



League of Women Voters of Monterey County



The

VOTER



Celebrating the Merger of LWVMP & LWVSV since 2013 / November 2015, Volume 88, Number 3

Wednesday, November 11, 2015

“Literacy: Can You Read This: 你能读懂这个吗?”

It's true: I'm illiterate in Chinese. Fortunately, it only hurts me when ordering in a Chinese restaurant. If Mandarin were the dominant language here, I'd be gravely disadvantaged. Illiteracy exists within widely disparate communities. November's Lunch & Learn meeting features four speakers from organizations involved in literacy.

For adults, the Monterey County Free Libraries (MCFL) literacy program offers one-on-one tutoring, “Speak Up” English Conversation Groups, “Families for Literacy,” and English as a Second Language (as well as literacy through children's story times and homework centers).

Guest Speaker Cathy Andrews, MCFL Literacy Program Coordinator, recruits, trains, and supports more than 90 Tutor-Learner pairs and volunteers who lead conversation groups.

“Monterey County Reads” (MCR) Panetta Institute supports thousands of children who, if

they don't learn to read by the end of third grade, risk falling behind permanently when they begin to read to learn. With the support of schools and volunteers, MCR provides our community's children the tools they need to succeed in life.

Guest Speaker Donna Bessant worked in the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District for 30 years as a Librarian and an Administrator. In "retirement," Ms Bessant conducts MCR fluency assessments for participating children, trains volunteers and school staff, and works on program development.

Guest Speaker Tyler Crocker graduated from CSUMB with a BA in Global Studies. He implements the MCR program throughout the County for the Panetta Institute for Public Policy.

The slogan of the Literacy Campaign for Monterey County is “Champion the Power of Literacy to Transform Lives.” The Literacy

LWVMC November 11, 2015 Lunch & Learn Meeting

Lunch 12 noon / Presentation 12:30 / \$17 per person for lunch (main course, salad, beverages, and dessert provided by Café Athena)

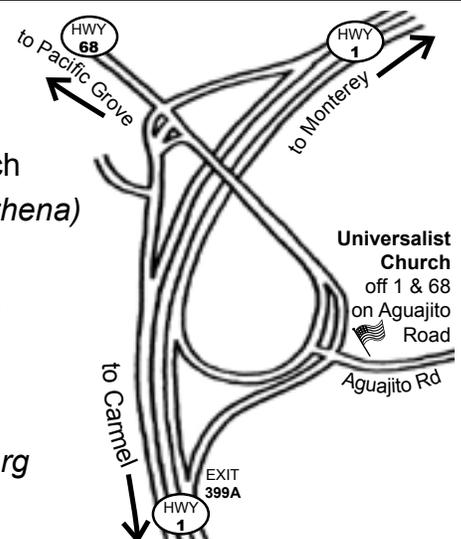
Reservations are a must for lunch!

Contact Lorita Fisher by Saturday, November 7.

(phone 375-8301 or e-mail GLFisher@redshift.com)

Pay at the door for lunch: meeting/presentation is FREE.

L&L meets at: Unitarian Universalist Church http://uucmp.org 490 Aguajito Road / Carmel CA 93923 (831) 624-7404



Campaign recently made a countywide assessment of literacy levels and resources, working with **United Way's 211** to make this resource available to the public.

A **2013 Literacy Summit** drew business and community leaders attention to the important link between our economy and improved literacy levels. A media campaign planned for 2016 will appeal to Spanish-speaking parents and caregivers on the

importance of talking, singing, playing and reading to very young children.

Guest Speaker Len Foster spent 40 years in public health. He retired as Director of Health for Monterey County and was promptly asked to set up a new nonprofit organization to take over the Literacy Campaign launched several years previously by the Community Foundation for Monterey County.

Dennis Mar, DennisRMar3@yahoo.com

★★ **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE** ★★ **NOVEMBER 2015**

Some members have asked how the League Board of Directors decides to take action on issues, which I hopefully answer here.

Action is always based on League positions which represent member consensus after studying an issue with subsequent adoption by League boards. League positions are typically general enough to allow flexibility for interpretation and to be workable in future years.

Studies are conducted at the local, state and national levels with consensus and positions following. When considering action on legislative issues, boards analyze the issue and determine if there are relevant League positions which can be used to support an action decision. In addition to determining if League positions are applicable, boards consider whether or not there is membership support for the action and if the League's stance would make a difference.

Sometimes action might fall under different positions requiring boards to weigh competing interests. For example, at the local level our League supports replacing jobs lost due to the closure of **Fort Ord**; at the same time we support development adjacent to existing urban areas and preservation of steep slopes, endangered species, wildlife unit habitat and wetland as open space. Based on information in the **DEIR** (Draft Environmental Impact Report) and at the forum we held on the development project, we

found there is insufficient water for the whole project and that there is no phasing requiring that long-term job-generating land uses be constructed.

Additionally, we found that the new jobs would generally be low-paying and would not be equal to those lost when the Fort Ord base closed.

The loss of 41,000 trees and the impacts on water supply and roadway infrastructure that the Fort Ord project would have on the entire County were considered more important than the project's economic contributions to the community.

Typically, action at each level of the League is based on positions for that level. However, local Leagues can take action based on certain State and National positions and State Leagues can use certain National positions.

Recently, our League relied on the State position on protecting the public from hazardous materials including pesticides when we requested the Agricultural Commissioner to increase buffer zones around schools and provide for more timely information to school officials on days when pesticide and fumigant applications will occur near schools.

Let me know if you have other questions on this or any other League matter.

Janet Brennan, JanetB@montereybay.com



WHERE THE ACTION IS!

Letter to Eric Lauritzen, Monterey County Agricultural Commissioner

"The League of Women Voters of Monterey County supports comprehensive measures to provide maximum protection to human health and the environment from the adverse effects of hazardous materials, including pesticides. We are concerned that school children are being exposed to unhealthy levels of pesticides because of buffer zones that are not protective and inadequate notification of school officials of pending use of pesticides and fumigants."

Based on our review of Sections 11503, 11503.5, and 14006.5 of the California Food and Agricultural Code, it is clear the Agricultural Commission has authority to increase buffers zones and to increase the amount of time that school officials are provided with notifications of impending pesticide application. Numerous County Agricultural Commissioners have used this authority, since the Kern Agricultural Commissioner first created a ¼-mile buffer zone around schools in 2009 followed later by Tulare, Stanislaus, Kings, Yolo, and Sutter counties. The authority goes beyond the ¼-mile mentioned in 11503.5, as Imperial and San Luis Obispo counties have larger school buffer zones, dictated by the "local conditions" language of 14006.5.



We urge you to increase buffer zones around schools to one mile and to provide a one-week notice to school officials of pending pesticide applications that are planned for areas adjacent to our local schools. Additionally, we urge you to assure that all other measures protective of public health such as meteorological conditions for application of pesticides are implemented."

Letter to Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency

"The League of Women Voters of Monterey County urges you to approve the Pure Water Monterey project. The League studied water issues in 1982 and again in 1995. Among many positions based on these studies, we support a variety of water supply sources including the use of reclaimed water. Specifically, we have supported a portfolio approach to meet water supply requirements for the Monterey Peninsula and to address the State Water Resources Control Board's Cease and Desist Order since 2009. The League led efforts to develop the 2009 Hybrid Regional Plan which included the groundwater replenishment project. That plan was supported by the major environmental and land use policy groups in Monterey County and was later updated in 2012.

The Pure Water Monterey project is an innovative project which will utilize many unused sources of water including vegetable wash water, storm water runoff and industrial drain water.

The water will be reclaimed to the highest standards and injected into the Seaside aquifer for later use. It will demonstrate to the State Water Resources Control Board that we are making progress towards significant reductions in pumping from the Carmel River.

The Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency and Monterey Peninsula Water Management District are commended for having the foresight and leadership to develop a state-of-the-art water supply project. Once again, we urge your support for this water supply project."

Janet Brennan, President LWVMC, JanetB@montereybay.com



MONTEREY COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AS POTENTIAL VOTERS



One of the requirements to register to vote is to be age 18 on Election Day. In many cases, the new teenage voters are high school seniors. Some will register to vote. Some will delay registering to vote.

In general, who are these potential voters? What was their high school like? Did they graduate from high school? Did they go on to higher education? Did they continue on to the University of California? One of the California State campuses? Monterey Peninsula College? Hartnell College? Looking forward, what kind of challenges will they face?

Graduation Rates

According to California Department of Education Data Reporting Office, for the class of 2013-14, most high school seniors in Monterey County will graduate (81.6%). Some will drop out (9.6%). Some will complete their special education programs (1.1%). Some will remain in high school (7%). And some will graduate with a GED (0.8%). In general, Monterey County seniors do better than students across California.

If one digs deeper in the numbers, some high school seniors in Monterey County do better than others. If the senior is a female, she is more likely to graduate than a male (86.1% vs 77.4%). If the senior is at Pacific Grove or at Carmel High School, the graduation rate is the highest in the county (98% and 95.8%). The surprise is Gonzales Unified, 92.2% of the seniors graduated (the graduating class is slightly larger than at Pacific Grove High). Next is Monterey Peninsula Unified School District (88.7%), followed by South Monterey County Joint Union High (84.8%), Salinas Union High School (81.4%), Soledad Union High (81.4%), Soledad Unified (79.6%), and North Monterey County Unified (78.9%).

The California Department of Education does compile data by race and ethnicity. If the student is biracial, they are the most likely to graduate

(90.4%), as are Asian American Pacific Islander (89.7%). White students are likely to graduate (86.3%). African Americans, who consider themselves not Hispanic, graduate at a rate of 81%. The largest group—3,510 seniors—in Monterey County is Hispanic. They have a 79.5% graduation rate, which is only a percent lower than all California high school seniors.

Many people assume that seniors who come from socioeconomically disadvantaged families will not graduate. That is not true. They graduate at a slightly lower rate than all the seniors in California (78.9% vs 81%). What about seniors who are in migrant education programs? Of those in the programs, 75% graduate from high school. However for seniors who have a language barrier, only 69.9% graduate. Unfortunately 16% of seniors with language barriers drop out of school, which is higher than the County dropout rate (9.6%) (www.Data1.ced.ca.gov/dataquest/cohortrates).

SAT Scores

It is one thing to have sufficient grades and credits to graduate from high school. It is another to score high on the SAT tests and to complete courses required for entry to the University of California and/or California State campuses. How do Monterey County seniors do?

The SAT scores are closely watched every year by parents, teachers, and school administrators. For the graduating class of 2012, Pacific Grove High School came out on top with an average of 1,755 out of 2,400. It was followed by Carmel High (1,712). Then there is a large gap until Monterey High (1,497), Salinas High (1,482), Marina High (1,442), and King City High (1,421). Next are North Salinas High (1,389), Everett Alvarez High (1,342), North Monterey County High (1,305), Soledad High (1,294), Alisal High (1,291), Seaside High (1,289), Greenfield High (1,266), and finally Gonzales High (1263) (www.school.latimes.com/custom-ranking/county/Monterey/statistic/sat-scores/order/highest)

How Monterey County Compares to California

With the exception of Pacific Grove High and Carmel High, most of the high schools in Monterey County do quite poorly compared to other high schools in California. Of the top seven SAT scoring high schools in California, six of them are in Silicon Valley. The top SAT scoring high school was Lynbrook High San Jose, with an average SAT score of 1,999 out of 2,400. It was followed by Mission San Jose High, Gretchen Whitney High (Cerritos), Monta Vista High (Cupertino), Saratoga High, Henry M. Gunn High (Palo Alto), and Palo Alto High. The high school at the bottom of the list had an average SAT score of 1,001 (www.schools.latimes.com/sat-scores/ranking/page1).

College Entrance Requirements

Another way to view college bound seniors of Monterey County is to look at the number meeting entrance requirements to one of the University of California campus or one of the California State campuses. In the graduating class of 2014, across the county, a total of 1,357 seniors meet those requirements. The largest number are at Salinas High (598), followed by Monterey Peninsula Unified (311), Carmel High (145). If one looks at the percentage of the total graduating class, Carmel High has the highest rate of students meeting entrance requirements (70.7%). It is followed by Pacific Grove High (48.3%), Monterey Peninsula Unified School District (46.3%) (www.data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/CoGradNum.asp?cChoice=GoGrdEth2&cYear=2013-14&TheCounty=27%CMONTEREY&cLevel=County&cToPic=Graduates&myTimeFrame=S&submit1=Submit).

Public vs Private High Schools

Of course, all of the above statistics relate to college bound seniors in public high schools in Monterey County. In 2009, the Postsecondary Education Commission published its findings covering the graduating class of 2008. Monterey County had 3,751 graduating seniors from public high schools, of whom 176 went to a UC campus, 325 went to a CSU campus, and 535 went to a community college. Only 19 seniors went to private colleges.

This meant that 27.6% of graduating public school seniors in Monterey County at that time went on to college. What of those seniors who graduated from private high schools in Monterey County? In the graduating class of 2008, there were 481 seniors, of whom 63 went to UC, 66 went to a CSU campus, and 66 went to a community college. This means 40.5% of seniors at private high schools in Monterey County were college bound (www.cpec.ca.gov/onlineData).

Note: June 2008 was the middle of the Great Recession, so high school seniors may have had limited options due to financial reasons.



Colleges in Monterey County

Monterey County is home to two community colleges: Hartnell College (Salinas) and Monterey Peninsula College (Monterey).

While they both aim to prepare students to transfer to four year institutions, complete associate of arts/science degrees, or provide vocational training, they service very different student bodies.

Hartnell College has a large Hispanic student population (61.6% of the student body) which is mostly under the age of 24 (55.5% of the student body). A high percentage of the student body are first generation in their families to attend college (56.4%). As a result, there is more student counseling: each counselor has a median 649 students.

Unfortunately class size at Hartnell is larger: a median 28 students per class. In 2013, females were more likely to complete their studies than males, even though there are more males enrolled. Students under 20 were more likely to complete their studies (45.3%) than older students. If you consider race, then Asian American Pacific Islanders are the most likely to complete their studies than any other race (www.scorecard.cccco.edu/reports/OneYear/451_OneYear.pdf).

Monterey Peninsula College has a smaller Hispanic student population (28.9%) and a larger white population (48.3%). In contrast to Hartnell, MPC has fewer young students under the age

of 24 (40.8%) and a large population of students older than 40 years old (28.5%). More students have parents who had attended college (66.1%). There are fewer student counselors: a median of 890 students share one counselor.

MPC offers more sections for credit and as a result class sizes are smaller (median 19 students per section). MPC also offers more non-credit sections, possibly for the older students. As at Hartnell, female students are likely to complete their studies even though they are outnumbered by male students. Students under 20 are more likely to complete their studies (50.2%) than older students. The surprise is that Hispanic students (51.3%) will complete their studies, higher than any other race or ethnic group (www.scorecard.cccco.edu/reports/OneYear/461_OneYear.pdf).



Universities in Monterey County
California State University at Monterey Bay (Seaside) is the only CSU campus in Monterey County. It offers 23 bachelor degrees and seven masters' degrees as well as teaching certificates. It is about the same size (6,631 students) as both MPC (6,524 students) and Hartnell (6,854 students).

The student body of CSUMB is mostly female (62%) and mostly under the age of 24 (84%). One third of the student body is Hispanic and one third is white. The students come predominately from California—one third is from Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Benito Counties. Two thirds are from the rest of California. There are only 2% from out of state and 3% from out of the US. One third come from low income families. Like Hartnell, many students are the first in their families to go to college (56%) (<http://apps.otterlabs.org/iarapp/factbook/main/enrollment.php?reportYear=2014>).

Admission to University of California
University of California automatically admits the top nine percent of California seniors to one of its campuses. High school tests scores (SAT and ACT) are one of 14 criteria on which seniors are judged. Among the criteria are special talents and achievements as well as completion of

required courses. However in 2015, UC admitted two percent fewer freshmen applicants from California than in 2014. Meanwhile UC accepted 13 percent more freshmen applicants from out-state and other countries. Economics is the reason. UC is under budget constraints due to reduced state funding. UC charges \$12,192 per year in annual tuition for California residents. It charges non-residents \$36,840. Campuses keep the difference in tuition. (**UC Berkeley** and **UC Los Angeles** did not increase the number of out-of-state admissions at the request of **UC President Janet Napolitano**).

UC argues that the non-residents contribute to the financial aid pool: \$74 million last year, of which \$32 million went to non-residents in financial aid. The **California Assembly** attempted to entice UC into enrolling 5,000 more Californians by offering UC \$25 million in additional funding in the 2015-16 budget. UC refused the offer for the incoming class and will consider it for the next incoming class (www.sfgate.com/education/article/UC-subs-state-s-25-million-incentive-to-6467961.php).

League of Women Voters of California Position on Education

Support a comprehensive pre-kindergarten through twelfth grade public education system which meets the needs of individual student; challenges all students to reach their highest potential; develops patterns of lifelong learning and responsible citizenship.



Support improvements in public education, based on access with both equitable and sufficient opportunities to learn for all students.

League of Women Voters of California position on Community College System

Support a statewide community college system with sufficient resources to fulfill its overall goal: to offer all Californians access to a quality higher education.

Kemay Eoyang, ckeoyang@msn.com

LWVMC CANDIDATE FORUMS



This election cycle the LWVMC sponsored two candidate forums. The first forum was for **Hartnell College District Board of Trustees** candidates, co-sponsored by the **Hartnell Political Science Club**. About 100 students and others filled the room. Thanks to **Hartnell Political Science Instructor Larry Adams** for providing the meeting room, timers, and question gatherers. Also many thanks to League members **Lynn Santos** and **Sherry Mermis** for sorting questions, and to **Hebard Olsen** for providing the video recording.

The second forum was for **Greenfield Unified School District Board of Trustees** candidates, co-sponsored by the **Greenfield Rotary Club**. Thank you to League members **Tamara Harris** and **Raul Rodriguez** for sorting questions, and to **Amy White** for timing the speakers.

Also special thanks to our newest League member who joined that very evening: **Ann**

Rathbun arranged for our use of the **Greenfield City Hall Council Chambers** and the video recording of the forum.

Dennis Mar moderated both forums, which meant he had to bring his suit out of mothballs (usually only done for funerals, formal nights on cruises, and candidate forums)!

LWVMC Election Polling Place Volunteers
 The LWVMC staffed one polling place in Salinas for the November 3rd Election. Thank you to our member/volunteers **Beverly Bean, Beth Benoit, Max Chaplin, MaryEllen Dick, Patti Fashing, Anne Herendeen, Dennis Mar, Candy McCarthy, Anton Prange, Lynn Santos, and Suzanne Schmidt**.

Our usual Pacific Grove polling places did not operate because there was no election needed for that city.

Dennis Mar, DennisRMar3@yahoo.com

VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED TO THE FORMERLY INCARCERATED



This summary by LWVC is in follow up to Director-at-Large and frequent "LWVMC Voter" Kemay Eoyang's excellent article "Voting Rights in Monterey County: Felons and the Right to Vote" (September 2015)

In August, by withdrawing a challenge to the voting rights of the formerly incarcerated that was taken up by his predecessor, **Secretary of State Alex Padilla** sent the nation a message that California will not stand for discrimination in voting and that he will fight to protect the right to vote for all eligible Californians.



"We have always recognized that our voting rights are larger than the right to cast a vote - it's about the struggle for formerly and in some cases currently incarcerated people to be respected

as citizens," said Dorsey Nunn, Executive Director of Legal Services for Prisoners with Children and a taxpayer plaintiff in the lawsuit. "Our votes belong not just to us, but to our communities and families."

Last year, the **American Civil Liberties Union of California**, the **Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area**, and **Legal Services for Prisoners with Children** filed a lawsuit on behalf of three individuals who had lost their right to vote, as well as the **League of Women Voters of California** and **All of Us or**

None, a nonprofit organization that advocates for the rights of formerly and currently incarcerated people and their families.

“Secretary of State Padilla is bucking a national trend in which voting rights are under attack,” said **Lori Shellenberger, Director of the ACLU of California’s Voting Rights Project.** *“We are thrilled that this administration has effectively said ‘no’ to Jim Crow in California, and instead is fighting for the voting rights of California’s most vulnerable communities.”*

The lawsuit charged then-**Secretary of State Debora Bowen** with violating state law when she issued a directive to local elections officials in December 2011 stating that otherwise-eligible Californians are ineligible to vote if they are on post-release community supervision or mandatory supervision, two new and innovative local supervision programs for people sentenced for low-level, non-violent felonies.

The California Constitution and state election laws state that only people imprisoned or on parole for conviction of a felony are ineligible to vote; **it has long been clear that people on other forms of supervision—such as felony probation or drug-diversion—have the right to vote.**

Thus, last spring, an **Alameda County Superior Court** judge ruled that Bowen’s directive illegally stripped nearly 60,000 of people of their voting rights. In spite of the judge’s determination, Bowen appealed and continued the fight to disenfranchise the formerly incarcerated, a disproportionate number of whom are people of color.

“Formerly incarcerated people should not be disenfranchised and have to fight for their voting rights. Restoration of these voting rights is long overdue and the League is pleased that California is leading the way to protect voting rights for all,” said **Helen Hutchison, President of the League of Women Voters of California.**

Earlier this summer, **Maryland’s Governor Larry Hogan** vetoed a bill that would have restored

voting rights to about 40,000 citizens on probation or parole. In stark contrast, Secretary of State Padilla is sending a message to the rest of the nation that California will fight and eliminate the remnants of Jim Crow policies and will work to ensure that every eligible Californian has full and equal access to our democracy.

LWV Position in Brief

Support measures which will protect every citizen's right to vote and which will ensure government's responsibility to protect this right through regulations and procedures that encourage an informed and active electorate.

California should retain voter registration in order to identify the voter and facilitate orderly elections.

There should be a system of permanent registration.

There should be ease of registration and re-registration.

Citizenship, age, and residency should be reasonable requirements of registration.

Election services which safeguard the voting process should be maintained.

Persons not literate should be provided the opportunity to vote and permitted to have assistance. Non-English-speaking citizens should be provided the opportunity to vote.

The voter should be provided with relevant, accurate and easily understandable information on elections, election issues, and candidates.

There should be local options in implementing the State Election Code but the state should take a stronger role in encouraging the facilitation of registration and voting.

League of Women Voters of California,
lww.org



★ LWVMC MEMBER PROFILE: ROBIN TOKMAKIAN ★

LWVMC’s Webmaster Emeritus

Robin Tokmakian has held a number of Board posts over the years. Originally joining our group in 1993, when she moved to the Monterey Peninsula, Robin set up its website around 2000-2001 and she’s served as its Webmaster for more than one tour of duty. *“During this latest stint, I did the website for five years before handing it over to **Bob Evans** in August,”* she says. *“I believe jobs should be shared in the League.”*



Eventually, Robin’s interest in oceanography led her to the **Naval Postgraduate School Monterey**, where she now works as a **Research Associate Professor** in the **Oceanography Department** (http://faculty.nps.edu/vitae/cgi-bin/vitae.cgi?p=search_results&last=Tokmakian). *“I teach and do research in the area of understanding the ocean’s variability,”* she explains.

Robin has also served as **Chapter President** and on several **LWVMC Committees**, including those that studied **water privatization** and **education**.

She also served on two **National League Committees**, *“...one on **international trade**—refining the LWVUS—and one on **climate change**. That one was mainly to help local Leagues with resources on climate change, giving national input on whether they should take a position on specific legislation.”* An example of an issue the **Climate Change Sub-Committee** explored is the **Keystone Pipeline**, which the National League decided to oppose.

Our State League’s Board has used Robin’s services as well—she served as **Natural Resources Director** (<https://lwwc.org/committee/natural-resources-committee>) and also served on the **LWVC Sustainability Committee**.

Her mother and grandmother were Robin’s original inspirations to join the League—they’d been League members in **Fresno** and **Missoula, Montana**. Robin originally joined the **LWV Denver** in 1985, when she worked in Colorado as a computer engineer for an aerospace company.

Then Robin went back to college and earned several degrees (MS, PhD) in **Oceanography**. During the time she studied that subject at **Oregon State University**, she belonged to the **Corvallis, Oregon, LWV chapter**.

After moving from Oregon to her new home in **Pacific Grove**, Robin joined our chapter, in part because, *“I always thought the League was good because it helps inform you about the community, especially when you’re new.”*

She’s enjoyed her home near PG’s **Washington Park** for more than two decades now, in part because she likes being able to walk places, such as the grocery store. In addition, she tries to ride her bike to work each day along the oceanfront bike trail. *“Riding my bike keeps me sane,”* she jokes.

Robin also has a passion for backpacking, spending several weeks each year backpacking at **Glacier National Park**.

In addition to her League activities, Robin is currently assisting the **Monterey County Literacy Project** (<http://literacycampaignc.org>). In the past, she volunteered with the **Monterey County AIDS Project** as well as the **Monterey County Science Fair** (<http://montereycountysciencefair.info>). When asked what she’d like to see our League’s chapter do in the future, Robin answered, *“I’d like to see more activity around affordable housing.”*

Although Robin left the Board when she turned over the Webmaster’s job to Bob, she’ll undoubtedly continue serving LWVMC in myriad important ways in the years to come.
Nancy Baker Jacobs, (PGAauthor@comcast.net)



Any person of voting age, male or female, may be a member of the League!

Renew Your LWVMC Membership.

If your membership has lapsed, please use the form below, or go to <http://lwvmryco.org>. Timely responses are appreciated as they help keep our local chapter strong.

Renewal letter and form gone astray?
Uncertain of your membership due date?
Wish to make a donation?
Want to become a new member?

Use the form below or contact:
Lisa Hoivik, Membership Director
LHoivik@comcast.net or 375-7765

Checks payable to LWVMC
Mail to LWVMC PO Box 1995
Monterey, CA 93942

Membership Levels

- \$250+ Carrie Chapman Catt
- \$200 Sojourner Truth
- \$150 Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- \$100 Susan B. Anthony
- \$ 95 Household (2 persons, 1 address)
- \$ 65 Single membership

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone _____ e-mail _____

- Send e-mail reminders for luncheons
- Call to remind me of luncheons
- Scholarship requested

Membership dues & contributions to LWVMC are not tax deductible, nor are donations to the Florence Curlee Scholarship Fund. However, donations to the League of Women Voters of California Education Fund (LWVCEF) are tax deductible.

MEMBERSHIP MEMO

Welcome New Member

Hello **Gary Karnes!** Please add him to your copy of the **LWVMC Member's Handbook** (179 Pacific Avenue, Pacific Grove, CA 93950 (831) 402-9106, gary.karnes@comcast.net).

Change of E-Mail Address

Also note that **Bev Kreps** has changed her e-mail address to bkreps1017@gmail.com.

Thank You to Our Generous Donors

We are grateful to **Judy Higginson and Jim Procida** who renewed at the **\$200 level** (\$95 membership plus \$105 donation).

Thank you **Harriet Mitteldorf** for renewing at the **\$150 level** (\$65 membership plus \$85 donation).

Last, but certainly not least, thanks to **James Emery** who renewed at the **\$100 level** (\$65 membership plus \$35 donation).

We Appreciate Members Who Have Renewed

However, we still haven't heard from all lapsed members, so we'll be phoning them soon to encourage rejoining! Help keep our League strong! Renew your membership on time, attend meetings, join committees, volunteer for activities, and encourage others to join!

Lisa Hoivik, lhoivik@comcast.net

**UNIT MEETING
WEDNESDAY, 18 NOVEMBER,
★ 12 NOON ★**

A LWVMC Unit Meeting to address consensus question for the **LWVUS Study on Amending the Constitution** will be held on November 18 at noon at **Mariposa Hall**.

Consensus questions were included in last month's Voter along with links to related study material.

★ Join us for a lively discussion! ★

GET YOUR "ELECTING THE PRESIDENT" GUIDE 2016 NOW!

You can't ignore the fact that the battle for the White House is underway. With Presidential primaries looming, we all need a handy guide to answer voters' most frequently asked questions. The **LWVUS Education Fund** has once again teamed up with the **Newspaper in Education Institute** to produce "**Electing the President**," outlining what all voters, especially young and first-time voters, need to know about the presidential election process. This is your go-to resource up to Election Day.

Leagues are encouraged to reach out to local newspapers and ask that they run the insert and/or make copies available to local schools. LWVUS

also encourage sharing the guide with community organizations and individual voters. The guide helps navigate the complex nomination process with succinct tips for making sense of the daily barrage of campaign coverage and advertising.

Go to <http://lwv.org/files/ElectingthePresident2016.pdf> to get copies for yourself, family, friends, potential new voters, and voter service work. And tell the League what you're paying attention to during this election season! LWVUS is working hard to distribute this and other educational materials across the country, but needs our help and feedback.

Janet Brennan, JanetB@montereybay.com

League of Women Voters of Monterey County

Office / Board Meetings Mariposa Hall, 801 Lighthouse Avenue (corner of Irving), New Monterey CA 93940

★ Officers

President
Janet Brennan* 659-2090
JanetB@montereybay.com

Vice President
Melanie Billig* 626-3826
hbillig@sbcglobal.net

Secretary
Kalah Bumba 424-7976
kalahplans@aol.com

Treasurer
Judy Lind* 375-2549
DandJ@montereybay.com

(* = Executive Committee)

★ Directors

Government
Max Chaplin 484-0244
maxcha21@gmail.com

Membership
Lisa Hoivik 375-7765
LHoivik@comcast.net

Natural Resources
George Riley 645-9914
georgetriley@gmail.com

Public Relations
Sherry Mermis 676-0458
sbmermis@comcast.net

Salinas Valley Unit

Lynn Santos* 449-3466
LULY236@aol.com

Social Policy
(vacant)

State & National Action
Larry Parrish 622-7455
lparrish@toast.net

Voter Service, Monterey Peninsula
Jeanne Turner* 373-7671
jturner215@comcast.net

Voter Service, Salinas Valley
Dennis Mar 372-9388
DennisRMar3@yahoo.com

Webmaster
Bob Evans 372-8323
bobevas13@me.com

★ Directors At-Large

Diane Cotton 521-7416
onceandrosa@gmail.com
Kemay Eoyang 920-1480
ckeoyang@msn.com

Luncheon Reservations

Lorita Fisher 375-8301
GLFisher@redshift.com

Luncheon Logistics

Beverly Bean 484-2451
beverlygb@gmail.com

Nominating Committee

Melanie Billig 626-3826
hbillig@sbcglobal.net
Jean Donnelly 372-3599
jeanmdonnelly@comcast.net
Hetty Eddy 262-1420
hettyeddy@sbcglobal.net
Lynn Santos 449-3466
LULY236@aol.com
Priscilla Walton 659-1519
PrisWalton@sbcglobal.net

Smart Voter

Stephanie Loose (770) 745-7099
joy@stephanieloose.com

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ReginaDoyle@aol.com, 375-4496



The VOTER
League of Women Voters
of Monterey County

PO Box 1995 Monterey CA 93942

e-mail LWVMryCo@gmail.com

phone (831) 648-8683

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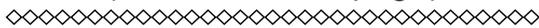


LWVMC 2015 Calendar



November

Lunch & Learn with the League
Wednesday, 11 November, 12 noon
"Literacy in Monterey County"
(details on front page)



Natural Resources Committee Meeting
Thursday, 12 November, 12 noon
Mariposa Hall, 801 Lighthouse, Monterey
Contact: **George Riley**, 645-9914
GeorgeTRiley@gmail.com



LWV Study "Amending the Constitution"
Unit Meeting for Consensus
(more details page 10)
Wednesday, 18 November, 12 noon
Mariposa Hall, 801 Lighthouse, Monterey
Contact: **Janet Brennan**, 659-2090
JanetB@montereybay.com

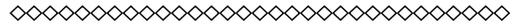


December

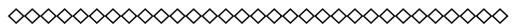
No Lunch, No Voter, Board or Committee
Meetings: Winter Holiday Break

January 2016

Natural Resources Committee Meeting
Thursday, 14 January, 12 noon
Mariposa Hall, 801 Lighthouse, Monterey
Contact: **George Riley**, 645-9914
GeorgeTRiley@gmail.com



LWVMC Board Meeting
Monday, 11 January, 5:00pm
Mariposa Hall, 801 Lighthouse, Monterey
Contact: **Janet Brennan**, 659-2090
JanetB@montereybay.com



Lunch & Learn with the League
Wednesday, 13 January, 12 noon
"Topic and Speakers to Be Announced"