

In 2016, Clinton led this multi-ethnic DC metro district by 7 points (50.5% to 43.5%). The right-wing incumbent ran unopposed in 2015 with most of the voters sitting out the election. We are going to win this for Democrats in 2017 with a former chapter President of NOW.

## How We'll Win in 2017: Challenger Hala Ayala



Hala Ayala is the Democratic candidate for District 51. Hala Ayala won the primary by a margin of 2:1. Like many residents in minority-majority eastern Prince William, Ayala's background is diverse. Her last name, Ayala (eye-ala) is Hispanic, due to her father's Salvadorian and North-African roots. Her first name, Hala, is Middle Eastern, her mother being Irish and Lebanese.

Hala Ayala is a former cybersecurity specialist with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and an outspoken advocate for women and families. As a single mother, Hala worked her way up from a service job with no health insurance to her position at the Department of Homeland Security. She has fought for raising the minimum wage, Medicaid Expansion and equal pay for equal work as the founder and President of the Prince William County chapter of the National Organization for Women. Hala also serves on Governor Terry McAuliffe's Council on Women and helped organize Virginia for the Women's March on Washington. Hala Ayala has been endorsed by EMILY's List.

### Issues

**Women's Healthcare Rights:** Hala has been an outspoken advocate for women's rights as President of the local NOW chapter.

**Medicaid Expansion:** Hala supports the expansion of Medicaid to support families in Prince William County.

**Economy/Jobs:** Hala advocates for equal pay for equal work and has fought to raise the minimum wage.

**Immigrants rights:** Hala is a strong supporter of voting rights and against discrimination against immigrants.

[ayalafordelegate.com](http://ayalafordelegate.com)

## About the Republican Incumbent: Rich Anderson

Rich Anderson (62) grew up in Roanoke and now lives in Woodbridge, VA. He has served in the House of Delegates since 2010, is the Deputy House Whip and is on the following committees: Appropriations (Higher Education, Public Safety and Transportation), Science & Technology (Chair) and Transportation. He earned his Bachelor's degree in Political Science from Virginia Tech and his Masters in Public Administration from Webster University. He is a highly decorated retired Air Force Colonel (30 years) and a licensed commercial pilot. His wife, Ruth Anderson, is a retired 21-year Air Force officer and a member of the Prince William County Board of Supervisors. Anderson's website boasts that his key concerns are the economy (encouraging business), cutting taxes and wasteful spending, transportation and traffic, education (parent choice) and "American values," by which he means that he is against a woman's right to choose and is pro-guns.

### Issues

1. **Anti-abortion:** Co-sponsored a bill to rescind funding from certain abortion clinics and a bill to require ultrasounds before abortions.

2. **Anti-LGBTQ:** Voted for multiple "religious freedom" bills, which allow discrimination against LGBTQ individuals.

3. **Anti-immigration:** Sponsored a bill requiring police to check immigration status during an arrest and to inform the judge of status. He voted for a bill to prohibit sanctuary cities.

4. **Anti-voting rights:** Voted for several bills designed to limit voting rights, including photo ID requirements.

5. **Economic inequality:** Anderson voted to prevent raising the minimum wage, and to refuse Medicaid expansion.

6. **Pro-guns:** Co-sponsored a bill to allow concealed firearms in places that serve alcohol; voted for a bill to expedite processing for concealed handgun licenses for people protected by a protective order, and a bill to arm school security staff.

7. **Insider dealing:** Anderson's 3rd biggest donor after the VA Republican Party and Middle Resolution PAC (a group that pushes a very socially conservative agenda), is the Dominion Leadership Trust. This group has a track record of receiving donations from sitting delegates shortly before being promoted to new committees or chair positions (71 times from 2002-2015). Anderson's largest expenditures are to this group.

**Potential Strengths:** He has introduced bills regarding public safety, including distraction-free driving. He has sponsored a bill to reduce in-state tuition for members of the armed forces and 2 bills to make absentee voting easier for members of the military. A local paper wrote in 2015 that he supports medical use of marijuana. In 2014 he stated that he supports a "very constraining cap" on gifts to legislators.

**Potential Weaknesses:** His platform includes the standard right-wing Republican positions at odds with progressive Democrats: "standing up for our American values like the sanctity of life and the 2nd Amendment" by which he means that he is against a woman's right to choose and is pro-guns.

<http://www.richanderson.com/>



## VA HD-51: Facts & Stats

### Nearby Large Population Centers

(May include population outside district)

- Dale City, 67,560
- Lake Ridge, 42,760
- Linton Hall, 39,380
- Buck Hall, 16,690

### 2016 Presidential Results

- Clinton (D): 15,975 (50.5%)
- Trump (R): 13,764 (43.5%)
- Johnson (L): 1,041 (3.3%)
- McMullen: 573 (1.8%)
- Stein (G): 286 (0.9%)
- Registered, didn't vote: 22,870 (42.0%)

### 2015 House of Delegate Results

- none (D)
- Anderson (R): 12,688 (100%)
- Registered, didn't vote: 39,449 (75.7%)

### 2014 US Senator Results

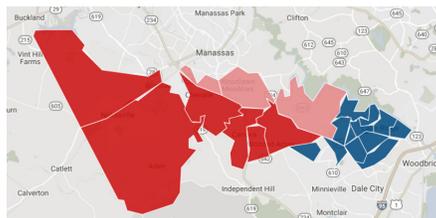
- Warner (D): 10,011 (45.5%)
- Gillespie (R): 11,503 (52.2%)
- Sarvis (L): 495 (2.3%)
- Registered, didn't vote: 30,484 (58.1%)

### 2013 House of Delegates Results

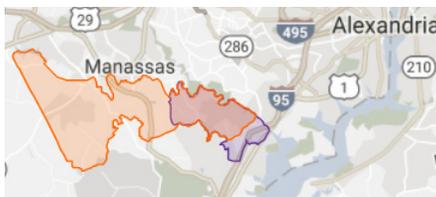
- Heddleston (D): 11,220 (46.1%)
- Anderson (R): 13,509 (53.7%)
- Registered, didn't vote: 26,969 (52.2%)

### 2013 Governors Results

- McAuliffe (D): 10,684 (47.2%)
- Cuccinelli (R): 10,847 (48.0%)
- Sarvis (L): 1,047 (4.6%)
- Registered, didn't vote: 29,120 (56.3%)



2016 election results



2011 Redistricting map

## VA HD-51: Better Know the District

### Geography & Environment

District 51 is comprised of portions of Prince William County and Dale City. The primary population centers are Lake Ridge and Buckhall. Others are small and rural. D51 is southwest of Washington, DC and is part of the DC Metro Area. It is relatively affluent and is commuting distance to high paying jobs. It has close proximity to interstate and railway transportation into the heart of the greater metropolitan Washington DC area.

### Citizensry

District 51 is primarily made up of families. Of the 27,000 households, 67% are married and, of those, 82% have families with children under the age of 18. The district is below the state average for the age group 18-29, significantly higher for children 0-17, and seniors 65+ comprise roughly 8% of the population (below the state average). The district is predominately white (60%), with the next highest ethnicity being Blacks (17%), Hispanic (13%), and Asian (7%). The percentages of Whites and Blacks are below the state average while Hispanic and Asian are above. Minorities outnumber whites in only Potomac Mills, County Center and Dale City. Asians are primarily of Indian descent followed by Pakistani, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese and Chinese. Spanish is the most common non-English language spoken in the home followed by African, Urdu, Vietnamese, and other Indic. There are at least 3 mosques in the district and more in nearby districts. Prince William County\* has more Catholics than other religions, but 62% of those reporting in 2010 professed no religion.

### Education

In terms of educational attainment, district levels are higher than Virginia's. About 54% have a post-secondary degree while only 6.8% don't have a high school diploma. There is some variance in the district with Potomac Mills, Dale City and Nokesville having below the state average for higher degrees, while the rest of the district is far above the state average. The highest percentages of residents with higher degrees are in Independent Hill, Gainesville, and Linton Hall. Prince William County\* Public Schools is the second largest school system in Virginia with 57 elementary, 16 middle, and 12 high schools, as well as alternative schools.

\*Prince William County includes Districts 31, 50, 51

### Economy

The median income for District 51 is \$113K - significantly above the state median of \$63K. Non-Hispanic whites have the highest median income of \$123,100, followed by all Whites at \$118,900; Mixed at \$118,500; Blacks at \$107,800; Asians at \$88,500; and Hispanic at \$81,800. Of people aged 25 to 64, the unemployment rate is 4% and only 902 households are on food stamps. Income for the district is 10th highest of all the 100 districts. Over 50% of the civilian occupations are (in order of prevalence) in management, administrative, business, sales and related, computers and math, and education, and 54% of the civilian population work in the private sector, with most of the rest in Federal or local government and nonprofit.

### Health Status

In the Greater Prince William Area\* Community Health Assessment completed in 2016, the three categories of public health needs and concern identified were:

- Substance abuse & mental health conditions;
- Obesity, healthy foods, & physical activity;
- Access to healthcare (including dental care).

The residents of Prince William County suffer fewer premature deaths than averages for Virginia and the US.; they smoke less and have a higher rate of physical activity than average for Virginia. The rate of uninsured is slightly higher than Virginia (13% versus 12%) while the country's top-performing areas are at 8%. 18,529 people are at risk of losing coverage if the ACA is repealed. All jurisdictions had an excessive drinking percentage which was greater than the state. Opiate overdose resulting in need for emergency care or death is a major problem in Prince William county. There is a relative shortage of healthcare providers, including mental healthcare, compared to Virginia overall. There are 85 physicians per 100,000 population (US average is 210). Air and water quality are respectively 52 and 46 on a scale of 100 - poorer than the US average.

### Sources

[www.vpap.org](http://www.vpap.org)  
[www.statisticalatlas.org](http://www.statisticalatlas.org)  
[http://www.bestplaces.net/health/county/virginia/prince\\_william](http://www.bestplaces.net/health/county/virginia/prince_william)  
<https://datausa.io/profile/geo/manassas-city-va/#health>

**Additional sources available online.**