

# Karrie Delaney for VA-67

## WHY IS THIS RACE IMPORTANT?

Delaney symbolizes the many individuals who were spurred in action after unhappiness with President Trump and local GOP candidates, like those in Virginia who gerrymander and fail to represent the voices and values of their constituents.

## DISTRICT RESOURCES

### Websites

Register to Vote in Virginia:

[elections.virginia.gov/citizen-portal/index.html](http://elections.virginia.gov/citizen-portal/index.html)

Fairfax County: [www.fairfaxcounty.gov](http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov)

Loudon County: [www.loudoun.gov](http://www.loudoun.gov)

### Newspapers

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

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

[www.alexandrianews.org](http://www.alexandrianews.org)

[www.washingtonpost.com/local/virginia/alexandria](http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/virginia/alexandria)

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

## PAST RESULTS

### 2015 Election Results

James LeMunyon (R)	12,787	54.50%
Hung Nguyen (D)	10,642	45.30%

### 2016 Election Results

Hillary Clinton (D)	19,452	58.26%
Donald Trump (R)	11,890	35.61%

## CANDIDATE RESOURCES

Candidate: Karrie Delaney

SDP ActBlue link: [https://secure.actblue.com/donate/sd\\_va67](https://secure.actblue.com/donate/sd_va67)

Her website: [www.karriedelaney.com](http://www.karriedelaney.com)

Her Facebook: [facebook.com/DelaneyforDelegate](https://facebook.com/DelaneyforDelegate)

Her Twitter: <https://twitter.com/karriekdelaney>



## 2017 TIMELINE

October 16: Deadline to register to vote (general)

October 31: Deadline to request absentee ballot

November 7: General Election

## ABOUT THE CANDIDATE

Before anything else on her website's bio page, community activist Karrie Delaney notes that she is the daughter of a U.S. Army veteran. She is committed to a non-partisan approach in which common ground is found in order to make progress in the Virginia House of Delegates.

Karrie previously worked as the Communications Director for Shared Hope International, a non-profit dedicated to ending sex trafficking. She left that job to raise her family, but has continued to stay involved in her community in a variety of ways. Republican County Supervisor Michael Frey appointed Karrie to be a member and later a chair to the Fairfax County Citizen Corps Council, which focuses on emergency preparedness. She was also appointed to the Fairfax County Library Board of Trustees, where she currently serves as Chair.

Delaney continues to volunteer and do pro bono work, notably with Voices for Vaccines, a parent-driven organization which provides parents clear,

science-based information about vaccines and vaccine-preventable disease.

During the primaries, it was noted in the media that Delaney was previously registered as a Republican in Florida where she used to live, a fact that is likely to help her gain support from Independents and Republicans alike who do not identify with the current values and extreme positions of current GOP politicians, like Donald Trump.

Delaney and her husband Patrick met in college and have been together ever since. They live in Fairfax and are the proud parents of Kaitlyn and Ethan.

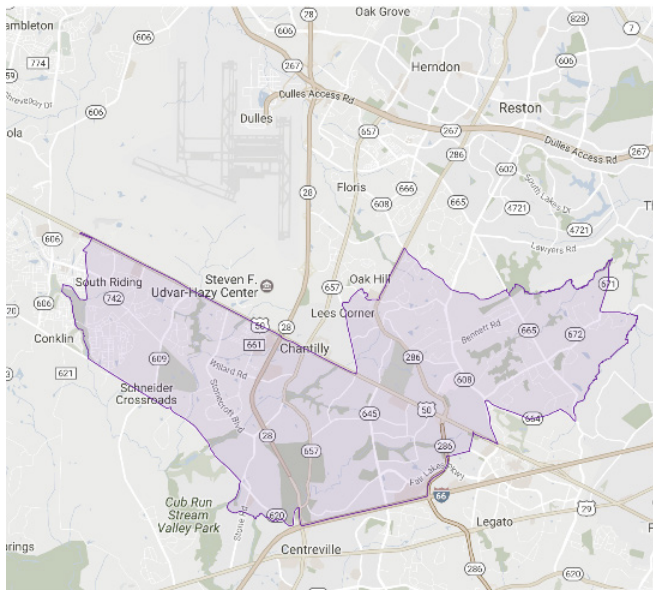
## KARRIE ON THE ISSUES

Karrie is running for delegate to fight for our fair share of education funding, comprehensive transportation solutions, innovative economic growth, and health care for all.

## ABOUT THE OPPONENT

Jim LeMunyon (R) has held the seat since 2010. LeMunyon is a tech industry executive. He has made education a legislative priority, with significant efforts this last session spent reducing class sizes. He has also made a commitment to bipartisanship.

## ABOUT THE DISTRICT



VA 67 is made up of parts of Fairfax and Loudoun Counties. It is about 25 miles West of Washington

D.C. and just South of Dulles International Airport. While there is a 67% majority of caucasians who live in the area according to Vpap.org, it also boasts a significant Asian American population (22%).

## 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 ([www.washingtonpost.com/local/politics/virginia-assembly-approves-new-legislative-maps/2011/04/07/AFRjhrxC\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.a4ba10f9b849](http://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 ([www.oyez.org/cases/2016/15-680](http://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* [www.scotusblog.com/case-files/cases/bethune-hill-v-virginia-state-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 ([www.nytimes.com/2017/03/01/us/politics/supreme-court-virginia-house-delegates-gerrymandering.html](http://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* ([www.nytimes.com/2015/03/26/us/justices-side-with-black-lawmakers-in-alabama.html](http://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.'”