



**In 2015, Republican Scott Lingamfelter won this district by less than a 7% margin (1219 votes), in a district whose voters chose Clinton over Trump in 2016 by over 10%. We can win this seat for the Democrats in 2017!**

## *How We'll Win in 2017: Challenger Elizabeth Guzman*



Elizabeth Guzman came to the United States from Peru as a single mom, looking for a better future for her daughter. Working three jobs, she educated herself and eventually earned 2 masters' degrees: one in Public Administration from American University, and another in Social Work from the University of Southern California. She has lived in Prince William county for 15 years and has been active in local government, the Democratic party,

and as a volunteer. After Trump's election, her 9-year-old son said:

"Mommy, we have to move because Mr. Trump doesn't like people who speak Spanish." That was the tipping point; she decided to run for office.

She wants to bring diversity to Richmond and to represent the many minority communities in the 31st House District and across the state. Her focus will be on: (1) expanding Medicaid for over 400,000 uninsured low income Virginians, (2) increasing the minimum wage (3) expanding early childhood education, such as Early Head Start and Head Start, and (4) creating community support systems for our veterans. As a longtime resident of Prince William county, she understands the issues her community faces. Ten years ago, she experienced the destructive policies against immigrants orchestrated by Corey Stewart, who was Chairman of the Board of County Supervisors at that time.

Elizabeth has been working in the public sector for 10 years, and currently is Division Chief for Administrative Services for the Center for Adult Services for the City of Alexandria. Her volunteer work as a social worker includes being a Court Appointed Special Advocate in support of abused and neglected children. While working tirelessly for her community, she and her husband have also raised 4 children, all of whom were educated through the public-school system. The Guzman family are active and long-time members of Harvest Life Changers Church in Woodbridge. They also attend Sacred Heart Catholic Church.

[www.guzmanfordelegate.com](http://www.guzmanfordelegate.com)

**Recent Elections:** Incumbent Scott Lingamfelter was first elected in 2001. The 2011 redistricting made District 31 0.7% more Republican with fewer African Americans (3% drop) and fewer Hispanics (6% drop). In 2011, Lingamfelter handily won the slightly changed district with 58.62% of the votes. In 2013, however, Lingamfelter won a tight race against Jeremy McPike by only 1% (50.4%), with a strong turnout of voters. His 2015 election margin (against Sara Townsend) was 6.86% in a low turnout race (17,793 vs 22,788 in 2013). The 2016 presidential race had 41,285 votes for the two main candidates.

## *About the Republican Incumbent: Scott Lingamfelter*

Republican Scott Lingamfelter earned his B.A. in history from the Virginia Military Institute and his M.A. in government and foreign affairs from the UVA. He served in the United States Army from 1973 to 2001 and has worked as a consultant for Computer Sciences Corporation. This is his 15th year in the House of Delegates, and he serves on the following committees: Appropriations; Education; and Militia, Police and Public Safety (Chair). He also co-chairs the multi-state Chesapeake Bay Commission, tasked with controlling pollution and cleaning up the Bay by 2025.

**Issues:** Lingamfelter is an extreme social conservative who promotes the values of "faith, family and freedom."

**1. Against raising minimum wage** - Voted for pre-emptive legislation to prohibit cities from increasing the minimum wage. HB1371

**2. Against expansion of Medicaid** - Voted, along with all Republicans, against Medicaid expansion in the 2017 budget bill HB 1500.

**3. Against women's reproductive rights** - Voted to define life as beginning at conception, to require ultrasounds prior to abortions, to prohibit Medicaid payment for abortion even in cases of gross physical or mental defect, to rescind funding for family planning facilities, such as Planned Parenthood, and to make abortions after 20 weeks a felony offense.

**4. Against immigrants' rights** - Voted to require police support of ICE and voted against sanctuary cities.

**5. Against LGBT rights** - Co-sponsored "bathroom bill" and supported Virginia's constitutional amendment defining marriage as the union of one man and one woman.

**6. Promotes voter suppression** - Consistently voted for restrictions on voting rights, including strict voter ID laws and Social Security Administration database matching.

**7. Undermines support for public education** - Co-sponsored school voucher legislation allowing public funds to be used for private and religious schools.

**8. Against federal government and regulations** - Sponsored a bill calling for a convention of states to propose amendments to the U.S. Constitution to restrict the power of the federal government. Voted to allow the state General Assembly to nullify any administrative regulation by a majority of each house.

**9. Against gun safety** - Sponsored bills to repeal VA's gun rationing law, to eliminate fee for background check for concealed handguns, and to authorize school security officers to carry firearms.

**Strengths:** Lingamfelter is popular among law-and-order types (2017 Legislator of the Year Award from VA State Police Association), gun enthusiasts (A+ rating from the NRA; NRA's 2013 Carter Knight Award for sponsoring bill that repealed VA's gun rationing law), and hunters (co-chair of the Legislative Sportsmen's Caucus; co-sponsor of legislation allowing hunting on Sundays). Businesses support him due to his anti-regulation policies.

**Potential Weaknesses:** Lingamfelter's extreme positions on guns and social issues alienate progressive voters. He has an F grade with the Sierra Club for opposing the EPA's Clean Power Plan. He is unpopular among workers and labor unions. Lingamfelter's duplicity about his voting record on Alicia's Law, the anti-child-predator legislation, raises a character issue. After trying to kill the legislation in 2014, Lingamfelter tried to take credit for that same legislation while running for reelection in 2015. The Lingamfelter campaign sent out mailers calling his opponent, Sara Townsend, a liar for publicizing his opposition to Alicia's Law.



## VA HD-31: Facts & Stats

### Population Centers

- Dale City: 67,560
- Montclair: 19,350
- New Baltimore: 8,780
- Independent Hill: 7,370
- County Center: 2,830

### 2016 Presidential Results

- Clinton: 22,877 (53%)
- Trump: 18,408 (42%)
- Johnson: 908 (3%)
- McMullin: 529 (2%)
- Stein: 239 (1%)
- Registered, didn't vote: 20,654 (38%)

### 2015 House of Delegate Results

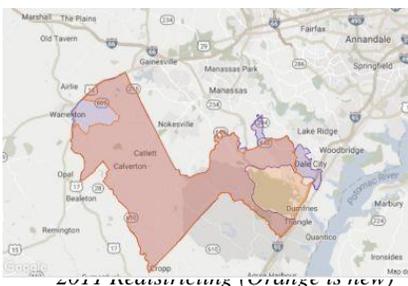
- Townsend (D): 8,287 (47%)
- Ligamfelter (R): 9,506 (53%)
- Registered, didn't vote: 34,005 (66%)

### 2014 US Senator Results

- Warner (D): 10,285 (48%)
- Gillespie (R): 10,799 (50%)
- Sarver (L): 409 (2%)
- Registered, didn't vote: 30,087 (58%)

### 2013 House Results

- McPike (D): 11,280 (49%)
- Ligamfelter (R): 11,508 (50%)
- Registered, didn't vote: 22,788 (45%)



## VA HD-31: Know the District

### Geography & Environment

HD VA-31 is within the Washington DC metro area and is made up of 20.7% of conservative Fauquier County (11,388) and 79.3% of more diverse Prince William County (43,606). Fauquier County is a very rural, conservative county with clapboard houses while precincts within Prince William are more diverse. The majority of the district has very low population density, among the lowest in Virginia (370/square mile) except for Dale City (4,241.1 people per square mile), Independence Hill and Montclair which are more suburban middle class and blue collar areas.

### Citizenry

Nearly twenty-eight percent of the population are children and 37.8% are older adults (40-64), suggesting families make up a significant portion of the households. A slight majority of the district is white (55%) with sizable black population (20%) and Hispanic/Latino (12.6%). Approximately 14.7% of the district are foreign born immigrants. Much of the district is upper middle class; the median income is \$115,400. The top 20<sup>th</sup> percentile make over \$185,500. The mean of the bottom 20<sup>th</sup> percentile is \$34,500. Highest incomes are earned by whites (median \$121,600) followed by Blacks at \$108,200 and Asians at \$107,300. Lowest earners are Hispanics at \$76,900 and other (median \$60,100). African American income has the largest deviation from its statewide median and is very high compared to Virginia overall. 66.9% of the working age population is employed. Unemployment is only 4.8%. Only 4.4% of the population is on food stamps (household count of 1079), a very low rate compared to Virginia as a whole (9.1%). Whites make up the largest count of food stamp households in the district (412) but only represent 2.6% of white households. The second largest group are blacks (410), 8% of black households. 12.3% of Hispanic households receive food stamps (156 households). According to Wikipedia, Prince William County population increased by 43.2% from 2000 to 2010. This was the first county in Virginia to be minority-majority: the new majority is composed of Hispanic (of any race, largely of Central and South American ancestry), African American, and Asian.

### Health Status

In both counties, Fauquier County and Prince William County, air pollution is higher than the norm for Virginia (9.3 in Fauquier County and 9.7 in Prince William County vs. 8.7 in Virginia), and in both

counties, long commutes with single drivers are much higher than the norm for Virginia as well (60% in Fauquier County and 62% in Prince William County vs. 38% in Virginia).

In Fauquier County, health issues of greatest concern are access to mental health treatment and substance abuse, including alcohol, tobacco, opioids and heroin. Adult excessive drinking is higher than the norm for Virginia (19% vs.17%), yet drunk driving deaths lower than the norm (26% vs. 31%). Also, physical inactivity is higher than the norm for Virginia in (24% vs. 21%). However, adult obesity is only 26% vs. 27% in Virginia, and the premature death rate is lower than the norm in Virginia (5,700 vs. 6,100). Diabetes monitoring is on par with Virginia (87%).

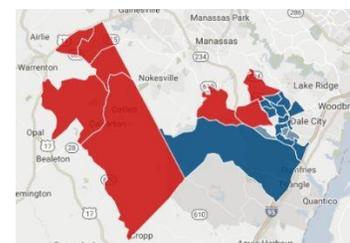
In Prince William County the top health issue of greatest concern is the cost of healthcare, with obesity a close second. There is a higher rate of teen births than the norm for Virginia (24 vs. 20). There is a high rate of violent crime (163 vs. 79 in Fauquier County and 194 in Virginia).

### Education

The district is quite well educated with 48.4% having higher degrees and 43.8% having a HS Diploma. Only 7.8% don't have a HS Diploma. 2.6% have advanced degrees which is a low percentage compared to Virginia as a whole (4%). The Town of Montclair has a higher percentage of advanced degrees with the district (4.2%)

### Economy

Largest employer in Fauquier County is the county government and the hospital. Half the population commutes outside the county. Large employers in Prince William County include the public and private school systems, U.S. Department of Defense, County of Prince William, Walmart, Target, Sentara Healthcare/Potomac Hospital Corporation, and Wegmans Food Markets. According to Wikipedia, Prince William County was the seventh-wealthiest county in the country in 2012.



2016 US President Precinct Results