



# SABATO HIGHLIGHTS

## 6 The 2002 U.S. Senate and Congressional Elections

### Taxes Take Center Stage

#### Overall

- ✓ For the second time in his Senate career, Republican John Warner was unopposed by the Democrats for re-election. In addition, not a single one of Virginia's eleven U.S. House members was hard-pressed for re-election.
- ✓ The election year instead focused on two ballot referendums sponsored by Governor Mark Warner (D): regional sales tax increases for localities in Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads.
- ✓ Two statewide general obligation bond issues to provide funding for higher educational facilities and state-run parks were also on the ballot, and they drew some attention, too.

#### U.S. Senate and House

- ✓ John Warner received his largest percentage in five elections to the Senate, 82.6 percent. Two Independents split most of the remainder.
- ✓ Congressman Jim Moran (D) of the Northern Virginia 8th district received 60 percent of the November vote, and that was the *closest* U.S. House election. It was a good year in Virginia to be an incumbent member of Congress. The party breakdown of Virginia's House delegation remained: eight Republicans and three Democrats.
- ✓ Given the lack of competition in the candidate races, it is hardly surprising that only 30 percent of the adult population in Virginia came to the polls. Turnout would surely have been lower but for the controversial measures on the ballot.

#### Statewide Bond Issues

- ✓ Just like the ten previous bond issues submitted to the people of Virginia since 1968, the two of 2002 passed handily. The higher education bond won 72.9 percent approval, while the parks issue received a slightly lower 68.8 percent "yes" vote.

- ✓ Central city voters and African Americans were especially likely to vote “yes” on both bonds, while rural voters were a bit more reluctant (yet still willing to give about two-thirds approval).

## Transportation Tax Referendums

- ✓ Though these referendums were Governor Warner’s top first-year priorities, both lost in landslides. In Northern Virginia the proposal went down by 55 percent to 45 percent, and in Hampton Roads, by an even larger 62 percent to 38 percent.
- ✓ African American voters may have been the only significant voter group to vote “yes” on the referendums, but all available evidence suggests that even among blacks, it was close.
- ✓ Proponents of the referendums outspent opponents by something approaching 15-to-1, though full disclosure was not required, and it is impossible to say for sure. Clearly, though, campaign dollars did not carry the day given the grass-roots revolt against the tax proposals.



## 6 *The 2002 U.S Senate and Congressional Elections*

### *Taxes Take Center Stage*

Normally, one would have expected the year 2002 to be filled with candidate battles for the U.S. House and Senate across Virginia. Just about everywhere else in the nation, the midterm elections were indeed hotly contested, not just congressionally but in statehouse battles for governor and the legislature. But Virginia took a vacation from candidate politics: a combination of calendar and non-competition left the Old Dominion almost bereft of close races. The governorship and House of Delegates had been decided the year before.<sup>1</sup> Senator John W. Warner was left unopposed by the Democrats, and not a single Member of Congress was hard-pressed for re-election—incumbent-friendly redistricting had strengthened the already formidable power of the office.

Instead, the spotlight turned to some unusual, electrified ballot issues. After fierce debate that lasted through the veto session of the 2002 General Assembly, regional sales tax increases were placed on the November ballot for localities in Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads. The separate measures—calling for a full one-percent sales tax increase in Hampton Roads and a half-percent in the northern region—were designed to provide much-needed funding for urgent transportation projects. Majority approval of the participating voters in each area was required, no easy task for the supporters to achieve. Taxpayer groups and some anti-sprawl environmental organizations joined in a coalition to defeat the tax increases, while most legislators, leading businesspeople, newspaper editorialists, and Governor Mark Warner led the battle for approval. In addition, the entire state was participating in bond issues totaling over a billion dollars, most of it earmarked for higher education and state parks. This combination of controversial ballot proposals made for an expensive, contentious autumn, even without candidate brawls.

The governor's top priorities, the two tax referenda, were defeated in landslides. It was some consolation, though, that the two bond issues were easily approved—just as bond issues always have been in Virginia since their first ballot appearance in 1968.

### **Candidate Nominations: School's Out for Summer**

Democrats could find no one of sufficient caliber in 2002 to challenge popular U.S. Senator John W. Warner. Even though Mark Warner had held John Warner to a five percentage point victory in November 1996, the new Democratic governor was

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1. Virginia Circuit Court Judge Richard Pattsall of Roanoke had ordered a special election for the House of Delegates in November 2002 because of what he believed to be unconstitutional redistricting, but his ruling was later overturned by the Supreme Court of Virginia, much to the relief of most legislators, so the fall was quieter than it might have been had Pattsall been upheld.

the first to throw in the towel, admit the hard political realities, and let his former nemesis breeze to his fifth term. “As we saw six years ago, running against John Warner is a tough challenge,” Governor Warner said in May 2002. “No one has stepped forward that, I believe, is going to mount a credible campaign. . . . I think it would be a very, very uphill battle to take on an incumbent senator . . . unless you’ve put in a lot of groundwork and really gone about building a base.” The governor acknowledged Senator Warner’s service, saying the Republican “represents Virginia well and fights very, very hard on a number of critical issues.”<sup>2</sup>

A retired federal government employee, Gail Crook of Alexandria, actively sought the Democratic nomination, but she was unable to convince any major party leaders that she could run a credible race. Thus, with some dissent, the Democratic State Central Committee officially took a pass on June 1. Two independents filed sufficient signatures to appear on the November ballot: Jacob G. Hornberger, Jr. of Fairfax County, associated with but not nominated by the Libertarian party, and Nancy Spannaus, a frequent candidate closely affiliated with the political extremist Lyndon Larouche. Spannaus also ran against Warner in 1990.

The U.S. House berths offered little excitement during the nominating season, either. Not a single contested primary in either party was held. In fact, there was just one contested nomination battle, in the Southside 5th district, where Charlottesville City Councilor Meredith Richards defeated truck driver George Shropshire III of Campbell county for the Democratic nomination to oppose newly minted Republican incumbent Virgil Goode, Jr. Richards secured 119 delegates to Shropshire’s 38 at a district convention in May.

Overall, five of Virginia’s eleven House members were unopposed: Democrat Robert C. Scott (3rd) and Republicans Jo Ann Davis (1st), Ed Schrock (2nd), Bob Goodlatte (6th), and Tom Davis (11th). Surprisingly, Jo Ann Davis and Ed Schrock were both freshmen, and Schrock had been elected narrowly to his first term in 2000. Yet the 1st is heavily Republican territory, and the 2001 redistricting had left Schrock strengthened, so Democrats had some justification for their decisions. In the 4th district around Portsmouth and Chesapeake, new Congressman Randy Forbes (R), elected in a close race in a special election held in June 2001, faced a rematch with state Senator Louise Lucas of Portsmouth. This time, though, the African American percentage of the district had been reduced from 39 percent to 34 percent, making an upset by Lucas, an African American, less likely. Lucas realized as much, and with little financial backing, she withdrew from the contest in late summer. No replacement was found, and Forbes ran unopposed.

In Northern Virginia, Republican businessman Scott Tate of Arlington was expected to give Congressman Jim Moran (D) little trouble in the 8th district, and the same was true for Democratic businessman John Stevens in his challenge to Congressman Frank Wolf (R) in the 10th district.

The remaining two contests were considered fascinating, though of dubious competitiveness. In the heavily Republican 7th district, freshman Rep. Eric Cantor (R) attracted a challenge from former Georgia Democratic Congressman Ben Jones, who served in the Peach State from 1989 to 1993. Better known as “Cooter”, one of the stars of the hit 1980’s TV show “The Dukes of Hazzard”, Jones had resettled in rural Rappahannock County in the northern Shenandoah Valley/Piedmont area. His quick wit and lively campaign style promised an entertaining race, whatever the outcome.

Similarly, an energetic underdog, former Delegate Jay Katzen (R), filed in the Southwest 9th district to oppose ten-term Congressman Rick Boucher (D). Katzen

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2. From Governor Warner’s monthly radio show, May 28, 2002.

ran a strong though losing race for lieutenant governor in 2001, and he moved into the district to oppose Boucher. Though Katzen had carried the 9th by a razor-thin margin in 2001, he was given little chance to upset the entrenched Boucher.

## U.S. Senate: “Yawn” Warner

John W. Warner, Virginia’s senior U.S. senator, found himself in a familiar position in 2002—virtually guaranteed another term. For a politician who started his Senate career in 1978 with great difficulty, Warner has become the state’s most popular and durable officeholder. Democrats recognized this and decided not to oppose his run for a fifth term. His former opponent, now-Governor Mark Warner, decided facing a bad economy and a heavily Republican legislature was tough enough without adding a long-shot Senate race to the Democrats’ agenda.

Twenty-four years ago, it was not nearly as easy for John Warner. The Republicans refused him the Senate nomination in 1978 for the seat left open by retiring one-term Senator William Scott (R), preferring former state GOP chairman Richard Obenshain. Fate intervened, though, when Obenshain was killed in a tragic early-August plane crash—just three months away from the general election. As runner-up for the nomination, Warner was tapped to fill in. With the help of actress Elizabeth Taylor, then married to Warner, he scored a come-from-behind victory over Democrat Andrew P. Miller. The former two-term state attorney general lost by a wafer-thin margin: just 4,721 votes out of 1,222,256 cast.<sup>3</sup> This remains the closest margin in a Virginia Senate general election since popular election of senators began early in the 20th century.<sup>4</sup>

So politically successful was John Warner in his first term, however, that by 1984, the Democrats could field only a weak nominee, former state Delegate Edythe Harrison of Norfolk. Warner topped 70 percent of the vote in securing a second term. In 1990 Democrats gave up entirely, and Warner exceeded 80 percent of the general election vote, opposed only by perennial independent challenger Nancy Spannaus.

Warner received a wake-up call in 1996, though. Having refused to support GOP Senate nominee Oliver North in 1994<sup>5</sup>, angry conservatives convinced former Reagan Budget Director Jim Miller to challenge Warner for renomination. Warner won the June 1996 party primary by two-to-one, but he was weakened a bit for the November election. Democrats put forward telecommunications tycoon Mark R. Warner, a former state party chair, who spent in excess of \$10 million of his own money in the campaign. On election night, John Warner secured just 52.5 percent of the vote—his lowest proportion since 1978.

By 2002, Warner had mended his fences with conservatives. He was unopposed for renomination and unopposed by any major-party candidate for election. It was back to the future—1990 all over again—for Senator Warner, handed another six years in Congress at the age of 75. Virginia has made quite an investment in John Warner over almost a quarter-century. His seniority was such that he became chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee from January 1999 to June 2001 when

3. See *Virginia Votes 1975–1978*, pp. 87–101.

4. The 1966 Democratic primary for U.S. Senate had a photo-finish, too, with William B. Spong, Jr. of Portsmouth defeating three-term U.S. Senator A. Willis Robertson by just 611 votes out of 433,159 votes cast. Spong won easily in the fall, since the state was still in the one-party Democratic era, albeit at the end of it. See Larry Sabato, *The Democratic Party Primary: Tantamount to Election No Longer* (Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1977).

5. See *Virginia Votes 1991–1994*, pp. 95–124.

the Republicans were in the Senate majority; he was the ranking minority member during his re-election campaign; and he will be chairman now that the GOP has regained Senate control. No Senate chairmanship could be more helpful to the state that is home to an extraordinary number of military installations and civilian ship-building and military-support facilities—a fact widely recognized by Virginia’s elites and the general electorate.

Heading the ballot on November 5, 2002, Senator John Warner received the voters’ equivalent of a standing ovation in the ballot booths, securing 1,229,894 of the 1,489,422 votes cast, or 82.6 percent. As Table 6.01 indicates, the two Independent candidates split the remainder, along with a handful of write-ins. Warner easily carried every city and county in Virginia. The senator spent about \$2 million in this election cycle, with his opponents together spending only \$124,000.

Obviously, John Warner carried every congressional district, falling below 80 percent only in the majority-black 3rd (78.2 percent), and the Democratic 8th (76.3 percent). In the predominantly black precincts tallied in this chapter (see Table 6.02), Warner secured a massive majority (71.9 percent), especially for a Republican.

**TABLE 6.01**  
**Election Results, 2002 Virginia General Election for U.S. Senate**

Candidate (Party)	Number of Votes	Percent of Total	Campaign Spending
John W. Warner (R)	1,229,894	82.6%	\$1,674,292
Nancy B. Spannaus (I)	145,102	9.7%	\$30,863
Jacob G. Hornberger, Jr. (I)	106,055	7.1%	\$62,403
Write-Ins	8,371	0.6%	\$0
Totals	1,489,422	100.0%	\$1,767,558

SOURCE: Official election results from the State Board of Elections

NOTE: Party affiliations are abbreviated as R = Republican; I = Independent.

**TABLE 6.02**  
**Voting in Selected Predominantly Black Precincts in Virginia Cities, General Election for U.S. Senate, 2002**

City	Number of Precincts	Total Votes Cast	Percent of Votes Cast for John Warner	Percent of Votes Cast for Nancy Spannaus	Percent of Votes Cast for Jacob Hornberger
STATEWIDE	2539	1,489,422	82.6	9.7	7.1
<b>Black Precincts</b>					
Charlottesville <sup>a</sup>	1	315	58.4	22.9	14.6
Chesapeake <sup>b</sup>	1	259	70.7	17.8	11.6
Emporia <sup>c</sup>	1	77	76.6	7.8	15.6
Hampton <sup>d</sup>	2	2457	70.7	16.8	10.6
Newport News <sup>e</sup>	8	1689	77.6	12.6	8.2
Norfolk <sup>f</sup>	9	3073	67.9	18.1	13.5
Petersburg <sup>g</sup>	2	760	77.6	12.6	9.7
Portsmouth <sup>h</sup>	2	1198	74.8	14.1	10.3
Richmond <sup>i</sup>	15	4244	72.6	16.5	10.7
Total / Average	41	14072	71.9	15.5	11.6

<sup>a</sup> Benjamin Tonsler precinct (301)

<sup>b</sup> South Norfolk Fire Station precinct (30)

<sup>c</sup> Precinct 2

<sup>d</sup> Pembroke and Phenix precincts

<sup>e</sup> Chestnut, Dunbar, Huntington, Jefferson, Macgruder, Marshall, Newsome Park, and Washington precincts

<sup>f</sup> Berkley, Bowling Park, Brambleton, Campostella, Chesterfield, Park Place, Rosemont, Union Chapel, and Young Park precincts

<sup>g</sup> Precincts 501 and 601

<sup>h</sup> Precincts 26 and 27

<sup>i</sup> Precincts 301, 303, 304, 306, 602, 604, 606, 608, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 707, 802

**TABLE 6.03**  
**The Urban and Rural Vote, Virginia General Election for U.S. Senate, 2002**

Urban Measure	Percent of Total Votes	Votes for John Warner	Votes for Nancy Spanaus	Votes for Jacob Hornberger
Urban Corridor <sup>a</sup>	66.3	82.5	9.9	6.9
Metropolitan Statistical Areas <sup>b</sup>	79.8	82.6	9.9	6.9
Central Cities	21.8	79.8	12.1	7.2
Suburbs	58.0	83.3	9.3	6.9
Rural Areas <sup>c</sup>	18.6	82.5	9.2	8.0

SOURCE: Official election results from the State Board of Elections and U.S. Census records at [www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/99mips.txt](http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/99mips.txt).

<sup>a</sup> Includes cities of Alexandria, Chesapeake, Colonial Heights, Fairfax, Falls Church, Hampton, Hopewell, Manassas, Manassas Park, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Richmond, Virginia Beach, and Williamsburg, and the counties of Arlington, Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Clarke, Dinwiddie, Fairfax, Fauquier, Hanover, Henrico, James City, Loudon, New Kent, Prince George, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and York.

<sup>b</sup> The eight current Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) for Virginia, as established by the U.S. Census Bureau most recently in 1999, are Charlottesville, Danville, Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, Lynchburg, Washington, D.C., Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, Richmond-Petersburg and Roanoke. "Central cities" and "suburbs" are included in the MSA figures. Includes all localities listed in the urban corridor except Caroline County, with the addition of the cities of Bedford, Bristol, Charlottesville, Danville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Salem, Suffolk, and the counties of Albemarle, Amherst, Bedford, Botetourt, Campbell, Culpeper, Fluvanna, Gloucester, Goochland, Greene, Isle of Wight, King George, Mathews, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Roanoke, Scott, Warren, and Washington. The Charlottesville and Danville MSAs were first designated after the 1980 census. Various other MSAs have been expanded each decade, with new cities and counties added to them. Therefore, this grouping of MSAs is substantially but not entirely the same as that listed in previous editions of Virginia Votes. However, the changes are few enough so that the changes are basically comparable.

<sup>c</sup> All Virginia localities not included either in an MSA or the Urban Corridor (the MSAs include all localities in the Urban Corridor except Caroline County, and several additional localities).

This African American backing aided Warner in winning 79.8 percent of the usually Democratic central city vote. Warner swept the suburbs, the rural localities, the Urban Corridor, and the Metropolitan Statistical Areas alike by about 83 percent of the vote (see Table 6.03).

## U.S. House Seats

Table 6.04 lists the U.S. House contests. Notice that the incumbent most hard-pressed for re-election—if one can call him that—was Democrat Jim Moran of Alexandria. The 8th district Congressman still received almost 60 percent of the vote. Moran's usual victory margin shrank some after the *Washington Post*, his local paper, highlighted a series of ethical questions and strongly opposed his re-election—a rare phenomenon for the dependably liberal, pro-Democratic newspaper. But Moran's truest future threat, if there is one, lies in a Democratic nominating primary. Republican Scott Tate's 37.3 percent of the vote was unimpressive, especially given the circumstances against Moran.

Newly minted Republican Congressman Virgil Goode crushed his Democratic obstacle to re-election, Meredith Richards, in the 5th, by 63.5 percent to 36.5 percent. Freshman Congressman Eric Cantor (R-7th) sent Democrat Ben Jones back to re-playing *The Dukes of Hazzard* by nearly 70 percent to 30 percent. Veteran Congressman Rick Boucher (D-9th) erased any question about his vulnerability, or Republican Jay Katzen's hidden strength in the district, by dispatching the GOP nominee 65.8 percent to 34.2 percent. And the state's senior House member, Republican Frank Wolf of the 10th, once again displayed an impressive hold on the 10th with the largest percentage of any party-opposed Virginia congressman, 71.7 percent to Democrat John Stevens' 28.1 percent. The state's other six House members never broke an electoral sweat, winning between 83 percent and 98 percent of the votes of their districts.

All the incumbents vastly outspent all the challengers. As noted earlier, John

**TABLE 6.04**  
**Election Results, 2002 Virginia General Elections for U.S. House of Representatives**

District	Candidates	Number of Votes	Percent of Votes
1	Jo Ann S. Davis (R) *+	113,168	95.9%
	Write-Ins	4,829	4.1%
	DISTRICT TOTAL	117,997	
2	Ed L. Schrock (R) *+	103,807	83.2%
	D. C. Amarasinghe (G)	20,589	16.5%
	Write-Ins	450	0.4%
DISTRICT TOTAL	124,846		
3	Robert C. "Bobby" Scott (D) *+	87,521	96.1%
	Write-Ins	3,552	3.9%
	DISTRICT TOTAL	91,073	
4	J. Randy Forbes (R) *+	108,733	97.9%
	Write-Ins	2,308	2.1%
	DISTRICT TOTAL	111,041	
5	Virgil H. Goode, Jr. (R) *+	95,360	63.5%
	Meredith M. Richards (D)	54,805	36.5%
	Write-Ins	68	0.1%
DISTRICT TOTAL	150,233		
6	R.W. "Bob" Goodlatte (R) *+	105,530	97.1%
	Write-Ins	3,202	2.9%
	DISTRICT TOTAL	108,732	
7	Eric I. Cantor (R) *+	113,658	69.5%
	Ben L. "Cooter" Jones (D)	49,854	30.5%
	Write-Ins	153	0.1%
DISTRICT TOTAL	163,665		
8	James P. Moran, Jr. (D) *+	102,759	59.8%
	Scott C. Tate (R)	64,121	37.3%
	Ronald V. Crickenberger (I)	4,558	2.7%
Write-Ins	361	0.2%	
DISTRICT TOTAL	171,799		
9	Frederick C. Boucher (D) *+	100,075	65.8%
	Jay K. Katzen (R)	52,076	34.2%
	Write-Ins	32	0.0%
DISTRICT TOTAL	152,183		
10	Frank R. Wolf (R) *+	115,917	71.7%
	John B. Stevens, Jr. (D)	45,464	28.1%
	Write-Ins	234	0.1%
DISTRICT TOTAL	161,615		
11	Thomas M. Davis III (R) *+	135,379	82.9%
	Frank W. Creel (I)	26,892	16.5%
	Write-Ins	1,027	0.6%
DISTRICT TOTAL	163,298		

SOURCE: Virginia State Board of Elections

NOTES: Party affiliations are abbreviated as R = Republican; D = Democrat; G = Green; I = Independent

\* = Denotes incumbent; + = Denotes winner

**TABLE 6.05**  
**Campaign Spending, Senate and Congressional Races, 2002**

District	Candidate	Campaign Spending
1	Jo Ann S. Davis (R) <sup>+</sup>	\$270,118
2	Ed L. Schrock (R) <sup>+</sup>	\$481,981
	D. C. Amarasinghe (G)	\$0
3	Robert C. "Bobby" Scott (D) <sup>+</sup>	\$193,203
4	J. Randy Forbes (R) <sup>+</sup>	\$629,239
5	Virgil H. Goode, Jr. (R) <sup>+</sup>	\$701,595
	Meredith M. Richards (D)	\$198,288
6	R.W. "Bob" Goodlatte (R) <sup>+</sup>	\$543,450
7	Eric I. Cantor (R) <sup>+</sup>	\$1,350,682
	Ben L. "Cooter" Jones (D)	\$166,332
8	James P. Moran, Jr. (D) <sup>+</sup>	\$1,568,991
	Scott C. Tate (R)	\$51,221
	Ronald V. Crickenberger (I)	\$11,040
9	Frederick C. Boucher (D) <sup>+</sup>	\$1,045,366
	Jay K. Katzen (R)	\$230,937
10	Frank R. Wolf (R) <sup>+</sup>	\$682,064
	John B. Stevens, Jr. (D)	\$20,344
11	Thomas M. Davis III (R) <sup>+</sup>	\$1,495,976
	Frank W. Creel (I)	\$8,777
Total		\$9,649,604

R = Republican; D = Democrat; G = Green; I = Independent; <sup>+</sup> = winner

SOURCE: Federal Election Commission, [www.fec.gov](http://www.fec.gov).

NOTE: Campaign spending is for the 2001–2002 election cycle, which includes money spent between January 1, 2001 and November 25, 2002. The exception is Rep. Randy Forbes, who won a special election on June 19, 2001. The amount Forbes spent in the 2001–2002 cycle (including both elections) was \$1,629,051.

Warner outspent his foes' combined war chest by over 16 to 1. And though the challenger whose vote total came closest to an incumbent was Republican Scott Tate, he was outspent by an amazing thirty-to-one ratio. Table 6.05 lists the dollars spent by each Senate and House candidate. The total of \$9,649,604 million is more than the \$9,428,628 million spent by all Virginia candidates for the U.S. House in the 2000 elections.<sup>6</sup>

One glance at the lack of competition in Virginia's House elections reveals the effectiveness of the Republican Party's redistricting in 2001. Completely in charge of the process for the first time, the GOP-controlled General Assembly and Governor Jim Gilmore (R) shored up the weak Republicans and did no damage to the stronger Republicans.

They left just two Democratic House islands (the 8th in Northern Virginia and the African American majority 3rd in eastern Virginia). Rick Boucher's 9th district will likely be competitive once the incumbent retires. Of course, the voters occasionally play tricks on the redistricting, and several of the districts currently held by the GOP (the 2nd, 4th, and the 11th) could be open to Democratic victory in the right year under the right set of circumstances. For now, however, redistricted geography is political destiny in Virginia. Until the redistricting process is changed in the Old Dominion—if ever—politicians essentially get to choose their voters rather than the voters choosing their representatives. And naturally enough, the politicians like it that way.<sup>7</sup>

6. See Chapter 3: The 2000 General Election for President, Senate, and Congress, of this edition.

7. A handful of states, including Arizona, Iowa, and Washington, have nonpartisan redistricting commissions or other relatively nonpolitical procedures to draw the lines every ten years for Congress and the state legislature. Not surprisingly, competition is much keener in those states, and a higher proportion of districts turn out to be hard fought by both parties.

TABLE 6.06

## Virginia General Election Results for U.S. House of Representatives, 1980–2002

District	Incumbent as of 2003 (Party)	Year First Elected	% of Vote												
			1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	
1	Jo Ann Davis (R)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57.5	95.9
2	Ed Shrock (R)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.0	83.2
3	Bobby Scott (D)	1992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.6	79.4	82.1	76.0	97.7	96.1
4	Randy Forbes (R)	2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97.9
5	Virgil Goode (R)	1996	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.8	98.9	67.4	63.5
6	Bob Goodlatte (R)	1992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.0	99.9	67.0	69.3	99.3	97.1
7	Eric Cantor (R)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66.9	69.5
8	James Moran (D)	1990	—	—	—	—	—	51.7	56.1	59.3	66.4	66.7	63.3	59.8	
9	Rick Boucher (D)	1982	—	50.4	52	99.0	63.4	97.1	63.1	58.8	65.0	60.9	69.8	65.8	
10	Frank Wolf (R)	1980	51.1	52.7	62.5	60.2	68.0	61.5	63.6	87.3	72.0	71.6	84.2	71.7	
11	Tom Davis (R)	1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.9	64.1	81.7	61.9	82.9

## Special Elections

Two special elections for General Assembly vacancies were also on the November 5 ballot, and they brought more good news for Republicans. In State Senate district 39 in Fairfax County, Delegate Jay O'Brien (R) defeated Rosemary Lynch (D) by 56.6 percent to 43.3 percent to capture a formerly Democratic seat. (Senator Madison Marye of the Radford area in Southwest Virginia resigned over the summer, and his seat had been scheduled by population redistricting to move from the rural south to the suburban north of the state. His resignation accelerated the move by one year.) O'Brien's victory extended the GOP's control of the Senate of Virginia to 23 Republicans, 17 Democrats.<sup>8</sup> The Republicans also held a symbolically important House of Delegates seat, district 24 in Amherst/Lexington vacated by the disgraced Speaker Vance Wilkins. In an unprecedented action, the Speaker was in essence forced by his party caucus to resign when news stories were published about Wilkins' alleged sexual harassment of a young woman.<sup>9</sup> The GOP nominated a candidate tied not to Wilkins but to popular 6th district Congressman Bob Goodlatte: 30-year-old Ben Cline, a former Washington aide to Goodlatte. The Democrats chose Mimi Elrod, wife of the late president of Washington and Lee University. Despite revelations that Cline had not cast a ballot in the key general elections of 1998, 1999, and 2000, the Republican nature of the district (and Goodlatte's strength with the voters) enabled Cline to win by a healthy margin, 57.4 percent to 42.5 percent<sup>10</sup> (see Table 6.07). Finally, on December 17, the spate of special elections came to an end, as new Senator Jay O'Brien's vacated House seat was filled. Republican businessman Tim Hugo swamped Democrat Carol Hawn by 67.4 percent to 30.3 percent. This was the expected result in the strongly GOP District 40 in Fairfax.

8. In an August special election, also in Fairfax County, Republican Ken Cuccinelli held Virginia's 39th Senate district for his party. He replaced retiring Senator Warren Barry. Cuccinelli pulled 55 percent of the vote against Democrat Catherine Belter, who outspent him but still won less than 45 percent of the district's vote.

9. The *Washington Post's* R.H. Melton broke the story June 7, with a front-page headline blaring: "Va. Speaker Settles Sex Complaint: Wilkins Paid Woman at Least \$100,000, Denies Accusations."

10. The Norfolk election to replace retiring Delegate Jerrauld C. Jones was easily won by another Democrat, Kenneth Alexander. He carried Virginia's 89th district House seat with 72.6 percent of the vote, trouncing Republican Linda Horsey, who narrowly outspent him but earned only 20.7 percent of the vote.

**TABLE 6.07**  
**2002 Special Elections, Results and Campaign Spending**

Election	Candidates	Vote Totals	Percentage of Vote	Campaign Spending
January 2: VA House (District 12)	James M. Shuler (D) Larry J. Linkous (R)	7,284 3,006	70.8% 29.2%	\$173,043 \$21,156
August 6: VA Senate (District 37)	Kenneth T. Cuccinelli (R) Catherine A. Belter (D)	10,041 8,193	55.0% 44.9%	\$150,999 \$164,787
August 6: VA House (District 89)	Kenneth C. Alexander (D) Linda Horsey (R) Sherry Battle (I)	3,927 1,122 348	72.6% 20.7% 6.4%	\$43,671 \$44,640 \$0
November 5: VA Senate (District 39)	Jay O'Brien (R) Rosemary M. Lynch (D)	27,935 21,364	56.6% 43.3%	\$173,408 \$135,647
November 5: VA House (District 24)	Ben L. Claine (R) Mimi M. Elrod (D)	10,176 7,538	57.4% 42.5%	\$150,904 \$129,336
December 17: VA House (District 40)	Timothy D. Hugo (R) Carol A. Hawn (D) Mark A. Calhoun (I) Joseph P. Oddo (I)	2,927 1,318 39 59	67.4% 30.3% 0.9% 1.4%	\$28,258 \$4,426 \$996 \$1,216

SOURCE: Vote totals from the State Board of Elections' official returns. Campaign spending information from the Virginia Public Access Project, [www.vpap.org](http://www.vpap.org).

## Voter Turnout

Out of a total of 4,217,810 registered voters in Virginia, 1,661,915 cast a ballot in 2002. This represents a voter participation rate of 39.4 percent. Put in terms of the universe of *possible* voters (all those age 18 and over in Virginia), the participation rate is less impressive: just barely over 30 percent<sup>11</sup>, well under the national rate of 39.3 percent in 2002. Then again, only Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads had political contests (the tax referenda) that generated substantial voter interest, unlike most of the other states with competitive contests for senator, governor, and other offices.

In fact, the Virginia turnout was very much like 1990, when John Warner was similarly lightly opposed and most House incumbents had an easy ride back to Washington.<sup>12</sup> In 1990 about 26 percent of the age 18-and-over population went to the polls; in 2002, the tax referenda in the heavily populated urban-suburban centers of the state's north and east added a few percent to the participation rate, producing the slightly higher turnout.

Not surprisingly, more people statewide voted in the bond issues (1,546,355 for higher education facilities and 1,528,451 for parks) than for U.S. senator. A few more Virginians even cast a ballot on the constitutional amendments than for senator. And in every Tidewater and Northern Virginia city and county that voted on a tax referendum, the vote on the tax hike out-pollled the vote on the Senate election. Good citizens come to the polls, but they feel no obligation to vote on every ballot item—especially when contests for office are non-contests in reality.

11. Based on 2001 Census estimates for Virginia's population and percentage of population 18 and over, at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

12. See *Virginia Votes 1987–1990*, pp. 102–103.

**TABLE 6.08**

**Results by Congressional District, 2002 Virginia Election for U.S. Senator, Bond Referenda, and Constitutional Amendments**

District	Total Votes Cast	Percent of Registered Voting	U.S. Senator			"Yes" Vote on Bonds and Amendments			
			Warner (R)	Spannaus (I)	Hornberger (I)	Bond #1: Higher Education	Bond #2: Parks and Recreation	Amendment #1: Judicial Power	Amendment #2: Exempt Property
1	142,654	35.9%	85.1%	8.0%	6.2%	72.0%	66.8%	71.6%	61.9%
2	132,504	38.0%	84.3%	8.8%	6.6%	73.6%	70.6%	75.6%	62.9%
3	116,290	34.5%	78.2%	12.7%	8.4%	76.2%	72.1%	78.1%	65.7%
4	133,478	34.7%	85.1%	7.9%	6.7%	70.4%	65.9%	72.2%	64.2%
5	154,045	40.7%	80.7%	10.8%	7.9%	70.6%	67.3%	71.9%	64.5%
6	136,574	37.0%	82.9%	9.4%	7.2%	67.2%	64.8%	72.4%	65.3%
7	167,334	40.3%	86.4%	7.8%	5.6%	74.0%	69.8%	73.6%	67.4%
8	175,922	44.7%	76.3%	14.0%	8.4%	78.4%	74.9%	77.3%	67.8%
9	156,187	41.6%	83.1%	9.2%	7.6%	72.6%	69.0%	68.6%	64.1%
10	165,965	40.7%	83.1%	9.3%	7.1%	71.0%	65.7%	68.9%	61.7%
11	180,962	44.3%	82.6%	9.6%	7.2%	74.5%	69.1%	70.4%	62.0%

SOURCE: State Board of Elections.

**TABLE 6.09**

**Voter Turnout in Virginia, 1976–2002**

Year	Chief Contest	% of All Adults <sup>a</sup>	% of Registered <sup>b</sup>
1976	President/Senator	48.6	80.8
1977	Governor	34.8	61.9
1978	Senator	32.7	60.3
1980	President	48.9	81.4
1981	Governor	37.3	64.9
1982	Senator	34.7	63.4
1984	President/Senator	51.9	81.5
1985	Governor	32.2	53.0
1988	President/Senator	50.0	77.6
1989	Governor	39.7	66.5
1990	Senator	26.4	45.8
1992	President	54.5	84.5
1993	Governor	36.9	61.1
1994	Senator	41.8	69.3
1996	President/Senator	47.6	74.3
1997	Governor	34.4	49.5
2000	President/Senator	52.2	68.5
2001	Governor	35.2	70.3
2002	Senator	30.2	39.4

SOURCE: State Board of Elections and previous volumes of Virginia Votes; Virginia voting-age population calculated from figures provided by United States Bureau of the Census.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage of Virginians age 18 and over.

<sup>b</sup> Percentage of those adults who had actually registered to vote and were thus qualified to cast a ballot.

The range of turnout among the eleven congressional districts was moderate but not massive. The highest turnouts occurred in Northern Virginia’s 8th (44.7 percent) and 11th (44.3 percent), sites of a tax referendum. The lowest turnouts were found in the black-majority 3rd (34.5 percent) and the East-Southside 4th (34.7 percent), two districts with no congressional competition (see Table 6.07). The city of Petersburg had the dubious distinction of lowest-turnout locality (22.4 percent), while the city of Falls Church won the turnout gold (60.4 percent) and Patrick County the silver (60.2 percent).

**TABLE 6.10****Voting in Selected Predominantly Black Precincts in Virginia Cities, General Election for Bond Referenda and Constitutional Amendments, 2002**

City	Number of Precincts	Turnout (%age of registered)	Votes Cast (Average of 4 Issues)	"Yes" on Education Bond	"Yes" on Parks Bond	"Yes" on Judicial Amendment	"Yes" on Property Amendment
STATEWIDE	2539	39.4%	1,518,960	72.9%	68.8%	72.7%	64.3%
<b>Black Precincts</b>							
Charlottesville <sup>a</sup>	1	27.1%	382	87.7%	84.8%	84.1%	69.5%
Chesapeake <sup>b</sup>	1	32.1%	264	81.5%	71.0%	82.4%	67.5%
Emporia <sup>c</sup>	1	21.3%	73	77.8%	72.6%	82.4%	76.4%
Hampton <sup>d</sup>	2	33.9%	1,992	75.1%	66.1%	76.9%	63.3%
Newport News <sup>e</sup>	8	27.0%	2,089	81.8%	75.8%	83.2%	76.9%
Norfolk <sup>f</sup>	9	24.0%	3,624	83.4%	78.8%	74.4%	68.5%
Petersburg <sup>g</sup>	2	19.0%	682	90.1%	87.4%	73.2%	80.9%
Portsmouth <sup>h</sup>	2	38.5%	1,438	87.4%	80.4%	87.0%	72.4%
Richmond <sup>i</sup>	15	34.8%	4,244	88.0%	84.1%	86.7%	76.0%
Total / Average	41	29.2%	14,788	84.1%	78.7%	81.1%	72.1%

<sup>a</sup> Benjamin Tonsler precinct (301)<sup>b</sup> South Norfolk Fire Station precinct (30)<sup>c</sup> Precinct 2<sup>d</sup> Pembroke and Phenix precincts<sup>e</sup> Chestnut, Dunbar, Huntington, Jefferson, Macgruder, Marshall, Newsome Park, and Washington precincts<sup>f</sup> Berkley, Bowling Park, Brambleton, Campostella, Chesterfield, Park Place, Rosemont, Union Chapel, and Young Park precincts<sup>g</sup> Precincts 501 and 601<sup>h</sup> Precincts 26 and 27<sup>i</sup> Precincts 301, 303, 304, 306, 602, 604, 606, 608, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 707, 802**TABLE 6.11****The Urban and Rural Vote, Virginia General Election for Bond Referenda and Constitutional Amendments, 2002**

Urban Measure	Percent of Total Votes	"Yes" on Education Bond	"Yes" on Parks Bond	"Yes" on Judicial Amendment	"Yes" on Property Amendment
Urban Corridor <sup>a</sup>	64.4%	74.6%	70.2%	73.8%	64.4%
Metropolitan Statistical Areas <sup>b</sup>	79.8%	74.2%	70.1%	73.7%	64.5%
Central Cities	21.8%	76.9%	73.9%	77.9%	66.2%
Suburbs	58.0%	73.2%	68.7%	72.1%	63.9%
Rural Areas <sup>c</sup>	20.0%	66.9%	63.2%	68.4%	63.1%

SOURCE: Official election results from the State Board of Elections and U.S. Census records at [www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/99mfips.txt](http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/99mfips.txt).<sup>a</sup> Includes cities of Alexandria, Chesapeake, Colonial Heights, Fairfax, Falls Church, Hampton, Hopewell, Manassas, Manassas Park, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Richmond, Virginia Beach, and Williamsburg, and the counties of Arlington, Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Clarke, Dinwiddie, Fairfax, Fauquier, Hanover, Henrico, James City, Loudon, New Kent, Prince George, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and York.<sup>b</sup> The eight current Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) for Virginia, as established by the U.S. Census Bureau most recently in 1999, are Charlottesville, Danville, Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, Lynchburg, Washington, D.C., Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, Richmond-Petersburg and Roanoke. "Central cities" and "suburbs" are included in the MSA figures. Includes all localities listed in the urban corridor except Caroline County, with the addition of the cities of Bedford, Bristol, Charlottesville, Danville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Salem, Suffolk, and the counties of Albemarle, Amherst, Bedford, Botetourt, Campbell, Culpeper, Fluvanna, Gloucester, Goochland, Greene, Isle of Wight, King George, Mathews, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Roanoke, Scott, Warren, and Washington. The Charlottesville and Danville MSAs were first designated after the 1980 census. Various other MSAs have been expanded each decade, with new cities and counties added to them. Therefore, this grouping of MSAs is substantially but not entirely the same as that listed in previous editions of Virginia Votes. However, the changes are few enough so that the changes are basically comparable.<sup>c</sup> All Virginia localities not included either in an MSA or the Urban Corridor (the MSAs include all localities in the Urban Corridor except Caroline County, and several additional localities).

## General Election Results—Bond Issues

The governor and General Assembly sent two General Obligation Bonds (GOBs) to the voters for approval on November 5, 2002. The largest by far was for capital outlay projects at Virginia educational facilities; \$900 million was targeted for this purpose. Another bond, totaling \$119 million, provided funds for projects at state-run parks and natural areas.

**TABLE 6.12**  
**Virginia Bond Issues, 1968-2002**

ELECTION DATE	PROPOSED BOND ISSUES <sup>a,b,c</sup>	VOTE FOR	VOTE AGAINST
11/5/1968	\$67,230,000 for Higher Educational Institutions	66.5%	33.5%
		772,929	389,721
11/8/1977	\$13,770,000 for Mental Hospitals and Institutions	70.8%	29.2%
		784,724	323,070
11/3/1992	\$86,475,000 for Educational Institutions	67.6%	32.4%
		594,098	284,375
11/5/2002	\$21,525,000 for Correctional Facilities	63.8%	36.2%
		537,172	305,055
11/5/2002	\$4,000,000 for Mental Health Facilities	73.1%	26.9%
		623,139	228,953
11/5/2002	\$5,000,000 for Park and Recreational Facilities	63.5%	36.5%
		531,176	305,883
11/5/2002	\$8,000,000 for Port Facilities	60.0%	40.0%
		491,962	327,431
11/5/2002	\$95,365,000 for Park and Recreational Facilities	67.0%	33.0%
		1,466,686	722,840
11/5/2002	\$45,173,000 for Mental Health Facilities	67.6%	32.4%
		1,414,728	677,720
11/5/2002	\$472,406,000 for Educational Institutions	73.7%	26.3%
		1,560,499	555,624
11/5/2002	\$900,488,645 for Capital Projects for Educational Facilities	72.9%	27.1%
		1,126,932	419,932
11/5/2002	\$119,040,000 for Parks and Recreational Facilities	68.8%	31.2%
		1,051,393	477,058
ELECTION DATE	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS <sup>d</sup>	VOTE FOR	VOTE AGAINST
11/6/1990	Local Pledge Bonds	23.9%	76.1%
		262,698	837,885
11/6/1990	State Pledge Bonds	21.3%	78.7%
		234,070	862,730

SOURCES: Virginia State Board of Elections; Thomas R. Morris. "From 'Old Virginny' to the 'New Dominion,'" in *A Virginia Profile, 1960–2000*, ed. John V. Moeser. Palisade Park, New Jersey: Commonwealth Books, 1981. 68; and Larry J. Sabato. *Virginia Votes: 1987–1990*. Center for Public Service: University of Virginia, 1991. 107–8.

NOTES: <sup>a</sup> Like the current proposed bond issues, all three previous referendums appeared with broad support from state officeholders of all parties and ideologies. Though the question was hotly debated by some, proponents in each campaign spent more money on advertising and had the support of Virginia's public colleges and universities.

<sup>b</sup> The 1968 vote marked the first general obligation bond ever issued—and the first proposed—for the Commonwealth of Virginia, a break from our pay-as-you-go tradition. The \$81 million total amount was the maximum allowed under Virginia's constitution at the time.

<sup>c</sup> Each bond proposal passed by a comfortable margin—in the 60% to 75% range. The closest bond vote was 1977's for port facilities—no doubt because fewer Virginians could identify with such a regional need than with spending in areas like education and mental health. The port facilities question was last on the ballot, too, and that could hardly have helped it.

<sup>d</sup> Unlike the other bond questions, this was a vote not for a specific amount or instance of borrowing, but for an amendment to the Virginia constitution allowing "pledge bonds." Pledge bonds were a new proposed category of state and local debt to be used for transportation improvements. The debt would be secured by "pledged" state and local tax receipts, and, most importantly, without voters' approval of each bond issue.

The history of GOB voting in Virginia encouraged the bonds' sponsors. Ten GOBs have been submitted to the voters of Virginia on three previous November occasions, in 1968, 1977, and 1992 (see Table 6.12). Three were designated for education, three for mental health facilities, two for park and recreational projects, one for prison building, and one for ports facilities. Every single GOB passed with a large majority, from a "low" of 60 percent for the ports bond in 1977 to a high of 73.7 percent for education in 1992.

Only one type of bond had ever failed in a statewide vote, the so-called "pledge bond." In 1992 voters were asked to approve state and local pledge bonds, to be used for transportation improvements. A new type of debt, pledge bonds permitted

**TABLE 6.13**  
**Election Results, Proposed Bond Issues, 2002**

Proposed Bond Issue	Total Number of Votes	Percent Voting	Percent of Voters Voting on this Question
<b>PROPOSED BOND #1: CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES</b>			
Yes	1,126,932	72.9%	93.0%
No	419,423	27.1%	
Total	1,546,355	100.0%	
<b>PROPOSED BOND #2: PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES</b>			
Yes	1,051,393	68.8%	92.0%
No	477,058	31.2%	
Total	1,528,451	100.0%	

SOURCE: State Board of Elections

projects to be undertaken with only 70 percent of the cost in hand, with the rest of the cost covered by ‘pledged’ state and local tax receipts yet to be collected. As an earlier volume of *Virginia Votes* explained in detail,<sup>13</sup> the bonds were ineptly explained, both in the campaign prior to Election Day and in the actual wording of the ballot measures. Additionally, voters reacted negatively to the fact that the issuance of each pledge bond would not have to be approved by any electorate. A strong, organized opposition to pledge bonds emerged, led by former Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr. and former U.S. Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr. As Table 6.13 indicates, over three-quarters of voting Virginians rejected both pledge bond proposals, including a phenomenal 88 percent of voters living in the state’s rural areas.

The message from history was clear. Virginians were ready to borrow substantial monies for important public purposes, but a good case had to be made that the bonds were necessary and above board. Voters anywhere become suspicious when unexpected items with unwieldy wording appear on the ballot.

With this lesson in mind, the bonds’ backers—which included virtually every state officeholder, all major newspapers, and a myriad of interest groups—undertook an energetic campaign. The effort was managed by longtime political operative Judy Peachee Ford, who had worked for senior Republicans such as Governor Godwin and U.S. Senators John Warner and Paul S. Trible (a one-term senator, 1983-1989), as well as Democrat Mark Warner in his successful gubernatorial bid. Ford organized extensive fundraising that topped \$3.1 million, with half spent on television and radio and another third on direct mail.<sup>14</sup> Students from across the Commonwealth took an active role in promoting the bonds, including a creative group from the College of William and Mary who formed their own political action committee for this purpose. University of Virginia students held a Rock ‘n’ Rally event with live bands and voter registration tables, hoping to increase the voter rolls with students eager to fund their educations with state money. By contrast, the unorganized opposition to the bonds spent almost nothing.

Governor Mark Warner oversaw the bonds campaign, and especially given the defeat of his two transportation referenda, no one was justifiably happier with the unsurprising, landslide passage of both bond issues. The higher education bond issue drew more votes and a higher percentage approval than any issue on the ballot: 1,126,932 YES out of 1,546,355 votes cast (72.9 percent favorable). Notice how closely this paralleled the 73.7 percent YES vote for the 1992 higher educational

13. See *Virginia Votes 1987–1990*, pp. 107–110

14. Information provided by Virginia Public Access Project, [www.vpap.org](http://www.vpap.org).

bond issue (which amounted to \$472.4 million, about half the \$900.5 million of the 2002 issue). The other, smaller 2002 bond issue for parks and recreational facilities (\$119 million) also passed easily, with a slightly lower 68.8 percent of the vote (1,051,393 YES out of 1,528,451 votes). Again, the percentage for approval was remarkably similar to the 67 percent YES vote in the 1992 parks bond issue. Demonstrably, as noted earlier, Virginians are of a mind to support bond issues for good purposes, assuming a convincing case is made by a well-funded campaign and no fierce counter-balancing opposition surfaces. In 2002 just a handful of present and former public officials, and the lightly funded Virginia Taxpayers Association, tried to derail passage of the bonds. Both bond issues passed in nearly every city and county in Virginia. The education bond failed only in the counties of New Kent, Patrick, and Rockingham, while the parks bond lost those counties as well as Henry, Highland, and Page. The highest percentage “yes” for the higher educational issue was recorded in the University of Virginia’s hometown, Charlottesville—86.5 percent—and the lowest percentage in Rockingham, at 41.6 percent. The parks bond also found its strongest support in Charlottesville, at 85.5 percent, and its weakest—less than half as much, at 41.5 percent—in Page County. The strongest support for the bond issue for education was recorded in the 8th district (78.4 percent) and the 3rd (76.2 percent), while the lowest came in the 6th district (67.2 percent) and the 4th (70.4 percent). Support for the parks bond was strongest in the 8th district (74.9 percent) and the 3rd (72.1 percent), and weakest in the 6th district (64.8 percent) and the 10th (65.7 percent). As Table 6.11 shows, the central cities were the most enthusiastic about the bonds, followed closely by the suburbs. Rural areas were less supportive overall, giving 67 percent support to the higher education bonds and 63 percent to the park bond. African American voters overwhelmingly voted for both bonds (84 percent for higher education, 79 percent for parks)—about 10 percent higher than the “yes” vote statewide.

## General Election Results—Constitutional Amendments

Equally uncontroversial were two constitutional amendments on the ballot, which read as follows:

Question: Shall the Constitution of Virginia be amended to permit the Supreme Court to consider, as part of its original jurisdiction, claims of actual innocence presented by convicted felons in the cases and manner provided by the General Assembly?

Question: Shall the Constitution of Virginia be amended to allow localities by ordinance, rather than the General Assembly by law, to exempt property from taxation that is used for charitable and certain other purposes, subject to the restrictions and conditions provided by general law?

The first amendment, enthusiastically backed by state Senator Ken Stolle (R-Virginia Beach), a former policeman, was designed to permit the Virginia Supreme Court to consider a claim of actual innocence by a convicted felon without requiring the felon to make and prove the claim first in a lower court. The felon’s petition can cite DNA evidence, for instance, that was not available when the individual was initially convicted. The Court would have the right to overturn or modify any sentence if convinced of the felon’s innocence.

No opposition to the amendment surfaced, and Virginians were overwhelmingly

**TABLE 6.14**  
**Election Results, Proposed Constitutional Amendments, 2002**

Proposed Constitutional Amendment	Total Number of Votes	Percent Voting	Percent of Voters Voting on this Question
<b>AMENDMENT #1: JUDICIAL POWER AND JURISDICTION</b>			
Yes	1,091,828	72.7%	90.4%
No	409,807	27.3%	
Total	1,501,635	100.0%	
<b>AMENDMENT #2: EXEMPT PROPERTY</b>			
Yes	964,441	64.3%	90.2%
No	534,956	35.7%	
Total	1,499,397	100.0%	

SOURCE: State Board of Elections

in support, 72.7 percent to 27.3 percent, with 1,501,635 votes cast. The amendment passed in every city and county, with its highest percentage in Charlottesville (86.1 percent) and the 3rd Congressional district (78.1 percent), and its lowest in Patrick County (53.9 percent) and the 9th Congressional district (68.6 percent).

The second constitutional amendment also won voter assent, though by a lower—but still healthy—margin of 64.3 percent to 35.7 percent (964,441 YES votes out of 1,499,397 votes cast). Only Patrick County was unwilling to pass the amendment, and its highest support came in Petersburg (75.5 percent) and the 8th district (67.8 percent), its lowest in Patrick (47.7 percent) and the 10th district (61.7 percent). This amendment had a simple purpose: to permit localities themselves to grant tax exemptions for charitable properties, rather than having the General Assembly in Richmond have to approve each and every such action by the 95 counties and 39 cities. Most, though not all, legislators backed the move, and once more, little public opposition or even pre-election discussion was noted. One can only surmise that more than a third of the public smelled a rat, or thought they did, based on the wording of the question, which included the hot button word of “taxation”. Some may not have trusted their locality’s city council or board of supervisors, and preferred to have a legislative check on them, for example. It is often said that the most difficult form of public service comes at the local level, which is closest to the people and therefore scrutinized most precisely by the taxpayers. Perhaps the vote on this amendment provides a little bit of proof.

On both amendments, the central cities were most supportive, followed by the suburbs, and then the rural areas (see Table 6.11). As with the bonds, black voters were considerably more likely to vote yes on the amendments, by about 8 percent in both cases (see Table 6.10).

## General Election Results—Transportation Tax Referenda

Governor Mark Warner’s top election priority was the passage of two regional sales tax referenda in Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads. The nine northern localities and the twelve eastern localities listed in Tables 6.15 and 6.16 were asked to approve an additional sales tax of, respectively, one-half percent and one percent to be used in both cases “solely for regional transportation projects and programs” passed by the General Assembly in winter 2002. A remarkable legislative coalition, bipartisan in nature, had emerged to support these referenda. A strong majority of legislators from both regions voted for them in the General Assembly and endorsed their

**TABLE 6.15**  
**Vote Totals by Locality, Regional Bond Issue: Eastern Virginia**

Locality	“Yes” Votes	“No” Votes
Isle of Wight County	28.6% 2,505	71.4% 6,269
James City County	32.7% 5,742	67.3% 11,804
York County	29.6% 5,092	70.4% 12,110
Chesapeake City	37.1% 17,318	62.9% 29,403
Hampton City	35.9% 10,870	64.1% 19,408
Newport News City	34.6% 12,171	65.4% 23,017
Norfolk City	48.2% 14,478	51.8% 18,812
Poquoson City	24.4% 1,014	75.6% 3,140
Portsmouth City	48.6% 10,114	51.4% 10,706
Suffolk City	39.1% 5,721	60.9% 8,894
Virginia Beach City	38.8% 35,944	61.2% 56,676
Williamsburg City	40.3% 1,012	59.7% 1,502
TOTAL	38.3% 124,981	61.8% 201,741

**TABLE 6.16**  
**Vote Totals by Locality, Regional Bond**  
**Issue: Northern Virginia**

Locality	"Yes" Votes	"No" Votes
Arlington County	50.7% 28,842	49.3% 28,027
Fairfax County	45.6% 122,259	54.4% 146,146
Loudoun County	36.3% 18,386	63.7% 32,268
Prince William County	40.5% 23,378	59.5% 34,374
Alexandria City	50.7% 17,211	49.3% 16,761
Fairfax City	44.3% 2,757	55.7% 3,470
Falls Church City	56.5% 2,427	43.5% 1,866
Manassas Park City	41.9% 542	58.1% 753
Manassas City	45.2% 2,875	54.8% 3,480
TOTAL	45.0% 218,677	55.0% 267,145

passage by the voters. An equally impressive majority of local government officials and business leaders in Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads came on board as well, urged on by newspapers such as *The Washington Post*, *The Virginian-Pilot*, and *The Daily Press*. The governor campaigned vigorously for his ballot measures, and he was joined by prominent Republicans such as his former foe, Senator John Warner, and Congressman Tom Davis of Northern Virginia's 8th district. A wealthy campaign by the proponents in each region utilized all the tools of successful modern politics: tracking polls, media advertising, and direct mail. The referendum's opponents, an under-funded and somewhat rag-tag group of anti-tax conservative activists and environmentalists angered by suburban "sprawl", were outspent \$2.5 million to \$200,000 in Northern Virginia and about as overwhelmingly in Tidewater (though disclosure of campaign finances was not required by law and the exact extent of spending cannot be accurately checked).

Yet David beat Goliath, and rather badly at that. In Northern Virginia the proposal went down by 55 percent to 45 percent, and only tiny Falls Church backed the referendum handily (by 56.5 percent). Liberal Alexandria city and Arlington County both passed the referendum by a wafer-thin 50.7 percent margin, and all other localities were solidly opposed, led by Loudoun County at 63.7 percent. In Hampton Roads the defeat was a rout, 61.8 percent to 38.2 percent. Not even the liberal cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth could pass the referendum (the "yes" vote barely topped 48 percent in both), while heavy-voting Virginia Beach, with 92,620 votes out of the total of 326,722, said no by 61.2 percent to 38.8 percent, and several rural localities topped 70 percent in the "no" category. Voter turnout was good in Northern Virginia, 43.6 percent in the referendum localities compared to the statewide average of 39.4 percent, and a bit below the state level in Hampton Roads, at 38.9 percent. African American voters may well have been the only significant demographic group to back the transportation bonds. In Hampton Roads, for instance, 54.2 percent of the voters in heavily black precincts voted yes (see Table 6.17). Still, this narrow majority among black voters was a great disappointment to the referendum's architects, who had expected an overwhelming margin in these precincts.

So how did it happen? Granted, it is *never* easy, even under ideal circumstances, to convince voters they should raise their own taxes. As the corrupt but politically wise New Jersey boss Frank Hague once said, "Taxes is losers." And it is not quite true to call the anti-referendum coalition "David". There were some significant political

**TABLE 6.17**  
**Voting in Predominately Black Precincts, Regional Bond Issue, Eastern Virginia**

Locality	Number of Precincts	Vote Totals	"Yes" Vote on Regional Transportation Bond
OVERALL EASTERN VIRGINIA	372	326,722	38.3%
<b>Black Precincts</b>			
Chesapeake City <sup>a</sup>	1	288	56.2%
Hampton City <sup>b</sup>	2	2064	43.1%
Newport News City <sup>c</sup>	8	2181	55.4%
Norfolk City <sup>d</sup>	9	3899	55.1%
Portsmouth City <sup>e</sup>	2	1515	65.2%
Total	22	9947	54.2%

<sup>a</sup> South Norfolk Fire Station precinct

<sup>b</sup> Precincts of Pembroke and Phenix

<sup>c</sup> Precincts of Chestnut, Dunbar, Huntington, Jefferson, Macgruder, Marshall, Newsome Park, Washington

<sup>d</sup> Precincts of Berkley, Bowling Park, Brambleton, Campostella, Chesterfield, Park Place, Rosemont, Union Chapel, Young Park

<sup>e</sup> Precincts 26 and 27

figures signed on, albeit late in the game once the referenda appeared to be sinking, including U.S. Senator George Allen (R) and former Governor Jim Gilmore (R). More importantly, both the right-wing anti-taxers and the left-wing environmentalists are experts at low-cost, grass-roots organizing; they did for free what the pro-referendum groups paid tens of thousands of dollars to secure from campaign consultants. The “anti’s” fervor was tailor-made for a relatively low turnout election with few contested candidate races where voter motivation to get out to the polls counts for a great deal. Moreover, these strangest of bedfellows, right and left, worked surprisingly well together, despite their lack of commonality on virtually every other issue. Perhaps it was the populism of the referendum that provided the glue. People at the “wings”—the ideological endpoints—of politics are especially distrustful of the establishment, and the pro-referendum forces were the establishment with a capital “E”—from the governor and senior senator to the big newspapers to the rich developers and powerful business community. (The Cadillac campaign of the “pros” only reinforced this image with the downtrodden “antis,” possibly increasing the latter’s energy and determination.)

Other convincing reasons for the defeat of the twin referenda have been suggested, too. Real estate taxes had recently been raised in some of the voting localities, perhaps further discouraging some citizens from adding to their own tax burdens. Many of the pro-campaigners detected a deep cynicism in both regions, especially Northern Virginia, about whether the state had “secret plans” to siphon off some of the new cash to spend elsewhere. Voters also frequently asked why the state wasn’t doing more for their transportation needs with the substantial sums already sent to Richmond.

The pro-forces made many good arguments in the course of their effort, even tying the new roads and mass transit to national security needs and, in the case of Tidewater, to hurricane evacuation. But nothing could overcome the fundamentals that led voters away from increasing their taxation. If the supporters of the referenda made any mistake, it may have been a slight case of overconfidence induced by private tracking polls that were far more optimistic for their side than the looming reality.<sup>15</sup> For instance, on Election Day itself, referendum backers in Tidewater were optimistic that the vote would at least be very close, since their final tracking survey had the vote essentially tied. This survey, and others both public and private, probably suffered from the “good citizen response” in polling, a long-observed behavior that produces misleading results because respondents are giving the answer they think good citizens are supposed to give, i.e., “Yes, I’ll support this fine cause even if it costs me money”. In the privacy of the voting booth, of course, another, very different answer is given—the answer heard loudly on November 5 in the two most populous regions of Virginia.<sup>16</sup>

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15. Two public polls, taken by Mason-Dixon Opinion Research, also had the Northern Virginia referendum leading, but the second poll showed that lead narrowing. In September, Mason-Dixon found 52 percent in the region supporting the referendum and 39 percent against it. By late October, 49 percent were for it and 43 percent against.

16. In 1989 Virginia saw an example of the “good citizen response” in another context. Respondents to pre-election and election-day exit polls were disproportionately likely to say they were voting for African American candidate Douglas Wilder for governor. If the polls had been correct, he would have won in a landslide. Instead, he won the closest modern election for governor, winning by about 6,700 votes out of almost 1.8 million votes cast. See *Virginia Votes 1987–1990*, Chapter Six, pp. 97–99.

## Concluding Comments: 2002 in Perspective

The 2002 election in the Old Dominion had some important highlights, not least the passage of the two statewide bond issues and the rejection of the two regional transportation referenda. This mixture of progressive and conservative results at the ballot box nicely describes the state's modern electorate. Generally, Virginia voters are strong fiscal conservatives, but they are also willing to invest in public purposes when the cause seems compelling. Viewed another way, though, the 2002 election was an odd one. Unlike Western states where a multitude of initiatives and referenda appears on most ballots, rare is the Virginia election where ballot issues are the headlines, with referenda more revealing than candidate match-ups. However, a state such as Virginia with a major election scheduled every November needs a relatively quiet campaign season now and then. With 140 seats in the General Assembly on the ballot in 2003, voters would soon wish for another respite, fondly looking back on the significant midterm election that mainly missed Virginia. ★



**APPENDIX 11**

**General Election for U.S. Senate, November 5, 2002**

LOCALITY	Total Vote	J. W. Warner (R)			
		Number of Votes	Percent of Vote	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
<b>STATE</b>	1,489,422	1,229,894	82.6%		
<b>CITIES</b>					
Alexandria	29,477	22,289	75.6%	-7.0%	1.8%
Bedford (City)	1,213	988	81.5%	-1.1%	0.1%
Bristol	3,475	2,914	83.9%	1.3%	0.2%
Buena Vista	1,017	898	88.3%	5.7%	0.1%
Charlottesville	7,315	4,701	64.3%	-18.3%	0.4%
Chesapeake	44,811	37,892	84.6%	2.0%	3.1%
Colonial Heights	3,316	3,020	91.1%	8.5%	0.2%
Covington	1,118	872	78.0%	-4.6%	0.1%
Danville	8,060	6,793	84.3%	1.7%	0.6%
Emporia	837	716	85.5%	3.0%	0.1%
Fairfax (City)	5,945	4,829	81.2%	-1.3%	0.4%
Falls Church	3,675	2,837	77.2%	-5.4%	0.2%
Franklin	1,488	1,278	85.9%	3.3%	0.1%
Fredericksburg	2,638	2,108	79.9%	-2.7%	0.2%
Galax	1,240	1,076	86.8%	4.2%	0.1%
Hampton	28,274	22,888	81.0%	-1.6%	1.9%
Harrisonburg	4,520	3,528	78.1%	-4.5%	0.3%
Hopewell	2,527	2,039	80.7%	-1.9%	0.2%
Lexington	1,397	1,130	80.9%	-1.7%	0.1%
Lynchburg	11,801	9,873	83.7%	1.1%	0.8%
Manassas Park	1,163	910	78.2%	-4.3%	0.1%
Manassas	5,714	4,766	83.4%	0.8%	0.4%
Martinsville	3,182	2,670	83.9%	1.3%	0.2%
Newport News	32,285	27,017	83.7%	1.1%	2.2%
Norfolk	33,700	27,002	80.1%	-2.5%	2.2%
Norton	823	688	83.6%	1.0%	0.1%
Petersburg	3,619	2,789	77.1%	-5.5%	0.2%
Poquoson	4,062	3,640	89.6%	7.0%	0.3%
Portsmouth	18,920	15,472	81.8%	-0.8%	1.3%
Radford	2,538	2,056	81.0%	-1.6%	0.2%
Richmond (City)	32,743	25,496	77.9%	-4.7%	2.1%
Roanoke (City)	15,966	12,730	79.7%	-2.8%	1.0%
Salem	5,499	4,682	85.1%	2.6%	0.4%
Staunton	3,528	2,878	81.6%	-1.0%	0.2%
Suffolk	13,756	11,849	86.1%	3.6%	1.0%
Va. Beach	90,375	76,293	84.4%	1.8%	6.2%
Waynesboro	3,113	2,593	83.3%	0.7%	0.2%
Williamsburg	2,237	1,807	80.8%	-1.8%	0.1%
Winchester	4,036	3,423	84.8%	2.2%	0.3%
<b>COUNTIES</b>					
Accomack	6,022	4,903	81.4%	-1.2%	0.4%
Albemarle	22,351	17,647	79.0%	-3.6%	1.4%
Alleghany	3,400	2,706	79.6%	-3.0%	0.2%
Amelia	1,879	1,633	86.9%	4.3%	0.1%
Amherst	6,953	5,957	85.7%	3.1%	0.5%
Appomattox	2,680	2,147	80.1%	-2.5%	0.2%
Arlington	49,752	36,508	73.4%	-9.2%	3.0%
Augusta	10,629	8,507	80.0%	-2.5%	0.7%
Bath	996	794	79.7%	-2.9%	0.1%
Bedford (Co.)	14,156	11,802	83.4%	0.8%	1.0%

N. B. Spannaus (I)				J. G. Hornberger Jr (I)			
Number of Votes	Percent of Vote	Deviation From Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total	Number of Votes	Percent of Vote	Deviation From Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
145,102	9.7%			106,055	7.1%		
4,516	15.3%	5.6%	3.1%	2,002	6.8%	-0.3%	1.9%
135	11.1%	1.4%	0.1%	90	7.4%	0.3%	0.1%
293	8.4%	-1.3%	0.2%	250	7.2%	0.1%	0.2%
61	6.0%	-3.7%	0.0%	58	5.7%	-1.4%	0.1%
1,411	19.3%	9.5%	1.0%	904	12.4%	5.2%	0.9%
3,699	8.3%	-1.5%	2.5%	3,017	6.7%	-0.4%	2.8%
153	4.6%	-5.1%	0.1%	122	3.7%	-3.4%	0.1%
149	13.3%	3.6%	0.1%	97	8.7%	1.6%	0.1%
800	9.9%	0.2%	0.6%	463	5.7%	-1.4%	0.4%
55	6.6%	-3.2%	0.0%	64	7.6%	0.5%	0.1%
587	9.9%	0.1%	0.4%	483	8.1%	1.0%	0.5%
511	13.9%	4.2%	0.4%	238	6.5%	-0.6%	0.2%
136	9.1%	-0.6%	0.1%	66	4.4%	-2.7%	0.1%
275	10.4%	0.7%	0.2%	180	6.8%	-0.3%	0.2%
84	6.8%	-3.0%	0.1%	80	6.5%	-0.7%	0.1%
3,036	10.7%	1.0%	2.1%	2,076	7.3%	0.2%	2.0%
537	11.9%	2.1%	0.4%	356	7.9%	0.8%	0.3%
238	9.4%	-0.3%	0.2%	247	9.8%	2.7%	0.2%
150	10.7%	1.0%	0.1%	96	6.9%	-0.2%	0.1%
1,306	11.1%	1.3%	0.9%	485	4.1%	-3.0%	0.5%
153	13.2%	3.4%	0.1%	100	8.6%	1.5%	0.1%
556	9.7%	0.0%	0.4%	381	6.7%	-0.5%	0.4%
318	10.0%	0.3%	0.2%	173	5.4%	-1.7%	0.2%
2,986	9.2%	-0.5%	2.1%	1,992	6.2%	-1.0%	1.9%
3,867	11.5%	1.7%	2.7%	2,661	7.9%	0.8%	2.5%
76	9.2%	-0.5%	0.1%	57	6.9%	-0.2%	0.1%
480	13.3%	3.5%	0.3%	345	9.5%	2.4%	0.3%
208	5.1%	-4.6%	0.1%	197	4.8%	-2.3%	0.2%
2,073	11.0%	1.2%	1.4%	1,245	6.6%	-0.5%	1.2%
324	12.8%	3.0%	0.2%	155	6.1%	-1.0%	0.1%
4,451	13.6%	3.9%	3.1%	2,729	8.3%	1.2%	2.6%
2,082	13.0%	3.3%	1.4%	1,139	7.1%	0.0%	1.1%
473	8.6%	-1.1%	0.3%	337	6.1%	-1.0%	0.3%
340	9.6%	-0.1%	0.2%	257	7.3%	0.2%	0.2%
957	7.0%	-2.8%	0.7%	918	6.7%	-0.4%	0.9%
7,864	8.7%	-1.0%	5.4%	5,872	6.5%	-0.6%	5.5%
256	8.2%	-1.5%	0.2%	241	7.7%	0.6%	0.2%
246	11.0%	1.3%	0.2%	173	7.7%	0.6%	0.2%
318	7.9%	-1.9%	0.2%	286	7.1%	0.0%	0.3%
615	10.2%	0.5%	0.4%	504	8.4%	1.2%	0.5%
2,581	11.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1,834	8.2%	1.1%	1.7%
395	11.6%	1.9%	0.3%	299	8.8%	1.7%	0.3%
136	7.2%	-2.5%	0.1%	108	5.7%	-1.4%	0.1%
642	9.2%	-0.5%	0.4%	347	5.0%	-2.1%	0.3%
290	10.8%	1.1%	0.2%	243	9.1%	1.9%	0.2%
7,632	15.3%	5.6%	5.3%	4,893	9.8%	2.7%	4.6%
947	8.9%	-0.8%	0.7%	1,122	10.6%	3.4%	1.1%
110	11.0%	1.3%	0.1%	91	9.1%	2.0%	0.1%
1,288	9.1%	-0.6%	0.9%	1,064	7.5%	0.4%	1.0%

(continued)

**APPENDIX 11**

**General Election for U.S. Senate, November 5, 2002 (continued)**

LOCALITY	Total Vote	J. W. Warner (R)			
		Number of Votes	Percent of Vote	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
Bland	1,597	1,376	86.2%	3.6%	0.1%
Botetourt	6,422	5,188	80.8%	-1.8%	0.4%
Brunswick	2,424	1,958	80.8%	-1.8%	0.2%
Buchanan	3,447	2,824	81.9%	-0.6%	0.2%
Buckingham	2,510	2,081	82.9%	0.3%	0.2%
Campbell	10,064	8,554	85.0%	2.4%	0.7%
Caroline	3,522	2,844	80.7%	-1.8%	0.2%
Carroll	6,386	5,308	83.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Charles City	1,168	943	80.7%	-1.8%	0.1%
Charlotte	2,189	1,738	79.4%	-3.2%	0.1%
Chesterfield	58,649	51,052	87.0%	4.5%	4.2%
Clarke	3,059	2,484	81.2%	-1.4%	0.2%
Craig	1,357	1,091	80.4%	-2.2%	0.1%
Culpeper	6,249	5,149	82.4%	-0.2%	0.4%
Cumberland	1,520	1,249	82.2%	-0.4%	0.1%
Dickenson	3,338	2,635	78.9%	-3.6%	0.2%
Dinwiddie	3,521	2,967	84.3%	1.7%	0.2%
Essex	1,526	1,329	87.1%	4.5%	0.1%
Fairfax (Co.)	251,142	205,276	81.7%	-0.8%	16.7%
Fauquier	12,542	10,669	85.1%	2.5%	0.9%
Floyd	3,070	2,382	77.6%	-5.0%	0.2%
Fluvanna	5,071	4,191	82.6%	0.1%	0.3%
Franklin	12,154	10,167	83.7%	1.1%	0.8%
Frederick	11,215	9,565	85.3%	2.7%	0.8%
Giles	3,403	2,797	82.2%	-0.4%	0.2%
Gloucester	6,984	5,935	85.0%	2.4%	0.5%
Goochland	4,829	4,253	88.1%	5.5%	0.3%
Grayson	3,992	3,328	83.4%	0.8%	0.3%
Greene	2,707	2,229	82.3%	-0.2%	0.2%
Greensville	1,446	1,132	78.3%	-4.3%	0.1%
Halifax	6,001	4,874	81.2%	-1.4%	0.4%
Hanover	22,909	20,461	89.3%	6.7%	1.7%
Henrico	59,933	51,167	85.4%	2.8%	4.2%
Henry	10,530	8,566	81.3%	-1.2%	0.7%
Highland	731	589	80.6%	-2.0%	0.0%
Isle of Wight	8,439	7,372	87.4%	4.8%	0.6%
James City	16,565	14,266	86.1%	3.5%	1.2%
King and Queen	1,250	1,021	81.7%	-0.9%	0.1%
King George	2,652	2,287	86.2%	3.7%	0.2%
King William	2,499	2,200	88.0%	5.5%	0.2%
Lancaster	2,965	2,645	89.2%	6.6%	0.2%
Lee	4,261	3,471	81.5%	-1.1%	0.3%
Loudoun	48,621	40,196	82.7%	0.1%	3.3%
Louisa	5,137	4,176	81.3%	-1.3%	0.3%
Lunenburg	2,368	2,010	84.9%	2.3%	0.2%
Madison	2,658	2,117	79.6%	-2.9%	0.2%
Mathews	2,260	1,858	82.2%	-0.4%	0.2%
Mecklenburg	4,823	3,854	79.9%	-2.7%	0.3%
Middlesex	2,252	1,958	86.9%	4.4%	0.2%
Montgomery	16,138	12,834	79.5%	-3.0%	1.0%

N. B. Spannaus (I)				J. G. Hornberger Jr (I)			
Number of Votes	Percent of Vote	Deviation From Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total	Number of Votes	Percent of Vote	Deviation From Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
91	5.7%	-4.0%	0.1%	130	8.1%	1.0%	0.1%
651	10.1%	0.4%	0.4%	574	8.9%	1.8%	0.5%
276	11.4%	1.6%	0.2%	182	7.5%	0.4%	0.2%
293	8.5%	-1.2%	0.2%	329	9.5%	2.4%	0.3%
238	9.5%	-0.3%	0.2%	191	7.6%	0.5%	0.2%
911	9.1%	-0.7%	0.6%	597	5.9%	-1.2%	0.6%
384	10.9%	1.2%	0.3%	294	8.3%	1.2%	0.3%
484	7.6%	-2.2%	0.3%	593	9.3%	2.2%	0.6%
103	8.8%	-0.9%	0.1%	121	10.4%	3.2%	0.1%
271	12.4%	2.6%	0.2%	180	8.2%	1.1%	0.2%
4,151	7.1%	-2.7%	2.9%	3,227	5.5%	-1.6%	3.0%
288	9.4%	-0.3%	0.2%	284	9.3%	2.2%	0.3%
128	9.4%	-0.3%	0.1%	137	10.1%	3.0%	0.1%
641	10.3%	0.5%	0.4%	458	7.3%	0.2%	0.4%
145	9.5%	-0.2%	0.1%	126	8.3%	1.2%	0.1%
349	10.5%	0.7%	0.2%	353	10.6%	3.5%	0.3%
313	8.9%	-0.9%	0.2%	240	6.8%	-0.3%	0.2%
94	6.2%	-3.6%	0.1%	103	6.7%	-0.4%	0.1%
25,917	10.3%	0.6%	17.9%	18,212	7.3%	0.1%	17.2%
1,022	8.1%	-1.6%	0.7%	772	6.2%	-1.0%	0.7%
439	14.3%	4.6%	0.3%	246	8.0%	0.9%	0.2%
457	9.0%	-0.7%	0.3%	421	8.3%	1.2%	0.4%
1,106	9.1%	-0.6%	0.8%	881	7.2%	0.1%	0.8%
776	6.9%	-2.8%	0.5%	870	7.8%	0.6%	0.8%
355	10.4%	0.7%	0.2%	250	7.3%	0.2%	0.2%
527	7.5%	-2.2%	0.4%	484	6.9%	-0.2%	0.5%
346	7.2%	-2.6%	0.2%	224	4.6%	-2.5%	0.2%
291	7.3%	-2.5%	0.2%	360	9.0%	1.9%	0.3%
248	9.2%	-0.6%	0.2%	230	8.5%	1.4%	0.2%
99	6.8%	-2.9%	0.1%	214	14.8%	7.7%	0.2%
653	10.9%	1.1%	0.5%	473	7.9%	0.8%	0.4%
1,395	6.1%	-3.7%	1.0%	1,034	4.5%	-2.6%	1.0%
5,008	8.4%	-1.4%	3.5%	3,516	5.9%	-1.3%	3.3%
1,092	10.4%	0.6%	0.8%	871	8.3%	1.2%	0.8%
65	8.9%	-0.9%	0.0%	69	9.4%	2.3%	0.1%
558	6.6%	-3.1%	0.4%	469	5.6%	-1.6%	0.4%
1,291	7.8%	-1.9%	0.9%	846	5.1%	-2.0%	0.8%
109	8.7%	-1.0%	0.1%	120	9.6%	2.5%	0.1%
169	6.4%	-3.4%	0.1%	169	6.4%	-0.7%	0.2%
169	6.8%	-3.0%	0.1%	113	4.5%	-2.6%	0.1%
158	5.3%	-4.4%	0.1%	146	4.9%	-2.2%	0.1%
327	7.7%	-2.1%	0.2%	463	10.9%	3.7%	0.4%
4,490	9.2%	-0.5%	3.1%	3,530	7.3%	0.1%	3.3%
543	10.6%	0.8%	0.4%	403	7.8%	0.7%	0.4%
182	7.7%	-2.1%	0.1%	163	6.9%	-0.2%	0.2%
279	10.5%	0.8%	0.2%	261	9.8%	2.7%	0.2%
228	10.1%	0.3%	0.2%	173	7.7%	0.5%	0.2%
561	11.6%	1.9%	0.4%	408	8.5%	1.3%	0.4%
151	6.7%	-3.0%	0.1%	142	6.3%	-0.8%	0.1%
2,114	13.1%	3.4%	1.5%	1,156	7.2%	0.0%	1.1%

(continued)

**APPENDIX 11**

**General Election for U.S. Senate, November 5, 2002 (continued)**

LOCALITY	Total Vote	J. W. Warner (R)			
		Number of Votes	Percent of Vote	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
Nelson	3,466	2,607	75.2%	-7.4%	0.2%
New Kent	4,693	4,122	87.8%	5.3%	0.3%
Northampton	2,548	2,135	83.8%	1.2%	0.2%
Northumberland	3,143	2,732	86.9%	4.3%	0.2%
Nottoway	2,044	1,717	84.0%	1.4%	0.1%
Orange	5,427	4,369	80.5%	-2.1%	0.4%
Page	4,646	3,767	81.1%	-1.5%	0.3%
Patrick	4,832	4,080	84.4%	1.9%	0.3%
Pittsylvania	11,428	9,372	82.0%	-0.6%	0.8%
Powhatan	4,774	4,200	88.0%	5.4%	0.3%
Prince Edward	2,889	2,398	83.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Prince George	5,490	4,723	86.0%	3.5%	0.4%
Prince William	53,263	43,375	81.4%	-1.1%	3.5%
Pulaski	6,754	5,638	83.5%	0.9%	0.5%
Rappahannock	2,438	1,880	77.1%	-5.5%	0.2%
Richmond (Co.)	1,261	1,122	89.0%	6.4%	0.1%
Roanoke (Co.)	23,527	20,261	86.1%	3.5%	1.6%
Rockbridge	5,049	4,322	85.6%	3.0%	0.4%
Rockingham	12,698	10,305	81.2%	-1.4%	0.8%
Russell	4,094	3,381	82.6%	0.0%	0.3%
Scott	4,203	3,608	85.8%	3.3%	0.3%
Shenandoah	6,864	5,811	84.7%	2.1%	0.5%
Smyth	5,587	4,659	83.4%	0.8%	0.4%
Southampton	2,952	2,490	84.3%	1.8%	0.2%
Spotsylvania	14,753	12,513	84.8%	2.2%	1.0%
Stafford	15,732	13,264	84.3%	1.7%	1.1%
Surry	1,322	1,100	83.2%	0.6%	0.1%
Sussex	1,620	1,317	81.3%	-1.3%	0.1%
Tazewell	6,450	5,411	83.9%	1.3%	0.4%
Warren	5,036	4,192	83.2%	0.7%	0.3%
Washington	9,532	8,280	86.9%	4.3%	0.7%
Westmoreland	2,159	1,779	82.4%	-0.2%	0.1%
Wise	5,673	4,923	86.8%	4.2%	0.4%
Wythe	5,989	5,178	86.5%	3.9%	0.4%
York	16,370	14,213	86.8%	4.2%	1.2%

N. B. Spannaus (I)				J. G. Hornberger Jr (I)			
Number of Votes	Percent of Vote	Deviation From Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total	Number of Votes	Percent of Vote	Deviation From Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
525	15.1%	5.4%	0.4%	301	8.7%	1.6%	0.3%
273	5.8%	-3.9%	0.2%	288	6.1%	-1.0%	0.3%
230	9.0%	-0.7%	0.2%	183	7.2%	0.1%	0.2%
223	7.1%	-2.6%	0.2%	168	5.3%	-1.8%	0.2%
148	7.2%	-2.5%	0.1%	179	8.8%	1.6%	0.2%
548	10.1%	0.4%	0.4%	508	9.4%	2.2%	0.5%
410	8.8%	-0.9%	0.3%	425	9.1%	2.0%	0.4%
334	6.9%	-2.8%	0.2%	412	8.5%	1.4%	0.4%
1,109	9.7%	0.0%	0.8%	944	8.3%	1.1%	0.9%
314	6.6%	-3.2%	0.2%	258	5.4%	-1.7%	0.2%
316	10.9%	1.2%	0.2%	170	5.9%	-1.2%	0.2%
459	8.4%	-1.4%	0.3%	275	5.0%	-2.1%	0.3%
5,660	10.6%	0.9%	3.9%	4,186	7.9%	0.7%	3.9%
644	9.5%	-0.2%	0.4%	443	6.6%	-0.6%	0.4%
337	13.8%	4.1%	0.2%	182	7.5%	0.3%	0.2%
56	4.4%	-5.3%	0.0%	82	6.5%	-0.6%	0.1%
1,974	8.4%	-1.4%	1.4%	1,269	5.4%	-1.7%	1.2%
410	8.1%	-1.6%	0.3%	278	5.5%	-1.6%	0.3%
858	6.8%	-3.0%	0.6%	1,419	11.2%	4.1%	1.3%
398	9.7%	0.0%	0.3%	315	7.7%	0.6%	0.3%
305	7.3%	-2.5%	0.2%	289	6.9%	-0.2%	0.3%
501	7.3%	-2.4%	0.3%	515	7.5%	0.4%	0.5%
514	9.2%	-0.5%	0.4%	413	7.4%	0.3%	0.4%
269	9.1%	-0.6%	0.2%	177	6.0%	-1.1%	0.2%
1,195	8.1%	-1.6%	0.8%	894	6.1%	-1.1%	0.8%
1,358	8.6%	-1.1%	0.9%	968	6.2%	-1.0%	0.9%
123	9.3%	-0.4%	0.1%	99	7.5%	0.4%	0.1%
155	9.6%	-0.2%	0.1%	148	9.1%	2.0%	0.1%
553	8.6%	-1.2%	0.4%	483	7.5%	0.4%	0.5%
435	8.6%	-1.1%	0.3%	402	8.0%	0.9%	0.4%
674	7.1%	-2.7%	0.5%	568	6.0%	-1.2%	0.5%
188	8.7%	-1.0%	0.1%	183	8.5%	1.4%	0.2%
367	6.5%	-3.3%	0.3%	383	6.8%	-0.4%	0.4%
416	6.9%	-2.8%	0.3%	363	6.1%	-1.1%	0.3%
1,091	6.7%	-3.1%	0.8%	940	5.7%	-1.4%	0.9%

**APPENDIX 12**

**Proposed Constitutional Amendment 1—Judicial Power and Jurisdiction, November 5, 2002**

LOCALITY	Total Vote	YES				NO			
		Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total	Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
<b>STATE</b>	<b>1,501,635</b>	<b>1,091,828</b>	<b>72.7%</b>			<b>409,807</b>	<b>27.3%</b>		
<b>CITIES</b>	<b>448,282</b>	<b>342,451</b>	<b>76.4%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>104,831</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>
Alexandria	32,802	26,070	79.5%	6.8%	2.4%	6,732	20.5%	-6.8%	1.6%
Bedford (City)	1,177	845	71.8%	-0.9%	0.1%	332	28.2%	0.9%	0.1%
Bristol	3,402	2,312	68.0%	-4.7%	0.2%	1,090	32.0%	4.8%	0.3%
Buena Vista	903	630	69.8%	-2.9%	0.1%	273	30.2%	2.9%	0.1%
Charlottesville	7,909	6,808	86.1%	13.4%	0.6%	101	13.9%	-13.4%	0.0%
Chesapeake	44,607	32,323	72.5%	-0.2%	3.0%	12,284	27.5%	0.3%	3.0%
Colonial Heights	3,231	2,311	71.5%	-1.2%	0.2%	920	28.5%	1.2%	0.2%
Danville	7,744	5,439	70.2%	-2.5%	0.5%	2,305	29.8%	2.5%	0.6%
Emporia	782	545	69.7%	-3.0%	0.0%	237	30.3%	3.0%	0.1%
Fairfax (City)	6,020	4,278	71.1%	-1.6%	0.4%	1,742	28.9%	1.7%	0.4%
Falls Church	4,106	3,199	77.9%	5.2%	0.3%	907	22.1%	-5.2%	0.2%
Franklin	1,511	1,167	77.2%	4.5%	0.1%	344	22.8%	-4.5%	0.1%
Fredericksburg	2,708	2,075	76.6%	3.9%	0.2%	633	23.4%	-3.9%	0.2%
Galax	1,064	792	74.4%	1.7%	0.1%	272	25.6%	-1.7%	0.1%
Hampton	29,138	21,940	75.3%	2.6%	2.0%	7,198	24.7%	-2.6%	1.8%
Harrisonburg	4,553	3,277	72.0%	-0.7%	0.3%	1,276	28.0%	0.7%	0.3%
Hopewell	2,398	1,731	72.2%	-0.5%	0.2%	667	27.8%	0.5%	0.2%
Lexington	1,444	1,161	80.4%	7.7%	0.1%	283	19.6%	-7.7%	0.1%
Lynchburg	12,500	10,051	80.4%	7.7%	0.9%	2,449	19.6%	-7.7%	0.6%
Manassas Park	1,209	830	68.7%	-4.0%	0.1%	379	31.4%	4.1%	0.1%
Manassas	5,983	4,084	68.3%	-4.4%	0.4%	1,899	31.7%	4.5%	0.5%
Martinsville	3,131	2,204	70.4%	-2.3%	0.2%	927	29.6%	2.3%	0.2%
Newport News	33,860	25,365	74.9%	2.2%	2.3%	8,495	25.1%	-2.2%	2.1%
Norfolk	34,411	27,222	79.1%	6.4%	2.5%	7,189	20.9%	-6.4%	1.8%
Norton	817	580	71.0%	-1.7%	0.1%	237	29.0%	1.7%	0.1%
Petersburg	3,383	2,754	81.4%	8.7%	0.3%	629	18.6%	-8.7%	0.2%
Poquoson	3,964	2,791	70.4%	-2.3%	0.3%	1,173	29.6%	2.3%	0.3%
Portsmouth	20,029	15,487	77.3%	4.6%	1.4%	4,542	22.7%	-4.6%	1.1%
Radford	2,513	2,007	79.9%	7.2%	0.2%	506	20.1%	-7.1%	0.1%
Richmond (City)	33,149	27,542	83.1%	10.4%	2.5%	5,607	16.9%	-10.4%	1.4%
Roanoke (City)	15,470	12,325	79.7%	7.0%	1.1%	3,145	20.3%	-7.0%	0.8%
Salem	5,299	4,102	77.4%	4.7%	0.4%	1,197	22.6%	-4.7%	0.3%
Staunton	3,467	2,500	72.1%	-0.6%	0.2%	967	27.9%	0.6%	0.2%
Suffolk	13,721	9,847	71.8%	-0.9%	0.9%	3,874	28.2%	0.9%	0.9%
Va. Beach	89,438	68,180	76.2%	3.5%	6.2%	21,258	23.8%	-3.5%	5.2%
Waynesboro	3,063	2,222	72.5%	-0.2%	0.2%	841	27.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Williamsburg	2,350	1,749	74.4%	1.7%	0.2%	601	25.6%	-1.7%	0.1%
Winchester	3,858	2,825	73.2%	0.5%	0.3%	1,033	26.8%	-0.5%	0.3%
<b>COUNTIES</b>	<b>1,053,353</b>	<b>751,380</b>	<b>71.3%</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>68.8%</b>	<b>303,986</b>	<b>28.9%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>74.2%</b>
Accomack	5,376	3,641	67.7%	-5.0%	0.3%	1,735	32.3%	5.0%	0.4%
Albemarle	22,620	17,923	79.2%	6.5%	1.6%	4,697	20.8%	-6.5%	1.1%
Alleghany	3,433	2,532	73.8%	1.1%	0.2%	901	26.3%	-1.0%	0.2%
Amelia	1,817	1,193	65.7%	-7.0%	0.1%	624	34.3%	7.1%	0.2%
Amherst	6,693	4,863	72.7%	-0.0%	0.4%	1,830	27.3%	0.1%	0.4%
Appomattox	2,636	1,819	69.0%	-3.7%	0.2%	817	31.0%	3.7%	0.2%
Arlington	55,155	43,821	79.5%	6.8%	4.0%	11,334	20.6%	-6.7%	2.8%
Augusta	10,699	6,837	63.9%	-8.8%	0.6%	3,862	36.1%	8.8%	0.9%
Bath	937	701	74.8%	2.1%	0.1%	236	25.2%	-2.1%	0.1%
Bedford (Co.)	13,957	10,159	72.8%	0.1%	0.9%	3,798	27.2%	-0.1%	0.9%

**APPENDIX 12**

**Proposed Constitutional Amendment 1—Judicial Power and Jurisdiction, November 5, 2002 (continued)**

LOCALITY	Total Vote	YES				NO			
		Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total	Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
Bland	1,608	942	58.6%	-14.1%	0.1%	666	41.4%	14.1%	0.2%
Botetourt	6,320	4,602	72.8%	0.1%	0.4%	1,728	27.2%	-0.1%	0.4%
Brunswick	2,729	2,016	73.9%	1.2%	0.2%	713	26.1%	-1.2%	0.2%
Buchanan	3,596	2,474	68.8%	-3.9%	0.2%	1,122	31.2%	3.9%	0.3%
Buckingham	2,507	1,776	70.8%	-1.9%	0.2%	731	29.2%	1.9%	0.2%
Campbell	9,540	7,099	74.4%	1.7%	0.7%	2,441	25.6%	-1.7%	0.6%
Caroline	3,417	2,522	73.8%	1.1%	0.2%	895	26.2%	-1.1%	0.2%
Carroll	5,790	4,015	69.3%	-3.4%	0.4%	1,775	30.7%	3.4%	0.4%
Charles City	1,183	919	77.7%	5.0%	0.1%	264	22.3%	-5.0%	0.1%
Charlotte	2,343	1,553	68.3%	-4.4%	0.1%	790	33.7%	6.4%	0.2%
Chesterfield	57,962	43,310	74.7%	2.0%	4.0%	14,652	25.3%	-2.0%	3.6%
Clarke	3,016	2,073	68.7%	-4.0%	0.2%	943	31.3%	4.0%	0.2%
Craig	1,344	912	67.9%	-4.8%	0.1%	432	32.1%	4.9%	0.1%
Culpeper	6,567	4,277	65.1%	-7.6%	0.4%	2,290	34.9%	7.6%	0.6%
Cumberland	1,587	1,051	66.2%	-6.5%	0.1%	536	33.8%	6.5%	0.1%
Dickenson	3,118	2,132	68.4%	-4.3%	0.2%	986	31.6%	4.3%	0.2%
Dinwiddie	3,409	2,422	71.1%	-1.6%	0.2%	987	29.0%	1.7%	0.2%
Essex	1,446	1,071	74.1%	1.4%	0.1%	375	25.9%	-1.4%	0.1%
Fairfax (Co.)	256,075	185,679	72.5%	-0.2%	17.0%	70,396	27.5%	0.2%	17.2%
Fauquier	12,416	8,305	66.9%	-5.8%	0.8%	4,111	33.1%	5.8%	1.0%
Floyd	2,988	2,104	70.4%	-2.3%	0.2%	884	29.6%	2.3%	0.2%
Fluvanna	5,051	3,837	76.0%	3.3%	0.4%	1,214	24.0%	-3.3%	0.3%
Franklin	11,552	7,998	69.2%	-3.5%	0.7%	3,554	30.8%	3.5%	0.9%
Frederick	10,860	7,386	68.0%	-4.7%	0.7%	3,474	32.0%	4.7%	0.8%
Giles	3,341	2,375	71.1%	-1.6%	0.2%	966	28.9%	1.6%	0.2%
Gloucester	7,097	5,098	71.8%	-0.9%	0.5%	1,999	28.2%	0.9%	0.5%
Goochland	5,082	3,843	75.6%	2.9%	0.4%	1,239	24.4%	-2.9%	0.3%
Grayson	3,706	2,466	66.5%	-6.2%	0.2%	1,240	33.5%	6.2%	0.3%
Greene	2,664	2,885	70.8%	-1.9%	0.3%	779	29.2%	2.0%	0.2%
Greensville	1,420	2,049	73.9%	1.2%	0.2%	371	26.1%	-1.2%	0.1%
Halifax	5,628	3,642	64.7%	-8.0%	0.3%	1,986	35.3%	8.0%	0.5%
Hanover	22,059	15,597	70.7%	-2.0%	1.4%	6,462	29.3%	2.0%	1.6%
Henrico	59,156	45,293	76.6%	3.9%	4.1%	13,863	23.4%	-3.9%	3.4%
Henry	10,136	6,144	60.6%	-12.1%	0.6%	3,992	39.4%	12.1%	1.0%
Highland	716	429	59.9%	-12.8%	0.0%	287	40.1%	12.8%	0.1%
Isle of Wight	8,465	5,807	68.6%	-4.1%	0.5%	2,658	31.4%	4.1%	0.6%
James City	16,962	12,437	73.3%	0.6%	1.1%	4,525	26.7%	-0.6%	1.1%
King and Queen	1,208	864	71.5%	-1.2%	0.1%	344	28.5%	1.2%	0.1%
King George	2,662	1,834	68.9%	-3.8%	0.2%	828	31.1%	3.8%	0.2%
King William	2,473	1,654	66.9%	-5.8%	0.2%	819	33.1%	5.8%	0.2%
Lancaster	2,924	2,084	71.3%	-1.4%	0.2%	840	28.7%	1.4%	0.2%
Lee	3,858	2,576	66.8%	-5.9%	0.2%	1,282	33.2%	5.9%	0.3%
Loudoun	48,131	31,857	66.2%	-6.5%	2.9%	16,274	33.8%	6.5%	4.0%
Louisa	5,071	3,433	67.7%	-5.0%	0.3%	1,638	33.3%	6.0%	0.4%
Lunenburg	2,336	1,549	66.3%	-6.4%	0.1%	787	33.7%	6.4%	0.2%
Madison	2,603	1,685	64.7%	-8.0%	0.2%	918	35.3%	8.0%	0.2%
Mathews	2,274	1,598	70.3%	-2.4%	0.1%	676	29.7%	2.4%	0.2%
Mecklenburg	4,792	3,212	67.0%	-5.7%	0.3%	1,580	33.0%	5.7%	0.4%
Middlesex	2,147	1,486	69.1%	-3.6%	0.1%	664	30.9%	3.6%	0.2%
Montgomery	16,227	12,933	79.7%	7.0%	1.2%	3,294	20.3%	-7.0%	0.8%

(continued)

**APPENDIX 12**

**Proposed Constitutional Amendment 1—Judicial Power and Jurisdiction, November 5, 2002 (continued)**

LOCALITY	Total Vote	YES				NO			
		Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total	Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
Nelson	3,515	2,611	74.3%	1.6%	0.2%	904	25.7%	-1.6%	0.2%
New Kent	4,613	2,948	63.9%	-8.8%	0.3%	1,665	36.1%	8.8%	0.4%
Northampton	2,544	1,882	74.0%	1.3%	0.2%	662	26.0%	-1.3%	0.2%
Northumberland	3,170	2,229	70.3%	-2.4%	0.2%	941	29.7%	2.4%	0.2%
Nottoway	1,854	1,320	71.2%	-1.5%	0.1%	534	28.8%	1.5%	0.1%
Orange	5,589	3,788	67.8%	-4.9%	0.3%	1,801	32.2%	4.9%	0.4%
Page	4,510	2,588	57.4%	-15.3%	0.2%	1,922	42.6%	15.3%	0.5%
Patrick	4,926	2,655	53.9%	-18.8%	0.2%	2,271	46.1%	18.8%	0.6%
Pittsylvania	11,060	6,992	63.2%	-9.5%	0.6%	4,068	36.8%	9.5%	1.0%
Powhatan	4,525	3,134	69.3%	-3.4%	0.3%	1,391	30.7%	3.5%	0.3%
Prince Edward	2,957	2,167	73.3%	0.6%	0.2%	790	26.7%	-0.6%	0.2%
Prince George	5,496	3,874	70.5%	-2.2%	0.4%	1,622	29.5%	2.2%	0.4%
Prince William	53,684	35,901	66.9%	-5.8%	3.3%	17,783	33.1%	5.8%	4.3%
Pulaski	6,765	4,791	70.8%	-1.9%	0.4%	1,974	29.2%	1.9%	0.5%
Rappahannock	2,463	1,670	67.8%	-4.9%	0.2%	793	32.2%	4.9%	0.2%
Richmond (Co.)	1,193	794	66.6%	-6.2%	0.1%	399	33.5%	6.2%	0.1%
Roanoke (Co.)	22,742	17,136	75.4%	2.6%	1.6%	5,606	34.7%	7.4%	1.4%
Rockbridge	5,117	3,645	71.2%	-1.5%	0.3%	1,472	28.8%	1.5%	0.4%
Rockingham	12,524	7,741	61.8%	-10.9%	0.7%	4,783	38.2%	10.9%	1.2%
Russell	4,649	3,054	65.7%	-7.0%	0.3%	1,595	34.3%	7.0%	0.4%
Scott	4,238	2,767	65.3%	-7.4%	0.3%	1,471	34.7%	7.4%	0.4%
Shenandoah	6,783	4,147	61.1%	-11.6%	0.4%	2,636	38.9%	11.6%	0.6%
Smyth	5,995	3,874	64.6%	-8.1%	0.4%	2,121	35.4%	8.1%	0.5%
Southampton	3,019	2,087	69.1%	-3.6%	0.2%	932	30.4%	3.1%	0.2%
Spotsylvania	14,632	9,822	67.1%	-5.6%	0.9%	4,810	32.9%	5.6%	1.2%
Stafford	15,708	11,002	70.0%	-2.7%	1.0%	4,706	30.0%	2.7%	1.1%
Surry	1,348	945	70.1%	-2.6%	0.1%	403	29.9%	2.6%	0.1%
Sussex	1,414	947	67.0%	-5.7%	0.1%	467	33.0%	5.7%	0.1%
Tazewell	7,385	4,620	65.6%	-7.1%	0.4%	2,765	37.4%	10.2%	0.7%
Warren	4,856	3,213	66.2%	-6.5%	0.3%	1,643	33.8%	6.5%	0.4%
Washington	10,413	6,254	60.1%	-12.6%	0.6%	4,159	39.9%	12.7%	1.0%
Westmoreland	2,062	1,454	70.5%	-2.2%	0.1%	608	29.5%	2.2%	0.1%
Wise	6,204	4,442	71.6%	-1.1%	0.4%	1,762	28.4%	1.1%	0.4%
Wythe	5,920	3,995	67.5%	-5.2%	0.4%	1,925	32.5%	5.2%	0.5%
York	16,595	12,097	72.9%	0.2%	1.1%	4,498	27.1%	-0.2%	1.1%

**APPENDIX 13**

**Proposed Constitutional Amendment 2—Exempt Property, November 5, 2002**

LOCALITY	Total Vote	YES				NO			
		Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total	Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
<b>STATE</b>	<b>1,501,635</b>	<b>1,091,828</b>	<b>72.7%</b>			<b>409,807</b>	<b>27.3%</b>		
<b>CITIES</b>	<b>445,132</b>	<b>289,955</b>	<b>65.1%</b>	<b>-7.6%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>154,177</b>	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>37.6%</b>
Alexandria	33,061	23,041	69.7%	-3.0%	2.1%	10,020	30.3%	3.0%	2.4%
Bedford (City)	1,180	777	65.9%	-6.9%	0.1%	403	34.2%	6.9%	0.1%
Bristol	3,480	2,382	68.5%	-4.3%	0.2%	1,098	31.6%	4.3%	0.3%
Buena Vista	903	554	61.4%	-11.4%	0.1%	349	38.7%	11.4%	0.1%
Charlottesville	7,805	5,548	71.1%	-1.6%	0.5%	2,257	28.9%	1.6%	0.6%
Chesapeake	43,041	26,271	61.0%	-11.7%	2.4%	16,770	39.0%	11.7%	4.1%
Colonial Heights	3,288	2,309	70.2%	-2.5%	0.2%	979	29.8%	2.5%	0.2%
Danville	7,625	5,146	67.5%	-5.2%	0.5%	2,479	32.5%	5.2%	0.6%
Emporia	779	541	69.5%	-3.3%	0.0%	238	30.6%	3.3%	0.1%
Fairfax (City)	6,035	3,801	63.0%	-9.7%	0.3%	2,234	37.0%	9.7%	0.5%
Falls Church	4,145	2,731	65.9%	-6.8%	0.3%	1,414	34.1%	6.8%	0.3%
Franklin	1,529	1,062	69.5%	-3.2%	0.1%	467	30.5%	3.3%	0.1%
Fredericksburg	2,734	1,803	66.0%	-6.8%	0.2%	931	34.1%	6.8%	0.2%
Galax	1,164	862	74.1%	1.3%	0.1%	302	26.0%	-1.3%	0.1%
Hampton	29,415	18,214	61.9%	-10.8%	1.7%	11,201	38.1%	10.8%	2.7%
Harrisonburg	4,617	3,126	67.7%	-5.0%	0.3%	1,491	32.3%	5.0%	0.4%
Hopewell	2,425	1,571	64.8%	-7.9%	0.1%	854	35.2%	7.9%	0.2%
Lexington	1,444	989	68.5%	-4.2%	0.1%	455	31.5%	4.2%	0.1%
Lynchburg	12,548	7,724	61.6%	-11.2%	0.7%	4,824	38.4%	11.2%	1.2%
Manassas Park	1,213	723	59.6%	-13.1%	0.1%	490	40.4%	13.1%	0.1%
Manassas	6,047	3,719	61.5%	-11.2%	0.3%	2,328	38.5%	11.2%	0.6%
Martinsville	3,141	2,029	64.6%	-8.1%	0.2%	1,112	35.4%	8.1%	0.3%
Newport News	34,261	21,519	62.8%	-9.9%	2.0%	12,742	37.2%	9.9%	3.1%
Norfolk	34,780	22,665	65.2%	-7.5%	2.1%	12,115	34.8%	7.5%	3.0%
Norton	836	611	73.1%	0.4%	0.1%	225	26.9%	-0.4%	0.1%
Petersburg	3,392	2,562	75.5%	2.8%	0.2%	830	24.5%	-2.8%	0.2%
Poquoson	4,020	2,606	64.8%	-7.9%	0.2%	1,414	34.2%	6.9%	0.3%
Portsmouth	20,255	12,785	63.1%	-9.6%	1.2%	7,470	36.9%	9.6%	1.8%
Radford	2,477	1,774	71.6%	-1.1%	0.2%	703	28.4%	1.1%	0.2%
Richmond (City)	32,276	23,415	72.6%	-0.2%	2.1%	8,861	27.5%	0.2%	2.2%
Roanoke (City)	15,331	10,705	69.8%	-2.9%	1.0%	4,626	30.2%	2.9%	1.1%
Salem	5,313	3,744	70.5%	-2.2%	0.3%	1,569	29.5%	2.2%	0.4%
Staunton	3,482	2,408	69.2%	-3.5%	0.2%	1,074	30.8%	3.6%	0.3%
Suffolk	13,700	8,671	63.3%	-9.4%	0.8%	5,029	36.7%	9.4%	1.2%
Va. Beach	86,919	54,850	63.1%	-9.6%	5.0%	32,069	36.9%	9.6%	7.8%
Waynesboro	3,053	1,961	64.2%	-8.5%	0.2%	1,092	35.8%	8.5%	0.3%
Williamsburg	2,378	1,371	57.7%	-15.1%	0.1%	1,007	42.4%	15.1%	0.2%
Winchester	3,873	2,591	66.9%	-5.8%	0.2%	1,282	33.1%	5.8%	0.3%
<b>COUNTIES</b>	<b>1,054,265</b>	<b>674,486</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	<b>-8.7%</b>	<b>61.8%</b>	<b>379,776</b>	<b>36.0%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>92.7%</b>
Accomack	5,338	3,225	60.4%	-12.3%	0.3%	2,113	39.6%	12.3%	0.5%
Albemarle	22,581	15,294	67.7%	-5.0%	1.4%	7,287	32.3%	5.0%	1.8%
Alleghany	3,438	2,294	66.7%	-6.0%	0.2%	1,144	33.3%	6.0%	0.3%
Amelia	1,779	1,133	63.7%	-9.0%	0.1%	646	36.3%	9.0%	0.2%
Amherst	6,592	4,295	65.2%	-7.6%	0.4%	2,297	34.9%	7.6%	0.6%
Appomattox	2,618	1,616	61.7%	-11.0%	0.1%	1,002	38.3%	11.0%	0.2%
Arlington	55,111	38,778	70.4%	-2.3%	3.6%	16,333	29.6%	2.4%	4.0%
Augusta	10,768	6,690	62.1%	-10.6%	0.6%	4,078	37.9%	10.6%	1.0%
Bath	926	624	67.4%	-5.3%	0.1%	302	32.6%	5.3%	0.1%
Bedford (Co.)	14,047	8,918	63.5%	-9.2%	0.8%	5,126	36.5%	9.2%	1.3%

(continued)

**APPENDIX 13**

**Proposed Constitutional Amendment 2—Exempt Property, November 5, 2002 (continued)**

LOCALITY	Total Vote	YES				NO			
		Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total	Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
Bland	1,612	936	58.1%	-14.7%	0.1%	676	41.9%	14.7%	0.2%
Botetourt	6,301	4,164	66.1%	-6.6%	0.4%	2,137	33.9%	6.6%	0.5%
Brunswick	2,735	1,904	69.6%	-3.1%	0.2%	831	30.4%	3.1%	0.2%
Buchanan	3,710	2,336	63.0%	-9.7%	0.2%	1,374	37.0%	9.8%	0.3%
Buckingham	2,438	1,575	64.6%	-8.1%	0.1%	863	35.4%	8.1%	0.2%
Campbell	9,576	6,212	64.9%	-7.8%	0.6%	3,364	35.1%	7.8%	0.8%
Caroline	3,342	2,279	68.2%	-4.5%	0.2%	1,063	31.8%	4.5%	0.3%
Carroll	5,719	3,773	66.0%	-6.7%	0.3%	1,946	34.0%	6.7%	0.5%
Charles City	1,150	795	69.1%	-3.6%	0.1%	355	30.9%	3.6%	0.1%
Charlotte	2,303	1,438	62.4%	-10.3%	0.1%	865	37.6%	10.3%	0.2%
Chesterfield	57,316	38,555	67.3%	-5.4%	3.5%	18,761	32.7%	5.4%	4.6%
Clarke	3,042	1,919	63.1%	-9.6%	0.2%	1,123	36.9%	9.6%	0.3%
Craig	1,332	818	61.4%	-11.3%	0.1%	514	38.6%	11.3%	0.1%
Culpeper	6,539	4,290	65.6%	-7.1%	0.4%	2,249	34.4%	7.1%	0.5%
Cumberland	1,566	1,009	64.4%	-8.3%	0.1%	557	35.6%	8.3%	0.1%
Dickenson	3,006	1,984	66.0%	-6.7%	0.2%	1,022	34.0%	6.7%	0.2%
Dinwiddie	3,312	2,258	68.2%	-4.5%	0.2%	1,054	31.8%	4.5%	0.3%
Essex	1,417	998	70.4%	-2.3%	0.1%	419	29.6%	2.3%	0.1%
Fairfax (Co.)	256,552	163,616	63.8%	-8.9%	15.0%	92,936	36.2%	8.9%	22.7%
Fauquier	12,585	7,736	61.5%	-11.2%	0.7%	4,849	38.5%	11.2%	1.2%
Floyd	2,967	1,866	62.9%	-9.8%	0.2%	1,101	37.1%	9.8%	0.3%
Fluvanna	5,025	3,281	65.3%	-7.4%	0.3%	1,744	34.7%	7.4%	0.4%
Franklin	11,456	7,048	61.5%	-11.2%	0.6%	4,408	34.5%	7.2%	1.1%
Frederick	10,904	6,782	62.2%	-10.5%	0.6%	4,122	37.8%	10.5%	1.0%
Giles	3,412	2,164	63.4%	-9.3%	0.2%	1,248	36.6%	9.3%	0.3%
Gloucester	7,179	4,487	62.5%	-10.2%	0.4%	2,692	37.5%	10.2%	0.7%
Goochland	5,063	3,611	71.3%	-1.4%	0.3%	1,452	28.7%	1.4%	0.4%
Grayson	3,695	2,350	63.6%	-9.1%	0.2%	1,345	36.4%	9.1%	0.3%
Greene	2,690	1,658	61.6%	-11.1%	0.2%	1,032	38.4%	11.1%	0.3%
Greensville	1,382	1,024	74.1%	1.4%	0.1%	358	25.9%	-1.4%	0.1%
Halifax	5,631	3,557	63.2%	-9.5%	0.3%	2,074	36.8%	9.5%	0.5%
Hanover	22,170	14,858	67.0%	-5.7%	1.4%	7,312	33.0%	5.7%	1.8%
Henrico	57,891	40,307	69.6%	-3.1%	3.7%	17,584	30.4%	3.1%	4.3%
Henry	10,051	5,602	55.7%	-17.0%	0.5%	4,449	44.3%	17.0%	1.1%
Highland	711	407	57.2%	-15.5%	0.0%	304	42.8%	15.5%	0.1%
Isle of Wight	8,548	5,188	60.7%	-12.0%	0.5%	3,360	39.3%	12.0%	0.8%
James City	17,095	9,764	57.1%	-15.6%	0.9%	7,331	42.9%	15.6%	1.8%
King and Queen	1,195	774	64.8%	-7.9%	0.1%	421	35.2%	7.9%	0.1%
King George	2,706	1,622	59.9%	-12.8%	0.1%	1,084	40.1%	12.8%	0.3%
King William	2,533	1,643	64.9%	-7.9%	0.2%	890	35.1%	7.9%	0.2%
Lancaster	2,971	1,995	67.2%	-5.6%	0.2%	976	32.9%	5.6%	0.2%
Lee	3,775	2,431	64.4%	-8.3%	0.2%	1,344	35.6%	8.3%	0.3%
Loudoun	48,632	28,595	58.8%	-13.9%	2.6%	20,037	41.2%	13.9%	4.9%
Louisa	5,042	3,105	61.6%	-11.1%	0.3%	1,937	38.4%	11.1%	0.5%
Lunenburg	2,368	1,566	66.1%	-6.6%	0.1%	802	33.9%	6.6%	0.2%
Madison	2,627	1,586	60.4%	-12.3%	0.1%	1,041	39.6%	12.3%	0.3%
Mathews	2,265	1,453	64.2%	-8.6%	0.1%	812	35.9%	8.6%	0.2%
Mecklenburg	4,807	3,152	65.6%	-7.1%	0.3%	1,655	34.4%	7.1%	0.4%
Middlesex	2,155	1,405	65.2%	-7.5%	0.1%	750	34.8%	7.5%	0.2%
Montgomery	16,088	11,147	68.3%	-4.4%	1.0%	4,941	30.7%	3.4%	1.2%

**APPENDIX 13**

**Proposed Constitutional Amendment 2—Exempt Property, November 5, 2002 (continued)**

LOCALITY	Total Vote	YES				NO			
		Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total	Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
Nelson	3,555	2,222	62.5%	-10.2%	0.2%	1,333	37.5%	10.2%	0.3%
New Kent	4,688	2,745	58.6%	-14.2%	0.3%	1,943	41.5%	14.2%	0.5%
Northampton	2,556	1,666	65.2%	-7.5%	0.2%	890	34.8%	7.5%	0.2%
Northumberland	3,208	2,054	64.0%	-8.7%	0.2%	1,154	36.0%	8.7%	0.3%
Nottoway	1,847	1,260	68.2%	-4.5%	0.1%	587	31.8%	4.5%	0.1%
Orange	5,656	3,414	60.4%	-12.4%	0.3%	2,242	39.6%	12.4%	0.5%
Page	4,608	2,513	54.5%	-18.2%	0.2%	2,095	45.5%	18.2%	0.5%
Patrick	4,924	2,350	47.7%	-25.0%	0.2%	2,574	52.3%	25.0%	0.6%
Pittsylvania	10,975	6,705	61.1%	-11.6%	0.6%	4,270	38.9%	11.6%	1.0%
Powhatan	4,601	2,965	64.4%	-8.3%	0.3%	1,636	35.6%	8.3%	0.4%
Prince Edward	2,939	2,022	68.8%	-3.9%	0.2%	917	31.2%	3.9%	0.2%
Prince George	5,550	3,697	66.6%	-6.1%	0.3%	1,853	33.4%	6.1%	0.5%
Prince William	54,062	32,072	59.3%	-13.4%	2.9%	21,990	40.7%	13.4%	5.4%
Pulaski	6,841	4,319	63.1%	-9.6%	0.4%	2,522	36.9%	9.6%	0.6%
Rappahannock	2,476	1,471	59.4%	-13.3%	0.1%	1,005	40.6%	13.3%	0.2%
Richmond (Co.)	1,166	741	63.6%	-9.2%	0.1%	425	36.5%	9.2%	0.1%
Roanoke (Co.)	22,787	15,392	67.6%	-5.2%	1.4%	7,395	32.5%	5.2%	1.8%
Rockbridge	5,140	3,068	59.7%	-13.0%	0.3%	2,072	40.3%	13.0%	0.5%
Rockingham	12,762	8,133	63.7%	-9.0%	0.7%	4,629	36.3%	9.0%	1.1%
Russell	4,655	2,879	61.9%	-10.9%	0.3%	1,776	38.2%	10.9%	0.4%
Scott	4,240	2,808	66.2%	-6.5%	0.3%	1,432	33.8%	6.5%	0.3%
Shenandoah	6,931	4,256	61.4%	-11.3%	0.4%	2,675	38.6%	11.3%	0.7%
Smyth	6,095	3,888	63.8%	-8.9%	0.4%	2,207	36.2%	8.9%	0.5%
Southampton	3,033	1,891	62.4%	-10.4%	0.2%	1,142	37.7%	10.4%	0.3%
Spotsylvania	14,831	8,962	60.4%	-12.3%	0.8%	5,869	39.6%	12.3%	1.4%
Stafford	15,816	9,801	62.0%	-10.7%	0.9%	6,015	38.0%	10.7%	1.5%
Surry	1,313	772	58.8%	-13.9%	0.1%	541	41.2%	13.9%	0.1%
Sussex	1,350	840	62.2%	-10.5%	0.1%	510	37.8%	10.5%	0.1%
Tazewell	7,419	4,462	60.1%	-12.6%	0.4%	2,957	39.9%	12.6%	0.7%
Warren	4,966	3,115	62.7%	-10.0%	0.3%	1,851	37.3%	10.0%	0.5%
Washington	10,528	6,219	59.1%	-13.6%	0.6%	4,309	40.9%	13.6%	1.1%
Westmoreland	2,036	1,297	63.7%	-9.0%	0.1%	739	36.3%	9.0%	0.2%
Wise	6,176	4,507	73.0%	0.3%	0.4%	1,669	27.0%	-0.3%	0.4%
Wythe	5,997	3,727	62.2%	-10.6%	0.3%	2,270	37.9%	10.6%	0.6%
York	16,753	10,363	61.9%	-10.9%	0.9%	6,390	38.1%	10.9%	1.6%

**APPENDIX 14**

**Proposed Bond 1—Educational Facilities, November 5, 2002**

LOCALITY	Total Vote	YES				NO			
		Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total	Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
<b>STATE</b>	<b>1,546,355</b>	<b>1,126,932</b>	<b>72.9%</b>			<b>419,423</b>	<b>27.1%</b>		
<b>CITIES</b>	<b>457,289</b>	<b>348,106</b>	<b>76.1%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>112,183</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>26.7%</b>
Alexandria	33,046	27,450	83.1%	10.2%	2.4%	5,596	16.9%	-10.2%	1.3%
Bedford (City)	1,222	872	71.4%	-1.5%	0.1%	350	28.6%	1.5%	0.1%
Bristol	3,552	2,841	80.0%	7.1%	0.3%	711	20.0%	-7.1%	0.2%
Buena Vista	949	673	70.9%	-2.0%	0.1%	276	29.1%	2.0%	0.1%
Charlottesville	8,248	7,137	86.5%	13.7%	0.6%	1,111	13.5%	-13.7%	0.3%
Chesapeake	45,641	31,741	69.5%	-3.3%	2.8%	13,900	30.5%	3.3%	3.3%
Colonial Heights	339	2,415	72.3%	-0.5%	0.2%	924	27.7%	0.6%	0.2%
Danville	8,471	6,051	71.4%	-1.4%	0.5%	2,420	28.6%	1.5%	0.6%
Emporia	813	586	72.1%	-0.8%	0.1%	227	27.9%	0.8%	0.1%
Fairfax (City)	6,151	4,594	74.7%	1.8%	0.4%	1,557	25.3%	-1.8%	0.4%
Falls Church	4,173	3,445	82.6%	9.7%	0.3%	728	17.5%	-9.7%	0.2%
Franklin	1,509	1,216	80.6%	7.7%	0.1%	293	19.4%	-7.7%	0.1%
Fredericksburg	2,797	2,215	79.2%	6.3%	0.2%	582	20.8%	-6.3%	0.1%
Galax	1,237	1,005	81.2%	8.4%	0.1%	232	18.8%	-8.4%	0.1%
Hampton	29,701	21,758	73.3%	0.4%	1.9%	7,943	26.7%	-0.4%	1.9%
Harrisonburg	4,831	2,937	60.8%	-12.1%	0.3%	1,894	39.2%	12.1%	0.5%
Hopewell	2,512	1,739	69.2%	-3.6%	0.2%	773	30.8%	3.6%	0.2%
Lexington	1,515	1,227	81.0%	8.1%	0.1%	288	19.0%	-8.1%	0.1%
Lynchburg	12,616	9,821	77.9%	5.0%	0.9%	2,795	22.2%	-5.0%	0.7%
Manassas Park	1,220	849	69.6%	-3.3%	0.1%	371	30.4%	3.3%	0.1%
Manassas	6,099	4,458	73.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1,641	26.9%	-0.2%	0.4%
Martinsville	3,201	2,231	69.7%	-3.2%	0.2%	970	30.3%	3.2%	0.2%
Newport News	34,590	25,104	75.3%	2.4%	2.2%	9,486	27.4%	0.3%	2.3%
Norfolk	35,219	27,549	78.2%	5.3%	2.4%	7,670	21.8%	-5.3%	1.8%
Norton	835	698	83.6%	10.7%	0.1%	137	16.4%	-10.7%	0.0%
Petersburg	3,747	3,212	85.7%	12.8%	0.3%	535	14.3%	-12.8%	0.1%
Poquoson	4,070	2,863	70.3%	-2.5%	0.3%	1,207	29.7%	2.5%	0.3%
Portsmouth	20,392	15,527	76.1%	3.3%	1.4%	4,865	23.9%	-3.3%	1.2%
Radford	2,711	2,170	80.0%	7.2%	0.2%	541	20.0%	-7.2%	0.1%
Richmond (City)	34,295	28,965	84.5%	11.6%	2.6%	5,330	15.5%	-11.6%	1.3%
Roanoke (City)	16,333	12,888	78.9%	6.0%	1.1%	3,445	21.1%	-6.0%	0.8%
Salem	5,610	4,294	76.5%	3.7%	0.4%	1,316	23.5%	-3.7%	0.3%
Staunton	3,683	2,531	68.7%	-4.2%	0.2%	1,152	31.3%	4.2%	0.3%
Suffolk	14,012	9,877	70.5%	-2.4%	0.9%	4,135	29.5%	2.4%	1.0%
Va. Beach	91,057	67,057	73.6%	0.8%	6.0%	24,000	26.4%	-0.8%	5.7%
Waynesboro	3,179	2,151	67.7%	-5.2%	0.2%	1,028	32.3%	5.2%	0.2%
Williamsburg	2,485	1,932	77.8%	4.9%	0.2%	553	22.3%	-4.9%	0.1%
Winchester	4,018	3,113	77.5%	4.6%	0.3%	905	22.5%	-4.6%	0.2%
<b>COUNTIES</b>	<b>1,086,066</b>	<b>781,008</b>	<b>71.9%</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>69.3%</b>	<b>312,240</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>74.4%</b>
Accomack	5,703	4,057	71.1%	-1.7%	0.4%	1,646	28.9%	1.7%	0.4%
Albemarle	23,713	19,491	82.2%	9.3%	1.7%	4,222	17.8%	-9.3%	1.0%
Alleghany	3,591	2,654	73.9%	1.0%	0.2%	937	26.1%	-1.0%	0.2%
Amelia	1,886	1,230	65.2%	-7.7%	0.1%	656	34.8%	7.7%	0.2%
Amherst	7,116	4,919	69.1%	-3.7%	0.4%	2,197	30.9%	3.7%	0.5%
Appomattox	2,705	1,763	65.2%	-7.7%	0.2%	942	34.8%	7.7%	0.2%
Arlington	55,562	43,866	79.0%	6.1%	3.9%	11,696	21.1%	-6.1%	2.8%
Augusta	11,217	6,091	54.3%	-18.6%	0.5%	5,126	45.7%	18.6%	1.2%
Bath	941	679	72.2%	-0.7%	0.1%	262	27.8%	0.7%	0.1%
Bedford (Co.)	14,555	9,737	66.9%	-6.0%	0.9%	4,818	33.1%	6.0%	1.1%

**APPENDIX 14**

**Proposed Bond 1—Educational Facilities, November 5, 2002 (continued)**

LOCALITY	Total Vote	YES				NO			
		Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total	Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
Bland	1,654	1,013	61.3%	-11.6%	0.1%	641	38.8%	11.6%	0.2%
Botetourt	6,563	4,447	67.8%	-5.1%	0.4%	2,116	32.2%	5.1%	0.5%
Brunswick	2,695	2,132	79.1%	6.2%	0.2%	563	20.9%	-6.2%	0.1%
Buchanan	3,881	2,996	77.2%	4.3%	0.3%	885	22.8%	-4.3%	0.2%
Buckingham	2,555	1,699	66.5%	-6.4%	0.2%	856	33.5%	6.4%	0.2%
Campbell	9,879	6,844	69.3%	-3.6%	0.6%	3,035	30.7%	3.6%	0.7%
Caroline	3,496	2,627	75.1%	2.3%	0.2%	869	24.9%	-2.3%	0.2%
Carroll	6,082	4,358	71.7%	-1.2%	0.4%	1,724	28.4%	1.2%	0.4%
Charles City	1,219	899	73.8%	0.9%	0.1%	320	26.3%	-0.9%	0.1%
Charlotte	2,315	4,545	66.7%	-6.1%	0.4%	770	33.3%	6.1%	0.2%
Chesterfield	59,429	44,718	75.3%	2.4%	4.0%	14,711	24.8%	-2.4%	3.5%
Clarke	3,065	2,135	69.7%	-3.2%	0.2%	930	30.3%	3.2%	0.2%
Craig	1,376	845	61.4%	-11.5%	0.1%	531	38.6%	11.5%	0.1%
Culpeper	6,624	4,355	65.8%	-7.1%	0.4%	2,269	34.3%	7.1%	0.5%
Cumberland	1,611	1,050	65.2%	-7.7%	0.1%	561	34.8%	7.7%	0.1%
Dickenson	3,418	2,709	79.3%	6.4%	0.2%	709	20.7%	-6.4%	0.2%
Dinwiddie	3,546	2,536	71.5%	-1.4%	0.2%	1,010	28.5%	1.4%	0.2%
Essex	1,515	1,138	75.1%	2.2%	0.1%	377	24.9%	-2.2%	0.1%
Fairfax (Co.)	260,079	196,790	75.7%	2.8%	17.5%	63,289	24.3%	-2.8%	15.1%
Fauquier	12,665	8,794	69.4%	-3.4%	0.8%	3,871	30.6%	3.4%	0.9%
Floyd	3,170	2,045	64.5%	-8.4%	0.2%	1,125	65.5%	38.4%	0.3%
Fluvanna	5,268	2,792	72.0%	-0.9%	0.2%	1,476	28.0%	0.9%	0.4%
Franklin	12,038	7,540	62.6%	-10.3%	0.7%	4,498	37.4%	10.3%	1.1%
Frederick	11,189	7,685	68.7%	-4.2%	0.7%	3,504	31.3%	4.2%	0.8%
Giles	3,661	2,583	70.6%	-2.3%	0.2%	1,078	29.5%	2.3%	0.3%
Gloucester	7,158	4,625	64.6%	-8.3%	0.4%	2,533	35.4%	8.3%	0.6%
Goochland	5,260	3,848	73.2%	0.3%	0.3%	1,412	26.8%	-0.3%	0.3%
Grayson	3,846	2,742	71.3%	-1.6%	0.2%	1,104	28.7%	1.6%	0.3%
Greene	2,792	1,900	68.1%	-4.8%	0.2%	892	32.0%	4.8%	0.2%
Greensville	1,452	1,100	75.8%	2.9%	0.1%	352	24.2%	-2.9%	0.1%
Halifax	6,064	4,194	69.2%	-3.7%	0.4%	1,870	30.8%	3.7%	0.4%
Hanover	23,094	16,009	69.3%	-3.6%	1.4%	7,085	30.7%	3.6%	1.7%
Henrico	61,021	47,183	77.3%	4.4%	4.2%	13,838	22.7%	-4.4%	3.3%
Henry	10,771	6,054	56.2%	-16.7%	0.5%	4,717	43.5%	16.4%	1.1%
Highland	741	395	53.3%	-19.6%	0.0%	346	46.7%	19.6%	0.1%
Isle of Wight	8,542	5,691	66.6%	-6.3%	0.5%	2,851	33.4%	6.3%	0.7%
James City	17,454	12,883	73.8%	0.9%	1.1%	4,571	26.2%	-0.9%	1.1%
King and Queen	1,278	863	67.5%	-5.4%	0.1%	415	32.5%	5.4%	0.1%
King George	2,719	1,991	73.2%	0.3%	0.2%	728	26.8%	-0.4%	0.2%
King William	2,529	1,704	67.4%	-5.5%	0.2%	825	32.6%	5.5%	0.2%
Lancaster	3,026	2,221	73.4%	0.5%	0.2%	805	26.6%	-0.5%	0.2%
Lee	4,133	3,105	75.1%	2.2%	0.3%	1,028	24.9%	-2.2%	0.2%
Loudoun	49,545	32,027	64.6%	-8.2%	2.8%	17,518	35.4%	8.2%	4.2%
Louisa	5,247	3,048	58.1%	-14.8%	0.3%	2,198	41.9%	14.8%	0.5%
Lunenburg	2,376	1,590	66.9%	-6.0%	0.1%	786	33.1%	6.0%	0.2%
Madison	2,748	1,845	67.1%	-5.7%	0.2%	903	32.9%	5.7%	0.2%
Mathews	2,328	1,439	61.8%	-11.1%	0.1%	889	38.2%	11.1%	0.2%
Mecklenburg	5,053	3,740	74.0%	1.1%	0.3%	1,313	26.0%	-1.1%	0.3%
Middlesex	2,209	1,442	65.3%	-7.6%	0.1%	767	34.7%	7.6%	0.2%
Montgomery	17,248	13,380	77.6%	4.7%	1.2%	3,868	22.4%	-4.7%	0.9%

(continued)

**APPENDIX 14**

**Proposed Bond 1—Educational Facilities, November 5, 2002 (continued)**

LOCALITY	Total Vote	YES				NO			
		Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total	Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
Nelson	3,612	2,433	67.6%	-5.3%	0.2%	1,179	32.6%	5.5%	0.3%
New Kent	4,738	2,338	49.4%	-23.5%	0.2%	2,400	50.6%	23.5%	0.6%
Northampton	2,573	1,956	76.0%	3.1%	0.2%	617	24.0%	-3.1%	0.1%
Northumberland	3,243	2,310	65.7%	-7.2%	0.2%	1,113	34.3%	7.2%	0.3%
Nottoway	1,954	1,348	69.0%	-3.9%	0.1%	606	31.0%	3.9%	0.1%
Orange	5,686	3,808	67.0%	-5.9%	0.3%	1,878	33.0%	5.9%	0.4%
Page	4,659	2,407	51.7%	-21.2%	0.2%	2,252	48.3%	21.2%	0.5%
Patrick	5,009	2,285	45.6%	-27.3%	0.2%	2,724	54.4%	27.3%	0.6%
Pittsylvania	11,792	7,121	60.4%	-12.5%	0.6%	4,671	39.6%	12.5%	1.1%
Powhatan	4,837	2,773	57.3%	-15.6%	0.2%	2,064	42.7%	15.6%	0.5%
Prince Edward	3,142	2,273	72.3%	-0.5%	0.2%	869	27.7%	0.5%	0.2%
Prince George	5,631	4,005	71.1%	-1.8%	0.4%	4,626	28.9%	1.8%	1.1%
Prince William	54,645	39,014	71.4%	-1.5%	3.5%	15,631	28.6%	1.5%	3.7%
Pulaski	7,305	5,036	68.9%	-3.9%	0.4%	2,269	31.1%	3.9%	0.5%
Rappahannock	2,482	1,732	69.8%	-3.1%	0.2%	750	30.2%	3.1%	0.2%
Richmond (Co.)	1,243	807	64.9%	-8.0%	0.1%	436	35.1%	8.0%	0.1%
Roanoke (Co.)	23,819	17,922	75.2%	2.4%	1.6%	5,897	24.8%	-2.4%	1.4%
Rockbridge	5,295	3,477	65.7%	-7.2%	0.3%	1,818	34.3%	7.2%	0.4%
Rockingham	13,354	5,554	41.6%	-31.3%	0.5%	7,800	58.4%	31.3%	1.9%
Russell	5,239	3,972	75.8%	2.9%	0.4%	1,267	24.2%	-2.9%	0.3%
Scott	4,599	3,525	76.7%	3.8%	0.3%	1,074	23.4%	-3.8%	0.3%
Shenandoah	6,995	3,773	53.9%	-18.9%	0.3%	3,222	46.1%	18.9%	0.8%
Smyth	6,543	4,744	72.5%	-0.4%	0.4%	1,799	27.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Southampton	3,057	2,039	66.7%	-6.2%	0.2%	1,018	33.3%	6.2%	0.2%
Spotsylvania	14,817	10,660	71.9%	-0.9%	0.9%	4,157	28.1%	0.9%	1.0%
Stafford	15,922	11,652	73.2%	0.3%	1.0%	4,270	26.8%	-0.3%	1.0%
Surry	1,377	912	66.2%	-6.7%	0.1%	465	33.8%	6.7%	0.1%
Sussex	1,395	942	67.5%	-5.4%	0.1%	453	32.5%	5.4%	0.1%
Tazewell	7,572	5,272	69.6%	-3.3%	0.5%	2,300	30.4%	3.3%	0.5%
Warren	5,088	3,503	68.9%	-4.0%	0.3%	4,585	31.2%	4.0%	1.1%
Washington	11,694	8,711	74.5%	1.6%	0.8%	2,983	25.5%	-1.6%	0.7%
Westmoreland	2,097	1,483	70.7%	-2.2%	0.1%	614	29.3%	2.2%	0.1%
Wise	6,972	5,846	83.4%	10.5%	0.5%	126	16.2%	-11.0%	0.0%
Wythe	6,081	4,189	68.8%	-4.0%	0.4%	1,895	31.2%	4.0%	0.5%
York	16,983	12,405	73.0%	0.2%	1.1%	4,578	30.0%	2.8%	1.1%

**APPENDIX 15**

**Proposed Bond 2—Parks and Recreational Facilities, November 5, 2002**

LOCALITY	Total Vote	YES				NO			
		Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total	Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
<b>STATE</b>	<b>1,528,451</b>	<b>1,051,393</b>	<b>68.8%</b>			<b>477,058</b>	<b>31.2%</b>		
<b>CITIES</b>	<b>452,398</b>	<b>325,654</b>	<b>72.0%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>126,743</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>
Alexandria	32,936	26,231	79.6%	10.9%	2.5%	6,705	20.4%	-10.9%	1.4%
Bedford (City)	1,218	816	67.0%	-1.8%	0.1%	402	33.0%	1.8%	0.1%
Bristol	3,513	2,651	75.5%	6.7%	0.3%	862	24.5%	-6.7%	0.2%
Buena Vista	935	637	68.1%	-0.7%	0.1%	298	31.9%	0.7%	0.1%
Charlottesville	8,218	7,029	85.5%	16.7%	0.7%	1,189	14.5%	-16.7%	0.2%
Chesapeake	43,923	28,560	65.0%	-3.8%	2.7%	15,363	35.0%	3.8%	3.2%
Colonial Heights	3,336	2,238	67.1%	-1.7%	0.2%	1,098	32.9%	1.7%	0.2%
Danville	8,393	5,863	69.9%	1.1%	0.6%	2,530	30.1%	-1.1%	0.5%
Emporia	791	517	65.4%	-3.4%	0.0%	274	34.6%	3.4%	0.1%
Fairfax (City)	6,131	4,350	71.0%	2.2%	0.4%	1,781	29.1%	-2.2%	0.4%
Falls Church	4,163	3,245	78.0%	9.2%	0.3%	918	22.1%	-9.2%	0.2%
Franklin	1,499	1,057	70.5%	1.7%	0.1%	442	29.5%	-1.7%	0.1%
Fredericksburg	2,796	2,172	77.7%	8.9%	0.2%	624	22.3%	-8.9%	0.1%
Galax	1,198	896	74.8%	6.0%	0.1%	302	25.2%	-6.0%	0.1%
Hampton	29,578	19,871	67.2%	-1.6%	1.9%	9,707	32.8%	1.6%	2.0%
Harrisonburg	4,816	3,065	63.6%	-5.1%	0.3%	1,750	36.4%	5.1%	0.4%
Hopewell	2,470	1,608	65.1%	-3.7%	0.2%	862	34.9%	3.7%	0.2%
Lexington	1,507	1,130	75.0%	6.2%	0.1%	377	25.0%	-6.2%	0.1%
Lynchburg	12,551	9,371	74.7%	5.9%	0.9%	3,180	25.3%	-5.9%	0.7%
Manassas Park	1,229	796	64.8%	-4.0%	0.1%	433	35.2%	4.0%	0.1%
Manassas	6,074	3,988	65.7%	-3.1%	0.4%	2,086	34.3%	3.1%	0.4%
Martinsville	3,151	1,906	60.5%	-8.3%	0.2%	1,245	39.5%	8.3%	0.3%
Newport News	34,456	23,489	68.2%	-0.6%	2.2%	10,967	31.8%	0.6%	2.3%
Norfolk	35,105	26,520	75.5%	6.8%	2.5%	8,585	24.5%	-6.7%	1.8%
Norton	824	675	81.9%	13.1%	0.1%	149	18.1%	-13.1%	0.0%
Petersburg	3,551	2,908	82.9%	14.1%	0.3%	643	18.1%	-13.1%	0.1%
Poquoson	4,034	2,681	66.5%	-2.3%	0.3%	1,353	33.5%	2.3%	0.3%
Portsmouth	20,246	14,416	71.2%	2.4%	1.4%	5,830	28.8%	-2.4%	1.2%
Radford	2,614	2,016	77.1%	8.3%	0.2%	598	22.9%	-8.3%	0.1%
Richmond (City)	33,023	27,163	82.3%	13.5%	2.6%	5,860	17.8%	-13.5%	1.2%
Roanoke (City)	15,789	11,937	75.6%	6.8%	1.1%	3,852	24.4%	-6.8%	0.8%
Salem	5,471	3,979	72.7%	3.9%	0.4%	1,492	27.3%	-3.9%	0.3%
Staunton	3,631	2,424	66.8%	-2.0%	0.2%	1,207	33.2%	2.0%	0.3%
Suffolk	13,721	9,120	66.5%	-2.3%	0.9%	4,601	33.5%	2.3%	1.0%
Va. Beach	88,736	62,757	70.7%	1.9%	6.0%	25,979	29.3%	-1.9%	5.4%
Waynesboro	3,132	2,043	65.2%	-3.6%	0.2%	1,089	34.8%	3.6%	0.2%
Williamsburg	2,467	1,745	70.7%	1.9%	0.2%	722	29.3%	-1.9%	0.2%
Winchester	3,969	2,908	73.3%	4.5%	0.3%	1,061	26.7%	-4.5%	0.2%
<b>COUNTIES</b>	<b>1,076,053</b>	<b>724,739</b>	<b>67.4%</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>68.9%</b>	<b>352,314</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>73.9%</b>
Accomack	5,669	3,699	65.3%	-3.5%	0.4%	1,970	34.8%	3.5%	0.4%
Albemarle	23,493	18,692	79.6%	10.8%	1.8%	4,801	20.4%	-10.8%	1.0%
Alleghany	3,555	2,531	71.2%	2.4%	0.2%	1,024	28.8%	-2.4%	0.2%
Amelia	1,846	1,207	65.4%	-3.4%	0.1%	639	34.6%	3.4%	0.1%
Amherst	6,802	4,561	67.1%	-1.7%	0.4%	2,241	33.0%	1.7%	0.5%
Appomattox	2,689	1,674	62.3%	-6.5%	0.2%	1,015	37.8%	6.5%	0.2%
Arlington	55,344	42,361	76.5%	7.8%	4.0%	12,983	23.5%	-7.7%	2.7%
Augusta	11,147	5,959	53.5%	-15.3%	0.6%	5,188	46.5%	15.3%	1.1%
Bath	938	646	68.9%	0.1%	0.1%	292	31.1%	-0.1%	0.1%
Bedford (Co.)	14,478	9,300	64.2%	-4.5%	0.9%	5,178	35.8%	4.5%	1.1%

(continued)

**APPENDIX 15**

**Proposed Bond 2—Parks and Recreational Facilities, November 5, 2002 (continued)**

LOCALITY	Total Vote	YES				NO			
		Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total	Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
Bland	1,626	903	55.5%	-13.3%	0.1%	723	44.5%	13.3%	0.2%
Botetourt	6,522	4,275	65.6%	-3.2%	0.4%	2,247	34.5%	3.2%	0.5%
Brunswick	2,653	1,907	72.0%	3.2%	0.2%	746	28.1%	-3.1%	0.2%
Buchanan	3,779	2,809	74.3%	5.5%	0.3%	970	25.7%	-5.5%	0.2%
Buckingham	2,550	1,646	64.6%	-4.2%	0.2%	904	35.5%	4.2%	0.2%
Campbell	9,801	6,467	66.0%	-2.8%	0.6%	3,334	34.0%	2.8%	0.7%
Caroline	3,429	2,412	70.3%	1.6%	0.2%	1,017	29.7%	-1.6%	0.2%
Carroll	5,929	4,011	64.7%	-4.1%	0.4%	1,918	32.4%	1.1%	0.4%
Charles City	1,165	829	71.2%	2.4%	0.1%	336	28.8%	-2.4%	0.1%
Charlotte	2,321	1,496	64.5%	-4.3%	0.1%	825	35.6%	4.3%	0.2%
Chesterfield	58,456	41,472	71.0%	2.2%	3.9%	16,984	29.1%	-2.2%	3.6%
Clarke	3,032	2,022	66.7%	-2.1%	0.2%	1,010	33.3%	2.1%	0.2%
Craig	1,363	817	59.9%	-8.8%	0.1%	546	40.1%	8.9%	0.1%
Culpeper	6,577	4,261	64.8%	-4.0%	0.4%	2,316	35.2%	4.0%	0.5%
Cumberland	1,626	1,079	66.4%	-2.4%	0.1%	547	33.6%	2.4%	0.1%
Dickenson	3,193	2,421	75.8%	7.0%	0.2%	772	24.2%	-7.0%	0.2%
Dinwiddie	3,370	2,286	67.8%	-1.0%	0.2%	1,084	32.2%	1.0%	0.2%
Essex	1,446	1,019	70.5%	1.7%	0.1%	427	29.5%	-1.7%	0.1%
Fairfax (Co.)	258,654	182,316	70.5%	1.7%	17.3%	76,338	29.5%	-1.7%	16.0%
Fauquier	12,639	8,280	65.5%	-3.3%	0.8%	4,359	34.5%	3.3%	0.9%
Floyd	3,155	2,001	63.4%	-5.4%	0.2%	1,154	36.6%	5.4%	0.2%
Fluvanna	5,144	3,600	70.0%	1.2%	0.3%	1,544	30.0%	-1.2%	0.3%
Franklin	11,781	6,877	58.4%	-10.4%	0.7%	4,904	41.6%	10.4%	1.0%
Frederick	11,106	7,215	65.0%	-3.8%	0.7%	3,891	35.0%	3.8%	0.8%
Giles	3,609	2,404	66.6%	-2.2%	0.2%	1,205	33.4%	2.2%	0.3%
Gloucester	7,164	4,363	60.9%	-7.9%	0.4%	2,801	39.1%	7.9%	0.6%
Goochland	5,191	3,683	71.0%	2.2%	0.4%	1,508	29.1%	-2.2%	0.3%
Grayson	3,758	2,450	65.2%	-3.6%	0.2%	1,308	34.8%	3.6%	0.3%
Greene	2,784	1,833	65.8%	-2.9%	0.2%	951	34.2%	3.0%	0.2%
Greensville	1,385	935	67.5%	-1.3%	0.1%	450	32.5%	1.3%	0.1%
Halifax	5,906	3,773	63.9%	-4.9%	0.4%	2,133	36.1%	4.9%	0.4%
Hanover	22,863	15,041	65.8%	-3.0%	1.4%	7,822	34.2%	3.0%	1.6%
Henrico	59,408	43,253	72.8%	4.0%	4.1%	16,155	27.2%	-4.0%	3.4%
Henry	10,611	5,262	49.6%	-19.2%	0.5%	5,349	50.4%	19.2%	1.1%
Highland	719	326	45.3%	-23.5%	0.0%	393	54.7%	23.5%	0.1%
Isle of Wight	8,550	5,327	62.3%	-6.5%	0.5%	3,223	37.7%	6.5%	0.7%
James City	17,388	11,484	66.1%	-2.7%	1.1%	5,904	34.0%	2.7%	1.2%
King and Queen	1,231	811	65.9%	-2.9%	0.1%	420	34.1%	2.9%	0.1%
King George	2,714	1,857	68.4%	-0.4%	0.2%	857	31.6%	0.4%	0.2%
King William	2,512	1,541	61.4%	-7.4%	0.1%	971	38.7%	7.4%	0.2%
Lancaster	3,006	2,027	67.4%	-1.4%	0.2%	979	32.6%	1.4%	0.2%
Lee	3,970	2,815	70.9%	2.1%	0.3%	1,155	29.1%	-2.1%	0.2%
Loudoun	49,473	29,407	59.4%	-9.3%	2.8%	20,066	40.6%	9.4%	4.2%
Louisa	5,149	1,746	53.3%	-15.5%	0.2%	2,403	46.7%	15.5%	0.5%
Lunenburg	2,367	1,448	61.2%	-7.6%	0.1%	919	38.8%	7.6%	0.2%
Madison	2,722	1,717	63.1%	-5.7%	0.2%	1,005	36.9%	5.7%	0.2%
Mathews	2,330	1,345	57.7%	-11.1%	0.1%	985	42.3%	11.1%	0.2%
Mecklenburg	4,985	3,397	68.1%	-0.6%	0.3%	4,588	31.9%	0.7%	1.0%
Middlesex	2,198	1,359	61.8%	-7.0%	0.1%	839	38.2%	7.0%	0.2%
Montgomery	16,942	12,777	75.4%	6.6%	1.2%	4,165	24.6%	-6.6%	0.9%

**APPENDIX 15**

**Proposed Bond 2—Parks and Recreational Facilities, November 5, 2002 (continued)**

LOCALITY	Total Vote	YES				NO			
		Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total	Number of Votes	Percent of Votes	Deviation from Choice's State Average	Percent of Choice's State Total
Nelson	3,605	2,354	65.3%	-3.5%	0.2%	1,251	34.7%	3.5%	0.3%
New Kent	4,738	2,340	49.4%	-19.4%	0.2%	1,398	50.6%	19.4%	0.3%
Northampton	2,574	1,855	72.1%	3.3%	0.2%	719	27.9%	-3.3%	0.2%
Northumberland	3,233	1,860	57.5%	-11.3%	0.2%	1,373	42.5%	11.3%	0.3%
Nottoway	1,925	1,271	66.0%	-2.8%	0.1%	654	34.0%	2.8%	0.1%
Orange	5,739	3,537	61.6%	-7.2%	0.3%	2,202	38.4%	7.2%	0.5%
Page	4,640	1,927	41.5%	-27.3%	0.2%	2,713	58.5%	27.3%	0.6%
Patrick	5,060	2,228	44.0%	-24.8%	0.2%	2,832	56.0%	24.8%	0.6%
Pittsylvania	11,589	6,688	57.7%	-11.1%	0.6%	4,901	42.3%	11.1%	1.0%
Powhatan	4,753	2,655	55.9%	-12.9%	0.3%	2,098	44.1%	12.9%	0.4%
Prince Edward	3,115	2,210	71.0%	2.2%	0.2%	905	29.1%	-2.2%	0.2%
Prince George	5,601	3,645	65.1%	-3.7%	0.3%	1,956	34.9%	3.7%	0.4%
Prince William	54,726	35,873	65.6%	-3.2%	3.4%	18,853	34.5%	3.2%	4.0%
Pulaski	7,245	4,744	65.5%	-3.3%	0.5%	2,501	34.5%	3.3%	0.5%
Rappahannock	2,485	1,637	65.9%	-2.9%	0.2%	848	34.1%	2.9%	0.2%
Richmond (Co.)	1,214	690	56.8%	-12.0%	0.1%	524	43.2%	12.0%	0.1%
Roanoke (Co.)	23,460	16,600	70.8%	2.0%	1.6%	6,860	29.2%	-2.0%	1.4%
Rockbridge	5,288	3,225	61.0%	-7.8%	0.3%	2,063	39.0%	7.8%	0.4%
Rockingham	13,341	5,996	44.9%	-23.9%	0.6%	7,345	55.1%	23.9%	1.5%
Russell	5,113	3,632	71.0%	2.2%	0.3%	1,481	29.0%	-2.2%	0.3%
Scott	4,537	3,407	75.1%	6.3%	0.3%	1,130	24.9%	-6.3%	0.2%
Shenandoah	6,989	3,507	50.2%	-18.6%	0.3%	3,482	49.8%	18.6%	0.7%
Smyth	6,487	4,467	68.9%	0.1%	0.4%	2,020	31.1%	-0.1%	0.4%
Southampton	3,033	1,755	57.9%	-10.9%	0.2%	1,278	42.1%	10.9%	0.3%
Spotsylvania	14,806	9,940	67.1%	-1.7%	0.9%	4,866	32.9%	1.7%	1.0%
Stafford	15,914	10,966	68.9%	0.1%	1.0%	4,948	31.1%	-0.1%	1.0%
Surry	1,353	860	63.6%	-5.2%	0.1%	493	36.4%	5.2%	0.1%
Sussex	1,393	886	63.6%	-5.2%	0.1%	507	36.4%	5.2%	0.1%
Tazewell	7,369	4,635	62.9%	-5.9%	0.4%	2,734	37.1%	5.9%	0.6%
Warren	5,063	3,352	66.2%	-2.6%	0.3%	1,711	33.8%	2.6%	0.4%
Washington	11,539	8,145	70.6%	1.8%	0.8%	3,394	29.4%	-1.8%	0.7%
Westmoreland	2,094	1,411	67.4%	-1.4%	0.1%	683	32.6%	1.4%	0.1%
Wise	6,827	5,532	81.0%	12.2%	0.5%	1,295	20.0%	-11.2%	0.3%
Wythe	6,033	3,958	65.6%	-3.2%	0.4%	2,075	34.4%	3.2%	0.4%
York	16,959	11,519	67.9%	-0.9%	1.1%	5,440	32.1%	0.9%	1.1%

