



THE NASHVILLE VOTER

The League of Women Voters of Nashville

PO Box 158369, Nashville TN 37215 | 615-297-7134

www.LWVnashville.org

Volume 71, No. 6

November 2017

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

November 29, 2017, 6:00 p.m. Movie screening of “Backpack Full of Cash”. Sponsored by the Tennessee Education Association. This documentary explores the privatization of public schools and their impact in Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Nashville.

Mayborn Building, Vanderbilt University, 230 Appleton Place, Nashville, TN 37212

December 1, 2017, 11:30-1:00 p.m. First Friday Hot Topics: Felony Disenfranchisement – An Historical Perspective.

MTSU history professor and noted author, **Dr. Pippa Halloway**, will discuss the history of disenfranchisement for criminal conviction. Beginning with post-Reconstruction criminal codes, the abandonment of reform and rehabilitation strategies, and leading up to the current expansion of for-profit prisons, Dr. Halloway will discuss the institutionalized racism of permanent disenfranchisement. Come to learn more about the legislative actions that perpetuate this type of discrimination and affect local, state and national election outcomes today. Second Harvest Food Bank, 331 Great Circle Rd, Nashville, Tennessee 37228. Open to the public.

December 12, 2017, 6:00 p.m. Movie screening of “Resilience-The Biology of Stress and the Science of Hope”

following by cocktail reception. Sponsored by Prevent Child Abuse of Tennessee. This documentary looks at recent research regarding the impact of early childhood adversity and trauma on a child’s development.

Noah Liff Opera Center, 3622 Redmon St, Nashville, 37209

December 13, 2017, 6:00 to 7:00 p.m. Second Wednesday Hot Topics Encore Program: Felony Disenfranchisement – A Historical Perspective.

MTSU history professor and noted author, **Dr. Pippa Halloway**, will discuss the history of disenfranchisement for criminal conviction. Beginning with post-Reconstruction criminal codes, the abandonment of reform and rehabilitation strategies, and leading up to the current expansion of for-profit prisons, Dr. Halloway will discuss the institutionalized racism of permanent disenfranchisement. Come to learn more about the legislative actions that perpetuate this type of discrimination and affect local, state and national election outcomes. Green Hills Public Library – Community Room 3701 Benham Avenue, Nashville, 37215. Open to the public.

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In Memoriam

It is with sorrow that we remember a long time member of LWVN, **Carl Hudson** (1928-2017). His wife, **Silvine Hudson**, was both a past LWVN president and a Molly Todd Award winner. Carl's special focus was addressing issues of homelessness. Together their passion and energy for addressing problems in our community was powerful.



President's Message

Once again our annual event at The Hermitage Hotel, "**Women's Suffrage and Beyond**" proved to be a delightful evening. **Chancellor Claudia Bonnyman** spoke about her great-grandfather, **Governor Albert Roberts**, who played an instrumental role in the passage of the 19th Amendment and the General Manager of the Hermitage Hotel, **Dee Patel**, spoke about the historic elements of the hotel that link it to these important events in suffrage history.

Thanks to our event co-chairs, **Cindee Gold** and **Hazel Thornton**, for their hard work in making this a memorable event and our many volunteers who assisted, **Sammy Cousino**, **Hasina Mohyuddin**, **Barbara Gay**, **Winnie Forrester**, **Tracy Smith**, **Madeline Garr**, and **Ethel Detch**. Enjoy an album with highlights of the event on <https://www.facebook.com/lwvnashville>.

We were saddened to learn that one of our most enthusiastic supporters, **Jane Anderson Dudley**, died this month. As the daughter-in-law of famous suffragist, **Anne Dallas Dudley**, she was an important link to this historic period.

With 2018 just around the corner, we are already making plans to assist with voter registration activities in high schools in Davidson County in January. We will be making a big push in cooperation with staff from the Davidson County Election Commission, **Senator Steve Dickerson**, and **Congressman Jim Cooper** to help our youngest voters get ready to vote in time for the May 2018 primaries. Stay tuned for more details about volunteering opportunities soon.

-Debby Gould



November Hot Topic Follow Up -- Transforming Struggling Schools into Thriving Schools

By 1st Vice President – Melissa Holden

League members and guests were once again a rapt audience for the November Hot Topic while state alliance coordinator for the Alliance to Reclaim Our Schools (AROS) **Lyn Hoyt**, and MNPS Executive Officer **Dr. Tony Majors** presented on the community schools concept which provides a framework grounded in parent engagement, positive culture and a collaborative emphasis on creating great schools for all children.

School climate and culture, social and emotional learning, student discipline, student health, and community engagement are all part of this important framework which is seeing results across the country and also right here in **Davidson County**. Various components of the transformational community schools concept (wraparound social services, before and afterschool care, evening meals, enrichment activities, community partnerships to name a few) are in place throughout the District.

Lyn shared the characteristics of the transformational community schools concept championed by **AROS** whose partners include TREE (Tennesseans Reclaiming Educational Excellence), the **TN PTA**, **TEA** (Tennessee Education Association), **SPEAK**, and Statewide Organizing for Community Empowerment (**SOCM**). The concept may look different state to state or even from school to school but they all share a common thread of capitalizing on building strong partnerships and engagement between parents, communities, students and educators to improve school health and climate. Stakeholders in community schools may focus on lowering absenteeism, building parent engagement, developing and implementing afterschool enrichment activities and increasing access and support for AP coursework and dual college enrollment opportunities for students according to their school and community needs. Providing counseling, health care, and job training may also be part of a school's recipe for success. **AROS** has developed this "deep-needs approach to integrate academics, youth development, family support, health and social services and community development" [through advocacy of concentrated, long-term plans] leading to improved student learning, stronger families and healthier communities." Lyn explained that her advocacy starts with being *for* something in order to create sustainable change for a stable community, noting that school voucher advocates instead count on dissatisfaction.

There are **four** pillars to successful interventions to meet the needs of low-achieving students in high-poverty schools:

- Integrated student supports
- Expanded learning time and enrichment opportunities
- Family and community engagement
- Shared-leadership practices

With this in mind, the transformational school concept is developed around a needs assessment and vision for success, a strategic plan for achievement, the placement of a Community School Coordinator at the site-level and creation of a Stakeholder Community School Board populated with parents, teachers, and community members.

As an illustration and validation of this, the **National Education Policy Institute** conducted a study called "***An Evidence Based Strategy for Equitable School Improvement***". The findings concluded, "A well-built community school starts with a set of results they want to achieve, developed by a deep needs assessment that engages 75-100% of the parents and teachers over 9 to 12 months. They organize the community around those agreed-upon results and identify the resources to achieve them. Many of those needs commonly identified deal with strategies to address positive discipline, trauma informed emotional interventions and positive social-emotional supports and strengthened curriculum that incorporates high expectation and strong instruction."

Efforts already underway in Tennessee under these recommendations include **27** schools in **Nashville and Memphis** being assisted by Communities in Schools TN, an organization which is part of the National [Communities In Schools network](#), known as the leading and most effective dropout prevention organization in America, and the only such organization that is proven to decrease the dropout rate and increase on-time graduation rates. CIS's mission is *to surround students with a community of support, empowering them to stay in school and achieve in life.*

Twenty-three MNPS schools have partnered with Community Achieves in the award-winning district initiative, while 13 schools are benefitting from the Great Schools Partnership, which through a 3rd party provider focuses on wraparound services, enrichment and strong community partners in Knox County. Other Knoxville programs include University Assisted/UT Knoxville Anchor which partners with the Great Schools Partnership to provide extended learning and extended day programs.

You can learn more about AROS and transformational community schools by visiting: <http://www.tennaros.org/> You can learn more about MNPS efforts and schools in the Community

Achieves program at <https://www.mnps.org/communityachieves/>. A draft of the legislation (HB1278) to provide alignment for existing funding sources to complement the Every Student Succeeds Act can be found [here](#).



The League of Women Voters of Nashville
Presents
FIRST FRIDAY and SECOND WEDNESDAY
HOT TOPICS EVENTS

Friday, December 1, 2017— 11:30 am to 1:00 pm
Second Harvest Martin Distribution Center in Metro Center
331 Great Circle Road, Nashville 37228

and

Second Wednesday Evening Encore
HOT TOPICS
Wednesday, December 13, 2017— 6:00 pm to 7:00 pm
Green Hills Public Library Community Room
3701 Benham Ave. Nashville 37215

An Historical Perspective on Felon Disenfranchisement

Presenter: Dr. Pippa Halloway

Join with us to welcome MTSU History professor and noted author, **Dr. Pippa Halloway**, for a discussion on the history of disenfranchisement for criminal conviction. Post-Reconstruction criminal codes, societal dehumanization of prisoners, and the expansion of the for-profit prison system coupled with the abandonment of reform and rehabilitation have all contributed to the institutionalized racism of permanent disenfranchisement.

Come to learn more about the legislative actions that perpetuate this type of discrimination and affect local, state and national election outcomes today.

Free and open to the public. No reservations needed.

For additional information about First Friday programs, contact Melissa Holden at meholden01@comcast.net or 217-257-5193.

Second Harvest Martin Distribution Center in Metro Center
331 Great Circle Road, Nashville 37228
Parking is Easy & Free!

For additional information, contact LWVNash@gmail.com

Please remember to LIKE the LWVN on Facebook
<https://www.facebook.com/LWVNNashville?ref=ts>



LWVTN Action Committee – 2018 Legislative Priority Issues
By 2nd Vice President – Barbara Gay

The LWVTN Action Committee met on Monday, October 23, 2017. The Committee discussed the 2018

Legislative Priority Issues that were approved by the LWVTN Board. See below.

During our next meeting, **Monday, November 27th**, we will discuss Community Schools and decide whether or not to support a bill favoring it. Also on the agenda will be an idea from a state fall conference attendee to focus on priority issue and seek legislative sponsorship for a bill.

ELECTIONS: SUPPORT FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

- Increase access to voting.
- Lessen the discriminatory effects of the Photo ID law and support its repeal.
- Support an open and independent redistricting process.

OPEN GOVERNMENT: ENSURE CITIZEN ACCESS

- Support open government through access to public records, open meetings, public notice by printed and electronic means, and general government transparency.
- Support right to take electronic photos of public records.
- Support transparency and accountability of privatization through feasibility studies and follow up evaluations to ensure clear savings and comparable service.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE: SUPPORT REVENUES AND ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR ESSENTIAL SERVICES AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

- Support safety net services, such as mental health, child protection, disability and food services.
- Oppose privatization of core government services that ensure the common good or protect basic needs.
- Oppose reduction of revenue sources without replacing them with other sources of revenue.
- Support multi-source long term funding for transportation including regional mass transit.
- Support vigorous collection of out-of-state sales and other taxes.

EDUCATION: PROVIDE QUALITY EDUCATION

- Support the policies and funding needed to provide quality public education, pre-k through high school.
- Oppose public funding of for-profit charter schools or their management by for-profit companies.
- Oppose public funding of private school vouchers.

HEALTH CARE REFORM: ASSURE COMPREHENSIVE, AFFORDABLE, AND ACCESSIBLE HEALTH CARE OPTIONS FOR ALL TENNESSEANS

- Oppose repeal of the Affordable Care Act and efforts to undermine its implementation; carefully evaluate proposed changes to this law.
- Support the enrollment of eligible, uninsured Tennesseans in ACA health plans or TennCare.
- Maintain the current level of TennCare benefits for children, families, and disabled adults; and expand TennCare to include all adults with income up to 138% poverty.
- Study other proposed options to assure comprehensive and affordable health coverage for all Tennesseans.

ENVIRONMENT: SUPPORT FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES TO PROTECT AND IMPROVE AIR, LAND, AND WATER QUALITY

- Restrict mining of natural resources that harms the human and natural environments.
- Restrict discharge of toxic substances into the air, land, or waters.
- Support development of infrastructure for renewable, sustainable energy.

IMMIGRATION: ENSURE THAT IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES ARE TREATED FAIRLY

- Support policy changes that allow Tennessee immigrant youth fair access to higher education.

The Latest Information on the Affordable Care Act

By Health Care Co-Director Rashonda Lewis

The **2018 Affordable Care Act (ACA)** open enrollment period launched November 1st. Consumers face additional hurdles to enrollment this year, including a shortened sign-up period (six-weeks compared to twelve-weeks last year), a slashed DHS outreach budget (from \$100 million down to \$10 million), and weekly maintenance outages on the website. Despite these hurdles, enrollment appears to be going well. Sign-ups on www.Healthcare.gov, the ACA online enrollment website, topped 1.4 million people during the first two weeks of the enrollment season. This number is 46% higher than enrollment for the same period last year.

The **Tennessee Health Care Campaign** has prepared for open enrollment by spreading the news about dates for enrollment and connecting consumers with health care counselors and navigators. Here's how we can help them:

- Share open enrollment dates (**November 1-December 15**);
- Share the Tennessee Health Care Campaign 844-644-5443 number staffed by volunteers to help people connect with a Certified Application Counselor or Navigator; and
- [Join their ThunderClap](#) to collectively announce the start of enrollment.



The Latest from Metro Government

By Metro Government Director Michelle Steele

Mayor Megan Barry on Thursday announced plans to end inpatient care at Nashville General Hospital, the city's only safety net hospital. Barry said her administration would submit to the Metro Council a "substantial request" for funds to stabilize the facility until the end of the fiscal year. Thereafter, Barry said, she would focus her efforts on transforming the facility into an ambulatory surgical care center, which would provide only outpatient services.

She also intends to pursue the creation of an indigent care fund to pay for hospitalization costs for low-income Nashvillians at privately run hospitals in the city. **Barry** said competition has kept patients away from Nashville General, while its costs have skyrocketed. "Since 2005, Metro has provided more than half a billion dollars to support the operations of Nashville General," a letter from Barry to members of the **Metro Council** said. "I believe we can invest our resources more strategically to provide for the healthcare needs of our city's indigent population, while maintaining operations at **Nashville General Hospital**."

The announcement took many Metro Council members and employees by surprise. **Councilwoman Tanaka Vercher**, who chairs the Metro Council's budget and finance committee, said she had more questions than answers about Barry's proposal. "We want to build soccer stadiums and give tax breaks to billionaires," she said. "We just need to decide if we're going to have that same commitment to our neediest in the city. I'm not passing judgment or anything like that, because I really want to wait to see the details."

The transition to an outpatient-only facility will require approval from the **Metro Council, the Nashville Hospital Authority** and **Meharry Medical College**, Barry spokesman **Sean Braisted** said. Only about 40 of its 120 beds are being used on an average day and 20 % of those are part of an inmate care contract, according to the mayor's office.



Setting the Table for Civility

During the Holiday Season, beginning at Thanksgiving and extending into the new year, the National Institute for Civil Discourse is inviting people from all over the country to take part in their Initiative to Revive Civility

and help in "[Setting the Table for Civility](#)." NICD and more than 80 national and local partner organizations, including the League of Women Voters, are urging Americans to make a special effort to pause and reflect on the need to heal the divisions in our country and [take action](#) by asking each other three questions:



More tools for group conversations can be found at <http://www.revivecivility.org/>



Disparities in Voting Between Naturalized and Native-Born Citizens¹

By Community Connections Co-Directors Tamanna Qureshi, JD and Hasina Mohyuddin, MBA, MS, Ph.Dc

There is a sizable gap between voter participation among naturalized citizens and native-born citizens. Prior to 2011, this gap had generally translated into around a 9 to 12 %age point difference in national elections.² In 2008, however, a year of historic turnout among many constituencies, this gap was even larger with just over 50% of naturalized Americans voting, compared to almost 66% of native-born citizens.³ With new laws curtailing voter rights, and without some of the key protections previously provided by The Voting Rights Act of 1965, these disparities will only grow.

¹ During the writing of this paper sufficient data from the 2016 Presidential Election was not available.

² Demos, *From Citizenship to Voting: Improving Registration for New Americans*, (Dec 2011)(citing United States Census Bureau, DataFerrett, Current Population Survey, Voting and Registration, November 2004-2010, analysis by Démos). Authors Tova Andrea Wang and Youjin B. Kim.

³ Ibid.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 dramatically changed the landscape for voting in the United States. In the election of 1964, only 1 in 20 voters was a woman of color; by 2012, this number exceeded 1 in 6; by 2052, it is estimated that people of color, of all genders, will make up ½ of the eligible voting population.⁴ In 2012, African American women voted in higher rates than any other demographic group.⁵ Through the vote, people of color have been able to push legislation that has aided the plight to create parity in areas such as education and employment, among others. Political influence, garnered through the power of the vote, has influenced landmark policies such as DACA, and has, likewise, blocked other discriminatory laws and policies.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was signed into law as a defense against discriminatory voting practices. While the protection of the Voting Rights Act helped deter malfeasance by the States, in 2013 the Supreme Court in *Shelby County vs Holder*⁶ crippled the Voting Rights Act and effectively nullified many of its protections. In particular, the decision struck down a key provision of the act, the preclearance section, deeming it unconstitutional.

Since the *Holder* decision, several conservative state legislatures passed legislation that were ostensibly designed to counter voter fraud or help shrink budgets such as changes to early voting and voter registration times, and new voter-ID requirements. The opponents of these laws say that their only effect will be limiting the right to vote -- mostly among low-income and minority voters who may not own government identification or have enough flexibility with their employment to vote on Election Day. Since 2013, new voting legislation that curtails the options available for voters to cast ballots is in place in 22 states, according to the Brennan Center for Justice. In several of these states lawsuits have been initiated to challenge these new voter laws.

Moreover, according to the think tank Demos, the disparity in turnout rates between native-born and naturalized⁷ Americans is due, in large part, to a parallel gap in voter registration rates. For example, in 2010 just over half of naturalized citizens were registered to vote by Election Day, while 2 out of 3 native citizens were registered.⁸ In 2008, the gap narrowed slightly but remained significant; just over 60 % of naturalized Americans were registered to vote, compared to over 70 % of native-born Americans.⁹ However, among those

⁴ Center for American Progress, *The Importance of Women of Color Voters: Then and Now* (Aug 2015). Authors Emily Baxter, Kaitlin Holmes and Rob Griffin.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 2 (2013).

⁷ The Demos report, likewise, identifies this important point: "Immigrants make up a far greater share of the population than they do the electorate. To some degree this is because many immigrants who are eligible to become citizens have not done so. It is estimated that 800,000 Asians in California alone are eligible to naturalize but have not, and remain therefore ineligible to vote. In 2010, although Latinos voted in unprecedented numbers, they still made up 16.3 % of the population but only 7 % of the electorate, in large part because many Latinos were not eligible—only 41 %."

⁸ Demos, *From Citizenship to Voting: Improving Registration for New Americans*, (Dec 2011)(citing United States Census Bureau, DataFerrett, Current Population Survey, Voting and Registration, November 2004-2010, analysis by Demos). Authors Tova Andrea Wang and Youjin B. Kim.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Demos, *From Citizenship to Voting: Improving Registration for New Americans*, (Dec 2011)(citing Rob Paral of the Immigration Policy Center's 2004 report analyzing the immigrant and minority electorate in the 1996 and 2000 elections—"while new citizens are less likely than the native-born to take the crucial step of registering to vote, they are more likely to actually vote once they do so." Rob Paral, "Power and Potential: The Growing Electoral Clout of New Citizens," Immigration Policy Center, October 1, 2004). Authors Tova Andrea Wang and Youjin B. Kim.

¹¹ Demos, *From Citizenship to Voting: Improving Registration for New Americans*, (Dec 2011). Authors Tova Andrea Wang and Youjin B. Kim.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Demos, *From Citizenship to Voting: Improving Registration for New Americans*, (Dec 2011)(Noting that with respect to registering to vote that length of time may increase the likelihood to registering as new citizens become more accustomed institutional procedures preceding arrival at the polls). Authors Tova Andrea Wang and Youjin B. Kim.

¹⁴ Demos, *From Citizenship to Voting: Improving Registration for New Americans*, (Dec 2011)("Growth in Asian American voting bears out the importance of Section 203. Jocelyn Benson reports that in 1992 the numerical triggers of Section 203 were amended to cover more predominantly Asian communities, and as a result, over 672,000 citizens of Asian descent in seven states were eligible to receive minority language assistance, including translated registration forms and instructions, after the 2000 census. Census data from 1998 and 2004 show a 61 % growth in registration rates and a 98 % increase in turnout rates among self-identifying Asian American citizens between November 1998 and November 2004."). Authors Tova Andrea Wang and Youjin B. Kim.

¹⁵ Demos, *From Citizenship to Voting: Improving Registration for New Americans*, (Dec 2011). Authors Tova Andrea Wang and Youjin B. Kim.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

citizens who do register to vote, there is little difference in turnout rates between native-born and naturalized citizens. In fact, in the three consecutive elections from 1996-2000, naturalized citizens even had a marginally higher turnout rate than native-born citizens.¹⁰

The disparity in voter registration can be largely attributed to structural barriers rather than political alienation.¹¹ These structural barriers include restrictive requirements and lack of language access. In fact, among naturalized citizens who are unregistered, 57 % cite structural barriers as the reason they are not registered.¹² Other factors, such as socioeconomic factors, length of time in the United States¹³, and variations based on country of origin do play a part in the overall reason for the disparity in registration between naturalized and native-born citizens; yet, structural barriers including location of the immigrant community (e.g., does it comprise a majority-minority electoral district and is it an established community or a new immigrant destination); the extent of voter mobilization by non-profits, political parties and candidates; language barriers¹⁴; and the persistence of discriminatory practices are the primary causes of lower registration rates among naturalized citizens.¹⁵

In order to narrow the registration gap between naturalized and native-born citizens, in any meaningful way, state, local and federal government, political parties, and non-profits must act. According to Demos, action must be taken in these three broad categories: making registration easier for new Americans, focusing mobilization efforts on these communities, and providing better resources for them to obtain civic education and the tools to participate.¹⁶ The following are a few of Demos's key recommendations:

- Nongovernmental voter mobilization groups should focus a good portion of their efforts on unregistered naturalized citizens including, if possible, in "new destination" states.
- The donor community should fund year-round activities around voter registration, including in immigrant communities wherever they may be.
- State and local elections officials should be active in registering new citizens to vote by reaching out to these communities through a variety of means and working with USCIS to provide voter registration services at naturalization ceremonies. These officials should also provide as much material as possible in alternative languages spoken prevalently in their jurisdictions, whether required to by federal law or not.
- Political parties should be much more pro-active in reaching out to naturalized citizens, tapping into a huge potential pool of new voters. The parties also have a role to play in civic education, especially regarding the electoral process in immigrant areas.
- Candidates must appeal to and speak to the issues of concern to immigrants. Having paid advertising in Spanish is insufficient.
- The civic education and civic skill-building process must start early upon immigrants' arrival in this country so that by the time they are eligible to register and vote they understand the process and the importance of participating. This means more government resources for such services, including English as a Second Language instruction.
- Every means possible must be explored for eliminating administrative practices and legal requirements that discriminate against immigrant voters. These include certain types of database matching policies, laws requiring documentary proof of citizenship in order to register to vote, and voter identification laws. Swift and serious action must be taken against any election administrator or other actors who engage in discriminatory practices.¹⁷

As part of its efforts to help narrow the gap in voter registration and turnout among New Americans, the League of Women Voters Nashville (LWVN) has initiated new program to target this demographic. On October 25, 2017, in partnership with the Metro Human Relations Commission and the LEAF Program, the LWVN offered a class to a group of approximately 35 immigrant parents of children who attend Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools. Translation services were offered in 4 languages: Kurdish, Spanish, Arabic and Burmese. Nearly half of the participants identified that they were naturalized citizens.

The LWVN presented the group with information on civic engagement, registering to vote and voting. Included in the LWVN presentation was information on the impact of voting, the results and margins for victory in two recent local elections, where and how to register to vote online, voter resources on candidates and how to find your voting location. Eligible participants were asked what, if any, factors have prevented them from voting; one participant complained of voter apathy and not knowing who was running, while another mentioned that the elections may be manipulated. The majority of participants, however, cited other structural reasons for not voting or registering to vote, including language barriers and not knowing where or how to register or vote. At the conclusion of the presentation, 6 participants asked for 9 paper voter registration forms for themselves and other family members, and 3 participants stated they were planning to register to vote using the new online registration platform. For more information, contact Tamanna Qureshi at tamanna13@hotmail.com or Hasina Mohyuddin at hmohyuddin@comcast.net



Stay Informed about Upcoming Calendar Events!

If you get the electronic version of the **Voter**, we want you to know that the upcoming calendar events are available on our wonderful, new website – www.lwvnashville.org. On the right side of the home page the calendar scrolls on the events of the current and upcoming events thanks to **Tracy Depp**, who keeps the calendar current. If you haven't taken a look, do so to make sure you mark **your** calendar so you won't miss a thing!



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