The Virginia Organizing Project, a statewide citizens group, is proud to present this “Voter Guide to the 2005 Statewide Elections in Virginia.” The Virginia Organizing Project is a non-partisan organization and does not endorse candidates.

This voter guide includes information about the Virginia Election on November 8, 2005, how to register to vote, absentee voting, voting rights and responsibilities and restoration of voting rights for former felons.

**Important Information**

- Deadline to register to vote is Monday, October 10, 2005 by 5 p.m.
- Absentee Ballot Applications by mail deadline is Thursday, November 3, 2005 by 5 p.m.
- Absentee Ballot Applications in person deadline is Saturday, November 5, 2005 by 5 p.m.

If you will be away from your home on Election Day or are unable to go to the polls because of illness or disability, you may vote by absentee ballot.

Absentee voting will begin on or about September 26, 2005, in the local voter registration offices for voters who will not be able to vote on November 8.

Citizens needing to verify their voter registration status are encouraged to call their local voter registration office as early as possible prior to the October 10 voter registration deadline.
Virginia Voter Registration Information

Can I register to vote in Virginia?

Yes, if you are a U.S. citizen, your home is in Virginia, and you are 18 or older. If you will be 18 by the next general election (November 8, 2005), you can register when you are 17. If you have been convicted of a felony or if you have been declared mentally incapacitated by a circuit court, you must first have your voting rights restored.

When can I register?

You can register at any time. To vote in a general or primary election, you must register at least 29 days before the election. For this election, the deadline is October 10.

Where can I register?

You can register at your local voter registration office, at specially-scheduled registration sites, at the Department of Motor Vehicles, at the Department of Social Services, or at many other local and state social service agencies.

Can I register by mail?

Yes, you can register by mailing in a postal registration application, available at most public libraries and information centers. You can also print out an application on a computer, complete the form and mail it in. (The website is: http://www.she.state.va.us/VotRegServ/Forms/voterregistrationforms.htm) You can also call your local voter registration office and have an application mailed to you.

What information do I need to register?

You must give under oath your full legal name and current home address, your social security number, and the address where you were last registered to vote, if any.

Do I have to state my political party preference?

No, Virginia does not have registration by political party.

Do I have to register for each election?

No, your registration remains valid unless you change your address.

What should I do if I change my name or address after I register?

If you have moved within your Virginia locality or changed your name, you must notify your local voter registration office of your new address or name, in writing. To do this, just fill out the back of your voter card and mail it in. Or, stop by your voter registration office or any registration site and complete a new application form. Voters already registered in Virginia who move to another Virginia locality must complete a new application form to update their address.

Once you complete the new application, or the voter registration office receives notice of your address or name change, you will be sent a new voter card with your new polling place information.

The voter registration office must receive your written notification by October 10. (In many cases, you will still be allowed to vote even if you have moved and forgotten to notify the voter registration office. But the laws about this are very complex and it’s better to be safe than sorry!)

If you move outside of Virginia, you are no longer eligible to vote in Virginia, and you must register to vote in your new state.

Can I transfer my registration from another state to Virginia?

No, you must register to vote in Virginia, and your previous registration will be canceled.

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The Virginia Organizing Project (VOP) is a statewide grassroots organization dedicated to challenging injustice by empowering people in local communities to address issues that affect the quality of their lives. As a non-partisan organization, VOP especially encourages the participation of those who have traditionally had little or no voice in our society. By building relationships with diverse individuals and groups throughout the state, VOP strives to get them to work together, democratically and non-violently, for change.

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(434) 984-4655 • (434) 984-2803 fax
http://www.virginia-organizing.org

Virginia Organizing Project 2 Voter Guide to the 2005 Election in Virginia
About Elections in Virginia

When are elections held?

November General Elections

Statewide elections are held each year on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November for the purpose of electing federal or state executive and legislative representatives. Local elected representatives may also appear on the November general election ballot. The election schedule for federal and state offices is as follows:

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<td>Virginia House of Delegates</td>
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<td><strong>Federal Offices</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. House of Representatives</td>
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<td>United States Senate</td>
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<tr>
<td>President and Vice President of the United States</td>
<td>Four years</td>
<td>2008</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Most counties and cities also elect Constitutional officers — offices prescribed by the Constitution of Virginia, unless the county or city’s charter provides otherwise — in November general elections. These offices are Sheriff, Attorney for the Commonwealth, Treasurer, Commissioner of the Revenue, and Clerk of the Circuit Court. These offices are usually elected in odd-numbered years and serve for four-year terms, except for Clerk of the Circuit Court, which serves an eight-year term.

In most counties, the members of the Board of Supervisors and School Board and certain other local offices are also elected in November. These offices are typically elected to four-year terms. The frequency of the elections may vary by community. Some cities elect their city offices at November general elections; terms and frequency may vary.

May General Elections

Many cities and towns elect their Mayors, City Council members, School Board members, and other offices at May general elections, held on the second Tuesday in May. Term limits and frequency of elections vary from community to community.

Primary Elections

The Democratic and Republican Parties may choose to select their nominees for offices in November general elections through primary elections. Primaries, if held, are usually on the second Tuesday in June.

Special Elections

Special elections are held when a vacancy occurs in any elected office or when a referendum election is called. Depending upon the timing of the vacancy or the call for the referendum, a special election may take place on the same day as a general election. Special elections are always held on Tuesdays.

Since specific elected offices, terms of office, and frequency of elections vary, please contact your local voter registrar office for specific election information in your community.

Absentee Voting

Who can vote by absentee ballot?

Citizens who will be absent from their city or county on Election Day, or who are unable to go to the polls because of illness or disabilities, may vote early (in person or by mail). Valid reasons for voting absentee are citizens who are:

- Students at institutions of higher learning, and their spouses
- Absent for business purposes
- Absent for personal business or vacation
- Required by employer to work at least 11 of the 13 hours the polls are open
- Unable to get to the polls because of physical disability or illness
- Caretakers of confined family members
- Awaiting trial and under confinement

— continued on page 6
2005 Virginia Governor Candidates

The three candidates for the office of Governor are listed below in alphabetical order. The biographic information on each candidate is taken directly from each candidate’s campaign website as listed below. You may want to visit these sites for more information.

- Jerry Kilgore — http://www.jerrykilgore.com

Tim Kaine

Elected Lieutenant Governor in 2001, Tim Kaine is an experienced leader whose public service career focuses on strong values and expanding opportunity for families. He has a record of accomplishment that shows his ability to unite people behind common goals to get results.

Tim Kaine sees the world through the eyes of a small businessman. He grew up working in his father’s iron welding shop, where he learned first-hand the challenge of running a small business, the value of hard work and the need to be tight with a dollar.

While in law school, Tim Kaine took a year off to work as a Christian missionary, teaching welding, academics and religion to poor children in Honduras. That experience taught him that one person can make a difference, as well as the value of each human life. It also reinforced what his father first taught him: Having a good education is the key to getting a good job and vital to ensuring that everyone can live up to their God-given potential in life.

While City Councilman and Mayor of Richmond, Tim Kaine improved the city’s business climate, cutting taxes such as the property tax and the business license fee. Over 76,000 jobs were created in the metro Richmond area. To enhance public education, he built the city’s first new schools in a generation, without raising taxes. To combat violent crime, Tim Kaine was a leader in implementing Project Exile, an award-winning crime-fighting strategy that helped cut the homicide rate in half by enforcing existing laws and won support from both the NRA and gun safety organizations. Under Kaine’s leadership, Richmond became one of the 10 best cities in America to do business, according to Forbes magazine.

As Lt. Governor, Tim Kaine worked with Governor Mark Warner to make unprecedented spending cuts, including 30 percent of his own salary, and helped achieve the bipartisan agreement that ended the budget crisis. He is leading the effort to create a new public university in Southside, the only region of Virginia that lacks a four-year college. Kaine made government more accountable by convincing the state Senate to televise its floor sessions. He introduced a bill this year to pass meaningful legal reforms to end frivolous lawsuits that drive up health care costs.

As Governor, Tim Kaine’s priority will be bringing better jobs to every part of the state. He will lead Virginia forward by building on the progress made working with Governor Mark Warner. He will lower homeowner taxes to make government live within its means, meet Virginia’s funding obligations for public schools, reduce health care costs for small businesses and reduce congestion through transportation reforms.

Tim Kaine is a man of straight talk and strong values. His plan to expand opportunity in Virginia is both responsible and achievable and it will improve the lives of Virginia families.

Jerry Kilgore

As Attorney General, Jerry Kilgore focused his agenda on the security of Virginians as it relates to domestic violence, anti-terrorism statutes, 21st century crimes such as computer crimes and identity theft, and protecting our children from becoming victims of crime. In addition, he worked to make Virginia government more open and accessible to the owners of the government, the people of Virginia. He also put forth a major anti-gang initiative to deal with the real gang problem that we have in Virginia.

A first-generation college student, Jerry Kilgore understands how important higher edu-
cation is to competing and succeeding in the global economy. As Attorney General, Kilgore successfully promoted legislation to improve access to higher education for Virginians by streamlining the process for students to transfer from community colleges to four-year institutions and improving and expanding the use of distance learning.

Kilgore was elected Virginia’s 42nd Attorney General in November 2001, receiving more than 60 percent of the vote. Prior to his election as Attorney General, Kilgore served as Secretary of Public Safety for then Governor George Allen, managing 11 State agencies, including the Virginia State Police, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, more than 17,000 employees and a one billion-dollar budget.

Kilgore led the nationally recognized criminal justice reform efforts for Governor Allen. He successfully implemented the abolition of parole and was Vice Chairman of the Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform. Violent crime decreased 12 percent during his tenure as Secretary and Virginia’s correctional system was recognized as a model for the nation by the news media. Kilgore also played an active role in Virginia’s welfare reform, which requires able-bodied welfare recipients to work for their benefits.

Kilgore also served on the front lines of law enforcement as both a State and Federal prosecutor. During the end of the Reagan Administration and through the George H.W. Bush Administration, he served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Virginia. While an Assistant U.S. Attorney, Kilgore concentrated on prosecutions brought from five regional drug task forces – earning a reputation as an effective courtroom prosecutor for his successful prosecution of hundreds of drug dealers. As an Assistant Commonwealth’s Attorney for Scott County, Kilgore prosecuted a variety of criminal cases.

Kilgore received his law degree from the Marshall-Wythe School of Law at the College of William & Mary in 1986 and is a graduate of University of Virginia’s College at Wise (formerly Clinch Valley College of the University of Virginia).

Kilgore, 43, is a partner with the Richmond-based law firm of Martin-Mullen and is married to a former public school teacher, Marty Kilgore. She served as Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Gilmore, and is currently Executive Director of the Tobacco Settlement Foundation. The Kilgores have two young children, Clarke and Kelsey.

Russ Potts

Russ Potts is currently serving his fourth term as State Senator from Virginia’s Twenty-Seventh Senatorial District. Russ chairs the Senate Education and Health Committee and has been named “Senator of the Year” by numerous community organizations across the Commonwealth of Virginia.

He and his wife, Emily, share a loving marriage of 40 years and are the parents of three daughters, Kristi, Katie, and Kelly, and are grandparents of grandson, Duffy.

Born in Richmond, Russ was raised in the most modest of circumstances. His academic and athletic success in high school led him to the University of Maryland where he worked to support both himself and the cost of his education. He graduated with a Major in Journalism and a Minor in Political Science.

After graduation, Russ became sports editor of the Winchester Star and married the former Emily Strite, an elementary school teacher.

After a journalistic career, Russ became the Director of Sports Promotion at the University of Maryland, the first position of its kind in college athletics history. After becoming Assistant Athletic Director at Maryland, Russ took the helm as Director of Athletics at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas. After a stint at SMU, Russ joined the Chicago White Sox as Vice President, before founding Russ Potts Productions, Inc. in 1982. In 2004, Russ was inducted into the Virginia Sports Hall of Fame.

Russ Potts Productions, Inc, Russ’s small business, is a pioneer in sports, having promoted more sporting events than any other entity in North America.

The websites for candidates for Lt. Governor are:

- Bill Bolling
  http://www.billbolling.com
- Leslie Byrne
  http://www.lesliebyrne.org

The websites for candidates for Attorney General are:

- Creigh Deeds
  http://www.creighdeeds.com
- Bob McDonnell
  http://www.bobmcdonnell.com

On November 8, 2005, there will be elections for all 100 seats of the Virginia House of Delegates.

To find more information about races for the House of Delegates, please contact your local registrar of voters.
Serving time for misdemeanor convictions

Active duty uniformed services or merchant marine personnel and their dependents

Regularly employed outside the U.S. and dependents

Unable to go to the polls due to religious obligations

Serving as an election official

**How do I apply for an absentee ballot?**

First, you need to get a Virginia Absentee Ballot Application. You can get this from your local voter registration office, or you can print one out on a computer.

The website is: www.sbe.state.va.us/VotRegServ/Forms/voterregistrationforms.htm.

Be sure the application includes the reason you need to vote absentee; the address you wish the ballot mailed to; your name, address, social security number and signature. A separate application must be completed for each election in which you need to vote absentee.

**When can I apply for an absentee ballot?**

You can apply for an absentee ballot as early as ten months before an election. If you apply by mail or fax, your registrar must receive your application by the Thursday before the election date. If you apply in person at the voter registration office, you must complete the application and vote your ballot by 5:00 p.m. on the Saturday before the election.

**Certain individuals with physical disabilities or illnesses may be eligible to submit an annual application for absentee ballots. Instead of applying separately for each election in a calendar year, this single application, filed just once a year, will allow the registrar to send you ballots for any election that may occur in your district. A statement from your physician or accredited religious practitioner must accompany your first annual application filed.**

**How do I vote the absentee ballot?**

You will receive specific instructions with your ballot. Vote the ballot as soon as you receive it. Seal your voted ballot in the envelope provided, in the presence of a witness. You may deliver your voted ballot in person, or mail it to your electoral board office using the pre-addressed envelope provided with your ballot. Your ballot must be received by no later than 7:00 p.m. on Election Day in order to be counted.

**Can I vote my absentee ballot in person?**

Yes, all local election offices allow you to vote an absentee ballot in person beginning approximately 45 days before the election, either at the voter registration office or other approved locations.

If you go in person to the voter registration office, you do not need to bring a completed application. You will complete the application at the office and then vote your ballot at the same time.

**What if I want to vote on election day, but I have a disability that makes voting difficult?**

The election officials are committed to making sure you can vote. If you have difficulty getting into the polling place, the election officials can bring a ballot to you in your vehicle outside.

If you have limited vision, the voting machines are equipped with devices to help you vote in secret.

If you have other disabilities, you can ask someone to assist you with voting.

**What do I do if I’m currently living abroad?**

All U.S. citizens are entitled to vote in Federal Elections (the offices of President and Vice President, U.S. Senate, and U.S. House of Representatives). If you are an active duty member of the uniformed services, or if you are regularly employed abroad but maintain a permanent domiciliary address in Virginia to which you plan to return at some future date, you and any dependents residing with you are eligible to receive a full ballot, including all state and local offices and issues. Please complete the Federal Post Card Application.

These applications are available at any U.S. military base in the world, or you can print out your form on a computer. (The website is: http://www.sbe.state.va.us/VotRegServ/Forms/voterregistrationforms.htm) Complete your application and return it to the voter registration office in the locality where you last resided in Virginia.

**I have been convicted of a felony. How do I regain my right to vote?**

If you have been convicted of a non-violent felony in Virginia, you lose your voting rights. You may apply for restoration of your voting rights three years after completing your sentence, as well as any suspended sentence, probation, parole or supervised release. There is an easy application form for this process, and once you have completed it, a decision about restoring your rights will be made within six months. Only the Governor can restore your voting rights.

If you have been convicted of a violent offense, drug distribution offenses, or voting fraud, you must wait five years before applying and the application process is more difficult.

To get an application, you can call the Secretary of the Commonwealth at (804) 786-2441. You can also print out an application on a computer. (The website is: http://www.commonwealth.virginia.gov/Clemency/clemency.cfm).

If you were convicted of a felony in another state, your voting rights may have been restored automatically and you may be eligible to register to vote in Virginia. Check with your local voter registration office.

If you have been convicted of a misdemeanor, you do not lose your voting rights.
If you are a resident of another state who is temporarily incarcerated in Virginia, you may be able to vote in your home state. You need to consult the law of your home state regarding both criminal convictions and absentee ballots to see if this is a possibility.

**Virginia Voters’ Rights and Responsibilities**

**As a Virginia Voter, you have the following rights:**

- To be treated with courtesy and respect by the election officials.
- To be notified if your voter registration has been accepted or denied.
- To vote if you have registered at your current address at least 29 days before Election Day.
- To seek help from the election officials if you are unsure about anything relating to the voting process.
- To be given a demonstration of how the voting equipment works.
- To have your paper ballot voided BEFORE IT IS CAST and be given a new one if you feel you have voted incorrectly. (This applies only if your polling place uses paper or paper-style [punchcard or optical scan] ballot.)
- To enter the full name of a write-in candidate if the candidate of your choice is not on the ballot (except in party primaries).
- To have a ballot brought to your vehicle instead of entering the polling place if you are 65 years of age or older, or if you are disabled.
- To have an officer of election or other person help you vote if you are physically disabled or unable to read or write. Blind voters may have any person assist them. Other voters may have anyone who is not their employer or union representative assist them.

**Note:** The officer of election or other person so designated who assists you in the preparation of your ballot shall do so in accordance with your instructions, without soliciting your vote or in any manner attempting to influence your vote, and shall not in any manner divulge or indicate, by signs or otherwise, how you voted on any office or question.

- To vote even if you have no identification with you at the polling place. You must sign the “Affirmation of Identity” statement before voting if you have no ID.

**Exception:** Voters who registered by mail on or after January 1, 2003, did not mail in a copy of their ID at that time, and fail to show one of the federally-required forms of ID when voting for the first time in a federal election must vote by Conditional Ballot. They may not use the “Affirmation of Identity” statement.

- To vote a Conditional Ballot if your status as a qualified voter is in question, and to be present when the Electoral Board meets to determine if your ballot will be counted.
- To bring your minor child (age 15 or younger) into the voting booth with you to observe you vote.
- To vote if you are in line by 7:00 p.m. when the polls close.
- To cast an absentee ballot if you are qualified to vote absentee.
- To register to vote absentee in Virginia if you are a U.S. Citizen overseas and your last residence in the U.S. was in Virginia, or you are a Virginia resident away in the military.
- You cannot be denied the right to vote if you are eligible to do so.
- Jurisdictions must not apply standards or practices which deny or abridge the right to vote on account of race, must not deny any individual the right to vote on account of errors or omissions in registration applications which are not material to determining whether such individual is qualified to vote, and must not apply different standards and procedures to voters in determining whether they are qualified to vote.

**As a Virginia Voter, you have the following responsibilities:**

- To treat the election officials with courtesy and respect.
- To keep your voter registration information up-to-date with your current address.
- To show your identification (ID) at the polls. If you do not have an ID with you at the polling place, you may still vote if you sign an Affirmation of Identity statement, depending on your registration status.
- To request assistance if you do not know how to use the voting equipment or have other questions about the voting process, or need assistance preparing your ballot because of a physical disability or inability to read or write.
- To check your ballot for correctness BEFORE casting it.
- To understand that once your ballot is cast, you CANNOT be given another ballot even if you think you voted incorrectly.
- To ask the election official to call the General Registrar’s office BEFORE you leave the polling place if you have problems regarding your eligibility to vote or the casting of your ballot.

**If you have any questions about your voter registration status or about elections in your locality, please contact your local voter registration office. The phone number is on the next page.**

**If you feel your voting rights have been violated or that you may have witnessed an election law being broken, contact the State Board of Elections at 1-800-552-9745, or via e-mail at info@sbe.virginia.gov.**
## County and City Voter Registration Offices

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<th>Lee County</th>
<th>Page County</th>
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<td>540-965-1690</td>
<td>804-748-1471</td>
<td>540-921-2802</td>
<td>540-967-3427</td>
<td>434-432-7971</td>
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