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THE BALTIMORE TIMES

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POSITIVE STORIES ABOUT POSITIVE PEOPLE!

MAY 19-25 2023

PREAKNESS IN BLACK



SPECIAL EDITION ISSUE



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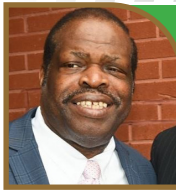
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Has Promise of African American Equity in Baltimore's Legal Cannabis Trade Gone Up in Smoke?

By Regi Taylor

Almost exactly six years to the day, July 6, 2017, the first medical Cannabis dispensary opened in Maryland. The state will go legal with recreational pot on July 1, 2023. Maryland's inaugural weed dispensary opened nearly three years after former governor, Martin O'Malley, signed House Bill 881, establishing the Natalie M. La Prade Maryland Medical Cannabis Commission to oversee the administration of medicinal marijuana.

Ironically, despite the impetus for the state of Maryland's decision to authorize legal medical cannabis resulting from the desire of an elderly Black Baltimore woman's family to treat her with the drug for the intense pain she suffered from kidney cancer, there are no Black-owned dispensaries among the dozen or so located in Baltimore City.

Moreover, it is insult to injury that the elderly Black woman in question, now deceased, Natalie M. La Prade, is not only the namesake of the original bill authorizing medical cannabis in Maryland, but the mother of the former Baltimore City state delegate representing the 43rd District, Cheryl Glenn, who introduced the legislation.

Unfortunately, the widespread accolades Ms. Glenn received for her bold stance became overshadowed when it became public that she had accepted a \$3,000 bribe in exchange for promising to guarantee passage of the Natalie M. LaPrade Medical Cannabis Commission Reform Act, which expanded the number of cannabis licenses in Maryland from 15 to 22, ostensibly as a racial equity measure because 100% of the original licenses were parceled only to white-owned businesses.

Delegate Glenn, 69-years-old at the time of the incident, was charged, pled guilty to bribery, and cooperated with the government, drawing a 2-year federal prison sentence, although prosecutors called her "arrogant," and asked the

judge to confine her for three years.

Coincidentally, Cheryl Glenn broke the law while spearheading a campaign to legalize marijuana, when one year earlier Baltimore City State's Attorney, Marilyn Mosby, announced a new policy of her office to stop prosecuting cannabis possession of any amount as a criminal offense, citing historical inequity against Baltimore's Black citizens arrested and convicted for low level charges involving pot nearly 100% of the time, compared to Caucasians.

Although there was loud push back from the Baltimore City police union, the data supported Ms. Mosby's decision, which not only considered the unfairness of the existing protocols, but recognized the gross amount of resources required to maintain the policy when FBI homicide data showed Baltimore City's murder clearance rate in the first year of Ms. Mosby's service, 2015, was only 29.7%, less than 1 in 10 of 342 homicides that year.

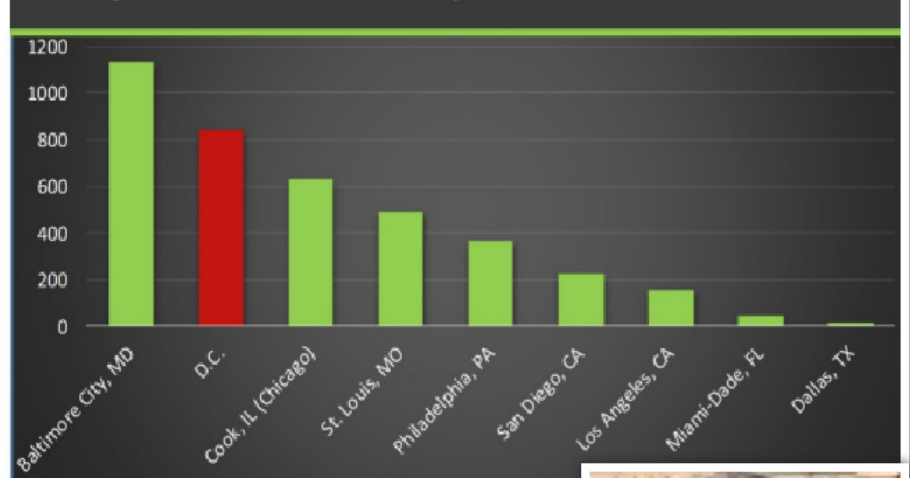
To put the unequitable treatment of African Americans on both the legal and illegal sides of the marijuana question into sharper perspective, consider that cannabis citations served by Baltimore police went from 44 in 2015 to 200 in 2016 to 544 in 2017, under Marilyn Mosby.

According to FBI data, all but 18 of 2017's 544 suspects arrested for marijuana were African American -- 96.7%, even though usage between African Americans and Caucasians has been determined to be essentially identical.

A closer look reveals that not only are there no Black-owned cannabis dispensaries in Baltimore City or Baltimore County, there are actually no wholly owned marijuana businesses in Maryland, despite seven "Black-owned" regional dispensaries touted on the internet.

Of the seven establishments identified, three are in Maryland's D.C. suburbs, one is on the Eastern Shore, in Cambridge, and three are in Washington, D.C., proper. However, none are independently owned

Marijuana Arrest Rates by Selected Counties (2010)



“According to FBI data, all but 18 of 2017’s 544 suspects arrested for marijuana were African American.”

CHERYL D. GLENN, former Md State Delegate, 45th district, Baltimore City



by Black entrepreneurs. They are all franchises managed by African Americans and owned by the Leafly Corporation, based in Seattle, Washington.

Deeper examination may reveal that many other Cannabis dispensaries represented as Black-owned may also be franchise arrangements as well. For instance, Leafly operates a combination of medicinal and recreational Cannabis locations in 32 states and is not among the six largest distributors. Those are Innovative Industrial, Curaleaf, Green Thumb Industries, Verano Holdings, Trulieve Cannabis and Cresco Labs.

Interestingly, Cresco Labs is the outlier among Black-owned cannabis business owners, as they were recently acquired by very deep-pocketed Sean “P Diddy” Combs. Cresco Labs owns 64

dispensaries nationally and earns nearly \$500 million annually. The six largest marijuana distributors operate over 630 dispensaries in nearly all 50 states and generate roughly \$7.7 billion in annual revenue.

A February 2023 report by Forbes presented research by the Brightfield Group, that estimated sales by year end of 2023 will surpass \$31.8 billion, and grow to \$50.7 billion in annual sales by 2028. According to MJBizDaily.com, a cannabis industry newsletter, legal marijuana sales will exceed \$53.5 billion by 2027. Within five years Caucasian cannabis distributors are headed towards \$1 billion per week in sales, while many African American cannabis users may still be headed to jail.

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Wes Moore



SPECIAL EDITION ISSUE

February 21, 2023

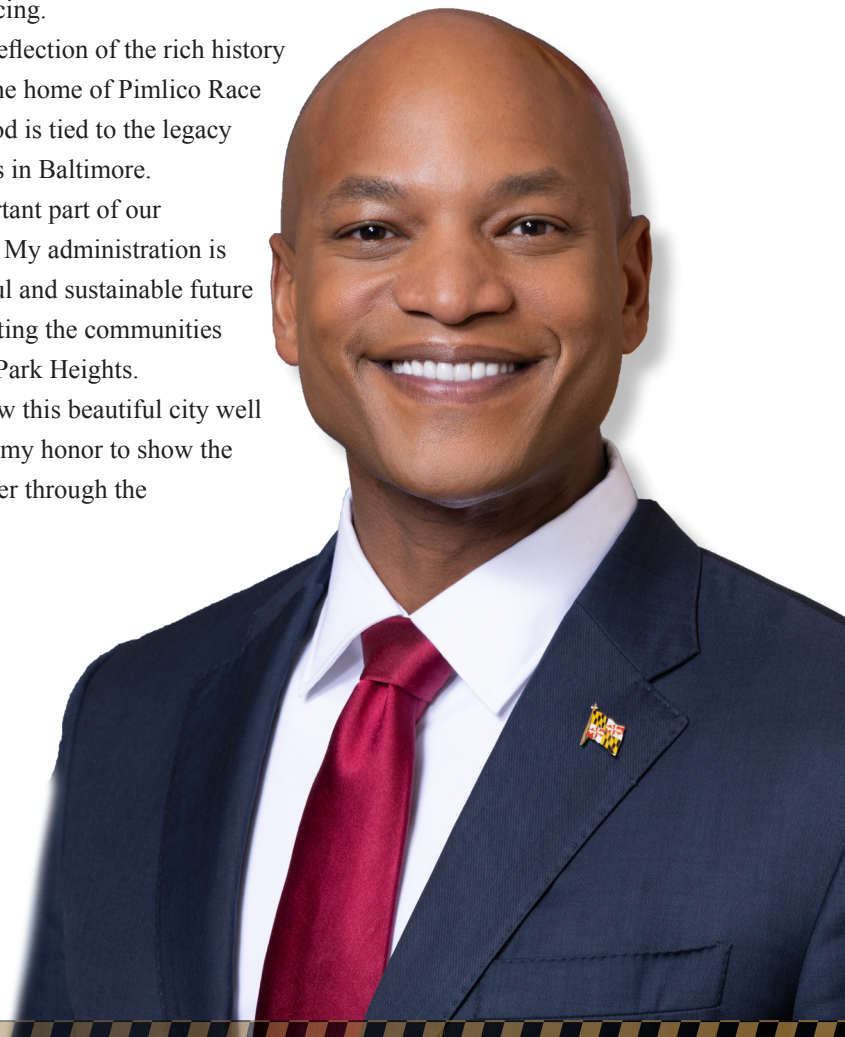
Welcome to The Baltimore Times Special Preakness Edition Issue:
Preakness in Black.

The famous middle jewel of the Triple Crown and its connection to Baltimore City, is truly a story worth telling. Maryland is proud to have a long, distinguished tradition of racing.

In these pages, you will find a reflection of the rich history of the Park Heights community, the home of Pimlico Race Course, and how this neighborhood is tied to the legacy and future of the Preakness Stakes in Baltimore.

The equine industry is an important part of our history and present-day economy. My administration is committed to ensuring a successful and sustainable future for Maryland racing - while elevating the communities that support the industry, such as Park Heights.

As a Baltimorean myself, I know this beautiful city well and I love it to my core - and it is my honor to show the world what Charm City has to offer through the 148th Preakness Stakes.



In service

Maryland Governor
Wes Moore

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BRANDON M. SCOTT
MAYOR
100 Holliday Street, Room 250
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June 23, 2023

Welcome to Baltimore!

On behalf of the City of Baltimore and the great Park Heights community, it is my great pleasure to welcome you to the Pimlico Race Course for the 148th running of the Preakness Stakes. As a son of this community, it always felt like an honor to watch the world descend on our great neighborhood in Northwest Baltimore for one day.

The caveat is that although the spotlight would be on us, very few members of my community – and even across the city – have been able to experience the races.

Although Preakness is a premier Baltimore tradition, many of our Black residents have never felt personally engaged in the festivities. A lot of residents are unaware that Blacks have been at the epicenter of horse racing for quite some time—dating back to the days of our very own George “Spider” Anderson, the first Black jockey to win the Preakness. He was also a Baltimore native.

This time around, more Black residents are filling seats at the Pimlico Race Course and engaging in the activations and activities we have to offer, especially as we witness the rise of the renaissance happening throughout Baltimore City.

This weekend, we are proud to welcome over 120,000 spectators, visitors, and residents from across the city and the country to experience the lively sights and sounds of Preakness. We are looking forward to this year’s

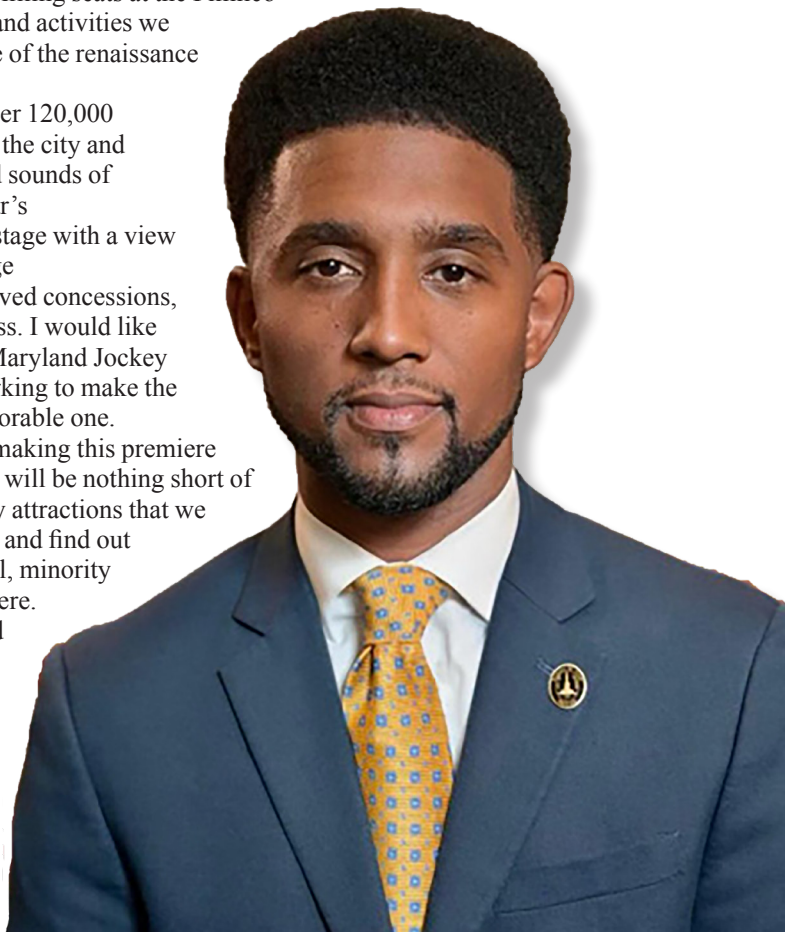
InfieldFest featuring live music on a mega stage with a view of Pimlico Race Course, and Preakness Village

guests will enjoy upgraded facilities, improved concessions, and a streamlined layout for easier guest access. I would like to thank The Stronach Group and 1/ST, The Maryland Jockey Club and music promoter Kevin Liles for working to make the 148th running of the Preakness Stakes a memorable one.

Each year, the Preakness raises the stakes, making this premiere sporting event bigger and better, and this year will be nothing short of amazing. I encourage you to explore the many attractions that we have to offer, mingle with our lively residents and find out and visit our unique and diverse array of small, minority and womenowned businesses while you are here. Enjoy the Preakness and I wish you a safe and enjoyable stay in Baltimore!

In service,

Brandon M. Scott
Mayor
City of Baltimore



Mr. George E. Mitchell: Gone from Life in 2020, Alive in Park Heights in 2023



George Mitchell with former Maryland Governor Larry Hogan
Courtesy photo



Langston Hughes Community, Business and Resource Center members / Courtesy photo



Langston Hughes Community, Business and Resource Center Village Elders
/Courtesy photo

By Regi Taylor

If Brandon M. Scott is the Baltimore mayor *from* Park Heights, then George E. Mitchell of Baltimore was the mayor *of* Park Heights. Except for Mayor Scott, Mr. Mitchell is arguably Park Heights favorite son..., and father, and brother, and mentor, and advocate and defender.

Upon his passing on July 14, 2020, from complications due to a surgical procedure, the outpouring of grief for Mitchell's death was overshadowed by the emotionally powerful recollections and celebrations of his momentous life.

The sustained accolades recalling his dedication and selfless contributions to the Park Heights community came from the powerful and famous, the personal and anonymous, and the many humble, grateful recipients of Mitchell's tireless efforts to strengthen, uplift, and provide for his northwest Baltimore neighbors.

"George Mitchell was a fearless, strong advocate for the Park Heights community." -- Joshua Richardson. "He exemplified the best in what we can all strive to be for our communities." -- Kimberly Lodge. His dedicated spirit in serving the Park Heights Community will truly be missed." -- Beverly. "George E. Mitchell was a great community leader..." -- Larry Miles. These sentiments only scratch the surface of many honors that

poured in for Mitchell.

Mitchell was the founder and administrator of the Langston Hughes Community, Business and Resource Center in Lower Park Heights. He utilized this facility as a multi-faceted community resource, providing a wide range of services and provisions to the underserved and anyone who requested his assistance.

George Mitchell's affinity for his community preceded him. He has been described as the personification of how African Americans should hold each other together and lift each other up. Recognizing Mitchell's altruistic spirit, "keeping Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s dream alive in the hearts and minds of youth," Baltimore's Fox-45 TV bestowed him their 2019 Champion of Courage

Award.

Mitchell demonstrated his work ethic, team spirit, leadership, and commitment to succeed, in his early youth, excelling as a football player. George showed prowess in sports and academics at Mergenthaler High School.

Post-high school, Mitchell attended Morgan State University, becoming a two-time wrestling champion in the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference. He was also a standout Morgan Bears football player and pledged as a member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity. After Morgan, Mitchell continued his studies at Saint Leo University in Florida, with a concentration in Human Resource Science. Upon completion of his academic career, George did a stint in the U.S. Army.

In further preparation for his future career as a "wear-many-hats" community activist and social entrepreneur, George tried his hand at a series of successful business ventures. Mitchell became a Baltimore-based entertainment impresario, producing shows throughout the region for several years, featuring a roster of popular artists of the period. With solid master-of-ceremonies experience under his belt, George leveraged his promotional skills to open venues like

the Electric Eye, a Baltimore nightclub.

He followed up his entertainment industry success with a foray into food service, showcasing his culinary bona fides. Mitchell operated a series of restaurants in the Maryland/Virginia corridor, including "Big Daddy's" in Baltimore, "Mitchells" in Petersburg, Virginia, "Uncle George's" in St. Mary's County Maryland, and "Prime Buffet" in Waldorf, Maryland.

George Mitchell's record of success as a restaurateur earned him an opportunity as one of the first African American Golden Corral Restaurant franchise owners in Maryland. Continuing his winning entrepreneurial pursuits, George became a successful realtor in the Maryland suburbs of Washington, D.C.

The cumulative educational, military, and business experiences that shaped George E. Mitchell's impressive skill sets, would combine with his personal virtues of compassion, social conscience, empathy, and determination, positioning him to excel as a future Park Heights community leader, and establish the Langston Hughes Community, Business and Resource Center as his base of operations.

From this platform, Mitchell would assume his acclaimed role as Park Heights' "mayor." The facility was a refuge where children read books, learned foreign languages, and played team sports. For adults, the space featured a small business incubator, and was a safe haven for elders to congregate. The Langston Hughes center served thousands of nutritious meals weekly to needy families and individuals.

In October 2020, George Mitchell was posthumously honored with the George E. Mitchell Black-Eyed Susan Stakes, an annual feature at the Preakness at Pimlico Racecourse, when the Park Heights Renaissance Corporation confers its prestigious George E. Mitchell Community Fellowship Grant to an outstanding community group who've distinguished themselves consistent with the legacy of Mr. Mitchell.

Join them May 20, 2023 at the Preakness Stakes for the third annual presentation of this year's \$30,000 grant recipient, Team F.A.B. (Fight Against Blight)— a workforce development and life skills program provider, part of the eternal living legacy of George E. Mitchell.

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George B. 'Spider' Anderson: First Winning African American Preakness Jockey and a Baltimorean



George B. 'Spider' Anderson
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SPECIAL EDITION ISSUE

By Regi Taylor

Six years after the end of the Civil War, in 1871, Baltimore City built the fourth of eleven large public marketplaces, the Lafayette Market, in this case, to primarily serve the needs of West Baltimore's large African American community.

Situated in neighborhoods throughout the city, these facilities were the "supermarkets" of their time that offered local farmers, merchants, and craftsmen centrally located venues to peddle their produce, livestock, wares, and services, and for a long time previously, some traded enslaved humans. The oldest, still open for business today, is Lexington Market, built in 1782.

It was also on the west side of Baltimore that year that the first of only two African American jockeys to win the Preakness Stakes in its 150-year history was born, George B. "Spider" Anderson, to parents Charley and Ellen Anderson. Though not much about his early life is known, George had four siblings: older sister Gussie; younger sisters, Rosie and

Feby; and younger brother, Charley.

Archives reveal that George Anderson grew up in a neighborhood within the vicinity north of Mt. Vernon and south of Madison Park. Nicknamed "Spider" because of his small stature of eighty pounds, he was racing horses by age twelve. George had a reputation for honesty, demonstrating clever riding skills and the determination to win. As an 18-year-old in 1889, George set a record with his win at the first Preakness Stakes that continues to be outstanding after one-and-a-half centuries.

Anderson's achievement continues to astound because his winning time, 2:17.5 (two minutes, seventeen and a half seconds), on a one-and-a-quarter mile track, ran the race on his three-year-old stallion, Buddhist, at an unprecedented average speed of 48 feet per second, winning the race by eight lengths.

A lesser-known historic fact regarding the 1889 Preakness Stakes is that there was only one other horse in the race besides Anderson's. Spider's horse, Buddhist, actually had no opposition until just prior to post time. Perhaps as a face-saving gesture, Maryland Governor,

Oden Bowie, who was responsible for the construction of Pimlico, entered his own horse, Japhet.

There is an unresolved controversy regarding a physical altercation between Spider Anderson and one of his coaches, James Cook, on that day of the first Preakness Stakes race, May 10, 1889. Anderson apparently smacked Cook over the head with a whip.

There is speculation that Cook, a friend of Governor Bowie, may have said or done something that caused Anderson to question his allegiances. Was George asked to take a "dive" so to speak, to purposely lose the race so as not to cause the governor further embarrassment for staging a one-horse race in the inaugural Preakness Stakes?

There is no evidence Anderson faced any legal consequences associated with his assault on James Cook, presumably a white man, as he was a personal friend of the governor, making one wonder whether it was part of a cover-up to keep something nefarious hidden that Cook may have proposed to Anderson regarding the race.

Anderson would go on to achieve notable successes in subsequent races. In 1891, George Anderson was victorious in the Alabama Stakes at the Saratoga Race Course in Upstate New York, breaking his Preakness Stakes speed record by more than three-quarters of a second, running 47.236 feet per second on a one-and-one-eighth mile track, finishing at 2:05.75.

Various sources have reported that George Anderson finished first in the Philip H. Iselin Handicap at the Monmouth Race Course in Oceanport, New Jersey in 1891. However, no additional details—the horse's name, run times, etcetera—could be found to substantiate this win. Moreover, according to a Wikipedia citation, it was thoroughbred Banquet, ridden by jockey, John Lamley, who won the race in question at a time of two minutes, four seconds on a one-and-a-half-mile track.

Despite the confusion over this one race, Anderson is considered among the top jockeys, Black or white, in thoroughbred racing history. Riding top-notch horses

for some of the most prominent stable owners of his day, George continued winning races nationally until at least 1897.

The exact dates are unclear, but at some point, Anderson retired as a jockey and began owning and raising horses himself. Occasional newspaper accounts of Anderson's exploits appeared until around 1905, after that, he basically disappeared from public view. The circumstances of his death are unknown.

Dr. Kenneth Cohen, a professor of early American history at St. Mary's College of Maryland, says Anderson's fate is not atypical for Black jockeys of that era, referring to Anderson's career as "short and illustrious."


Cohen believes that as significant as Anderson's Preakness success is, how he was banished from thoroughbred horseracing history is also very significant, pointing out that for a person of Anderson's popular stature, being excised is odd because he was regularly cited in racing news of that day when it was owners who were usually spotlighted. Cohen surmises that as an admired celebrity, Anderson's abrupt expungement from historic journals is even more unusual.

Though he acknowledges he is speculating, Dr. Cohen makes a stark assertion: "It's hard to imagine a white jockey similarly disappearing." Professor Cohen's allusion to race as a factor in George Anderson's "disappearance" is also not atypical for African American jockeys during this period, as it has become widely known as a historic fact that jockeys of color, industry-wide, were purged from the sport due to Caucasian jockeys' race-inspired envy of their superstar fame and fortune, buttressed by Jim Crow.

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PREAKNESS IN BLACK

Why Black Jockeys Are No Longer King in the Triple Crown of Horse Racing



Eliza Carpenter - Black jockey and horse breeder - trainer

By Regi Taylor

In a 2012 CNN exposé, “The Forgotten Godfathers of Black American Sport,” Sheena McKenzie examined how the post-Civil War-pre-Jim Crow horseracing industry, then a nearly exclusive vocation for African American jockeys, had dwindled to less than three dozen riders nationally, of nearly 800 currently registered jockeys.

“Today you’d struggle to find an African American jockey on a U.S. race track. Just 30 of [roughly] 750 members of the National Jockey’s Guild are Black,” according to McKenzie’s CNN report. African American jockeys have gone from domination to decimation in American horseracing, representing only 4% of professional riders today.

As in other instances during and since slavery, when African Americans turned garbage into gold, former slaves elevated thoroughbred racing to an artform despite being conscripted by slave owners as jockeys due to the perilous nature of racing horses for sport in the mid-1800’s.

Not only were African American

jockeys the original “horse whisperers,” able to harmoniously engage with their steeds, but they were able to develop a synergy that allowed them to function and perform as one with a horse, effectively channeling their mutual energies toward finishing first – efficiently and consistently.

Moreover, the early success of African American jockeys was further buttressed by the expertise of their support crews, also African Americans, who bred, trained, conditioned and groomed the racehorses. These horse handlers were unsung but just as professional, and integral to the jockey’s success at the finish line.

The very first Kentucky Derby Stakes, in 1875, was won by a renowned African American jockey, Oliver Lewis, at age 19. Maybe this shouldn’t come as a surprise since 13 of the 15 jockeys competing in that race were African American. Fifteen of the first 28 runnings of the Kentucky Derby Stakes were won by African American jockeys. However, the last African American jockey to win the Kentucky Derby was over 120 years ago in 1902 by 19-year-old James Winkfield, who also won the sweepstakes in 1901.

Twenty years after Winkfield’s first Kentucky Derby win, 1921, the last African American jockey would compete in the prestigious Churchill Downs sweepstakes for the duration of the 20th

century. Since 1921, only two African American jockeys have competed in the Kentucky Derby stakes: Marlon St Julien in 2000 and Kevin Krigger in 2013.

Besides seeing a previously spectacular display of African American athleticism essentially stolen as many of the culture’s contributions have over the centuries, your great, great grandchild’s visit to The Baltimore Times’ history portal would also provide them a glimpse of the admiration, even if fleeting, that the larger society had for African American sports heroes then.

African American jockey’s success earned them cultural adulation and financial wealth comparable to today’s sports superstars. Isaac Burns Murphy was the first jockey to win the Kentucky Derby three times, in 1884, 1890 and 1891. By 1887, he was arguably the highest-paid athlete in the U.S., the first

millionaire black athlete and in some quarters considered the best professional jockey of all time.

Some estimates say Isaac Murphy won 44% of his races, while the consensus accepts his success rate on the track being at least one win in three outings. An anonymous sports writer wrote about Murphy at the time: “He has a steady hand, a quick eye, a cool head, and a bold heart.” Not only did Mr. Burns employ a Caucasian valet, his purchase of a large home in Lexington, Kentucky was covered on the front page of the June 13, 1887 edition of the New York Times.

The prevalence and good fortune of African American jockeys began to wane around the turn of the century. After 1900, the backlash of racism exercised through Jim Crow laws, and the lucrative lure of horseracing was attracting Caucasian riders who employed racist threats and physical intimidation to drive African



Jockey Oliver E. Lewis



“An even more little-known historical fact of horseracing history is the mostly unsung accomplishments of several Black female jockeys and trainers.”

American jockeys out of the sport.

There were frequent accounts of African American jockeys and their horses being steered against the rail, and sometimes shoved over during races. Horse owners began to deny opportunities to African American jockeys, less concerned about the rider's well-being as much as they were concerned about possible injury to their expensive thoroughbreds.

Although Black jockeys were the first thoroughbred horse racers at the introduction of the sport in America, and the original superstars who dominated the track for decades early on, at least history recorded many of their magnificent accomplishments.

An even more little-known historical fact of horseracing history is the mostly unsung accomplishments of several Black female jockeys and trainers. Eliza Carpenter, Sylvia Rideout Bishop, and Ms. Cheryl White are three Black women who rose to fame in the sport.

In the mid-1800s Eliza Carpenter, born as a slave, eventually became a racehorse owner and jockey. By eight years old, Eliza had been enslaved by three different slaveholders in three different states – Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia. After the Civil War, newly free, she returned to Kentucky, and learned the business of buying, breeding, training and riding racehorses.

Not only was Eliza Carpenter the single Black stable owner in Oklahoma, she was one of the few in the entire West and the only African-American racehorse owner in America, with a reputation for no no-nonsense when it came to collecting her winning bets in horse races.

According to legend, when a white man once hedged on his bet with her, the Baltimore Afro-American reported that fisticuffs broke out, describing that “two blows were struck—one when Aunt Eliza landed a blow squarely to the jaw and the second when the man hit the ground.”

In the early 20th century, the next female African American thoroughbred phenomenon emerged, Sylvia Rideout Bishop. Born in 1920, Ms. Bishop's place of birth is unclear, while the Chronicle of

African Americans in the Horse Industry has as a native of Baltimore, Maryland, the source mentions, and other references suggest she's from Charles Town, West Virginia.

Sylvia's parents were James H. and Barbara Snowden Rideout. All three of her brothers worked as horse grooms and her four sisters all married trainers or jockeys. Since thirteen, Ms. Bishop was a regular at horse tracks and stables. At seventeen years old, Sylvia quit school and became an exercise rider and groomer. She also married a horse trainer.

However, her ties to Baltimore via the Pimlico Racecourse are clear. Ms. Rideout bred winning horses all along

the Eastern Seaboard over her career as a trainer.

Ms. Bishop, the first Black woman licensed in the United States to train horses, was featured in a 1961 cover story in Ebony magazine, The “Lady Horse Trainer,” detailing her many first achievements in thoroughbred horse training. Bishop was honored at the African American Heritage Society's tribute to Black horsemen at Pimlico Racecourse in 1991. She passed away in 2004.

The most recent Black female thoroughbred jockey whose career extended into the 21st century was Ms. Cheryl White rode her first horse race as the first Black licensed jockey cowgirl

in the nation.

On September 2, 1971, she rode her father's horse, Jetolara, to victory at Waterford Park in Chester, West Virginia, to become the first Black woman in American thoroughbred racing history to cross the finish line first.

After more than 20 years as a professional jockey who earned nearly one million dollars and won over 225 races, she retired from thoroughbred racing. Ms. White's final ride was in 2014 aboard Macho Spaces at Pimlico Racecourse in Baltimore, Maryland. Ms. Cheryl White passed away on September 20, 2019, at age 65.



Jockey Jimmy Winkfield

PREAKNESS IN BLACK

Preakness Stakes: A 150 Year Retrospective



Winner Take All? / Illustration by Regi Taylor

By Regi Taylor

While at an 1868 dinner party celebration with a group of his horse-racing-enthusiast friends in Saratoga, New York to celebrate Milton H. Sanford, a Massachusetts textile milliner and horse breeder, on the occasion of his horse's win in the fourth Saratoga Cup, then Maryland Governor, Oden Bowie, proposed staging a race two years hence for the group's current crop of yearlings where the winner would host dinner for the losers.

When the Saratoga horse owners and the American Jockey Club tried to outbid each other for the honor of hosting the race, Governor Bowie committed to building a world-class racetrack in Baltimore to stage the event, as well as a winner's purse of \$15,000, as a compromise, giving birth to Pimlico. The name Pimlico originated from the original Englishmen who settled the area of what is now northwest Baltimore City in the mid-1600 referring to an endeared London pub named, Olde Ben Pimlico's Tavern.

Two years later, on October 25, 1870, the first day Pimlico Racecourse opened, the group gathered for the inaugural race referred to as the Dinner Party Stakes in homage to the occasion when the idea for the contest was first agreed upon. The winner of that race was jockey Billy Hayward, riding two-year-old bay colt, Sanford's Preakness. Incidentally, Hayward was also the winning jockey, riding Lancaster, that precipitated the celebratory dinner in Saratoga in the first place.

Sanford's Preakness' name was derived from the breeding operation of the businessman feted in Saratoga, Mr. Sanford, called Preakness Stud, which in turn refers to the community of Preakness, a section of Wayne, New Jersey, at what is today the intersection of Valley Road and Preakness Avenue in Passaic County, 16 miles west of New York City.

A year later, in 1871, Pimlico's Dinner Party Stakes' participants returned to Baltimore for a rematch in what was billed as the Reunion Stakes. The race returned in 1872 rebranded as the Dixie Stakes. The

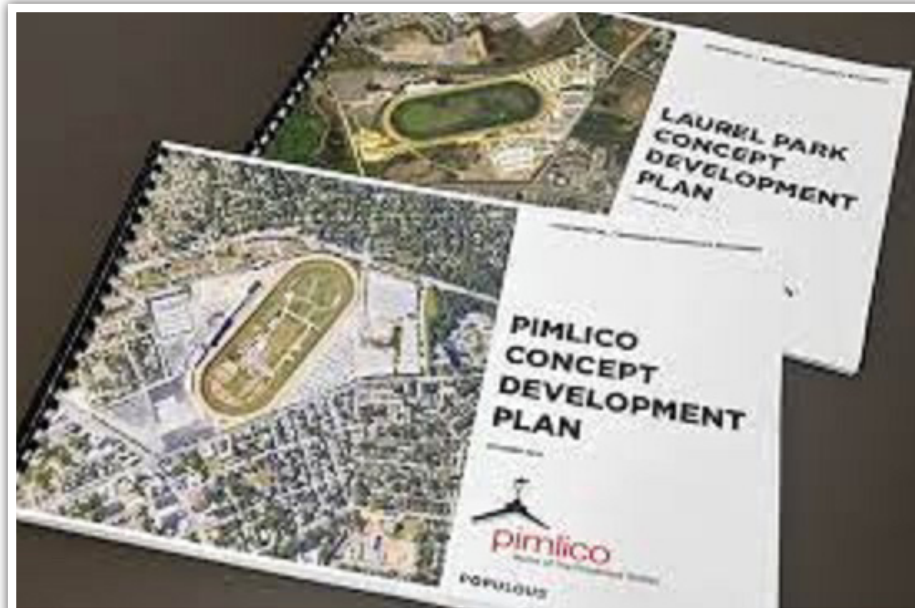
following year, 1873, the race was once again rebranded to its current iteration, renowned worldwide as the Preakness

Stakes, the middle jewel in the Triple Crown of thoroughbred horseracing.

Although the Preakness Stakes debuted 150 years ago this year, the race has not always been run at Pimlico, and has also taken several hiatuses. In 1890, due to Maryland Jockey Club's financial difficulties, Pimlico Racecourse did not renew the club's lease and the running was moved to Morris Park Racecourse in Westchester County, New York, where the Maryland Jockey Club was able to arrange accommodations.

Continued financial stressors caused the Preakness to be suspended altogether between 1891 and 1893 when no stakes were run at all. Partially regaining its financial footing, although not sufficient to return to its Baltimore home base at Pimlico, the Maryland Jockey Club staged the Preakness at Gravesend Race Track in Coney Island, Brooklyn, New York, from 1894 to 1908. It is unclear if continued financial instability was the reason, however, for another half-decade, from 1902 to 1907, the Preakness was run at Benning Race Track in Washington, D.C., close to where RFK Stadium is now located.

The Preakness Stakes returned to



*Pimlico concept development plan
Photo credit: Maryland Stadium Authority*

“As part of the arrangement, the state of Maryland floated a \$350 million bond issue in 2020 to cover the costs of redevelopments to both racecourses, \$180 million for Pimlico and \$155 million for Laurel Park.”

Pimlico in 1919 as the 44th running on May 14, four days after the Kentucky Derby. Ridden by Johnny Loftus, the Derby winner, Sir Barton, would become what is known as the second leg of the U.S. Triple Crown series going forward. Since then, the Preakness has run continuously at Pimlico.

Due to financial challenges overcome by the Maryland Jockey Club in the late 1800s and early 1900s that disrupted Preakness runs at Pimlico, this year's race, Saturday, May 20, 2023, is the 148th running despite the inaugural run was 150 years ago. Although the Preakness is the second leg of the Triple Crown after the Kentucky Derby, followed by the Belmont Stakes in Long Island, New York, the Belmont Stakes is the oldest race, started in 1867, followed by the Preakness, 1873, and the Kentucky Derby, 1875.

In the last century and a half, the Preakness Stakes has become synonymous with Baltimore and has enjoyed a symbiotic identity relationship with Park Heights. That relationship was nearly estranged in 2019 when Pimlico Racecourse's owners, the Stronach Group, pursued an agenda to move the Preakness to Laurel Park, its second property in a deal to acquire 51% controlling interest in the track's former owners, the Maryland Jockey Club.

The Stronach Group attempted to abandon Pimlico with the decision to move the Preakness to Laurel. Stronach perhaps only purchased Pimlico to abscond the Preakness brand to repurpose for Laurel in the first place, and walk away from the depressed, dilapidating Pimlico, and urban Park Heights too, as a cost of doing business.

I took this same opinion on behalf of The Baltimore Times in real-time during this actual episode when Baltimore City municipal brokers had to go to the

mattresses with the Stronach Group in an April 26, 2019, editorial titled [‘Stronach Family Wants To Orphan Pimlico.’](#)

The eventual deal to keep the Preakness Stakes in Park Heights required Stronach to relinquish ownership of Pimlico and retain Laurel Park. Pimlico, thus the Preakness, became under the control of the Maryland Stadium Authority.

As part of the arrangement, the state of Maryland floated a \$350 million bond issue in 2020 to cover the costs of redevelopments to both racecourses, \$180 million for Pimlico and \$155 million for Laurel Park. To date, no work has commenced on either facility, and the costs to complete the projects

are estimated to possibly have doubled, blamed on COVID, inflation, supply chain issues, and other excuses, putting the certainty of the Preakness' immediate future in question once again.

Several weeks ago, Maryland State legislators were looking at a few options to resolve the stalled process, bogged down due to financial and logistical challenges. [Senate Bill 720](#), was reauthorized, extending the sunset date (expiration) of the Maryland Horse Racing Act, the laws governing horse racing by 10 years, until 2034.

The state rescinded control of racetrack operations in Maryland from the Maryland Stadium Authority, who stepped in to

facilitate the Stronach deal, and created a brand-new bureaucracy for the job, the Maryland Thoroughbred Operating Authority (MTOA), who will oversee a new Maryland Racing Operations Fund and recruit an executive administrative team for day-to-day management. MTOA's charter is only valid for four years and one month.

Could that bunch of rich, horse-owning buddies who tried to one-up each other over cocktails at a dinner party in Saratoga, New York, have imagined how their posturing would affect the next 150 years of Baltimore history? What a fascinating connection of dots. To the Preakness!



SPECIAL EDITION ISSUE



FROM THE DESK OF CITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT NICK MOSBY

It's All About the Children

May is National Mental Health Awareness Month, a time where we not only raise awareness around the mental and behavioral health of adults and children, but also attempt to reduce the stigma that prevents far too many from openly discussing the very experiences that are hurting – and in some instances – killing us.

While I'm no psychologist, I know that I am not alone in acknowledging that our mental health was tremendously impacted during the COVID-19 pandemic. From the immediate lockdown that caused us to be kept away from many of the things that were so much a part of our daily lives, like going to school, work, church and other outlets, but we were all forced to face some very scary realities as we lost loved ones to the virus or at the very least, knew someone who lost a loved one during those dark days, weeks and months.

We know that many people are still coping with the aftereffects of COVID-19. Maybe not physically, but definitely mentally. According to a 2022 report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 37 percent of high school students interviewed experienced poor mental health during the pandemic and 44 percent said they often felt sad or hopeless.

Additionally, the study shared very troubling details about the struggles teens endured. More than 55 percent reported experiencing emotional abuse – swearing, insulting or putting down – from a parent or another adult in their household. A smaller number – 11 percent – shared that they were physically abused by an adult in the home, including hitting, beating, or kicking. And nearly 30 percent of teens participating in the study reported a parent or adult in their home having lost a job during the pandemic. The economic uncertainty many of us faced during the pandemic combined with the sheer fear of possibly testing positive for COVID clearly created a heightened level of anxiety among adults



Photo: Kyle Pompey, City Council Photographer

and some, unfortunately, may have taken that anxiety out on the teens, adolescents and babies in their households.

So, fast forward to today and many wonder why young people, across the nation and particularly here, may be acting out. I am in no way excusing poor or criminal behavior, but I am being realistic. Our babies are hurting. For almost a year, they were kept out of school buildings and forced to stay in their homes as efforts to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 were implemented. And when their schools reopened, there was a new normal that required wearing face masks, social distancing and limited or drastically changed requirements for many of the activities they enjoyed. I know that Baltimore City Public Schools' leadership has gone above and beyond to provide the mental health resources our children need, but I also know that those resources are limited as City Schools determines the best way to address these unprecedented challenges.

If we're honest, mental health challenges have plagued our youth well before COVID. I think back to when I first joined City Council and started a mentoring program for youth awaiting trials in adult court for serious offenses. I can't help but wonder how different their lives would have been if the obvious mental and emotional struggles they endured had been dealt with before they found themselves in the justice system.

As Memorial Day approaches and Baltimore's youth curfew goes into effect, let us remain even more diligent about taking care of our young people, being committed to helping them access

productive ways to spend summer break. If you know of businesses that need extra support, encourage them to consider offering a job to a Baltimore teen. If you know of educational camps that can help reduce the brain drain that occurs during summer months, share information with a young person who may benefit from such an opportunity. I'm not suggesting that these types of activities will stop the issues plaguing our city, but I do believe that our young people need to know that we care about them and that we want what's best for them. Earlier this month, I was honored to welcome members of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. to City Hall. The room was full of women dressed in red and ready to get down to business, challenging elected leaders to work with them and others to develop ways to combat youth violence.

Public safety challenges won't be settled overnight. But, I do believe that if we take into consideration the emotional trauma that young people have suffered since March 2020 and collectively work to embrace rather than accuse them, perhaps we'll see incremental change. But if nothing else, let us consider supporting the National Alliance on Mental Illness' (NAMI) #MoreThanEnough campaign where we come together and remember the inherent value we all hold. And if you or someone you know may be in need of support, contact NAMI by calling 800-950-6264 or texting "HelpLine" to 62640.

Have any thoughts about this column or issues impacting Baltimoreans? Email me at CouncilPresident@baltimorecity.gov.



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A Woman's Journey to Beat Pill Addiction, Gain Mental Peace

By Andrea Blackstone

Mental Health Awareness Month is observed each May.

"In 2019-2020, 20.78% of adults were experiencing a mental illness. That is equivalent to over 50 million Americans," according to Mental Health America (MHA), a community-based nonprofit that partially promotes overall mental health for everyone.

Dana Hicks-Hungerford, a serial entrepreneur, currently resides in Maryland. She is the co-owner of the successful handbag line, Official Bag Ladies. Hicks-Hungerford is an actress, casting director, producer, best-selling international author and playwright, too. She wrote and co-produced "A Woman's Love" stage play with her husband, Brian Hungerford. She is also the co-founder of Hungerford Distribution and United Star Casting, alongside her husband.

While peeling back the layers of Hicks-Hungerford's achievements, her journey reminds us that even successful people who have had spotlights shining on them may have battled major obstacles or even endure undiagnosed mental challenges. This can lead to additional health problems.

"I overcame an ecstasy pill addiction that lasted over 15 years," Hicks-Hungerford said. "I had a mild stroke and I truly think the pills had a lot to do with my health issues over the years."

The entrepreneur added that her pill addiction began when she was approximately 22 years old. It extended into her late 30s. Additionally, Hicks-Hungerford had a stroke while she was still in her 30s. Overall, the entrepreneur stated that she is now in good health but takes blood pressure pills.

But Hicks-Hungerford reflects on a prior time in life. She stated that she was reckless and not showing herself the self-love that she deserved. Hicks-Hungerford even periodically took ecstasy pills following her stroke.

"I was drinking, partying, not drinking water, not eating healthy and still popping pills once in a while. All of those things



Dana Hicks-Hungerford, serial entrepreneur /Photo credit: Tony Brown

contributed to me having high blood pressure, 'aka' the silent killer," she said. "My mental breakdowns came when I was not taking pills, because it forced me to deal with the reality of me just being alive, yet not living up to my potential. That feeling made me feel like another pill was my medicine and the solution to my problems."

Pia Johnson, owner and founder of Transformation Counseling Services, is a licensed master social worker with a concentration in clinical social work. She explained the phenomenon of self-medicating.

"Self-medicating refers to the practice

of using drugs, alcohol, or other substances or activities to alleviate the symptoms of a mental health condition without professional guidance or supervision," Johnson said.

Seeking help for mental health issues can be a very critical step in regaining self-control. Misuse of alcohol, recreational drugs, prescription medications, or even engaging in compulsive behaviors like excessive gambling, shopping, or eating are forms of self-medicating, according to Johnson.

"People may turn to self-medication as a way to cope with distressing emotions, alleviate anxiety or depression, or

temporarily escape from their problems," Johnson also said. "Unfortunately, self-medicating is a relatively common occurrence among people who are experiencing a mental health crisis and are not seeking professional help."

She also stated that substance use can also lead to addiction, which can further complicate treatment and recovery.

"The vast majority of individuals with a substance use disorder in the U.S. are not receiving treatment. 15.35% of adults had a substance use disorder in the past year. Of them, 93.5% did not receive any form of treatment," MHA surprisingly reported.

Hicks-Hungerford explaining that she never sought professional help to conquer her pill addiction. She also mentioned enduring a deep depression when her father passed away.

"He was my rock, my friend, my protector and my provider all of my life," she said. "Nobody in my life including my family really knew how depressed I was on the inside, because I have always been the one to push through my pain."

Hicks-Hungerford added that there were a few instances when she thought about committing suicide. Thoughts of her nieces and nephews gripped her sense of reason.

"I could not imagine their little hearts being broken and that gave me a wake-up call. I was mentally in shambles, but I was determined to get myself together by myself," Hicks-Hungerford added.

She kept her promise to herself and proudly became a "new woman."

"I love myself and I'm focused only on things, people and places that elevate [me] or bring me peace," Hicks-Hungerford said. "I can now say that I have an amazing husband that loves every part of me and he could care less about my past. I'm mentally at peace and life is simply amazing."

Visit www.samhsa.gov/find-help/988 to learn more about the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline and www.hungerforddistribution.com to obtain details about Hungerford Distribution.

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Park Heights Trolley circa 1908 / Photo credit: John Dubas BCLM Collection

Road to the east, and what is now Interstate 695 as its northernly border, offered daily 90-minute commuter flights to New York. The facility was so robust that it also housed the Park Heights Flying School and the Baltimore Aero Club.

So brisk was air travel commuting from the Park Heights area that two other nearby airfields provided services as well. City Line Airport, a 53-acre commercial airfield operated by the Aircraft Corporation of Maryland was located along Seven Mile Lane between Park Heights Avenue and Reisterstown Road, and the Curtiss-Wright Airport, which was located on Smith Avenue near Greenspring Avenue.

For Park Heights residents conducting business closer to home, trolley service to downtown Baltimore was available along the Reisterstown Road and Park Heights corridors with interconnecting routes at major cross streets designed to require a less than five-minute walk from homes in the neighborhood.

With Baltimore City's westward growth expanding rapidly towards the end of the 18th century, Park Heights began its official annexation as the city's northwesternmost neighborhood in 1888, located roughly 10 miles from downtown, although many did not consider the expansion complete until

the Park Circle tollgate was abolished in 1911 when it cost drivers .21 cents to continue traveling north and west into Park Heights from the inner city.

The geographic street boundaries of the Park Heights community as defined by the Baltimore City Planning Department has its northern boundary as Northern Parkway, bounded on the south by Park Circle, east along Greenspring Avenue, and Wabash Avenue on the western edge. The community is comprised of twelve smaller neighborhoods: Arlington, Central Park Heights, Cylburn, Greenspring, Langston Hughes, Levindale, Lucille Park, Park Circle, Park Lane, Pimlico Good Neighbor, Towanda/Grantley and Woodmere.

Despite Pimlico Racecourse's symbolism as Park Heights' cultural crown jewel, the track was built nearly 20 years before Park Heights officially joined the city, in 1870. The first Preakness Stakes was run in 1873, fifteen years before Park Heights became part of Baltimore City.

The wave of Eastern European immigration Baltimore experienced in the early 1800s resulted in large settlements of Jewish populations in Park Heights in the latter part of the century. The popularity of northwest Baltimore as a Jewish enclave enticed many Jewish immigrant's offspring from

other nearby communities in the city to relocate to Park Heights changing the character and culture of the area until 1960s desegregation policies developed a pattern where African Americans from west Baltimore began to migrate further west and north along Reisterstown Road and Park Heights Avenue.

Despite Baltimore's reputation for greater racial tolerance than many larger cities south of Maryland, there was discrimination and interracial friction caused by desegregation. A hundred years earlier, prior to the start of the Civil War, Baltimore had the largest population of free Blacks in the country. In 1860, when the city reached 212,418 people, there were 25,680 free Blacks and 2,218 slaves.

During the Civil Rights era, African American students, most from Morgan State University and Coppin University, along with activist church congregations, led the charge to desegregate housing and public accommodations in Baltimore City. A popular Baltimore Jewish restaurant chain based in Park Heights, Nate and Leon's White Coffee Pot Jr., was picketed for offering Black customers takeout service only, no seating—a policy demonstrators forced them to rescind.

Five decades later, Park Heights has evolved from a community that resisted housing and public accommodations for African Americans to a neighborhood that is 96% Black and struggling with chronic poverty, drug addiction and gun violence. African American residents of Park Heights saw so much promise in the 1970s when hundreds were employed by Black businessman Henry G. Parks Jr. at the Parks Sausage Company located at Park Circle that today's neighborhood conditions seem unimaginable.

Ironically, despite the controversy over relations between police and community members, Park Heights 5th largest employer, besides Sinai Hospital, other healthcare-related businesses, and Pimlico Racecourse, is the Northwestern Police District. One of the brightest stars on Park Heights' horizon is Baltimore's 52nd mayor, Brandon Maurice Scott, proving that Park Heights is neither gone nor forgotten.

By Regi Taylor

Just imagine. Nearly one-hundred years ago a Park Heights resident could have breakfast in their kitchen at 7 a.m. and arrive to work in their New York City office by 9 a.m. If they worked closer to home in downtown Baltimore, they could leave Park Heights after 8 a.m. and arrive in Baltimore's central business district before 9 o'clock.

The unfortunate deterioration the Park Heights community has experienced in the last half century has obscured the groundbreaking civic innovations combined with technological advances in transportation that defined the neighborhoods' first one hundred years.

The Baltimore Airways Company operated from Handler Field, a roughly 72-acre triangular parcel bounded by Park Heights Avenue to the west, Stevenson





Horse Racing Fun Tips

As we prepare for the event to kickstart, the gambling industry experts at [JustGamblers](#) have shared their top tips for those placing bets over the weekend.

1. Favorites tend to dominate, but don't underestimate the underdogs



The Preakness hasn't traditionally been very favorable to the underdogs and only four winners have started the race with odds of 15-1 or higher.

But that's not to say it will never happen.

In 2013 Oxbow had struggled through spring races before arriving in Maryland. With 15-1 odds, the horse seemed like an afterthought heading to the starting gate at Pimlico.

However, Oxbow stormed at the 138th Preakness Stakes, coming from the sixth post position to win by a comfortable 1 ¾ lengths.

Always expect the unexpected!

2. Consider what class the horses are from

Some horses will have competed more than others and it is good to generally consider who horses have raced against previously, and how they have fared.

An example being horses beating the best horses at the top venues is more impressive than horses winning at smaller tracks against lesser competition.

3. Opt for speedy runners

Clocking in at 1 3/16 miles, the Preakness is 1/16 mile shorter than the Kentucky Derby- the shortest of the Triple Crown races.

Therefore, favoring speed and strength will help you here. Ideally, look out for horses that prefer sprints as opposed to distances.

4. Always look at the jockeys

Whilst many will opt for a horse for the name or the colored shirts, the jockey gives away more of the game of which horse to choose.

The jockeys generally give away much more information about the horse's strengths and weaknesses compared to the horses they're racing.

Considering which jockeys have consistently raced successful horses is definitely worthwhile.

5. Avoid horses who ran more than three times between January and April

Horses who race too often during the winter and spring tend to be at a disadvantage.

Therefore, it is best to opt for a horse in peak form. Between 2005 and 2018, every Kentucky Derby winner competed in just two or three races between January and April of their 3-year-old seasons.

A spokesperson for [JustGamblers](#) says,

"The Preakness Stakes is an exciting event that gives fans a buzz, and of course the opportunity to pick favorites and win mega bucks.

"Whilst we have seen some thrilling finish line wins over the years, it is important to never underestimate the underdogs, as recent events prove they have just as much of a chance as the favorites.

"Concentrating on all aspects of the horse, the jockey and their experience in racing can help improve your chances of picking a winner."



Chris Horton /Photo credit: USA Today Sports Images

SPORTS

Ravens Special Teams Coach Chris Horton is 'Fired Up'

By Tyler Hamilton

The Baltimore Ravens have a history of success on special teams. Over their history, they've gotten clutch touchdown returns on the biggest stage.

Jermain Lewis' 84-yard kickoff return for a touchdown in the second half of Super Bowl XXXV that put the game out of reach brought the first Lombardi trophy to Baltimore. Years later, in Super Bowl XLVII Jacoby Jones returned the opening kickoff of the second half for a 108-yard touchdown for the longest play in postseason history.

The 2023 Ravens would love to bring home a third Super Bowl win this season. If they are to do so, they'll need a heavy contribution from the special teams unit. That's where coordinator Chris Horton comes into play and he's fired up about some new additions to his unit.

"We're fired up for each and every

guy," Horton said after Ravens football school last week.

Rookies Zay Flowers and Trenton Simpson are among the new additions that Horton is fired up about. Flowers is an electrifying player that could provide a boost to the return unit. He has the type of playmaking ability that could lead to the next touchdown return that impacts a big game.

"He [Zay Flowers] is dynamic with the ball in his hands. I think a lot of the same things that you saw from him on offense – catching the football, with the ball in his hands, the after-the-catch running – all those abilities translate over to the punt return game," Horton explained.

The main thing they worked on in football school last week was making sure that Flowers consistently caught and secured the ball during kick and punt returns.

The coverage unit figured to get a boost as well. That will come from

Simpson, an athletic rookie linebacker that Horton is very excited about.

"It was pretty easy to love this guy," Horton said. "You turn on the tape, and you watch him fly around, you watch him get to the football, you watch him make plays. When I had the privilege to evaluate that guy as a special teamer, it was a no-brainer for me; I want that kind of player."

Horton believes Simpson will have a role because of traits like toughness, speed and physicality. He also likes Simpson's energy when he's on the field.

The new additions will blend nicely with a veteran group that has returning players. The Ravens re-signed LB Kristian Welch, LB Del'Shawn Phillips, RB Justice Hill, CB Daryl Worley and others that played roles on special teams.

Added Horton, "It's a great building block for us – to have those guys around – because they understand the culture, they understand what we're looking for.

And then when we bring those young guys in and incorporate them into that group, it just carries onto what we're trying to get done."

The hope springs eternal for every team at this time of the year. Everyone believes they can win a Super Bowl when they kickoff their organized team activities. In the Ravens' case, the thought is legitimate.

With former special teams coach John Harbaugh as the head coach, there will be a strong emphasis placed on the group. Having Justin Tucker, one of the best kickers in football history certainly tilts the winning balance in Baltimore's favor. Horton is pumped up about the opportunity.

"What an exciting time it is for us right now to just be out here," Horton said. "Get out of the meeting rooms, come outside, move around a little bit with our guys and just really build that foundation."



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PROJECT NO. 1382 – Construction Management Services for the Water Main Replacement Program

The City of Baltimore, Office of Boards and Commissions, has been requested by the Department of Public Works, Office of Engineering and Construction (OEC), to advertise for services from qualified engineering and construction management firms to provide Construction Management Services for the City's capital improvement water main replacement and rehabilitation program.

The City intends to select construction management services from three (3) consultant firms for a period of three (3) years with a two (2) year option to extend. The total expenditure for the project is estimated at \$12,000,000. Each firm shall be allocated a total of \$4,000,000 per contract. DPW reserves the right to have a second interview with the eligible firms.

This project will be managed by Tarnisha Bailey. Should you have any questions regarding the scope of the project, please contact Tarnisha Bailey at (410) 396-8189 or by email at tarnisha.bailey@baltimorecity.gov.

The firms interested in providing these services must demonstrate and document the following:

1. Experience in the development and implementation of construction management services, including but not limited to constructability support, pre-construction assistance, and construction and post-construction support, which may include change order and claims analysis, progress meetings, budget management, CPM, daily progress reporting, and as-built reviews.
2. Experience with standard construction inspection procedures and requirements for water main and appurtenance installation, rehabilitation, and restoration in accordance with applicable codes and standards. Knowledge of by-

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pass pumping planning, installation, and maintenance during construction in urban residential and business areas.

3. Experience with tracking and reporting procedures for state or federally funded projects.
4. Ability to supplement the City staff to provide full-time on-site construction management staff and field inspection if needed.
5. Experience with Primavera Contract Management version 14 (CM14) project tracking software or Unifier and Primavera P6 scheduling software, version 8.1 or higher
6. Experience developing effective communication processes and community outreach engagement, including stakeholder engagement, public information, utility notifications, conflict mitigation, and emergency responses.
7. Expertise in responding to water system emergencies involving water main and components by assessing the situation and recommending corrective measures.
8. An overall team approach to utilize, manage and coordinate assigned tasks of the Minority/Women Business Enterprises partners and conform to City goals.

Projects must comply with the 2006 edition of "The Specifications for Materials, Highways, Bridges, Utilities and Incidental Structures." City personnel will utilize the City of Baltimore Guidelines for the Performance Evaluation of Design Consultants and Construction Contractors for this contract/project.

Prequalification Requirement

All firms listed in the specific proposal for the Project **must** be prequalified by the Office of Boards and Commissions for each applicable discipline *at time of submittal* for this Project. *A copy of the prime and sub consultant's current Prequalification Certificate should be included in the bid submittal package.* Information regarding the prequalification process can be obtained by calling the Office of Boards and Commissions on 410.396.6883.

Submittal Process

Each consultant responding to this Request for Proposal (RFP) Project # **1382** is required

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to complete and submit an *original* Federal Form 255 unless otherwise specified in this RFP, along with **five (5)** copies, to the Office of Boards and Commissions on or prior to the due date by June 16, 2023 NOON. Submittals *will not* be accepted after this deadline.

The Federal Form 255 *cannot* be supplemented with additional pages any additional information such as graphs, photographs, organization chart, etc. All such information should be incorporated into the appropriate pages. Applications should not be bound; should simply be stapled in the upper left-hand corner. Cover sheets should not be included. Inclusion and/or submittal of additional material may result in the applicant being disqualified from consideration for this project.

Firms interested in submitting a proposal for this Project, shall address a "Letter of Interest" to the Office of Boards and Commissions, 4 South Frederick Street, 4th Floor, Baltimore, Maryland, 21202 or you may email obc_consultants@baltimorecity.gov. Letters of Interest will be utilized to assist small minority and women business enterprises in identifying potential teaming partners and should be submitted within five (5) days of the date of the project's advertisement. The Letter of Interest must provide the name and number of your firms contact person. Failure to submit a "Letter of Interest" will not disqualify a firm submitting a proposal for the project.

Only individual firms (including, for example, individuals, sole proprietorships, corporations, limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, and general partnerships) or formal Joint Venture (**JV**) may apply. Two firms may not apply jointly unless they have formed a joint venture.

MBE/WBE Requirements

It is the policy of the City of Baltimore to promote equal business opportunity in the City's contracting process. Pursuant to Article 5, Subtitle 28 of Baltimore City Code (2000 Edition) – Minority and Women's Business Program, Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) and Women's Business Enterprise (WBE) participation goals apply to this contract.

The MBE goal is **30%**
The WBE goal is **15%**

Both the proposed Minority and Women's

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Business Enterprise firms must be named and identified as an MBE or WBE within Item 6 of the Standard Form (SF) 255 in the spaces provided for identifying outside key consultants/associates anticipated for utilization for this project.

Any submittals that do not include the proper MBE/WBE (in some instances DBE) participation will be disapproved for further consideration for this project.

Verifying Certification

The firm submitting a SF 255 for consideration for a project is responsible for verifying that all MBEs and WBEs to be utilized on the project are certified by the Minority and Women's Business Opportunity Office (MWBOO) prior to submitting the proposal. A directory of certified MBEs and WBEs is available from MWBOO. Since changes to the directory occur daily, firms submitting SF 255s should call MWBOO at (410) 396-4355 to verify certification, expiration dates and services that the MBE or WBE is certified to provide.

Non-Affiliation

A firm submitting a proposal may not use an MBE or WBE to meet a contract goal if:

1. The firm has a financial interest in the MBE or WBE
2. The firm has an interest in the ownership or control of the MBE or WBE
3. The firm is significantly involved in the operation of the MBE or WBE (Article 5, Subtitle 28-41).

Insurance Requirements

The consultant selected for the award of this project shall provide professional liability, auto liability, and general liability and workers' compensation insurances as required by the City of Baltimore.

Local Law Hiring

Article 5, Subtitle 27 of the Baltimore City Code, as amended (the "Local Hiring Law") and its rules and regulations apply to contracts and agreements executed by the City on or after the Local Hiring Law's effective date of December 23, 2013 which is applicable to all vendors. The Local Hiring Law applies to every contract for more than \$300,000 made by the City, or on its behalf, with any person. It also applies to every agreement authorizing assistance valued at more than \$5,000,000 to a City-subsidized project. Please visit www.oedworks.com for details on the requirements of the law.

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Additional Information

A resume for each person listed as key personnel and/or specialist, including those from MBE and WBE firms, must be shown on the page provided within the application.

Please be advised that for the purpose of reviewing price proposals and invoices, the City of Baltimore defines a principal of a firm as follows:

A principal is any individual owning 5% or more of the outstanding stock of an entity, a partner of a partnership, a 5% or more shareholder of a sub-chapter 'S' Corporation, or an individual owner.

Out-of-State Corporations must identify their corporate resident agent within the application.

Firms will not be considered for a specific project if they apply as both a sub-consultant and prime consultant.

Failure to follow directions of this advertisement or the application may cause disqualification of the submittal.

Deena Joyce, AEAC Executive Secretary
Chief Office of Boards and Commissions

To place Legal
Notices,
call:
410-366-3900
email:
legals@btimes.com

Legal Notice

CITY OF BALTIMORE DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARKS NOTICE OF LETTING

Sealed Bids or Proposals, in duplicate addressed to the Board of Estimates of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and marked for **BALTIMORE CITY NO. RP21808R WALTER P. CARTER POOL & BATHHOUSE** will be received at the Office of the Comptroller, Room 204 City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland until 11:00 A.M. **July 12, 2023**. Positively no bids will be received after 11:00 A.M. Bids will be publicly opened by the Board of Estimates in Room 215, City Hall at Noon. The proposed Contract Documents may be examined, without charge, at the Dept. of Rec & Parks at 2600 Madison Ave, Baltimore, Md. 21217 by appointment only on Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:30am – 4:00pm by emailing benitaj.randolph@baltimorecity.gov as of **May 19, 2023** and copies may be purchased for a non-refundable cost of **\$200.00**. **Conditions and requirements of the Bid are found in the bid package.** All contractors bidding on this Contract must first be pre-qualified by the City of Baltimore Contractors Qualification Committee. Interested parties should call (410) 396-6883 or contact the Committee at 4 South Frederick Street, 4th Floor, Baltimore, Maryland 21202. **If a bid is submitted by a joint venture ("JV"), then in that event, the document that established the JV shall be submitted with the bid for verification purposes.** The Prequalification Category required for bidding on this project is **G90073 Swimming Pool Construction and Repair or E13001 Three Story and Under**. Cost Qualification Range for this work shall be **\$1,800,000.00 to \$2,250,000.00**. A "Pre-Bidding Information" session will be conducted via Microsoft Teams at **9:30 A.M.** on **May 30, 2023**. Email your contact information to Raymond.Nyakoe@baltimorecity.gov to receive an invite to the Microsoft Team(video conference meeting) no later than **May 29, 2023 at 12:00 PM**. Principal Items of work for this project are Construction of a New Family Pool, Lap Pool, Bathhouse & Pump room. The MBE goal is **6%** and WBE goal is **3%**.

**APPROVED: M. Celeste Amato, Clerk,
Board of Estimates**

Legal Notice

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING & ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

Notice is hereby given that on Friday, May 5, 2023, the Annapolis City Council Rules & City Government Committee will hold a public hearing on a proposed Art in Public Places Commission (AiPPC) yearly grants funding calendar policy that would establish a set calendar for AiPPC acceptance, review, and hearing of presentations three times a year.

AiPPC is striving to remain transparent and allow the public plenty of time to review applications, spending, and allowing time for commenting, as well as applying for upcoming performing art/works of visual grants that will be submitted for vote, and to ensure that the City has all signed contracts and paperwork on file before the events occur to ensure payment of invoices upon submission.

The City will also be accepting public comments on this proposed new regulation/rule/policy for 30 days ending on June 3rd, 2023, which comments may be submitted on the City's website at: <https://www.annapolis.gov/678/Art-in-Public-Places-Commission>, or by contacting (telephone) 410-263-7997 or (e-mail) boards@annapolis.gov.

The proposed new regulation/rule/policy may be viewed on the City's website at: <https://www.annapolis.gov/678/Art-in-Public-Places-Commission>, or you may request a copy by contacting (telephone) 410-263-7997 or (e-mail) boards@annapolis.gov.

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