

David Reid for VA-32

WHY IS THIS RACE IMPORTANT?

- * All 100 seats in the Virginia House of Delegates are up for election in 2017.
- * Republicans hold 66 of the 100 seats.
- * Every seat counts towards flipping the Virginia legislature blue.
- * GOP leaders say many districts—including those won by Clinton—remain Republican strongholds for state elections.
- * In 2015, only 21 Democrats ran against GOP lawmakers. This year, Democrats plan to challenge 45 GOP incumbents—including 17 lawmakers whose districts voted for Democrat Hillary Clinton in 2016.

ABOUT THE DISTRICT

Websites

- www.loudoundemocrats.org
- www.facebook.com/LoudounDemocrats

Newspapers

- www.loudountimes.com
- <http://potomaclocal.com>
- www.insidenova.com

PAST RESULTS

2015 Election Results

Tag Greason (R)	9,734	53.10%
Elizabeth Miller (D)	8,596	46.90%

2016 Election Results

Hillary Clinton (D)	21,875	56.56%
Donald Trump (R)	14,536	37.59%

ABOUT THE CANDIDATE



Candidate: David Reid
 SDP ActBlue link: https://secure.actblue.com/contribute/page/sd_va32
 His website: www.reidfordelegate.com
 His Facebook: www.facebook.com/reidfordelegate
 His Twitter: <https://twitter.com/DavidReidVA>

2017 TIMELINE

- May 22: Deadline to register to vote (primary)
- June 6: Deadline to request absentee ballot (primary)
- June 13: Primary election
- October 16: Deadline to register to vote (general)
- October 31: Deadline to request absentee ballot
- November 7: General Election

BACKGROUND INFO

David Reid served 23 years in the US Navy Reserve as a Naval Intelligence Officer, where he retired as a Commander (the equivalent of a US Army Lieutenant Colonel). While in the Navy, CDR Reid was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal, the Navy Achievement Medal, and the Director of Central Intelligence Meritorious Unit Citation. CDR Reid made two deployments to South Korea, one deployment to Iceland, a field deployment with the US Army, and participated in a NATO exercise on board the USS Mount Whitney.

Along with serving in the Navy Reserve, David has over 30 years of experience in strategic management, banking, global telecommunications, and the defense industry. He also volunteered as a recreational and travel soccer coach, and team manager for Ashburn, Loudoun, and Reston soccer clubs. David is also a national and state certified soccer referee, where he still referees high school soccer games in the Ashburn area.

On deciding to run for office David stated, “I’ve spent a great deal of time over the past year talking with people in the community about their concerns and frustrations with the ‘business as usual’ politics in Richmond.” Reid added, “The people of Loudoun County are very ‘results-oriented’ and my experience in the Navy, in the community, and in business will provide them with innovative, bipartisan solutions to address the issues of transportation, education, college affordability, and public safety.”

David and his wife of 22 years have lived in Ashburn since 2000. Their daughters attended Loudoun County Public Schools and received an outstanding education at Mill Run Elementary, Eagle Ridge Middle School, and Briar Woods High School. Their eldest daughter is now a junior at the University of Virginia and their youngest daughter is a sophomore at Lynchburg College.

David holds a B.A. in Political Science from Northeastern Oklahoma State University and a Master’s Diploma in Strategic Intelligence from the Joint Military Intelligence College.

DAVID ON THE ISSUES

Growing Our Regional Economy

We need to focus on bringing more high-paying, high-tech jobs to Loudoun County. Northern Virginia is quickly becoming the technology innovation hub of the East Coast. We are at the center of core population areas, we have great universities, and a well-educated population. Let’s take advantage of these resources to fully achieve our potential in space technology, alternative energy, data centers, advanced transportation solutions, and federal contracting.

Securing Our Fair Share of State Funding

For every \$1 Loudoun County sends to Richmond, we get less than 30 cents back, with some estimates putting the amount as low as 18 cents on the dollar. We need to reassess these funding formulas, find out where our tax dollars are going, and bring more of our money back to Loudoun County to address our very real transportation, education, and public safety concerns.

Invest In and Improve Transportation

If you drive anywhere in Loudoun County or Northern Virginia, your commute has gotten worse over the last seven years. Northern Virginia is the economic engine for the state and we need to ensure this engine is not crippled by gridlock. Since 2000, the cost for an end-to-end trip on the Dulles Greenway has gone from \$2 to over \$6. That’s more than a 300% “road tax” increase. We need to explore options to implement “distance pricing”, so routes between exits are prorated, or purchase the Greenway from the developer and add it to the VDOT system.

Investing in K-12 Education

Implementation of full-day kindergarten for all children in Loudoun County and making an investment in early childhood development provides the foundation for children to become positive contributors to our community. Loudoun is one of only three jurisdictions in Virginia without full-day kindergarten and the politicians in Richmond have not done enough to ensure its implementation. As delegate, I will fight for increased initiatives to develop 21st century skills that will drive Virginia’s economy forward. I support equal pay increases for all state employees, including teachers.

College Affordability

We must break the cycle of saddling our youth with excessive student loan debt. The state’s strategic plan calls for the state to pay 50% of the in-state tuition costs, but it has only been funded at approximately 33%. UVA, for example, only receives 8% of its funding from the General Assembly. Since 2009, in-state tuition and fees have increased by approximately 7% annually and increases have

sometimes been as high as 10% and 13% annually. This is a hidden tax on every parent with a child in state college in Virginia.

Energy Independence & Protecting Our Environment

The Pentagon identified climate change as an external force that increases the likelihood of mass migrations of displaced people. Additionally, the Department of Defense has found that our actions to increase energy and water security, including investments in renewable energy sources, will increase the resiliency of domestic installations utilized to support training activities. Virginia must do its part in addressing these issues by generating new, high-tech energy jobs and creating a business environment where renewable energy can flourish.

Women's Rights and Women's Health Issues

Only a woman and her doctor should be making decisions about her health and her body. I fully support a woman's right to make personal decisions about her health and her body without the state limiting her options or trying to shame her about these very personal decisions.

LGBT, Immigration, & Religious Rights

To have a growing, diverse, inclusive, 21st economy, we must respect the rights of all people to live, love, and worship, as they desire. The diversity of who we are, where we've come from, and how we worship is what makes us stronger.

Common Sense Gun Safety Measures

Law-abiding citizens have the right to own firearms. However, our state government must do more to reduce preventable gun violence to keep our children and communities safe. I support common sense gun safety measures to include: universal background checks, gun-free zones, and "No Fly, No Buy" legislation. As a former counterterrorism and watch-listing analyst who has researched and produced hundreds of watch-listing intelligence reports, I have first-hand experience investigating the types of individuals on the National "No Fly" List – known terrorists or terrorist associates should not be allowed to buy guns in Virginia.

ENDORSEMENTS

Local Politicians

Karen Jimmerson Vice Mayor of Purcellville
Phyllis Randall Chair of Loudoun County Board of Supervisors
Koran Saines Loudoun County Board of Supervisors, Sterling District
Kelly Burk, Mayor of Leesburg
Tim Lovain, Alexandria City Councilmember
Kristen Umstatted, Loudoun County Board of Supervisors
Craig Green, Hamilton Town Council
Chuck Harris, Former Broad Run District Supervisor

State Politicians

Liz Miller, Democratic Nominee for VA House of Delegate District 32 in 2013 and 2015
Alfonso Lopez, Delegate and House Democratic Caucus Whip

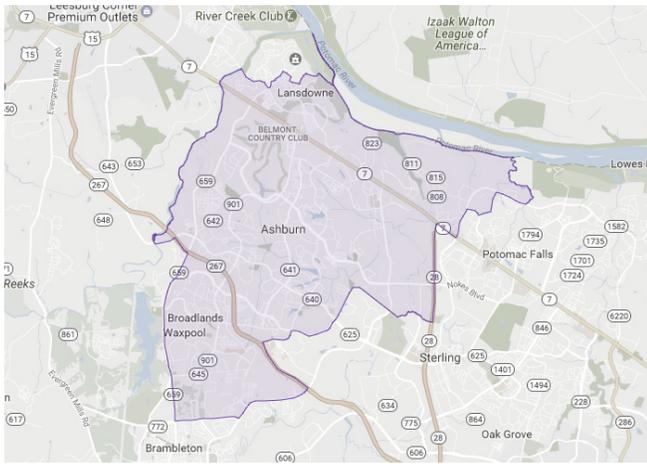
Organizations and Individuals

Monte Johnson, Virginia Information Technology Advisory Council Board Member
Evan MacBeth, Vice Chair of Loudoun County Democratic Committee
Malcolm Baldwin, Loudoun Business Owner
John Flannery, Treasurer of Loudoun Soil and Water Conservation District
Val Suzdak, Former Chair of Loudoun County Democratic Committee
Amy McPike, Gun violence reduction activist
Ellen Heald, Activities Committee Chair for Loudoun County Democratic Committee

ABOUT THE DISTRICT

Loudoun County constitutes a part of the 5-million-acre Northern Neck of Virginia Proprietary granted by King Charles II of England to seven noblemen in 1649. This grant, later known as the Fairfax Proprietary, lay between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers.

Between 1653 and 1730, Westmoreland, Stafford, and Prince William counties were formed within the Proprietary, and in 1742 the remaining land was designated Fairfax County. Settling of the Loudoun area began between 1725 and 1730, while it was still owned by Lord Fairfax. Permanent settlers came from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and



Maryland. During the same period settlers from eastern Virginia, of English Cavalier stock, came to lower Loudoun and established large tobacco plantations.

During the War of 1812, Loudoun County served briefly as a temporary refuge for the president and important state papers. The Constitution and other state papers were brought to Rokeby, near Leesburg, for safekeeping when the British burned Washington. President Madison established headquarters at Belmont.

Today, Loudoun county is part of Virginia's third most populous county. It is part of the Washington/ Arlington/Alexandria area. Loudoun County is home to world headquarters for several Internet-related and high tech companies, including Verizon Business, Telos Corporation, Orbital Sciences Corporation, and Paxfire. Even with the modern focus, Loudoun County retains a strong rural economy. The equine industry in particular has an estimated revenue of \$78 million.

LEGISLATURE

The Virginia General Assembly is the state legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Virginia General Assembly is the oldest legislative body in the Western Hemisphere. Its existence dates from the establishment of the House of Burgesses at Jamestown in 1619. The General Assembly is a bicameral body consisting of a lower house, the Virginia House of Delegates, with 100 members, and an upper house, the Virginia State Senate, with 40 members.

The House is presided over by the Speaker of the House, who is elected from among the House membership by the delegates. The members are elected for terms of two years; and these elections take place during odd-numbered years. Each member represents about 90,000 residents. District lines are drawn after the Census every 10 years so that each Delegate represents the same number of Virginians. The Speaker is almost always a member of the majority party and, as Speaker, becomes the most powerful member of the House. The House is divided into Democratic and Republican caucuses. In addition to the Speaker, there is a majority leader, majority caucus chair, minority leader, minority caucus chair, and the chairs of the several committees of the House.

The annual salary for delegates is \$17,640 per year. Candidates for office must be at least 21 years of age at the time of the election, residents of the districts they seek to represent, and qualified to vote for General Assembly legislators. The regular session of the General Assembly is 60 days long during even numbered years and 30 days long during odd numbered years, unless extended by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

From 1992-2013, the Democratic Party was the majority in the Virginia State House of Representatives for the first four years while the Republicans were the majority for the last 14 years.

Major issues facing the Virginia General Assembly in 2015 were job creation and education, the latter being especially important to Republicans; Democrats were especially focused on gun control issues. But, both parties expressed their desire to work towards improving Virginia's economy.

REDISTRICTING IN VIRGINIA

The governor signed into law a state legislative redistricting plan (https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/politics/virginia-assembly-approves-new-legislative-maps/2011/04/07/AFRjhrxC_story.html?utm_term=.a4ba10f9b849) on August 29, 2011. In 2014 and 2015, the legislature made attempts to modify the districts that were approved in 2011. The governor vetoed each of these bills.

On December 22, 2014, opponents of the newly drawn map filed suit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, alleging that 12 state legislative districts constituted an illegal racial gerrymander. According to the Oyez Project at the ITT Chicago-Kent College of Law, the district court rejected this argument:

“The district court held that the plaintiffs did not establish that race was the predominant factor in the creation of 11 of the 12 challenged district. The district court also held that, although race was the predominant factor in the creation of one district, in doing so the General Assembly was pursuing a compelling state interest and its use of race was narrowly tailored to serve that interest.”

—Oyez (<https://www.oyez.org/cases/2016/15-680>), ITT Chicago-Kent College of Law

The plaintiffs appealed this decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, which agreed to hear the case (*Bethune-Hill v. Virginia Board of Elections* <http://www.scotusblog.com/case-files/cases/bethune-hill-v-virginia-state-board-of-elections>) on June 6, 2016.

In the 2015, session of the Virginia General Assembly, the state Senate passed three nonpartisan redistricting bills, all of which died in the House.

On March 1, 2017, the Supreme Court of the United States issued its ruling (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/01/us/politics/supreme-court-virginia-house-delegates-gerrymandering.html>) in *Bethune-Hill v. Virginia Board of Elections*, finding that the district court “employed an incorrect legal standard in determining that race did not predominate in 11 of the 12 districts.” For these 11 districts, the high court remanded the case to the district court for reconsideration. The court ruled 7-1 on the case. Justice Anthony Kennedy penned the court’s majority opinion, which was joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and Associate Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Stephen Breyer, Sonia Sotomayor, and Elena Kagan. Associate Justice Samuel Alito concurred in the judgment, filing a separate opinion. Associate Justice Clarence Thomas filed an opinion that concurred in part with the majority

opinion and dissented in part. Kennedy wrote the following in the court’s majority opinion:

“The challengers first argue that the District Court misunderstood the relevant precedents when it required the challengers to establish, as a prerequisite to showing racial predominance, an actual conflict between the enacted plan and traditional redistricting principles. The Court agrees with the challengers on this point. ... The challengers submit that the District Court erred further when it considered the legislature’s racial motive only to the extent that the challengers identified deviations from traditional redistricting criteria that were attributable to race and not to some other factor. In the challengers’ view, this approach foreclosed a holistic analysis of each district and led the District Court to give insufficient weight to the 55 percent [black voting age population] target and other relevant evidence that race predominated. Again, this Court agrees.”

—Associate Justice Anthony Kennedy

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court affirmed the district court’s ruling in the case of the remaining challenged district (District 75), arguing that the lower court’s ruling was consistent with *Alabama Legislative Black Caucus v. Alabama* (<https://www.nytimes.com/2015/03/26/us/justices-side-with-black-lawmakers-in-alabama.html>), a case decided by the high court in 2015. *Alabama Legislative Black Caucus v. Alabama* established that “where a challenger succeeds in establishing racial predominance, the burden shifts to the State to ‘demonstrate that its districting legislation is narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling interest.’”