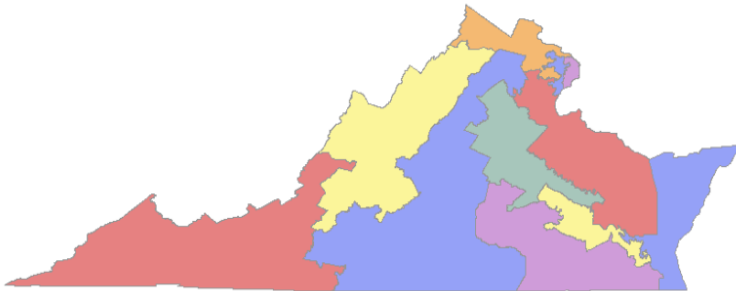


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Signed into law by Gov. Bob McDonnell on January 25, 2012.

2012 Projections (6R, 3D, 2?)*

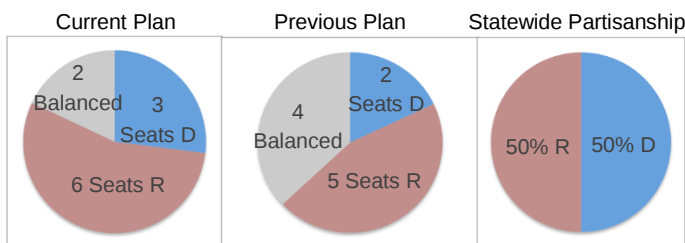
Virginia has seen significant swings in recent decades, going from a 7-4 Democratic edge in 1992 to a Republican advantage of 8-3 in 2002 to Democrats regaining a 6-5 lead in 2008 to Republicans now having an 8-3 advantage.

Several GOP-held seats may be competitive for Democrats later in the decade, as five of their districts have a GOP partisanship between 52% and 56%. With strong Republican incumbents running in most of those districts, however, we project winners in all but two seats in 2012 – with those two seats both leaning toward Republicans.

* See details and the fair voting alternative on the following pages.

Virginia's Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Redistricting Plan Distorts Political Landscape



Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election.

Competition and Voting Rights in Virginia

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	18% (2/11)	36% (4/11)
African American Voting Strength*	28%	23%

* Measures the percentage of African American eligible voters living in districts where they are a majority of eligible voters. Voters might not choose to vote for a candidate of their same race.

Redistricting Process in Virginia

Republicans narrowly gained control of the state senate in 2011. With Republicans in charge, the state legislature passed its new congressional redistricting map on January 21, 2012. Not a single senate Democrat voted in favor of the map.

Like the previous map, the current map includes a single majority-minority district. Democrats rejected the map in part because it did not create a second majority-minority district to represent Virginia's substantial African American constituency.

Virginia's map was subjected to multiple lawsuits, but courts have upheld the map's validity in every case. On March 28, 2012, the DOJ precleared the Virginia map.

U.S. House Elections in Virginia

Virginia's primary was held on June 12, 2012, with all incumbents winning. Virginia's U.S. House incumbents went 62 for 62 in 1996 to 2006. In 2008-2010, however, three of 21 incumbents were defeated.

Virginia is closely divided in most statewide races, but Republicans won 73% of seats with their 54% of votes in 2010. In doing so, they reversed the Democrats' gain of three seats in 2008.

Virginia currently has no women serving in its congressional delegation; the last time Virginia elected a woman to the U.S. House was in 2006. Congressman Bobby Scott is the delegation's only African American.

2012 HOUSE ELECTIONS IN VIRGINIA

September 2012

Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Virginia's new congressional districts. Incumbents are listed according to the districts in which they are running in 2012, with the 2010 district partisanship connected to that incumbent.

District	Incumbent	Party	Year First Elected	Last Election Winning %	2010 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Projection	2012 Election Projection
1	Rob Wittman	R	2007	64%	45 / 55	44 / 56	Lean R	Safe R
2	Scott Rigell	R	2010	53%	47 / 53	47 / 53	Balanced	None
3	Bobby Scott	D	1992	70%	72 / 28	75 / 25	Strong D	Safe D
4	Randy Forbes	R	2001	62%	47 / 53	46 / 54	Lean R	Likely R
5	Robert Hurt	R	2010	51%	45 / 55	45 / 55	Lean R	None
6	Bob Goodlatte	R	1992	76%	39 / 61	39 / 61	Strong R	Safe R
7	Eric Cantor	R	2000	59%	43 / 57	40 / 60	Strong R	Safe R
8	Jim Moran	D	1990	61%	66 / 34	65 / 35	Strong D	Safe D
9	Morgan Griffith	R	2010	51%	37 / 63	37 / 63	Strong R	Likely R
10	Frank Wolf	R	1980	63%	50 / 50	48 / 52	Balanced	Safe R
11	Gerry Connolly	D	2008	49%	54 / 46	59 / 41	Strong D	Safe D

Virginia's Fair Voting Plan

Super-District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisan Project: 5R, 5D, 1?
A (CDs- 5,6,9)	3	727,366	25%	41 / 59	2R, 1D
B (CDs- 10,11)	3	727,366	25%	57 / 43	1R, 2D
C (CDs -1,2,3,4,7)	5	727,366	16.7%	50 / 50	2R, 2D, 1?

* plus 1 vote

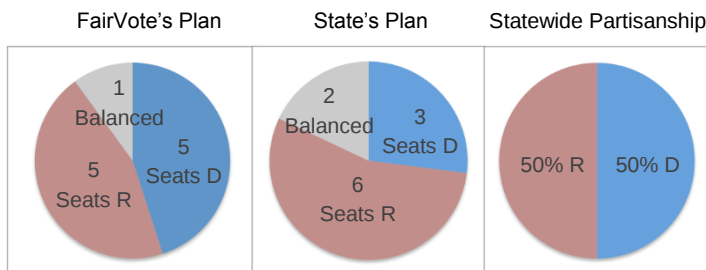
How Does Fair Voting Work?

Fair voting describes American forms of proportional representation that uphold electoral traditions and are based on voting for candidates. They ensure meaningfully contested elections and provide voters with more accurate representation.

Instead of 11 individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into three larger "super-districts" with three or five representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of just over a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than one sixth of voters in a five-seat district will win a seat.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Virginia's Redistricting Plan

More Accurate Political Representation*



* Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election similar to the Partisan Voting Index. They do not account for other candidate-based factors like incumbency.

Meaningful Elections and Representation

	FairVote's Plan	State's Plan
District Competition	100% (3/3)	18% (2/11)
Shared Representation*	100% (3/3)	0% (0/11)

* Shared representation indicates districts represented by both Democrats and Republicans – which enables more accurate congressional representation for most voters.

Benefits of a Fair Voting Plan

Shared representation of different views: Supporters of both major parties elect candidates everywhere, with accurate balance of that district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice: Better chance for third parties, independents and major party innovators, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat.

More competition: With voters having a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

Better representation of racial minorities: Lower threshold for racial minority candidates to earn seats, even when not geographically concentrated. More voters of all races are in a position to elect candidates.

More women: More women likely to run and win. Single-member districts often stifle potential candidacies.

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com

FairVote.org // Tweet @fairvote // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org