

ECONOMIA: ¿Cómo abordaría la creciente brecha de ingresos en nuestra sociedad?

Yo, creo en el sueño americano como el derecho de perseguir la prosperidad sin interferencia del gobierno y con trabajo duro, ahorros e inversión, cada individuo tenga la oportunidad de cerrar la brecha de ingresos. Yo, creo que EEUU debe mantener un presupuesto equilibrado. Esto requiere una consideración inteligente, reflexiva de cada línea, artículo y enfoque solo en los artículos necesarios.

Gregory Thomas Coll

DISCRIMINATION: What initiatives would you propose to address bias based on race, gender identification, sexual orientation, religion, or disability?

I, Gregory Coll, believe in equal rights, equal justice, and equal opportunity for all, regardless of race, creed, sexual orientation, religion, or disability. Stopping bias based programs will help eliminate discrimination. Making resources available to our top scientists working on a vaccine, and having the capacity to produce and distribute the vaccine are key. visit www.gregorycoll.com.

STUDENT LOANS: What actions would you support to reduce burdensome student loan debt?

I, Gregory Coll, believe that the cost of college education is on an increasing trajectory, has been rising ahead of inflation year after year, and needs to be more affordable for students. Cooperation between industry, government and higher education institutions will allow more resources for education and lower tuition for students, reducing student loan debt. Please visit www.gregorycoll.com.

DISCRIMINACION: ¿Qué iniciativas propondrías para abordar los prejuicios basados en la raza, la identificación de género, la orientación sexual, la religión o la discapacidad?

Yo, Gregory Coll, creo en la igualdad de derechos, en la igualdad de oportunidades para todos independientemente de raza, orientación sexual, religión o discapacidad. Detener los programas basados en prejuicios ayudara a eliminar la discriminacion.

PRÉSTAMOS ESTUDIANTILES: ¿Qué acciones apoyaría para reducir la pesada carga que representa la deuda de préstamos estudiantiles?

Yo, Gregory Coll, creo que el coste de la educacion universitaria esta en una trayectoria de incrementacion, ha estado aumentando año tras año y debe ser mas asequible para los estudiantes. Cooperacion entre industria, gobierno e instituciones de educacion superiors permitiran mas recursos para la educacion y matriculas mas bajas para los estudiantes, reduciendo la deuda de prestamos estudiantiles.

**Jamie Raskin
Democratic Party**

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GOALS: Why are you running for this office?

To provide the best possible constituent services to the people of Montgomery, Frederick and Carroll Counties; To restore the government as an instrument of the common good and social progress; And to defend the Constitution and Bill of Rights, strong democracy, and the rule of law.

IMMIGRATION: What, if anything, would you change regarding immigration policy?

We need to end the cruel and inhumane treatment of children and families at our border and stop funding the president's dangerous and profligate border wall; restore protections for refugees and asylum seekers; and pass HR 6, the Dream and Promise Act, to provide a pathway to citizenship for DREAMers and families that have lived here for years due to disaster or conflict in their home countries.

HEALTH CARE: Would you vote to continue the Affordable Care Act as it is, expand it, or eliminate it? Please explain.

I have consistently fought to defend the ACA and the lifesaving coverage it provides to millions of individuals with preexisting conditions. While I work to protect the ACA, I strongly support moving towards a single-payer universal healthcare system that does not exclude anyone and saves hundreds of billions of dollars spent on insurance bureaucracy.

OBJETIVOS: ¿Por qué se postula para esta oficina?

Proporcionar los mejores servicios constituyentes posibles a las personas de los condados de Montgomery, Frederick y Carroll; restaurar al gobierno como instrumento del bien común y el progreso social; y para defender la Constitución y la Declaración de Derechos, la democracia fuerte y el estado de derecho.

INMIGRACION: ¿Qué cambiaría, si fuera el caso, con respecto a la política de inmigración?

Poner fin al trato cruel e inhumano de niños y familias en la frontera y dejar de financiar el peligroso y derrochador muro fronterizo; restablecer las protecciones para los refugiados y solicitantes de asilo; y aprobar HR 6, la Ley de sueños y promesas, para abrir un camino a la ciudadanía para los "soñadores" y las familias que vinieron aquí por desastres o conflictos en sus países de origen.

ATENCIÓN MÉDICA: ¿Votaría usted para continuar la Ley de Atención Médica Asequible tal como es, ampliarla o eliminarla? Por favor explique.

He luchado constantemente por defender el ACA y la cobertura que salva vidas a millones de personas con condiciones preexistentes. Mientras trabajo para proteger el ACA, apoyo firmemente avanzar hacia un sistema de salud universal de un solo pagador que no excluya a nadie y ahorre cientos de miles de millones de dólares gastados en burocracia de seguros.

ENVIRONMENT: What should be the federal government's role in addressing national and global environmental concerns?

We must reorganize the federal government to effectively confront this civilizational crisis. I support policies to transition to a green economy, invest in clean energy technologies and help fossil fuel industry workers retrain for new jobs. My colleagues and I are also working on a plan to revitalize America's ailing infrastructure in a way that advances our urgent environmental goals.

GUN SAFETY: What policies do you propose to reduce gun violence?

I support a universal background check; a ban on assault weapons and high-capacity magazines; and barring violently dangerous people from possessing or purchasing firearms; and will not rest until we hold the gun industry accountable for its role in deadly firearm-involved violence. I worked and voted to pass several bills out of the Judiciary Committee including HR 8, HR 1186, HR 1236 & HR 2708.

ECONOMY: How would you address the growing income gap in our society?

We need to reverse the GOP tax scam that gave massive corporations outrageous tax cuts while increasing taxes on middle-class families. We need to support working families by raising the minimum wage—and all wages by promoting the right to organize and bargain collectively, lowering healthcare costs, providing paid family leave, promoting debt-free college and expanding affordable housing.

MEDIO AMBIENTE: ¿Cuál debería ser el papel del gobierno federal para abordar las preocupaciones ambientales nacionales y mundiales?

Reorganizar el gobierno federal para enfrentar efectivamente esta crisis. Apoyo políticas para la transición hacia una economía verde, inversión en tecnologías de energía limpia y ayuda a los trabajadores de la industria de combustibles fósiles a capacitarse para nuevos empleos. Trabajamos en un plan para revitalizar la infraestructura en dificultades para avanzar objetivos ambientales urgentes.

SEGURIDAD EN EL USO DE ARMAS DE FUEGO: ¿Qué políticas propone para reducir la violencia armada?

Apoyo una verificación universal de antecedentes penales; prohibición de armas de asalto y revistas de alta capacidad; y evitar que personas peligrosas posean o compren armas de fuego; y no descansaremos hasta que responsabilicemos a la industria de armas por su papel en la violencia armada. Trabajé y voté para aprobar proyectos de ley del Comité Judicial como HR 8, HR 1186, HR 1236 y HR 2708.

ECONOMÍA: ¿Cómo abordaría la creciente brecha de ingresos en nuestra sociedad?

Necesitamos apoyar a las familias trabajadoras aumentando el salario mínimo, y todos los salarios, promoviendo el derecho a organizarse y negociar colectivamente, reduciendo los costos de atención médica, otorgando licencias familiares pagadas, promoviendo la universidad libre de deudas y expandiendo la vivienda asequible.

Jamie Raskin

DISCRIMINATION: What initiatives would you propose to address bias based on race, gender identification, sexual orientation, religion, or disability?

On the Judiciary and Oversight Committees I'm working to expand voting rights; protect freedom of religion while stopping the new argument that businesses have a religious right to discriminate against LGBTQ Americans; protect equal employment rights; stop sexual harassment; and include the disabled. We need strong laws to block violations of civil rights and civil liberties of the people.

STUDENT LOANS: What actions would you support to reduce burdensome student loan debt?

I support efforts to provide relief to the millions of Americans struggling with student loan debt, including HR 2186, HR 770, HR 2648, and HR 1070. Also, as Representative of tens of thousands of dedicated public servants, I am working to defend and strengthen the Public Service Loan Forgiveness program.

DISCRIMINACIÓN: ¿Qué iniciativas propondrías para abordar los prejuicios basados en la raza, la identificación de género, la orientación sexual, la religión o la discapacidad?

Trabajo en los Comités Judicial y de Supervisión para ampliar los derechos de voto; proteger la libertad de religión y detener la discriminación de los ciudadanos LGBTQ en las empresas; proteger la igualdad de derechos laborales; detener el acoso sexual; e incluir a los discapacitados. Tener leyes fuertes para frenar las violaciones de derechos y libertades civiles.

PRÉSTAMOS ESTUDIANTILES: ¿Qué acciones apoyaría para reducir la pesada carga que representa la deuda de préstamos estudiantiles?

Apoyo los esfuerzos para proporcionar alivio a los millones de estadounidenses que luchan con la deuda de préstamos estudiantiles, incluidos HR 2186, HR 770, HR 2648 y HR 1070. Además, como Representante de decenas de miles de servidores públicos dedicados, estoy trabajando para defender y fortalecer el programa de condonación de préstamos a trabajadores del servicio público.

Judicial Offices

Preguntas y respuestas no fueron solicitadas a los candidatos en español.

Frederick County Circuit Court Judge

DUTIES: Judges preside in the Circuit Court, which is a trial court that hears major civil cases and more serious criminal cases, such as those requiring a jury trial. Circuit Courts also may decide appeals from the District Court and certain administrative agencies.

SALARY: \$174,433, effective July 1, 2021

TERM: Fifteen years, no term limit. Mandatory retirement age of 70 years.

HOW ELECTED: The state is divided into 8 Judicial Circuits. The General Assembly determines the number of judges in each circuit and county. When there is a vacancy, the Governor appoints a qualified person to fill the office. Each newly appointed Circuit Court judge then must stand for office at the first election that occurs at least one year after the vacancy happened. One or more other qualified members of the bar may also run to fill the vacancy. All candidates run on both the Democratic and Republican primary ballots.

The Issues

QUALIFICATIONS: How does your experience prepare you for the duties of this office?

COURT NEEDS: What are the greatest challenges facing Maryland's court system and how can these be addressed?

REPEAT OFFENDERS: What can the courts do to reduce recidivism?

DISCRIMINATION: What steps can the courts take to reduce the risk that bias will influence the outcome of legal proceedings?

Juez del Tribunal de Circuito del Condado de Frederick

DEBERES: Los jueces presiden en el Tribunal de Circuito, que es un tribunal de primera instancia que escucha casos civiles importantes y casos penales más graves, como los que requieren un juicio con jurado. Los Tribunales de Circuito también pueden decidir apelaciones del Tribunal de Distrito y de ciertas agencias administrativas.

SALARIO: \$174,433, a partir del 1 de julio de 2021

CONDICIONES: Quince años, sin límite de plazos. Edad de jubilación obligatoria de 70 años.

COMO ELEGIDO: El estado se divide en 8 Circuitos Judiciales. La Asamblea General determina el número de jueces en cada circuito y condado. Cuando hay una vacante, el Gobernador nombra a una persona calificada para ocupar el cargo. Cada juez del Tribunal de Circuito recién nombrado debe presentarse a la oficina en la primera elección que ocurra al menos un año después de que ocurrió la vacante. Uno o más miembros calificados de la barra también pueden correr para llenar la vacante. Todos los candidatos se postulan en las papeletas primarias demócratas y republicanas.

Theresa M. Adams

No response received by print deadline.

Check www.vote411.org for later responses.

Preguntas y respuestas no fueron solicitadas a los candidatos en español.

Judge, Court of Special Appeals (At-Large)

DUTIES: Judges preside in the Court of Special Appeals, the intermediate appellate court in Maryland. The Court reviews the actions and decisions of the Circuit Court and of the Orphans' Court in cases brought before it. The Court, usually sitting in panels of three judges, decides if the trial judge followed the law and legal precedent. The Court is composed of 15 judges: eight at large and one each from seven appellate judicial districts.

SALARY: \$178,633 annual base.

TERM: Ten years, no term limit. Mandatory retirement age of 70 years.

HOW ELECTED: When there is a vacancy on the Court of Special Appeals, the governor appoints a qualified person to fill the office, with the consent of the State Senate. Once appointed, the appellate judge holds the office until the first election that occurs at least one year after the vacancy happened. At that time, the judge runs for an uncontested election for a ten-year term on their record (yes or no for continuance in office). No one is permitted to file against them. If the incumbent judge is approved, the judge faces another "retention election" every ten years to continue in office. If the incumbent judge is rejected by the voters, the post becomes vacant, and the governor makes a new appointment.

The Issues

QUALIFICATIONS: How does your experience prepare you for the duties of this office?

COURT NEEDS: What are the greatest challenges facing Maryland's court system and how can these be addressed?

REPEAT OFFENDERS: What can the courts do to reduce recidivism?

DISCRIMINATION: What steps can the courts take to reduce the risk that bias will influence the outcome of legal proceedings?

Juez, Tribunal de Apelaciones Especiales (En Grande)

DUTIES: Los jueces presiden en la Corte de Apelaciones Especiales, el tribunal de apelación intermedio en Maryland. El Tribunal examina las acciones y decisiones del Tribunal de Circuito y del Tribunal de Huérfanos en los asuntos que se le han sometido. La Corte, generalmente se sienta en paneles de tres jueces, decide si el juez de primera instancia siguió la ley y el precedente legal. La Corte está compuesta por 15 jueces: ocho en general y uno de siete distritos judiciales de apelación.

SALARIO: \$178,633 base anual.

CONDICIONES: Diez años, sin límite de plazos. Edad de jubilación obligatoria de 70 años.

COMO ELEGIDO: Cuando hay una vacante en el Tribunal de Apelaciones Especiales, el gobernador nombra a una persona calificada para ocupar el cargo, con el consentimiento del Senado estatal. Una vez nombrado, el juez de apelación ocupa el cargo hasta la primera elección que ocurre al menos un año después de que ocurrió la vacante. En ese momento, el juez se postula para una elección incontestable para un período de diez años en su expediente (sí o no para continuar en el cargo). Nadie puede presentar en su contra. Si se aprueba al juez en ejercicio, el juez se enfrenta a otra "elección de retención" cada diez años para continuar en el cargo. Si el juez en vigor es rechazado por los votantes, el puesto queda vacante, y el gobernador hace un nuevo nombramiento.

Candidates

E. Gregory Wells

No response received by print deadline. Check www.vote411.org for later responses.

Preguntas y respuestas no fueron solicitadas a los candidatos en español.

Judge, Court of Special Appeals (C3: Western Maryland)

DUTIES: Judges preside in the Court of Special Appeals, the intermediate appellate court in Maryland. The Court reviews the actions and decisions of the Circuit Court and of the Orphans' Court in cases brought before it. The Court, usually sitting in panels of three judges, decides if the trial judge followed the law and legal precedent. The Court is composed of 15 judges: eight at large and one each from seven appellate judicial districts.

SALARY: \$178,633 annual base.

TERM: Ten years, no term limit. Mandatory retirement age of 70 years.

HOW ELECTED: When there is a vacancy on the Court of Special Appeals, the governor appoints a qualified person to fill the office, with the consent of the State Senate. Once appointed, the appellate judge holds the office until the first election that occurs at least one year after the vacancy happened. At that time, the judge runs for an uncontested election for a ten-year term on their record (yes or no for continuance in office). No one is permitted to file against them. If the incumbent judge is approved, the judge faces another "retention election" every ten years to continue in office. If the incumbent judge is rejected by the voters, the post becomes vacant, and the governor makes a new appointment.

Juez, Tribunal de Apelaciones Especiales (C3: Western Maryland)

DEBERES: Los jueces presiden en la Corte de Apelaciones Especiales, el tribunal de apelación intermedio en Maryland. El Tribunal examina las acciones y decisiones del Tribunal de Circuito y del Tribunal de Huérfanos en los asuntos que se le han sometido. La Corte, generalmente se sienta en paneles de tres jueces, decide si el juez de primera instancia siguió la ley y el precedente legal. La Corte está compuesta por 15 jueces: ocho en general y uno de siete distritos judiciales de apelación.

SALARIO: \$178,633 base anual.

CONDICIONES: Diez años, sin límite de plazos. Edad de jubilación obligatoria de 70 años.

COMO ELEGIDO: Cuando hay una vacante en el Tribunal de Apelaciones Especiales, el gobernador nombra a una persona calificada para ocupar el cargo, con el consentimiento del Senado estatal. Una vez nombrado, el juez de apelación ocupa el cargo hasta la primera elección que ocurre al menos un año después de que ocurrió la vacante. En ese momento, el juez se postula para una elección incontestable para un período de diez años en su expediente (sí o no para continuar en el cargo). Nadie puede presentar en su contra. Si se aprueba al juez en ejercicio, el juez se enfrenta a otra "elección de retención" cada diez años para continuar en el cargo. Si el juez en vigor es rechazado por los votantes, el puesto queda vacante, y el gobernador hace un nuevo nombramiento.

Candidates

Preguntas y respuestas no fueron solicitadas a los candidatos en español.

Kathryn Grill Graeff

QUALIFICATIONS: How does your experience prepare you for the duties of this office? I have 34 years of legal experience. The last 12 years, I have had the privilege of serving as a judge on the Maryland Court of Special Appeals, where I have written more than 850 opinions and been appointed to leadership positions, including Chair of the Judicial Ethics Committee. Prior to becoming a judge, I was Chief of the Criminal Appeals Division in the Maryland Attorney General's Office.

COURT NEEDS: What are the greatest challenges facing Maryland's court system and how can these be addressed? A big challenge facing the court system these last several months has been the coronavirus pandemic, which has impacted the court's ability to provide access to justice while protecting the health and safety of all participants involved. The Court of Special Appeals has addressed this challenge by utilizing technology and holding remote court proceedings.

REPEAT OFFENDERS: What can the courts do to reduce recidivism? One thing that courts can do to reduce recidivism is to understand and address underlying problems contributing to criminal activity. For example, the creation of drug courts, which help offenders address addiction problems, has been shown to reduce recidivism.

DISCRIMINATION: What steps can the courts take to reduce the risk that bias will influence the outcome of legal proceedings? When I became a judge, I swore to be fair and impartial and to provide equal justice for all. Courts can help to reduce the risk of bias in legal proceedings in many ways, including educating all members of the judiciary on discrimination and implicit bias. The judiciary recently formed a Committee on Equal Justice to identify improvements that can be made to eliminate the risk of discrimination.

Nonpartisan Offices

Preguntas y respuestas no fueron solicitadas a los candidatos en español.

Frederick County Board of Education

DUTIES: Members of the Board of Education determine and enforce policies that govern the Frederick County Public Schools (FCPS). Among other responsibilities, the Board of Education appoints the Superintendent of Schools; initiates, reviews, and discusses educational issues; prepares and requests annual capital and operating budgets; and receives funding from county, state, and federal sources.

TERM: Four years; no term limit.

HOW ELECTED: Elected Countywide in a nonpartisan election.

Junta de Educación del Condado de Frederick

DEBERES: Los miembros de la Junta de Educación determinan y aplican políticas que rigen las Escuelas Públicas del Condado de Frederick (FCPS). Entre otras responsabilidades, la Junta de Educación nombra al Superintendente de Escuelas; inicia, revisa y discute cuestiones educativas; prepara y solicita capital anual y presupuestos operativos; y recibe fondos de fuentes del condado, estatales y federales.

CONDICIONES: Cuatro años; sin límite de plazos.

COMO ELEGIDO: Elegido en todo el Condado en una elección no partidista.

Candidates

Vote for no more than 3.

**David Bass
Nonpartisan**

Campaign Website: <http://davidbass4frederick.org>

Campaign Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/Bass4Frederick>

Campaign Twitter: twitter.com/bass4frederick

Campaign Email: davidbass4frederick@gmail.com

What background and experience do you bring to this position?

In my personal and professional life, I am a lifelong advocate for people with disabilities. I have worked as a special education teacher and as a nonprofit administrator. In recent years, I've worked in higher education, coordinating a new alternative testing center and leading diversity and inclusion initiatives. I have a Masters in Special Education and a Masters in Public Administration (MPA).

What are Frederick County's two most pressing education issues and how would you address them?

We continue to underfund our schools. In 2019, Frederick ranked 23rd out of 24 Maryland counties in per pupil funding. I will lobby our local and state elected officials to increase educational funding. We also have a lack of trust between FCPS and many residents. I will address this through increased transparency, weekly listening sessions and maintaining relationships in underserved communities.

What can be done to ensure more diversity in school administration and teacher staff? How can a more diverse staff ensure successful outcomes for all students?

Many studies indicate the positive effects teachers of color have on educational outcomes for students of all backgrounds. I advocate increasing our recruitment efforts at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), holding focus groups with underrepresented FCPS staff to better understand their experiences, and encouraging all students to consider careers in education.

How should FCPS address the needs of students who are not college bound?

I am impressed by the work occurring within our Career and Technology Center (CTC), which prepares students for important careers, including some that do not require college. A challenge has been that the seats are limited, and that interest in the program is growing. We should explore expansion of the CTC, either on the Community College campus or in a location in the northern part of the county.

How do you feel about the current testing protocols? Do they reveal information that will be useful for their education?

Many students and families feel overtested and stressed from standardized exams. However, the state of Maryland and the federal government require many of these exams; reducing them is not within the scope of our Board of Education. When analyzed across our school system, standardized exams provide important data on overall student achievement and current progress in closing the achievement gap.

What are your views on class size as it affects educational outcomes vs. dollars spent?

I support smaller class sizes, and I will work with my colleagues on the board to, at a minimum, maintain class sizes at their current levels. Many studies have correlated smaller class sizes with stronger educational outcomes. Maintaining or reducing class size is one important way in which we can work to close the achievement gap and increase educational outcomes in Frederick County.

Rae M. Gallagher
Nonpartisan

Campaign Website: <http://www.raeforc.com>

Campaign Facebook: <http://facebook.com/raeforc>

Campaign Twitter: twitter.com/FriendsofRae - **Campaign Instagram:** [FriendsofRae4BOE](https://www.instagram.com/FriendsofRae4BOE)

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What background and experience do you bring to this position?

As a parent, a non-profit leader, and a strong advocate of public education, I bring my collaborative spirit and experience in educational advocacy, equity, and partnership development to the BOE. I support our public educators and staff and work to ensure that all students, regardless of their background, can access resources and programs in an equitable environment where they can thrive.

What are Frederick County's two most pressing education issues and how would you address them?

Education funding to ensure all educators possess the resources that they need to be successful inside and outside the classroom (addressed through advocacy and participation at the state and local level to update the funding formula); access to comprehensive career and college readiness for all students (expand CTC programming to reach more students).

What can be done to ensure more diversity in school administration and teacher staff? How can a more diverse staff ensure successful outcomes for all students?

Educators who reflect the racial, cultural, gender, & learning abilities of their students make learning accessible to improve student achievement. We need to ensure that our pay scale/benefits are competitive to attract & retain high quality & diverse employees while also reducing class size, offering training and support, and professional development & advanced degree certification.

How should FCPS address the needs of students who are not college bound?

We expand life skills/social emotional development programs for students in elementary and middle schools. We also build on our successful career training model and expand existing CTC programs for greater access of high school students to vocational/technical training while decreasing the perceived stigma attached to vocational programs. Expanding partnerships with local businesses is critical.

How do you feel about the current testing protocols? Do they reveal information that will be useful for their education?

While testing tools allow educators and districts to evaluate achievement, current testing protocols do not align with the realities of the school calendar and force educators to "teach to the test" rather than meeting students at their current level of need. Our education system should focus more on content mastery, experiential learning, and real-world application rather than on over-testing.

What are your views on class size as it affects educational outcomes vs. dollars spent?

Smaller class sizes allow educators to build meaningful relationships with students & encourage academic achievement, social/emotional learning, and offer more personalized instruction. Investing in smaller class sizes to encourage student achievement is both necessary and attainable within FCPS' planned 2021 budget - however, this is just a start for the work we must do to address class sizes.

**Lois Jarman
Nonpartisan**

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What background and experience do you bring to this position?

I am a retired Frederick County Public Schools teacher, serving 17 years. I was appointed to the Board of Education by the County Executive in January of 2019 to complete the term for Ken Kerr. In addition, I logged over 1000 hours as a parent volunteer with FCPS while my two children were in school and I served on many committees and as an officer in Parent/Teacher organizations.

What are Frederick County's two most pressing education issues and how would you address them?

We should consider the whole student when allocating funds and developing services. We have focused a great deal on the academic student and increasing test scores but need to consider mental health issues and how student are coming to our classrooms. We need to look at the education we provide through an equity lens, ensuring that we put all of our students and schools on an equal field.

What can be done to ensure more diversity in school administration and teacher staff? How can a more diverse staff ensure successful outcomes for all students?

The Board and Human Resources are working to recruit a diverse population of teachers and administrators. Some progress has been made, but we can do more. I think it is important for our increasingly diverse student population to be able to see themselves reflected in the leadership in our schools. I think this will improve attitudes in learning for all our students.

How should FCPS address the needs of students who are not college bound?

We need to look to build our CTC program and perhaps have satellite campuses for Career and Technology throughout the county. Our programs at CTC are very successful; we just need to be able to make them available to more students.

How do you feel about the current testing protocols? Do they reveal information that will be useful for their education?

I am not sure what standardized testing can tell us about the success of our schools. I would like to see us focus more on teacher-developed assessments and performance assessments.

What are your views on class size as it affects educational outcomes vs. dollars spent?

I believe that smaller classes are better for both the students and the teachers. A smaller class size allows for greater one-to-one instruction between teacher and student.

**Jason "Mr. J" Johnson
Nonpartisan**

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What background and experience do you bring to this position?

For over 15 years, I have served as an educational leader in and out of the classroom. As an Science Educator w/FCPS I earned the Lions Club Teacher of the Year & Frederick Co. Character Counts Award. With Johns Hopkins Univ-APL I served as Asst. Director of the (MESA) program, providing growth opportunities in STEM for students in Maryland & the nation, earning awards for innovation and service.

What are Frederick County's two most pressing education issues and how would you address them?

Issues facing FCPS include: the need for increased funding to serve our growing community and the need for initiatives to promote active student engagement in order to improve student experiences and outcomes. To address these issues I would support funding increases and champion programs that actively connect our students' learning to the world, empowering them to make an impact on the world now!

What can be done to ensure more diversity in school administration and teacher staff? How can a more diverse staff ensure successful outcomes for all students?

Diverse staffing is a powerful tool for success. When students have positive interactions with teachers from diverse backgrounds the students gain an appreciation for not only their content, but for the teacher; a lesson that imparts compassion for others. I would work with FCPS to increase the recruitment of diverse teachers from universities who have an established record of diverse candidates.

How should FCPS address the needs of students who are not college bound?

In supporting students who will be entering the workforce, military or a trade profession upon graduation, we should provide opportunities for them to obtain necessary skills & certifications that will make them valuable to employers. Building off the successful pattern of our CTC program, we should identify cost-effective options for professional coursework certifications in every school.

How do you feel about the current testing protocols? Do they reveal information that will be useful for their education?

Assessment has a place in education. Yet at present, our students are subjected to an overabundance of standardized testing. While some exams provide students opportunities for scholarships and assess future readiness, there are some exams that bear no weight on a student's given curriculum or forward progression towards graduation. We must be careful not to over burden our students with testing.

What are your views on class size as it affects educational outcomes vs. dollars spent?

Smaller class sizes have continuously been linked to higher student achievement. It is important to consider other options before increasing class sizes, as doing so will negatively impact overall student wellness and success. As a member of the Board of Education, I will whole-heartedly support measures that ensure appropriate sized student to teacher ratios in classrooms. It is worth the investment.

Sue Johnson
Nonpartisan

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What background and experience do you bring to this position?

I have lived in Frederick County since 1996 and have over 20 years of teaching experience as a respected professor and faculty leader at Frederick Community College where I focus on student success with special emphasis on underrepresented students in STEM fields. Also, I operate a farm and small business, am a parent to a FCPS 3rd grader, coach youth baseball, and am a volunteer firefighter/EMT.

What are Frederick County's two most pressing education issues and how would you address them?

Safely opening schools is top priority, by far. I advocate for a phased in approach ranked by student need. Our youngest students, English Language Learners (ELL), students with special needs/IEPs, students lacking internet access or a conducive home learning environment should be the first students encouraged to come back to classroom buildings. We can do it with a well crafted and flexible plan.

What can be done to ensure more diversity in school administration and teacher staff? How can a more diverse staff ensure successful outcomes for all students?

We should allocate resources to attract and retain new hires by clearly articulating our commitment to diversity; having mentoring programs, great professional development and working conditions, student loan forgiveness programs; and more. An FCPS workforce that mirrors our local demographics will boost academic outcomes and success rates of ALL our students. It is key to my equity plan.

How should FCPS address the needs of students who are not college bound?

Expand workforce, apprentice, and trades programs! FCPS should be guided by the Livable Frederick Master Plan, which emphasizes preparing students for trades and careers that do not require a college degree. We need to increase enrollment capacity and physical space at the CTC, expand partnerships with businesses on apprenticeship programs, and explore more dual enrollment career programs at FCC.

How do you feel about the current testing protocols? Do they reveal information that will be useful for their education?

Test data is useful for setting benchmarks, studying comparisons with others who take the same tests, and identifying problems or gaps. Testing data, however, should only be part of evaluating our students and programs. Test bias against poor test takers, English language learners, students with disabilities, and other disadvantaged students is a concern. Test data is just one tool in our toolbox.

What are your views on class size as it affects educational outcomes vs. dollars spent?

Evidence suggests smaller class sizes lead to better outcomes especially for low-income students, English language learners, and earliest grades. However, blanket class size reduction may not be the most cost effective approach when spending educational dollars. More competitive salaries and better work environments should also be considered as ways to positively impact student outcomes.

**Dean Rose
Nonpartisan**

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Campaign Phone: (301) 363-5195

What background and experience do you bring to this position? For almost 30 years I have worked, coached, mentored, volunteered, and lobbied on behalf of young people. I have volunteered for the Make-A-Wish Foundation, Heartly House and Frederick Health Hospital. I served as an assistant boys' basketball coach at Urbana and Oakdale High Schools' for the past 13 years and I am currently the Board Chair for the Boys & Girls Club of Frederick County.

What are Frederick County's two most pressing education issues and how would you address them?

Socioeconomic Achievement Gap-We need to expand existing services such as CTC, LYNX and Social & Emotional Learning programs. We also need to identify students who need social & academic help sooner and get them the services they need. Teacher Salary-Attract and retain the best talent by increasing the teacher pay scale in order to make Frederick County competitive with our neighboring counties.

What can be done to ensure more diversity in school administration and teacher staff? How can a more diverse staff ensure successful outcomes for all students?

Expand our scope of teacher recruitment outside of our geographic area and build teacher recruitment teams which are made up of diverse members. We need to be prepared to offer contracts when outstanding talent is identified. There is significant data that suggests students' academic performance improves when they are taught by teachers who look like them and/or come from similar circumstances.

How should FCPS address the needs of students who are not college bound?We need to offer entry level Career Tech Education at all of the county's Middle and High Schools. Students need to be introduced early to career opportunities. Enlarge the current Career Tech Center in order to accommodate more students and expand programs through apprenticeships with local companies that allow students to graduate with trade certifications and matriculate into professions.

How do you feel about the current testing protocols? Do they reveal information that will be useful for their education?

I believe that we have allowed current testing protocols to become the dominant force within our schools, at the detriment of our students and teachers. We have reduced imagination, creativity and critical thinking. While testing has a place in education and should be used to measure individual student progress, it should not be the dominant factor which drives our teaching and curriculum.

What are your views on class size as it affects educational outcomes vs. dollars spent?There are a number of studies that link smaller class size in K-8 classes to improved academic performance in the future. When students are provided more individualized attention earlier, it improves self confidence and sets a foundation that allows students to work independently in later grades. By focusing on students earlier, smaller class size provides a positive return on investment.

State Ballot Questions

Todavía no hay una versión en español en las preguntas del Estado.

Maryland State Question 1

Constitutional Amendment (Ch. 645 of the 2020 Legislative Session) State Budget Process (Amending Article II Section 17 and Article III Section 14 and 52 of the Maryland Constitution).

The proposed amendment authorizes the General Assembly, in enacting a balanced budget bill for fiscal year 2024 and each fiscal year thereafter, to increase, diminish, or add items, provided that the General Assembly may not exceed the total proposed budget as submitted by the Governor.

- o For the Constitutional Amendment
- o Against the Constitutional Amendment

Origin of the ballot question: The 2020 session of the General Assembly passed legislation (SB 1028) proposing a constitutional amendment to increase the authority of the General Assembly in the budget process. A bill that amends the Maryland Constitution requires a three/fifth vote in each chamber (Maryland Senate and House of Delegates) and approval by a majority of voters at the next general election.

Present Practice:

The Maryland Constitution prohibits the General Assembly from increasing any budget item or adding any new items to the Governor's proposed budget for any of the government agencies except the Judicial branch and the operations of the General Assembly itself. The one exception is that it may add to the budget if it enacts a new revenue source to fund additional items. This is a rare occurrence. In addition, it cannot move funds from one agency to another. Therefore, in practice, the General Assembly can only recommend cuts to state agency budgets recommended by the Governor. Once a budget passes the Senate and House, it becomes law and cannot be changed or vetoed by the Governor.

Proposed Change: If passed, the General Assembly could move spending in the budget proposed by the Governor from one agency to another as long as the total amount of the budget does not exceed the total amount in Governor's proposed budget. The General Assembly could also add spending to a new item, as long as other item(s) of the budget are reduced to pay for the new expenditure. This change would begin with the 2024 Budget bill which is presented to the General Assembly in 2023. At that time, the Governor would be given the authority to veto items added or items increased by the General Assembly.

Arguments in Favor:

- The Maryland Legislature has less power in the budget process than any other legislature in the United States.
- Members of the public might have more ability to influence funding for programs of importance to them because they have more opportunities to interact with legislators during the General Assembly Session personally and during committee hearings, than they do to influence the Governor or the state agencies when the budget details are negotiated and finalized for presentation.
- For decades, Republican and Democratic legislators have proposed this change while Governors from both major parties have been in power. The provisions of this bill will not take effect until the election of a new Governor and members of the General Assembly are elected.
- This Constitutional Amendment would not change the current requirement that the General Assembly must pass a balanced budget.

A vote FOR the constitutional amendment means the legislature will be able to adjust spending in the Governor's budget by reducing some items and increasing others as long as the total amount of spending does not exceed the amount of spending proposed by the Governor.

Arguments Against:

- Because the Governor would have the power to enact line item vetoes, there may be more Special Sessions to override those vetoes. Special Sessions come with a cost.
- Because the public will be advocating for new or increased funding for particular programs, legislators could be swayed to support programs that the Governor did not feel should be funded at that level.
- It could take longer to pass a budget.
- Legislators may have more concern about programs that affect their constituents, while the Governor may have a more statewide perspective.

A vote AGAINST the constitutional amendment means current law would remain in place and the legislature will only be able to reduce the expenditures within the budget proposed by the Governor.

Maryland State Question 2

Commercial Gaming Expansion
Referendum (Ch. 492 of the 2020 Legislative
Session)
Expansion of Commercial Gaming-Sports
and Event Wagering.

Do you approve the expansion of
commercial gaming in the State of
Maryland to authorize sports and events
betting for the primary purpose of raising
revenue for education?

- o For the referred law.
- o Against the referred law.

Origin of the ballot question: In 2007, the Maryland Constitution was amended to say that the General Assembly may only authorize additional forms or expansion of commercial gambling if approved through a referendum by a majority of the voters in a general election. In 2020 the General Assembly passed SB 04 that would authorize it to pass laws to establish a program of sports wagering and event wagering in the State if approved by voters in the next General Election. The bill also stated that the primary purpose of this expansion of gambling would be to raise revenue for education.

Present Practice: In 2008 Maryland voters first approved gambling via video lottery terminals (slot machines.) In 2012, voters approved expanding the allowable number of video lottery terminals and authorized table games in casinos. Wagering on a contest, event, game, or match between individuals or teams sponsored by a professional league or association or hosted by a college or university is currently illegal in Maryland.

Proposed Change: If the referendum is approved, the General Assembly would then need to pass legislation that authorizes the State Lottery and Gaming Control Commission to issue licenses for sports and event wagering in the State. The legislation must include the criteria for eligible applications for a licensee and specify the permissible forms, means of conducting, and locations where sports wagering would take place. The bill that sent this question to the voters also requires a study by the General Assembly to evaluate whether there is reason to assist minorities and women in the sports and event wagering industry and market. This study is to be completed by October 1, 2020 so any recommendations that result can be considered when the General Assembly establishes criteria for licenses (assuming the referendum passes.)

Arguments in Favor:

- Allowing sports betting in Maryland would enable the state to compete with the fourteen states that are already raising revenue this way.
- Illegal sports betting already takes place. Maryland should provide a legal way to place such bets to tap into that market and thereby reduce criminal activity.
- Depending on how it is implemented, Maryland could raise as much as \$20 million a year that could be invested in education which could yield long term benefits for Maryland residents.

A vote FOR the referred law means the General Assembly will be able to pass legislation to establish a program of sports wagering and event wagering in Maryland with a portion of the revenue going to support public education.

Arguments Against:

- Maryland already has legalized a lottery, slot machines and casinos with various gambling table games. This would add another way to raise money from people who may not be able to afford it and may become addicted to gambling.
- If sports betting is implemented in a similar manner to casino gambling, most of the revenue raised will likely go to the gambling venues with only a small portion going to education.
- Sports betting could have an impact on how fans watch games because they could be more interested in making money than appreciating the sport. It could impact the game for players as well, especially if wagering is allowed on college sports.

A vote AGAINST the referred law means that commercial wagering on sporting events will remain illegal in Maryland.

Local Ballot Questions

Frederick County Question A

This Charter Amendment would amend the Frederick County Charter to require the County Executive to provide any information that is requested by an individual County Councilmember which is for the purpose of introducing and evaluating legislation or to engage in the review and monitoring of Government programs, activities, and policy implementation.

Present Practice: The Frederick County Charter currently provides that the County Executive must provide any information that is requested by the Council as a body for the purpose of legislation and monitoring Government programs, activities, and policy implementation

- o For the Charter Amendment
- o Against the Charter Amendment

Frederick County Question B

This Charter Amendment would amend the Frederick County Charter to reduce the percentage of assessable property the County can pledge for debt from 5 to 3 percent of assessable real property, and from 15 to 9 percent of assessable personal property.

Present Practice: The Frederick County Charter currently permits the County to pledge up to 5% of the assessable basis of real property and up to 15% of the assessable basis of personal property and operating real property at any one time for the purpose of borrowing funds.

- o For the Charter Amendment
- o Against the Charter Amendment

Pregunta A del Condado de Frederick

Esta Enmienda de la Carta modificaría la Carta del Condado de Frederick para exigir al Ejecutivo del Condado que proporcione cualquier información solicitada por un concejal del condado individual que tenga el propósito de introducir y evaluar la legislación o para participar en la revisión y monitoreo de los programas gubernamentales, actividades y implementación de políticas.

Práctica actual: La Carta del Condado de Frederick actualmente establece que el Ejecutivo del Condado debe proporcionar cualquier información que sea solicitada por el Consejo como un órgano con el propósito de legislar y monitorear los programas, actividades y implementación de políticas del Gobierno

- o para la Enmienda de la Carta
- o contra la Enmienda de la Carta

Pregunta B del Condado de Frederick

Esta Enmienda de la Carta modificaría la Carta del Condado de Frederick para reducir el porcentaje de bienes evaluables que el Condado puede prometer por deuda de 5 a 3 por ciento de bienes inmuebles evaluables, y de 15 a 9 por ciento de bienes personales evaluables.

Práctica actual: La Carta del Condado de Frederick actualmente permite al Condado comprometer hasta el 5% de la base evaluable de bienes inmuebles y hasta el 15% de la base evaluable de bienes personales y bienes inmuebles en cualquier momento con el propósito de pedir prestados fondos.

- o Para la Enmienda de la Carta
- o Contra la Enmienda de la Carta

Frederick County Question C

This Charter Amendment would amend the Frederick County Charter to provide that the County Council shall fill a vacancy on the Council by choosing one of three persons from a list submitted by the central committee of the same political party as the vacating member. If no list is submitted or the vacating member was not a member of a political party, the Council shall appoint a person it deems best qualified to hold office. If the Council fails to fill the vacancy within 45 days, the County Executive shall fill the vacancy by following the same procedure. All persons considered for appointment shall be presented to the public and shall be interviewed by either the Council or Executive, allowing for public comment, prior to appointment. If the vacancy occurs in the first year of the vacating member's term, after a person is appointed to temporarily fill the vacancy, a special election will be held to elect and fill the vacancy for the balance of the term.

Present Practice: Currently, the Charter requires the remaining council members (within forty-five days by majority vote), to appoint a person from the same political party as the council member who vacates (including qualifications and residency requirements).

- o For the Charter Amendment
- o Against the Charter Amendment

Pregunta C del Condado de Frederick

Esta Enmienda de la Carta modificaría la Carta del Condado de Frederick para establecer que el Consejo del Condado cubrirá una vacante en el Consejo eligiendo una de las tres personas de una lista presentada por el comité central del mismo partido político que el miembro desocupante. Si no se presenta ninguna lista o el miembro desocupado no era miembro de un partido político, el Consejo nombrará a una persona que considere mejor cualificada para ocupar cargos. Si el Consejo no llena la vacante en un plazo de 45 días, el Ejecutivo del Condado cubrirá la vacante siguiendo el mismo procedimiento. Todas las personas consideradas para el nombramiento se presentarán al público y serán entrevistadas por el Consejo o el Ejecutivo, permitiendo comentarios públicos, antes del nombramiento. Si la vacante se produce en el primer año del período de vigencia del miembro desalojado, después de que una persona es nombrada para llenar temporalmente la vacante, se llevará a cabo una elección especial para elegir y llenar la vacante para el saldo del período.

Práctica actual: Actualmente, la Carta requiere que los miembros restantes del consejo (dentro de cuarenta y cinco días por votación mayoritaria), nombren a una persona del mismo partido político que el miembro del consejo que desaloja (incluidos los requisitos de cualificación y residencia).

- o Para la Enmienda de la Carta
- o Contra la Enmienda de la Carta

Frederick County Question D

This Charter Amendment would amend the Frederick County Charter to provide a process to fill a vacancy in the position of County Executive. The County Council shall fill a vacancy of the Executive by choosing one of three persons from a list submitted by the central committee of the same political party as the vacating Executive. If no list is submitted or the vacating Executive was not a member of a political party, the Council shall appoint a person it deems best qualified to hold office. If the Council fails to fill the vacancy within 45 days, the Council shall appoint the County's Chief Administrative Officer. All persons considered for appointment shall be presented to the public and shall be interviewed, allowing for public comment, prior to appointment. If the vacancy occurs in the first year of the vacating Executive's term, after a person is appointed to temporarily fill the vacancy, a special election will be held to elect and fill the vacancy for the balance of the term.

Present Practice: Currently, the Charter only mandates a single nominee, submitted by the party of the vacating County Executive, which the Council MUST then appoint.

- o For the Charter Amendment
- o Against the Charter Amendment

Pregunta D del Condado de Frederick

Esta Enmienda de la Carta modificaría la Carta del Condado de Frederick para proporcionar un proceso para cubrir una vacante en el puesto de Ejecutivo del Condado. El Consejo del Condado cubrirá una vacante del Ejecutivo eligiendo una de las tres personas de una lista presentada por el comité central del mismo partido político que el Ejecutivo desocupado. Si no se presenta ninguna lista o el Ejecutivo desocupado no era miembro de un partido político, el Consejo nombrará a una persona que considere mejor cualificada para ocupar cargos. Si el Consejo no llena la vacante en un plazo de 45 días, el Consejo nombrará al Director Administrativo del Condado. Todas las personas consideradas para el nombramiento se presentarán al público y serán entrevistadas, permitiendo comentarios públicos, antes del nombramiento. Si la vacante se produce en el primer año del período de vigencia del Ejecutivo de vacante, después de que una persona sea nombrada para llenar temporalmente la vacante, se llevará a cabo una elección especial para elegir y llenar la vacante para el saldo del período.

Práctica actual: Actualmente, la Carta sólo exige un único candidato, la parte del Ejecutivo del Condado vacante, que el Consejo DEBE nombrar.

- o Para la Enmienda de la Carta
- o Contra la Enmienda de la Carta