

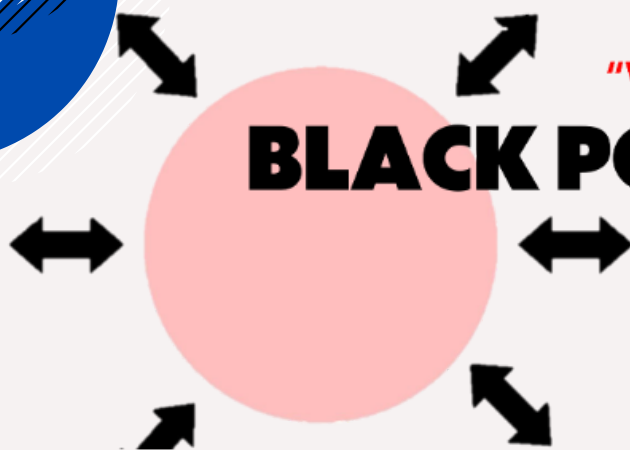


"WE DON'T VOTE, WE DON'T COUNT"

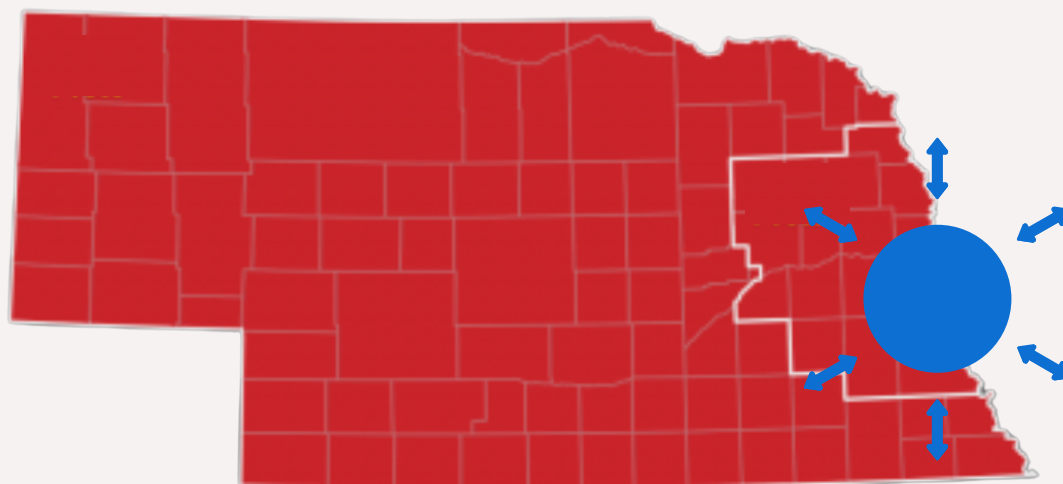
BLACK POLITICAL SUMMIT

& WORKSHOP

FEB 4, 2023



WORKSHOP HANDBOOK



**ELECTION DAY
Nov 5, 2024
640 DAYS**



WELCOME TO OUR SPECIAL GUESTS



"WE DON'T VOTE, WE DON'T COUNT"
BLACK POLITICAL SUMMIT
& WORKSHOP

*FEATURING our Special Guest
Deidre DeJear
2022 Iowa candidate for Governor*

LUNCH SPEAKER
& SPECIAL GUEST



CLIFF ALBRIGHT
CO-FOUNDER
BLACK VOTERS MATTER

SAT., FEB
4
2023

9:00 AM - 2:00 PM

THE VENUE
2120 N 30TH OMAHA, NE

LUNCH PROVIDED

REGISTER @
<https://bit.ly/BPS2023>

INQUIRIES TO
PRESTON LOVE JR.
402-812-3324

**BLACK
VOTERS
MATTER**

**BLACK
VOTES
MATTER**

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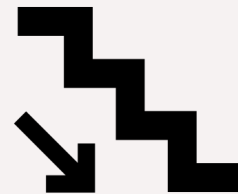


THE PROBLEM DEFINED

A successful community needs all the key elements to line up in a cohesive and unified way for it to blossom, mature and develop. North Omaha has endured over 40 years of economic devastation and neglect. With the advent of 2022, I have witnessed a new chapter economically for North Omaha, having observed, written, and spoken on, so many great, new, small, medium, and large projects that finally, after decades, promise to be the beginning of a new chapter. Plus, the potential of a dynamic and flourishing chapter, awaits the federal ARPA funds that will impact North Omaha beginning in 2023. Finally, it appears that the economic potential of North Omaha is lining up. Unfortunately, our community is absolutely not lining up to help itself in the political arena.

THE PROBLEM GENERALLY

Douglas county turnout was approximately 54%. The North Omaha was 44% (a 10%, negative gap)



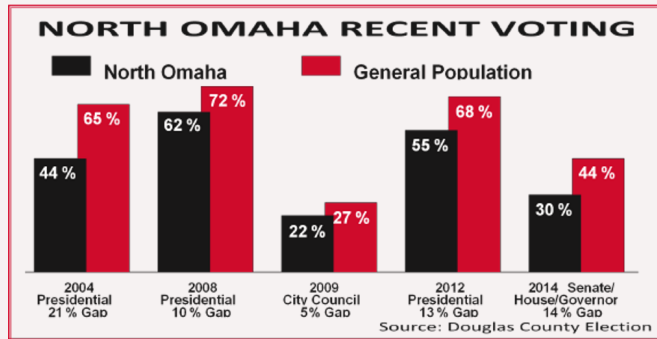
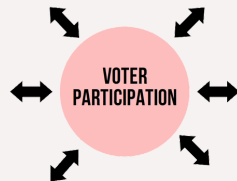
All of the North Omaha election numbers, from the 2022 election, were less than the numbers for the 2018 midterm election.

THE PROBLEM SPECIFICALLY

Historically, North Omaha has not voted on par with the turnout of Douglas county. A graphic example is that in 2008, at North Omaha's greatest moment of voting potential, we still were 9 to 10% under Douglas county's response.

OUR BLACK VOTE

We don't vote,
we don't count



2022 MIDTERM RESULTS

Some segments of North Omaha voted at the level of 40%:

- City council district 1 was 54%
- City council district 2 was 29%.

Overall: 44% (but in CD1, White voters skewed the number higher)

The precincts that include the towers, and their turn out percentages:

- Evans tower - 29%
- Crown tower - 44% (**our most aggressive tower**)
- Florence tower - 25%
- Benson tower - 44%

OUR STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

CANDIDATE DEVELOPMENT

VOTER EDUCATION

PROACTIVE
LEGISLATION
& LOBBYING

**VOTER
PARTICIPATION**

2024 PLAN

- POLITICAL SUMMIT
- DIRECT ACTION
 - VOTER REGISTRATION
 - MOBILIZATION
 - MAXIMIZE COLLABORATIONS
 - CLERGY
 - YOUNG ADULTS
- COMMUNITIES OF COLOR

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

- CIVIC ENGAGEMENT ACADEMY
- BVM BLACK HISTORY TOUR

OUR ROAD MAP

OUR ROAD MAP

2024

GOALS BY 2024 ELECTION

- 15K NEW REGISTRATIONS
- PRIMARY: 60% TURNOUT (NORTH OMAHA)
- GENERAL 70% TURNOUT (NORTH OMAHA)

COMPILE, CONSOLIDATE &
ANALYZE
INPUT (FEB 2023)

SEEK INPUT FROM ALL
SECTORS
OF OUR COMMUNITY

AGREE
ON THE
PROBLEM

1

2

DEVELOP A
18-MONTH
STRATEGIC PLAN
(FEB/MARCH
2023)

3

4

CONDUCT SUMMIT
II: (MARCH 2023)
PRESENT THE
STRATEGIC PLAN

5

6

IMPLEMENT
STRATEGIC PLAN
(18 MONTHS
BEGINNING MAY
2023)

1. **Agree on the Problem**
2. **Seek Input from all sectors of our community (SUMMIT I)**
3. **Compile, Consolidate & Analyze input (late Feb 2023)**
4. **Develop a 18-month Strategic Plan (Feb/Mar 2023)**
5. **Conduct SUMMIT II: (Mar 2023): Present the Strategic Plan**
6. **Implement Strategic Plan (18 months beginning May 2023)**

**Note: Voter Registrar Training
immediately after today's SUMMIT**

GLOSSARY

The way government functions can be confusing, especially because there are so many terms that have distinct meanings as they relate to government, law, and legislation. This glossary is meant to help you understand these terms so you can be a more educated voter and citizen.

Absentee voting -- Sometimes called early voting, vote by mail, or ballot by mail. Absentee voting is when a voter votes prior to Election Day. Some states require a valid excuse.

Amendment -- Amendments can be additions, subtractions, and/or changes to bill, law, or even the constitution.

Appointed -- To be appointed is to be chosen for a particular position, typically from an elected official.

Automatic Recount -- A recount automatically triggered by the margins identified in state statute, which differ by election type. A signed court order issued by the appropriate superior court must be obtained to initiate the recount.

Ballot -- A form used to cast a vote.

Ballot Drop Box -- A secured, official box where electors can drop off their voted ballot to later be counted and tabulated.

Ballot Fatigue -- a term used to describe when voters only vote for a few races at the top of their ballot and do not fill out the rest of the ballot.

Ballot Initiative -- Often referred to as a ballot measure or proposition, an initiative is a way for everyday voters to propose and vote on a specific statute or constitutional amendment.

Ballot Measure -- also known as Propositions and are essentially questions placed on the ballot by the legislature to be accepted or rejected by voters.

Biased -- prejudice or have a one-sided opinion.

Bond Issues -- A bond issue as it applies to ballots, is a measure that would provide additional funding to school districts and municipalities most commonly but can also be for state and local governments.

Bot -- An autonomous program on the internet or another network that can communicate and interact with systems or user. Bots typically will be used on social media to persuade users with political rhetoric.

GLOSSARY (CON'T)

Cabinet -- A cabinet is a group of high ranking officials whose role it is to advise the senior ranking official.

Campaign -- A political campaign is an effort to influence the results of an election, either by getting someone elected to the respective office or passing or defeating a ballot measure.

Campaign Finance -- money spent to influence the result of an election. There are federal campaign finance laws and state campaign finance laws (and local).

Campaign Finance Report -- Documentation of the campaign finance activity by a political entity (candidate, committee, party). Campaign finance reports are required to be filed by political committees during filing periods determined by the jurisdiction.

Candidate -- A person running for an elected office or position is considered a candidate.

Canvass/Canvassing -- Refers to a solicitation or survey of voters to ascertain information on public opinion.

Caucus -- A meeting where a group of people in the same political party or ideology meet to discuss topics such as; policy, strategy, and picking political candidates.

Challenger -- In the context of a political race, a challenger would be someone running in opposition to an incumbent office holder.

Chief Justice -- At the federal level, the highest judicial officer in the nation and presiding judge of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission -- In Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned a ruling that allowed prohibitions on independent expenditures by corporations

City Council -- The legislative body for a City. City council members are elected by the voters residing within the city.

Civic Engagement -- The act of any individual or group participating in an effort to change an issue of public concern or promote positive change in a community.

Clerk of the Court -- Is responsible for maintaining, filing, and safeguarding court materials along with various administrative duties.

GLOSSARY (CON'T)

Closed Primary -- A closed primary is when a voter must be affiliated/registered with the party in order to participate in that particular election.

Commission -- A group of persons who are appointed or elected to serve a role in either a regulatory or administrative sense.

Congressional District -- A district represented by an elected United States House of Representatives member. Congressional districts lines are redrawn during redistricting

Congress -- The United States Congress consists of two houses, the Senate and The House of Representatives. Members are chosen by election and are responsible for forming the laws and budget of the nation.

Constituency -- A group that is represented, the term often refers to the body of voters or the electoral district represented by an elected body or official.

Constitutional Amendments -- Amendments are additions to the Constitution that are proposed by Congress and ratified by the States.

ns in their jurisdiction. For statewide elections, the counties conduct the election in their county and the Secretary of State aggregates the results from each county to determine the statewide results.

County Assessor -- The County Assessor locates all taxable property in the county and determines how much the property will be taxed. The County Assessor is an elected position with a term of four years.

County Attorney -- The County Attorney prosecutes all felonies in the county and represents the county in legal matters. The County Attorney is an elected position with a term of four years.

County Board of Supervisors -- The County Board of Supervisors are elected to four-year terms. The board is similar to that of the City Council, except its jurisdiction includes all the county and unincorporated areas. Board members set the county tax rate and approve the county budget.

County Clerk of the Court -- The County Clerk of the Court records the actions of the Superior Court in each session and makes them available for the public to access. The County Clerk of the Court is an election position with a term of four years.

County Election Director -- The County Election Director oversees all functions related to election day, including poll worker recruitment and training and tabulation of votes. The County Election Director either serves at the will of the County Recorder or the County Board of Supervisors.

GLOSSARY (CON'T)

County Improvement Districts -- A special taxing district in an unincorporated area in order to raise funds to finance public improvements such as streets, sewers, water lines, etc.

County Sheriff -- The County Sheriff is the law enforcement agency for the county and runs the county jails. The County Sheriff is an elected position for a term of four years.

County Treasurer -- The County Treasurer is the county's tax collector, receiving all revenues and fees due to the county related to private property, school districts and special assessments. The County Treasurer is an elected position with a term of four years.

Dark Money -- Dark money at its core is undisclosed funds used to influence elections and politics.

Debate -- A formal discussion in which opposing parties voice their viewpoints.

Decentralized Election System -- The U.S. has a decentralized election system, meaning there is not a single point of entry into our election system that could disrupt the entire process. Each state and then county is responsible for conducting elections in their jurisdiction. For statewide elections, the counties conduct the election in their county and the Secretary of State aggregates the results from each county to determine the statewide results.

Delegates -- A person designated to represent someone or a group of someone's. Most commonly known as political party delegates at national conventions to select presidential nominees. A delegate is not a presidential elector.

Democracy -- A government in which the supreme power and decision making lies with the people rather than a select few.

Democratic Party -- The Democratic Party is one of the two major parties in the United States.

Early Ballots -- Any ballot voted prior to Election Day.

Elected -- A politician, official, or representative who is chosen by a vote of qualified electors to serve in public office.

Election Day -- The date in which the Election occurs and the last day to vote in states that allow early voting.

GLOSSARY (CON'T)

Election Laws -- Laws that govern how Elections are managed and conducted.

Election Precincts -- An election precinct, often referred to as a voting district, is a geographic location used to conduct elections.

Election Security -- Election security refers to all the ways election officials ensure the safety, security and integrity of the electoral process. This includes cyber security for the voter registration system, the election management system as well as the physical security of election equipment and ballots.

Elector (Presidential Elector) -- Electors are allocated to each state based on their representation in Congress. Every state is allocated 2 electors as every state has 2 United States Senators, plus a number of electors equal to the number of the state's members in the U. S. House of Representatives.

Executive Branch -- The executive branch of government is one of three branches of government: executive, legislative and judicial. The executive branch consists of the President, Vice-President, the president's administration, cabinet and federal departments. At the state level, the Governor and their cabinet make up the executive branch.

Executive Order -- An executive order is a directive from the president (or governor at the state level) that has the effect of law. These executive orders can be removed by an incoming president if he or she so desires.

Exit Polling -- An exit poll is a polling method used by the media to potentially predict the outcome of an election by asking voters questions after they have cast their ballot at the polls.

Expenditure -- An expenditure is an expense made by a political committee, campaign or a candidate.

Federal -- The term federal means the central or national government in the United States.

Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) -- The Federal Election Campaign Act, also referred to as FECA, was enacted in 1971 by congress to regulate fundraising and spending in National elections. The act limits the amount of financial contributions and other forms of donations to federal candidates and national political parties. FECA also required financial disclosures for federal campaigns.

Federal Election Commission (FEC) -- The Federal Election Commission regulates campaign finance activity for federal campaigns. Candidates for president and congress file campaign finance reports with the FEC.

GLOSSARY (CON'T)

Federal Voter Registration Form -- The Federal voter registration form is a form accepted nationally to register to vote. The form is developed by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission and is accepted by all states. State voter registration forms may exist as well.

Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) -- The Federal Voting Assistance Program or FVAP is a federal program that assists military and overseas voters anywhere in the world with resources to participate in elections.

Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) -- The Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot or FWAB serves as an emergency backup ballot for military and overseas voters.

Filibuster -- A filibuster is the act of obstructing or delaying a bill in the Senate by debating for an extended period of time or by using procedures to block legislation.

Financial Disclosure Statement -- A financial disclosure statement is a document filed by candidates that discloses their personal financial interests. A financial disclosure statement is separate from a campaign finance report.

General Election -- General elections occur every two years, always in an even year. These elections may include U.S. Federal, Legislative, County, and local offices on the ballot.

Get Out the Vote (GOTV) -- Get out the vote or GOTV is a term that campaigns use to describe the effort to encourage people to participate in elections.

Gridlock -- Gridlock is the term used when congress is in a stalemate and laws and policies are not passed.

Help America Vote Act (HAVA) -- In 2002, HAVA was legislated by the U.S. Congress, to initiate drastic reforms to the United States voting process. HAVA addressed necessary improvements to our voting systems and voter access that were identified after the issues concerning the 2000 election.

I

In-Person Early Voting -- When a voter votes in person prior to Election Day.

Incumbent -- An incumbent is a candidate who presently holds an office that is up for election.

Independent Voter -- An independent voter is a voter who is not affiliated with any political party. A voter who has not selected affiliation with a recognized political party is considered an independent, or no party preference or no party designated.
a person whose name is not on the ballot but the voters can write in that candidate's name.

GLOSSARY (CON'T)

Independent Candidate -- An independent candidate is a candidate who does not belong to any of the recognized political parties. Independent candidates do not appear on primary election ballots.

Initiative -- An initiative is a way for voters to propose laws or policies by getting a minimum number of registered voters to sign a document called a petition in order to get that proposal on the ballot to be voted on in the next election. Often referred to as direct democracy.

Legislation -- Legislation is the laws and policies created by the House and/or the Senate in the legislature.

Legislative Branch -- The federal government is split up into three different branches to establish a separation of powers. The legislative branch of the United States government consists of the House and the Senate, commonly referred to as Congress. The legislative branch has the power and authority to create laws, regulate interstate and foreign commerce, tax policies. Congress has the power of the purse meaning the legislative branch controls government spending.

Lieutenant Governor -- States may have a lieutenant governor that is elected as the governor's running mate.

Mandated -- Mandated means something is legally required.

Mayor -- A Mayor is responsible for running city council meetings and setting policy along with the city council.

Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act -- The Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act or MOVE was adopted in 2009 and reinforces military and overseas voters voting rights. The act required states to transmit absentee ballots to UOCAVA voters no later than 45 days before a national election.

Municipal Services -- Municipal services are the services the local government provides in return from taxes. Some examples would be sanitation, water, streets, police, transportation and more.

National Convention -- A national convention is a political convention that each of the major political parties hold to nominate the next president and vice-president from their party and choose a platform. The national convention consists of delegates from each state.

GLOSSARY (CON'T)

National Popular Vote -- A national popular vote is the concept that the President of the United States would be elected by who wins the most popular votes, instead of an electoral college.

Non-Voter -- A Non-voter is a person who does not participate in an election.

Open Primary -- An Open Primary is a primary election where a voter does not have to belong to a particular party to cast a ballot.

Overvote -- An overvote occurs when a voter makes too many selections for a particular race or measure on their ballot. For example, when voting for Governor, there is only one seat to be filled. If a voter selects two candidates for Governor, it is considered an overvote and neither vote will count for Governor.

Platform -- A platform or political party platform is the ideals and agenda that the party uses to guide policy decisions.

Plurality -- A plurality is an election where the candidate who gains the most votes wins the election.

Policy -- Policy is a law, regulation, procedure, legislative or administrative action, incentive, of governments and/or other agencies.

Political Action Committee (PAC) -- A political action committee engages in political activity by raising and expending funds to support or defeat candidates running for office.

Poll Worker -- A poll worker is a registered voter of the state that is appointed in each county to work the polls as a inspector, judge, marshal or clerk.

Polling Place -- A polling place is an assigned voting location.

Re-election -- To seek another term in office.

Recognized Political Party -- A recognized political party is a party that has been declared official by the state and is afforded space on the ballot for that party's candidates. A party must submit a sufficient amount of petition signatures to obtain initial recognition and then maintain recognition by meeting certain voter registration requirements within their party.

Recount -- An automatic recount provision that is enacted when the vote count meets a certain threshold. An automatic recount must be initiated by an action in superior court by the election officer.

GLOSSARY (CON'T)

Redistricting -- At the state level, the process of redistricting is where congressional and legislative district lines are redrawn on a map. Redistricting can also occur at the local level.

Secretary of State -- The Secretary of State is an elected office. The Secretary of State serves as the Chief Election officer in the State. The responsibilities include publishing the Elections Procedure Manual, publishing state laws, rules and administering business registrations and trademarks.

Spoiled Ballot -- A ballot that the voter designates as spoiled and will not be counted. The voter can then be issued a replacement ballot. Spoiled ballots usually occur if the voter makes a mistake when marking their ballot or the ballot becomes damaged and the voter requests a new ballot.

Statewide Ballot Measure -- A Statewide ballot measure would appear on all eligible voters ballots.

Term Limits -- A term limit is a legal restriction on how many times an elected official can hold a specific office.

Third Party -- A Third party candidate does not belong to either two major political parties, which are Democratic and Republican.

Two-thirds Vote -- A Two-thirds vote is also known as a Super Majority or a qualified majority and is roughly 67% of the vote.

U.S. Election Assistance Commission -- "The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) was established by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA). EAC is an independent, bipartisan commission charged with developing guidance to meet HAVA requirements, adopting voluntary voting system guidelines, and serving as a national clearinghouse of information on election administration. EAC also accredited testing laboratories and certifies voting systems, as well as audits the use of HAVA funds."

Unbiased -- Unbiased means being free from prejudice or favoritism and exceedingly objective.

Unincorporated Area -- An unincorporated area is area that is not legally recognized as an official city or town.

Upper House of the Legislature -- The upper house of the legislature refers to the Senate which is one of the two state legislative chambers in a bicameral legislature.

GLOSSARY (CON'T)

Voter -- A person with the legal right to vote in an election.

Voter Apathy -- Voter apathy happens when voters do not show interest or participate in local, state or national elections. The main cause of voter apathy is lack of agency or the feeling that they cannot effect change.

Voter Efficacy -- Voter efficacy is a voter's capacity to understand and influence political events.

Voter Identification (Voter ID) -- Voters are required to show qualifying identification when voting in person prior to receiving their ballot.

Voting Rights Act (VRA) -- The Voting Rights Act was passed in 1965 and prohibited voter discrimination based on race. It also required certain states to provide election materials in other languages besides English.

Write-in Candidate -- A write-in candidate is a person whose name is not on the ballot but the voters can write in that candidate's name.

Source: <https://www.azcleelections.gov/glossary>

NOTES

NOTES



NOTES

NOTES



**BLACK VOTES MATTER
INSTITUTE OF COMMUNITY
ENGAGEMENT**

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preston@4urban.org**

(402) 812-3324



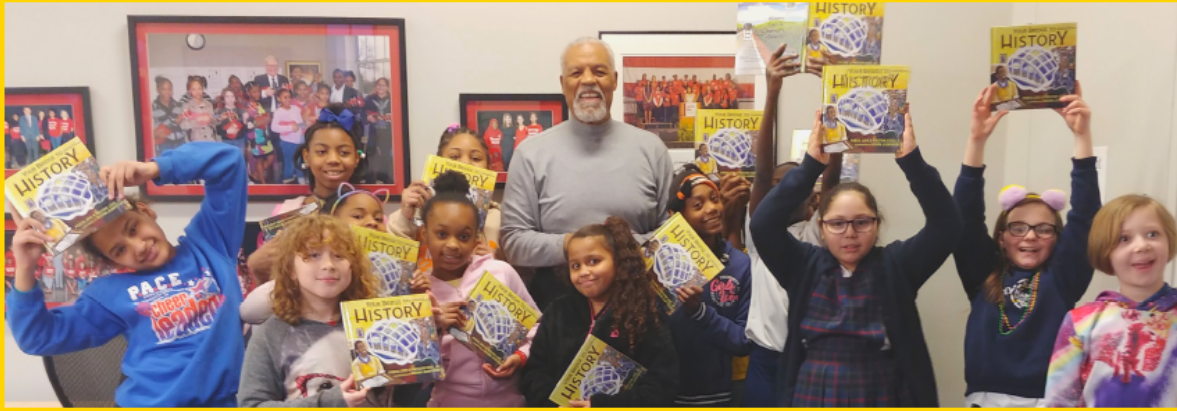
Support our Nationally-recognized BVM Youth Tour. Jun 25, 2023 to July 2, 2023



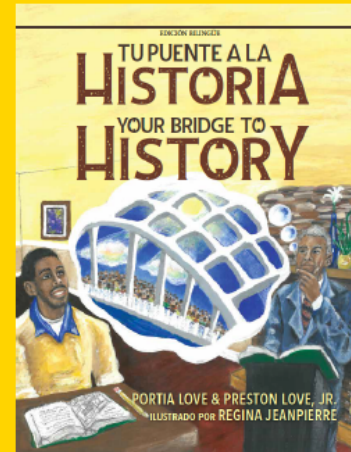
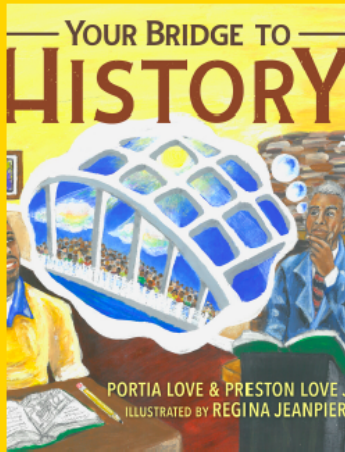
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Malcolm X Memorial Foundation

Time Out Omaha's Best Fried Chicken TAKE-OUT CHICKEN - BURGERS -

CULX HOUSE

Broomfield Row House

Carver Legacy Center

Forever North Mega Development

24th & Lake Street

REVIVE! Omaha

UNION Shirley Tyree Theater Project

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