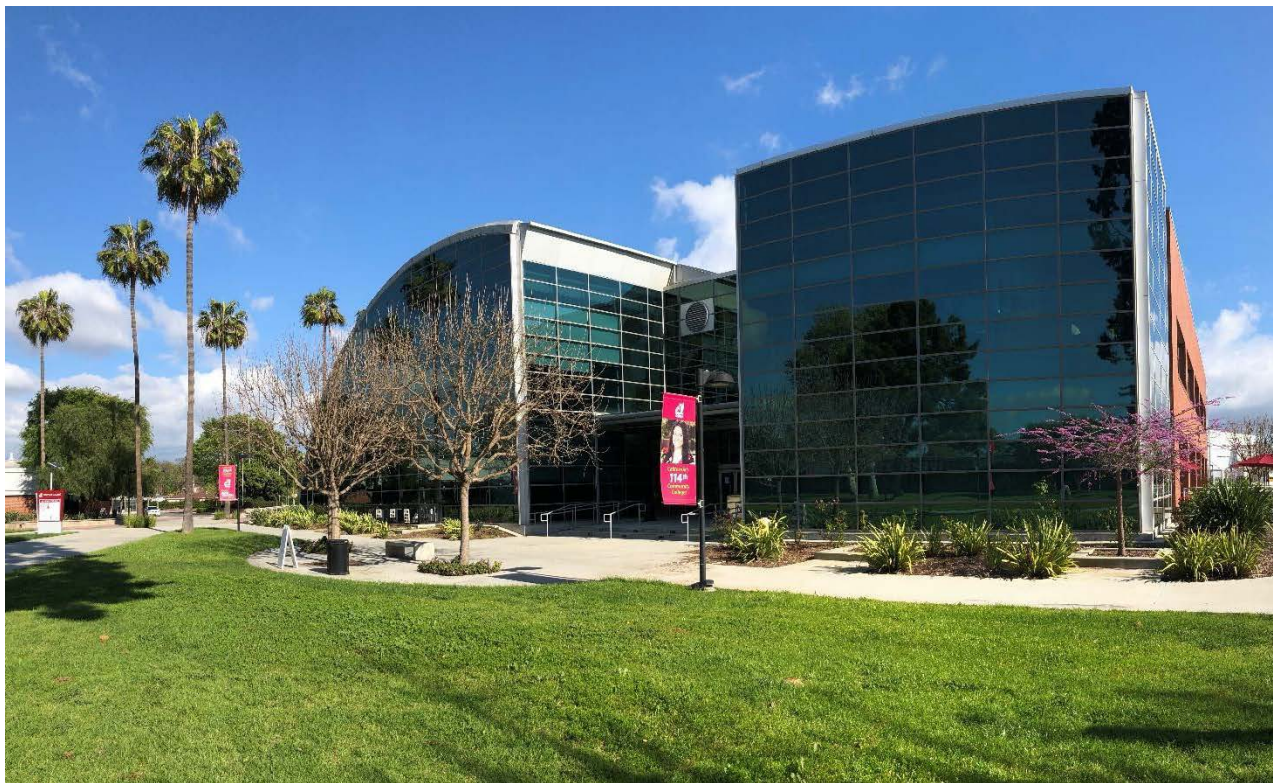




# LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY HANDBOOK



January 2023



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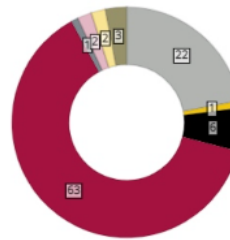
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## Student Demographics

[Click here for Quick Facts](#)



Total Student Count

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
12404	12242	11510	8811	6662

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Latinx	7336	7398	6984	5537	4193
Black	3328	3094	2677	1899	1489
Asian	787	795	811	434	375
White	443	476	488	171	178
Two +	396	374	371	182	165
Pacific Islander	73	66	61	59	44
American Indian or Alaska..	14	<11	17	16	13
Unkown	30	31	105	523	205

Academic Year

(All)

Ethnicity

(All)

Gender

(All)

Age Group

(All)

Students



	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Under 18	1157	1164	1411	1922	1640
18 to 24	6635	6531	5815	3634	2391
25 to 29	2255	2262	2036	1410	1113
30 to 39	1552	1551	1590	1234	1126
40 to 49	617	616	582	526	417
50+	456	374	348	349	223

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Female	7983	7766	7473	5661	4579
Male	4421	4475	4035	3054	2019
Non-binary				<11	<11
Unknown/non-respondent	<11	<11	<11	97	67

NOTES:



# Introduction

The role and influence of the governor and State Legislature over the California community colleges have dramatically increased since 1978 and the passage of Proposition 13 and Prop 98. This increased influence is shared by an expanded role for the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges (BGCCC) as well as other state agencies.

Over 50% of the budget for the community colleges is appropriated through the state budget process. With the increase in the state's influence over the funding, governance, academic quality, services and programs of the community colleges, it is critical that local governing board members, students, staff, and faculty strengthen their ability and willingness to influence decision-making at the state level.

Local district involvement is the key to successful advocacy on behalf of California's locally governed community colleges. Locally elected officials are very effective since they, too, have an electoral constituency base. In exercising that political clout in communicating with other elected officials, trustees can achieve the most for their communities and citizens.

The Compton College community – trustees, students, administration, staff, and faculty – working together can make state legislators aware of the programs, services, and needs of the local colleges, and apprise them of the impact that their decisions may have on the college districts. With this information, the governor, legislators and other state officials will be better equipped to deal appropriately with state policy issues.

Compton Community College District involvement is the key to successful advocacy on behalf of California's locally governed community colleges.

This handbook is designed to provide the tools for strengthened statewide and local advocacy.

Through its use, advocacy can be expanded by ongoing Compton Community College District communication with state legislators, our congressional representatives, local legislative bodies and our business partners.

Trustees, students and district personnel will discover how to implement timely and effective action on legislation of interest to the Compton Community College District.

As a result, state legislators will be educated on Compton Community College District issues and needs and be better positioned to understand and support our interests in the legislative process.

# Part I. Know the Process

## The Legislative Process

Patterned after the United States Congress, California has a bicameral (two-house), two-party Legislature with 80 assembly members and 40 senators. Assembly members are elected for two-year terms and senators for four-year terms with one-half elected every two years. No member of the Assembly may serve more than three terms and no member of the Senate may serve more than two terms. The majority party in each house controls the leadership role.

The California Legislature is the policymaking body of state government, restricted only by the federal and state constitutions and the governor's veto power. The Legislature also conducts investigations into almost any issue of public concern. It can also ratify amendments to the U.S. Constitution. In recent years, there has been a trend by the Legislature to grant itself more of the appointive power traditionally granted to the governor. Many commissions now consist of gubernatorial and legislative appointees.

Annually, the governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly make hundreds of appointments to state boards and commissions. Information on available appointments and requirements is included in the "Central Registry" of appointments. The Central Registry lists all appointments and respective appointing authorities. The local county clerk is legally required to keep an updated copy of the registry. Copies are also available at the offices of the Secretary of State. The California Board and Commission Outreach Project, sponsored by the California Elected Women's Association for Education and Research (CEWAER), publishes "How to Get Appointed to a State Board or Commission." This document is filled with suggestions and strategies for those seeking appointments to state boards and commissions.

## WHAT IS A SESSION?

As a result of a constitutional amendment adopted in 1972, the California Legislature now meets in a continuous two-year session, convening on the first Monday in December of each even-numbered year. The two-year session eliminates the necessity of reintroducing and reprinting bills that were not acted upon or refused passage during the first year of the biennial session.

The governor may also call the Legislature into extraordinary session to consider and act upon specified subjects. During these special sessions, the Legislature is limited to considering only the matters specified in the governor's proclamation.

## HOW MANY VOTES ARE NEEDED TO PASS A BILL?

A majority vote (21 in the senate and 41 in the assembly) of the elected members will pass all but urgency bills, Political Reform Act amendments, and proposed constitutional amendments. These require a two-thirds vote (27 and 54 respectively). Some education appropriation bills, however, may be passed by majority vote. In 2010, voters enacted Proposition 25, which changed the number of votes needed to pass the state budget from two-thirds to a simple majority.

## WHAT ARE THE EFFECTIVE DATES OF BILLS?

Bills enacted by October 2 of a given year become effective on January 1 of the following year. Bills enacted during extraordinary sessions become effective 91 days after the adjournment of that session. Bills that contain urgency clauses, called "urgency measures," take effect immediately upon being signed by the governor.



## **WHAT IS THE COMMITTEE PROCESS?**

The Legislature is divided into subject matter "policy committees" within each house. In addition, each house also has "fiscal committees," which include Senate Appropriations, Senate Budget and Fiscal Review, Assembly Appropriations and Assembly Budget. The Rules Committee in each house makes the vital decisions regarding which policy committee will be granted jurisdiction over new legislative proposals. Both houses have two fiscal committees; one to review appropriations, and one to review state budget issues.

## **WHAT ARE STANDING RULES?**

Each house of the Legislature adopts "Standing Rules" that govern the details of daily procedure. In addition, there are "Joint Rules" that are adopted by both houses to govern the transactions between the senate and the assembly. There are also certain additional procedural requirements contained in the constitution and in state statutes.

## **WHAT ARE THE LEGISLATIVE DEADLINES?**

Throughout the two-year legislative session, there are a series of deadlines that proposed legislation must meet if it is to be enacted. These deadlines are important in that a "crunch period" often develops immediately prior to each deadline day. During these "crunch periods," legislation can move very fast and immediate response by local trustees and state association representatives is most critical.

## **HOW IS THE ASSEMBLY STRUCTURED?**

The presiding officer of the assembly is the Speaker. Elected by a majority vote of the members, the Speaker appoints all assembly committee chairs and members except the Rules Committee. The Speaker also appoints a personal representative on the floor, the Majority Leader, who assists the Speaker in the conduct of the business of the assembly. The minority caucus chooses the Minority Floor Leader as its representative on the Assembly Floor. The Assembly Rules Committee (ARC) serves primarily as the executive committee for the assembly. Committee membership is highly sought after. The committee is responsible for assigning bills to committees, setting salaries for legislative staff, waiving rules and overseeing the business of the assembly.

## **HOW IS THE SENATE STRUCTURED?**

California's Lieutenant Governor is President of the senate, although actual leadership of the "Upper House" is vested in the President pro Tempore who serves as chair of the Rules Committee. The senators elect both the President pro Tempore and the five members of the Rules Committee. This powerful committee appoints all other committees, assigns bills to those committees, makes recommendations to the full senate on gubernatorial appointments, and bears responsibility for administering all business functions of the senate including personnel and fiscal matters. The majority and minority political caucuses also select a Majority Floor Leader, a Minority Floor Leader, and caucus chairpersons.

## **WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF LEGISLATION?**

There are three basic types of legislation: bills, constitutional amendments and resolutions. Only legislators and legislative committees can author these measures. The governor cannot introduce legislation but can ask a legislator to introduce legislation. The governor's budget is carried in the form of a legislative bill, authored by a legislator. Legislators, special interest groups, staff members, constituents, and government agencies as well as a variety of other sources generate ideas for legislation.

## **How a Bill Becomes Law**

### **WHAT IS A BILL?**

A bill is a proposed law. It can be enacted by a majority vote in both houses unless it is an urgency measure or carries an appropriation, in which case a two-thirds vote of approval is required. Constitutional amendments are proposed changes to the state constitution and a two-thirds vote of each house will place one of these measures on the ballot for voter consideration.

### **HOW DOES A RESOLUTION DIFFER FROM A BILL?**

Resolutions are merely statements of legislative viewpoint and lack the force of law. They may be addressed to other governmental agencies, describe state general policy, or commend or memorialize someone. They are normally passed by voice vote. Constitutional amendments and resolutions, unlike bills, are not subject to gubernatorial review.

### **WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A BILL IS INTRODUCED?**

When a member introduces a bill, its title is read, and it is printed. Then the Assembly or Senate Rules Committee assigns it to a committee. The committee hearing is the most crucial stage in the legislative process, for it is at this point that the fate of legislation is most often determined. Following public hearing, the committee can kill the measure, send it to another committee, or pass it to the floor as is or with recommended amendments. If a bill passed by a policy committee has fiscal implications, the fiscal committee also must review it. Action on bills in committee requires a majority vote based on full committee membership.

When it reaches the floor, the bill's title is read a second time, amendments are often made, and the legislation is placed on the agenda for debate (third reading). After debate, a roll call is taken. If the bill is passed, it is sent to the other house where the process is repeated. If the bill is amended in the second house, it must return to the house of origin for acceptance or rejection of the amendments. If approved at this point, the bill goes to the governor for signature or veto. If the amendments are rejected, a conference committee of three members of each house is formed to reach accord on any differences. A bill goes to the governor if both houses approve a conference committee recommendation.

Any bill introduced during the first year of the biennium of the legislative session that has not been passed by the house of origin by January 31 of the second calendar year of the biennium may no longer be acted on by the house. No bill may be passed by either house on or after September 1 of an even-numbered year except statutes calling elections, statutes providing for tax levies or appropriations for the usual current expenses of the state, and urgency statutes and bills passed after being vetoed by the governor.

The governor may reduce or eliminate one or more items of appropriation while approving other portions of a bill.

### **WHAT IS THE CALIFORNIA INITIATIVE PROCESS?**

In 1911, the initiative process was established in California by a change to the California Constitution. Prior to 1911, citizens in California voted only on measures and acts that were placed on the ballot by the Legislature.

The intent of the initiative process was to provide a means by which a citizen could place a measure on the ballot for voter approval or rejection. The process adopted in 1911, which is still in use today, requires the proponent to obtain an official title and summary of the proposed initiative from the Attorney General. Upon obtaining a title and summary, the proponent of an initiative is

permitted to circulate the petition for 150 days. During the course of the 150 days, the proponent must gather a requisite number of signatures of registered voters who support the initiative.

If a citizen circulates an initiative petition with the intention to revise a California statute, the number of signatures gathered must equal 5% of all the votes cast for the office of Governor in the last gubernatorial election. If the initiative proposes an amendment to the California Constitution, the number of signatures gathered must equal 8% of all votes cast for the office of Governor in the last gubernatorial election. Once the proponent of an initiative gathers the requisite number of signatures during the 150-day circulation period, the petition must then enter and pass a random or a full signature verification process, or both, before it is finally placed on the ballot to be accepted or rejected by voters.

Unless the text of an initiative measure states otherwise, an approved initiative goes into effect the day after the election and is not subject to a governor's veto, nor may it be amended or repealed by the Legislature without a vote of approval of the electors. Should two conflicting measures be approved by voters in a given election, the measure receiving the largest affirmative vote will prevail.

## **The State Budget Process**

Each September, every state agency, including the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, submits to the Department of Finance (DOF) proposals for changes in the state budget. These proposals are submitted in the form of Budget Change Proposals, lengthy and detailed analyses of needs, proposed solutions and expected outcomes.

The chancellor's proposals are based, in part, on input from the community college system as a whole. The requests are refined and narrowed through consultation and the Board of Governors approves a package of budget change proposals.

In October, DOF staff meets with state agency personnel on each proposal, asking questions and seeking more data or justification. By December, following many staff-to-staff sessions, the DOF makes recommendations to the governor, and by January 10 the governor presents a proposed state budget to the Legislature. Soon thereafter, two identical appropriation bills, referred to as the budget bills, are introduced simultaneously for consideration in the Senate and Assembly by the chairpersons of the Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee and the Assembly Budget Committee.

The budget process in the Legislature involves detailed study and review of the items in the budget. The Legislature's fiscal expert, the Legislative Analyst, prepares a comprehensive study of the budget and submits it to the Legislature in mid-February of each year. In reviewing the budget, the legislative fiscal committees (Budget and Fiscal Review, and Budget) divide into subcommittees to hear the various state agencies, constitutional officers, and special interest representatives. For months, the subcommittees deliberate on the budget bills and decide which items should be increased, reduced, added or deleted. Full committee hearings follow the subcommittees, and the budget bills then proceed through the normal legislative process.

The budget bills are sent to the floor of each house of the Legislature. The first house to act sends its version of the bill to the other, where the bill is routinely rejected, and the budget bills are sent to a joint budget conference committee.

## **WHAT IS A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE?**

The conference committee is one of the most important committees in the budget process. It is important to know who sits on that committee each year and how they can be reached with advocacy messages. The committee is composed of members from the senate and the assembly. The Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly, in appointing a committee on conference, each select members from their respective houses.

The conference committee on the budget bill must be open and accessible to the public and is required to report within 15 days after both houses have passed the bills. The conference committee addresses those differences that exist between the assembly and senate versions of the budget bill. The conference committee cannot approve any item of expenditure that exceeds that contained in one of the two versions before the conference committee.

If there are issues on which the Conference Committee cannot agree, these items are negotiated by the "Leadership" or "Big 3" (Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, President Pro Tempore).

The conference report then is submitted to each house of the Legislature for approval by a majority vote of the membership. If the report is not submitted by that date, the conference committee shall be deemed to have reached no agreement and inform each house.

As required by law, the Legislature submits the legislatively approved budget bill to the governor by June 15. If they fail to meet that deadline, they forfeit their pay until they pass a budget.

## **WHAT IS THE GOVERNOR'S ROLE?**

By June 30, the governor may act on the budget by vetoing specific items, reducing items or approving items. The items eliminated or reduced by the governor, ("blue penciled") in the budget bill are reconsidered separately and may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature. However, the Legislature does not often override budget vetoes.

## Part II. Know Your Elected Officials

### Effective Legislative Relations

The task for the college, members of the college family, and community supporters is to help to make community colleges a part of each legislator's thinking, to make community colleges relevant to members' agendas, and action priorities, and to connect our system needs to their legislative needs.

The first step to establishing effective legislative relations is simply getting to know our assembly and senate members, and congressional representatives at the federal level. The more we know about those who are elected to represent our district, the easier it will be to communicate with them.

*A current list of elected officials at the federal, state and local level is located in Appendix 2 of this handbook.*

Take the time to learn about our legislators. It will be helpful in delivering our message more effectively. For example: what are a legislator's committees and leadership assignments? Did the legislator or any family members attend a community college? Other helpful information may include: special interests, legislative background, election history, political allegiances, professional memberships, major political contributors, and previous community involvement.

#### **Common sources of information to help us get to know more about our legislative representatives are:**

**Media** – Online news sources provide an excellent source of information regarding legislators, legislative issues, and voting records.

**Legislators' Own Newsletters** – Such newsletters are designed to keep constituents aware of the activities, accomplishments and interests of an individual legislator. Newsletters often request constituent feedback, which provides an additional format to communicate with our legislator. Be sure to request that you be added to the mailing list for the newsletter or any other publications available through our legislator. Another source of information is newsletters distributed by the leadership in both the Assembly and Senate.

**Internet** – Both houses of the Legislature, the Governor's Department of Finance, and the nonpartisan Legislative Analyst's Office maintain websites. Text of bills, committee analysis and schedules are available online at <http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>.

**Community College League of California Publications** – These often focus on current legislative issues being reviewed at the state level. In addition, it also is advisable to review newsletters published by other organizations representing faculty, other local elected officials, taxpayers, business and industry, and political parties. Review of other publications develops a breadth of knowledge regarding legislative issues and special interest allegiances. (<https://www.ccleague.org/resources/publications>).

**Campaign and Political Party Activities** – Direct involvement in a campaign is one of the best ways to meet and understand our legislators. This is also one of the easiest ways to develop access to a legislator and to get to know the person on a first-name basis. Although community college trustees serve in nonpartisan offices, trustees who are also involved in partisan politics will

find that such activities provide opportunities to meet and develop access to legislators. These activities provide a network of people to call upon for assistance in influencing a legislator's perception of an issue. Participation in local fundraisers and political events provide visibility, an opportunity to communicate with our legislator and staff, and shows our interest in the political process. These functions also provide an opportunity to meet friends and supporters of the legislator. Legislators face re-election frequently and need to retain and rely on grassroots support. Our participation at such functions could be essential to both the legislator and the Compton Community College District. Compton College faculty, staff, and administrators are free to be involved in activities during their personal time but cannot use district time or resources to be involved in campaign activities.

**Community Activities and Local Workshops** – Involvement in community activities provides additional exposure to legislators and increases our visibility to the public as well. Historically, our activities have included:

- Making community contacts - business, media, civic and interest groups.
- Increasing our involvement in the community beyond just those things relating only to campus activities.
- Building a base for future coalitions and linkages with other organizations like city councils and chambers of commerce, Rotary Club, and the Foundation for the Compton Community College District.
- Attending issue workshops sponsored by legislators, and meetings or monthly lunches. Many legislators send out weekly or monthly email updates about their activities. Signing up for such updates can keep you informed about when workshops or meetings are scheduled.
- Inviting legislators to tour the campus; attend events; meet with faculty, staff, trustees, and students; and visit and speak to classes.

As a community college trustee, administrator, faculty member, student, district representative, business partner, or if you are simply a supporter of our local community college, it is important to maintain visibility with our legislator and community. If a legislator knows you, our later communication to that legislator may carry more weight than letters and contacts from unknown citizens.

## Part III. Advocacy Tools and How to Use Them

### Communicating with Elected Officials

Through ongoing communication, we can assure our legislators and their staffs that we are available to assist them and provide information; identify key issues facing the community colleges and our district; and advise them on the conditions at our community college district and the potential effect of pending legislation on our district.

#### Ongoing, not just when we need it

Regular communication with legislators will aid in developing reliance on us and the community college district for accurate and timely information. Communication can take the form of personal visits, letters, phone calls, telegrams, fax and computerized communications (emails), and campus activities. Other ways to bring our college closer to legislators include sharing research done on campus that may be of value, offering to assist the legislator with special projects using the expertise of local college staff, and seeking the advice of legislators on major issues being addressed by the district board.

#### In person

Person-to-person communication is usually the most effective and conducive to establishing an ongoing relationship with a legislator. Such meetings with legislators can be scheduled in the local district or at the State Capitol in Sacramento. Sometimes legislators schedule meetings with constituents while attending special events or meetings that may be held outside the district. Examples may be conferences, workshops, political party conventions, or other special events where the legislator is in attendance. The [Community College League Legislative Conference](#) is an excellent opportunity to meet with our legislative representatives to share ideas and information.

#### In the Capitol

Personal contact is among the best ways to develop relationships with legislators. Participation in local fundraisers provides visibility, an opportunity to communicate with elected officials and staff, and shows interest in the political process. Elected officials rely on grassroots support.

During the legislative session, legislators are most available at the session's beginning. Legislators generally can be found in the legislative district on Thursday evenings, Fridays, weekends, holidays, and interim recesses. To request a meeting with our legislator or staff, it is advisable to contact the scheduling staff at least one week in advance. Meeting length can vary depending on the issue and time available – anywhere from 15 minutes to a lunch. Many legislators find early morning breakfast meetings a convenient time to meet with constituents. Others prefer quick lunch meetings while still others like late evening dinners after a long day. At certain times, we may call a member off the floor by leaving a note with the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms at the chamber doors.

As the deadlines for bill action and budget votes get near, it becomes exceedingly difficult to reach legislators personally. We must often rely on community opinion leaders and their personal associations to effectively reach legislators. Remember, the goal is to establish and foster ongoing relationships. That is why Compton College participates in legislative activities sponsored by the Community College League of California that put us in face-to-face contact with our local legislators.

### **Working with the staff --**

Legislators' successes are dependent on their staffs. And, our ability to influence a legislator may also be dependent on that staff. Whether we seek to schedule a meeting, have a call returned, or provide information, the better we know the legislator's staff, the greater our chances of success.

### **Public arenas --**

Newspapers and editorial boards are excellent forums for generating community support. Keep local news personnel apprised of campus and state-level activities. Use the media to encourage other people and groups to become involved with their community colleges. Send letters to the editor of our local newspaper. Such activities should be coordinated with the Community Relations Office.

### **What is our role?**

Part of our job is to foster an understanding of community colleges by our legislators. We encourage our college "family" and community supporters to call and write. The importance of this steady drumbeat from the legislators' home districts cannot be overestimated. Remember that it is the steady pressure that makes us competitive down to the wire.

Take time to learn about our legislators. Some common sources of information are:

- Elected officials' biographies (Appendix 2)
- People you may both know
- Elected officials staff members
- Newspapers
- Newsletters
- Association publications
- Campaign and political party activities



# Visiting Legislators - What Do We Do When We Get There?

## Lobbying in person

Talking to an elected official on his or her position in person can be extremely helpful in getting the vote we want on a bill. Creating a delegation that is a two-part community team is also an effective strategy:

- As a college -- the president/CEO, trustees, faculty, students and/or community college graduates (the “if-it-weren’t-for-community colleges” testimonials); and
- As a community -- the community “people with muscle” who view the college as a community resource -- mayors, city council members, county supervisors, chamber of commerce; hospital administrators, foundation leaders, advisory committee members, business leaders, etc.

### Guidelines for lobbying in person include:

1. Find out which legislators sit on the committee that will be hearing the bill.
2. Set up appointments with committee members to discuss the bill. Because of time pressure on legislation, it is often easier for a constituent to get in to see him or her than for a non-constituent.
3. Be honest with the scheduling person on the amount of time you need for the appointment.
4. If a member is unavailable, ask to speak to his or her key aide.
5. Bring materials that can be left with the office to support or summarize our position.
6. When the meeting with the legislator occurs, highlight the bill quickly. List other supporters and discuss the issues that concern the opposition.
7. Stick to the message and try not to get off track.

If the legislator does not agree, be gracious about the difference in views and ask if there are any amendments that would make the bill acceptable to him or her. If amendments are suggested, take them back to the author and other supporters of the bill. After a decision is made on the amendment, make sure you get back to the member who suggested the amendment. If the member does not have suggestions for amendments, thank him or her for spending the time to listen to our views.

## Testifying on a bill

First-person testimony is an effective way to help legislators understand the impact of proposed legislation.

### Guidelines for testifying on a bill include:

1. Contact the authors of the bill and let them know you would like to testify. (If you are in opposition to the bill, make sure you let the authors’ offices know in plenty of time, so the legislators or their staffs may contact you before the hearing to discuss the bill.)

2. Coordinate testimony with others who are testifying on the bill, so statements before the committee will be brief and are not redundant.
3. Be prepared to answer questions on the bill from members, especially on those issues that are of concern to the opposition.
4. Finally, be sure to thank the committee chairperson and the committee members for the opportunity to express our views.

## **How can we best prepare to stay focused and achieve our desired outcomes?**

### **Here is a list to help ensure our success:**

- Coordinate the visit with the President/CEO's Office.
- Know the issues. Don't mix messages. A uniform message is the easiest one for a legislator to remember. Keep major points to four or fewer per visit in priority. Be prepared to state which is most important.
- Send a confirmation letter in advance, outlining the participants and agenda of the visit.
- Hold a pre-visit briefing. Check out up-to-the-minute legislative activity on the part of the guest and make sure all visit participants understand the projected outcomes and objectives of the visit.
- Have a firm, but friendly exchange of views. Never present a legislator with an ultimatum. There is always a legislative "tomorrow." The legislator who votes against our issue today may very well be on our side of tomorrow's issue if we haven't precluded his/her support activity by our actions.
- Do a post-visit debriefing. Determine what he or she said. What are the next steps?
- Send a letter or make a phone call expressing thanks for the visit and send whatever materials or answers to questions were promised.
- Provide the President/CEO's Office with all feedback, even those commitments that seem relatively unimportant. This information is vital to the formulation of our strategy.
- Conference Calls

Some campuses have used regularly occurring "breakfast" conference calls to local legislators during the session. These calls include chamber of commerce members, Rotary Club members, business leaders and other community members, as well as the college administration.

### **College Visits**

It is important that a tour be structured so the atmosphere is the most conducive to good communication and revolves around an agenda that will provide for discussion of items of importance to Compton College.

As a rule, tours and meetings with individual legislators are more effective than those involving groups of legislators.

Before visits, these items should be considered:

- What will the tour accomplish for our legislative agenda? What is the desired outcome?
- Will the meeting explain or show how an issue affects the college?
- What will the legislator get out of the tour? What is his or her position going into the tour?

## **Types of visits:**

- Briefings (trustees, president, and ONE legislator)
- Conference calls (several business people and ONE legislator)
- Class visits
- Facility tours
- Guest speaker
- Breakfast/luncheon visits; arrange transportation to and from the lunch
- Event attendance (community and on-campus events)

## **Planning a visit:**

- Make sure the timing is right. Never plan a tour around election time.
- Coordinate your visit with the college President/CEO's Office.
- Have an objective in mind and plan the tour accordingly. Develop key points and talking points for use during the day. Prepare a one-page fact sheet or Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) about the issues you intend to bring up.
- Keep in touch all year, not just when you want something. The college sends periodic updates to local legislators with recent news and accomplishments, so if you have something you would like our legislators to know about, please forward the information to the President/CEO's Office at any time.
- Make sure elected officials have ample opportunity to visit faculty and students. Choose students with success stories to tell and faculty with innovative approaches/programs that illustrate the point of the visit.
- Get approval for press attendance from elected officials' staff and invite media to cover visit.
- Determine who will accompany the elected official.
- Plan on following the tour with a visit in the President/CEO's Office for follow-up discussions.
- Let elected officials see, hear and confront every issue about the college. Make them feel responsible for the welfare of our college and the community college system.
- It is important to "read" our legislative delegation and tailor the visit to their preferences and our strengths. (If the legislators are new, give them a feel for the campus buildings – get them to see some tangibles.)

## **Post visit:**

- Write a note of thanks for taking the time from a busy schedule to spend time at the college. Express interest in continuing contact.
- Offer to send information about the college and college issues on a continuing basis.
- Remind elected officials that visiting the classroom and talking about government, politics, current issues, professions, etc. is a value-added activity for our classrooms and is often covered by the press.

## Corresponding with elected officials

The first thing to remember when contacting elected officials is that they are inundated with phone calls, letters and emails on a variety of issues. Contact from citizens (voters) in the community can have a great influence on the elected official's decisions in many cases, but the nature of the correspondence should be short, reasoned, in plain language and speak to higher principles if possible. Hearing well-thought-out concerns from community members helps elected officials to establish useful resources on specific issues affecting those they represent, as well as allowing them to effectively represent their constituents. There are definite "do's" and "don'ts" when corresponding with elected officials. Here are some of them:

### Do

- Put your view in writing, and whenever possible, send it to his or her office early in the session, then again at least one week before the measure will be heard.
- Make your letter personal and use our own stationery. When using email, send it from your own personal account when possible, instead of your "work" computer.
- Address our representative properly. Use correct titles such as Assembly Member Smith or Senator Smith.
- Write legibly if the letter is not typewritten.
- Be brief and to the point, courteous and reasonable.
- Include your address and sign your name legibly.
- Be direct about identifying the nature of the issue you are writing about and how existing or proposed law affects the issue. Provide specific suggestions on what should be done to correct it.
- Show the local effects and tangible positive results that will occur as a result of taking the action you recommend.
- Give the elected official something positive to do or vote for – not just fear the consequences if he/she does not. Offer solutions that indicate you understand the scope of the issue.
- Have each of the individual members of a group send letters or emails to their lawmaker. (Form letters are usually not effective.)
- Include articles, editorials, etc., from local newspapers/magazines that reinforce your concerns.
- Before writing, find out which committee a bill in question will go to. Write the committee chairperson and the individual committee members prior to the hearing on the bill.
- Some legislators like to hear from constituents on a variety of topics; others prefer to hear only about a single issue. Get to know members' preferences.

### Don't

- Be a stranger to our legislators.
- Rely on a phone call to our legislators' offices.
- Limit our letters and emails to one lawmaker.
- Write to a member from another district just because we disagree with our representative.
- Be rude, threatening or intimidating.
- Use a form letter.
- Go on for pages or beat around the bush.
- Wait until the last minute before a bill is heard in committee or is on the floor before writing.
- Be vague.
- Begin on a righteous note of "As a citizen and taxpayer..."
- Just complain.
- Assume that our legislator will be voting on the measure soon. Only a few legislators vote

on bills in the committee process. It is not until a bill reaches the floor that all members have an opportunity to vote.

- Address the legislator in broad generalities.
- Apologize for taking his or her time.
- Be unwilling to compromise or offer solutions

## Part IV. Advocacy Action Plan

A legislative action plan organizes the jobs to be done, the persons to do them, and the time frame in which to do the tasks.

### Plan Basics

- Analyze the prior year's legislative program step-by-step both locally and at the state level. What worked? What didn't work? What might be appropriate for the upcoming session, given the new set of circumstances in the legislature and on campus?
- Put the legislative session onto your yearly calendar, giving it top priority. Plan for the legislature. Commit our district for local AND statewide participation. There is no substitute for everyone doing his or her part all over the state.
- Remind campus groups and individuals to update their voter registrations. Hold a voter registration drive on campus, utilizing the talents of students and faculty.
- Encourage everyone to vote using notices, posters, campus email, the college's home page, and the media.
- Invite our legislators to campus events: functions where there is no "hard sell" but plenty of information. Have them get to know us and appreciate us on everyday terms. When the time comes to ask for their assistance, they will already know who we are, what our issues are and be more likely to assist us.
- Encourage the use of college facilities for meetings and public forums. Our Little Theater and/or Student Lounge is perfect for these types of meetings. Decision-makers and local citizens who have the power to influence will appreciate our openness and develop a degree of ownership for "their" college, making them more protective of the college and more proactive in forwarding its causes.

# Appendix 1

## CCCD Board of Trustees 2023 Legislative Priorities

### Access and Completion

- Increase access and success for historically underrepresented and underserved populations.
- Request additional state revenues as necessary to ensure that all students have equitable access to books and materials.
- Implement Open Educational Resources (OER) in 85-100% Compton College courses and degree programs by fall 2035.
- Support ongoing Retention and Enrollment strategies funds to California Community Colleges versus one-time as currently outlined in the budget.
- Continue to support funding for the California Higher Education Student Housing Grant Program, which is a nationwide model for addressing our students' housing insecurity and homelessness

### Immediate Budget Concerns

- Request funding to “renovate” current buildings for safety, long-term pandemic protocols, and update remote instruction/work technology.
- Request additional funds to support Compton Community College District's general operating budget to address pension and instruction costs.

### Funding for Programs that Support Facilities Growth

- Request \$12.2 million to build a permanent Student Health Center on the Compton College campus, in partnership with St. John’s Community Health.
- Request an additional \$5.2 million to address the increased cost of the Physical Education Complex Replacement project. The soil under the current athletics area has a high liquefaction potential that could cause concern in case of an earthquake. The new Physical Education Complex Replacement project requires soil mitigation and redesign work to protect the new structure. The current project cost is \$46.2 million.

### Support Initiatives that Promote Student Success

- Request continued support of funding for Student Equity and Achievement. The 2022-2023 budget of \$2.3 million is supporting the Student Success Initiatives at Compton College. Student Equity and Achievement funding at Compton College assists with the implementation of Guided Pathways and Basic Needs programs and services including emergency aid, technology, transportation, and guaranteed income programs.

- Request funding to support guaranteed-income programs that provide financial support to students. Compton College would include formerly incarcerated, EOPS/CARE, CalWORKs, and Cal Fresh-eligible college students in this program.

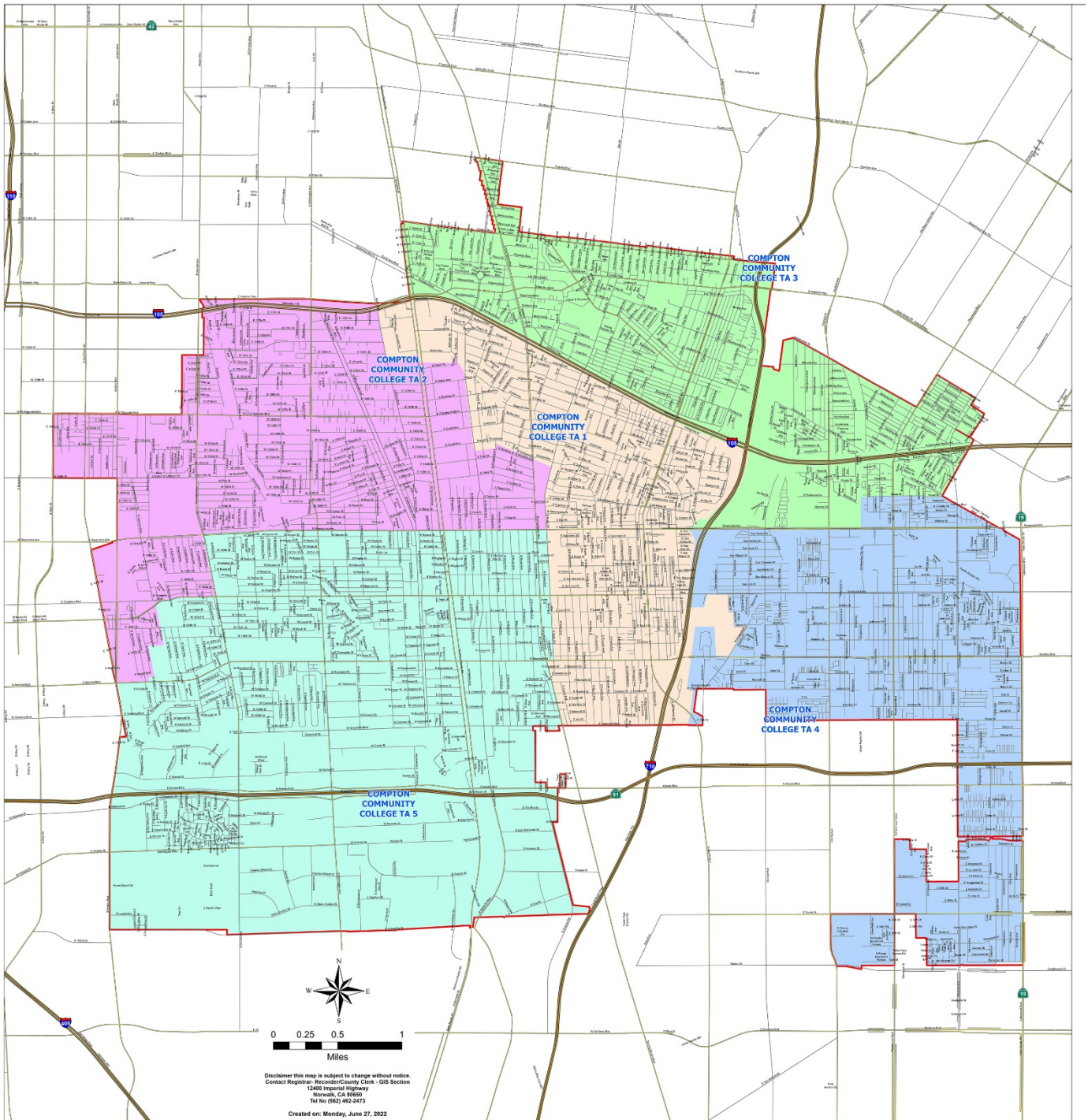
**Address the Total Cost of College Attendance through Financial Aid**

- In addition to the Cal Grant program, identify a dedicated revenue source to increase state financial aid grant amounts to address the total cost of attendance for Compton College students.



# Appendix 2

## Compton Community College District Map / Trustee Areas



## Appendix 3

### History of Compton College

The Compton Community College District (CCCD) was established in 1927 as a component of the Compton Union High School District. In 1950, voters approved a bond issue separating the college from the high school district. Construction of the new college campus was completed on the present site. Classes began on the new campus in fall 1956.

In August 2006, the El Camino Community College District Board of Trustees approved a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) to provide educational and related support services to Compton Community College District residents. Through the agreement, residents of the Compton Community College District continued to have access to university transfer and career and technical education opportunities, as well as financial aid, basic skills courses and related support services.

On June 7, 2017, the Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges (ACCJC) granted [initial accreditation status to Compton College](#). The action established Compton College as an accredited college within the El Camino Community College District.

Compton College was [officially named the 114th California Community College](#) through unanimous vote by the Board of Governors in July 2017. On August 29, 2018, California Community Colleges Chancellor Eloy Oakley issued [Executive Order 2018-01](#) declaring Compton College will operate as an independent college under the authority of the Compton Community College District (CCCD) Board of Trustees effective June 7, 2019.

A special board meeting at 11:59 p.m. on June 7, 2019, commemorated the moment that Compton College began to operate as an independent college and concluded the collaborative partnership between Compton Community College District and the El Camino Community College District. Courses are now offered under the authority of the Compton Community College District, and all students earning degrees or certificates at Compton College will be issued a Compton College diploma.

Keith Curry, Ed.D., is President/CEO of Compton College.

## Appendix 4

### Compton Community College District Board of Trustees - 2023



**Andres Ramos** (Trustee Area 1)

Andres Ramos was elected to the Compton Community College District Board of Trustees for the first time in November 2007 at the age of 22, making him the youngest Latino board member in the District's history. He is a native of Lynwood and is a product of the Lynwood Unified School District. Ramos attended Long Beach City College and transferred to USC where he earned a bachelor's degree in communications. Currently, he is pursuing a master's degree in communication studies at California State University, Los Angeles.



**Barbara Jean Calhoun** (Trustee Area 2)

Barbara Jean Calhoun resides in the city of Compton and retired after more than 34 years of service to the City of Los Angeles, where she worked as a clerk typist supervisor and traffic officer. Since 2014, she has served as a proctor for the State Bar of California's Committee of Bar Examiners. Calhoun was elected and served two consecutive terms, in 2003 and 2007, as a city council member for the City of Compton (District 1). She also served one term on the Board of Trustees for the Compton Unified School District from 2001-2003. She attended Los Angeles Trade-Tech College where she studied labor law.



**Sonia Lopez** (Trustee Area 3)

Sonia Lopez, a resident of South Gate, was first elected to the CCCD Board of Trustees in 2013. She is the Director of Constituent Engagement for Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell, Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, Second District. In 2019, Lopez served as a district director for California State Senate Budget Chair Holly J. Mitchell of the 30th District. Lopez has overseen all district operations and represented the senator throughout the 30th Senatorial District while handling the policy areas of higher education, transportation, utilities, youth, workforce, labor, senior affairs, women's rights, homelessness, and anti-poverty. She has played an instrumental role in creating events to educate the community on issues such as the Affordable Care Act, common senior frauds, and homelessness. During the COVID-19 pandemic, she worked closely with community members experiencing severe financial hardships to ensure access to unemployment benefits. She serves on the Advisory Board for Latinas, Los Angeles Dodgers Foundation RBI Advisory Committee, and is an active member in the Young Elected Officials Network and National Association of Latino Elected Officials.





**Juanita Doplemore (Trustee Area 4)**

Juanita Doplemore, a Long Beach resident, is a long-time employee of Federal Express and currently works as a senior global service analyst. She also serves on the California Student Aid Commission as a community appointee, co-chairing the Data, Research, and Strategic Planning Committee and contributing as a member of the Student Impact, Outreach and Communications Committee. Doplemore seeks out philanthropic and community advocacy opportunities and in 2019, served as co-chair of the Veterans Affairs Commission for the City of Long Beach. She is an active member of the Collins Neighborhood Association and served as a troop leader for the Girl Scouts of Greater Los Angeles where she was also a council delegate from 2017-2020. Doplemore is currently pursuing a bachelor's degree online through the University of Washington, Seattle, and she earned an associate degree from North Seattle Community College.



**Dr. Sharoni Denise Little (Trustee Area 5)**

Sharoni Denise Little, a life-long Compton resident, oversees the global inclusion strategy for Creative Artists Agency. She is responsible for the company's robust set of initiatives to vigorously and consistently ensure the most enriching, diverse and inclusive environment for all employees to excel. She is also the CEO of The Strategist Company, LLC, a boutique consultancy. She formerly served as vice dean and senior diversity, equity, and inclusion officer/professor at the University of Southern California's (USC) Marshall School of Business. Dr. Little is an expert in workplace inclusion, equity, antiracism, mitigating bias, strategic leadership and communication, critical race, and global organizational strategy. She earned a doctorate in rhetoric and cultural studies from Indiana University, a doctorate in education from USC, and bachelor's and master's degrees from California State University, Los Angeles. An educational and social advocate, Dr. Little has partnered with the Aspen Institute, Obama Foundation, Kellogg Foundation, and the Children's Defense Fund.



**Kendra Carnes, Student Trustee**

Kendra Carnes, a resident of Compton, is a non-traditional student who worked for several years in sports marketing including with the Los Angeles Clippers supporting group events, sales, and advertising. Realizing it would be more difficult to advance further in her career without a degree, she enrolled at Compton College in spring 2022 to fulfill her higher education and career goals. She is a communications studies major who plans to graduate from Compton College with an associate degree and transfer to the University of Southern California or a Historically Black Colleges and Universities campus. In 2022, she served as the commissioner of athletics for Compton College's Associated Student Government. She is an advocate for students and student-athletes, and regularly visits different departments on campus to learn what resources are available so she can refer students to the support services they need to be successful in college.

## Appendix 5

### Elected Officials Serving CCCD



Senator Diane Feinstein (D)  
United States Senator for California  
<https://www.feinstein.senate.gov/public/>

331 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510  
(202) 224-3841

Los Angeles Office:  
11111 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 915  
Los Angeles, CA 90025  
(310) 914-7300

As California's senior Senator and the longest-serving woman senator ever, Dianne Feinstein has built a reputation as an independent voice, working hard to find commonsense solutions to problems facing California and the nation. Since her election to the Senate in 1992, she has built a significant record of legislative achievements across a wide range of issues including the environment and natural resources, health care, and national security.

Senator Feinstein led a bipartisan group of senators in passing legislation to drastically increase the fuel efficiency of cars. She was a leading voice in the effort to legalize gay marriage. She's a champion for the preservation of the Mojave Desert, Lake Tahoe and California's forests. She helped create the nationwide AMBER Alert network, passed bills to criminalize border drug tunnels and has long focused on improving California's water infrastructure and reducing the threat of wildfires. She also continues to advocate for commonsense gun laws.

Among her most notable achievements are the enactment of the federal Assault Weapons Ban in 1994 and the passage of legislation ensuring that certain post-9/11 interrogation methods are never used again. Senator Feinstein authored the first major cybersecurity bill to be signed into law in years. She has been an aggressive opponent of sex trafficking and authored legislation to help prevent sex abuse of amateur athletes. And she is a vocal advocate for consumers, authoring bills to review chemicals in everything from personal products to food safety.

From 2017 to 2021, Senator Feinstein became the top Democrat on the Senate Judiciary Committee — the first woman to assume that role — where she helped shape policy on criminal law, national security, immigration, civil rights, and the courts. She was also the first woman to chair the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Senator Feinstein is a senior member of the Appropriations Committee where she serves as chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development. Her fourth committee assignment is on the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, which she chaired during the 110th Congress.

In addition to her committee assignments, she is co-chairman of the National Security Working Group, co-chairman of the Senate Cancer Coalition and co-chairman of the Senate Women's Caucus on Burma. Senator Feinstein also served as co-Chairman of the Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control until 2021. She is also a member of the Anti-Meth Caucus, the Congressional Dairy Caucus and the Congressional Former Mayors Caucus. She has served as a member of the Aspen Strategy Group since 1997.



Senator Alejandro "Alex" Padilla (D)  
United States Senator for California  
<https://www.padilla.senate.gov/>

112 Hart Senate  
Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510  
(202) 224-3553

Los Angeles, CA Office:  
255 E. Temple St., Suite 1860  
Los Angeles, CA 90012  
(310) 231-4494

Senator Alex Padilla, a progressive problem-solver, is the first Latino to represent California in the U.S. Senate. He was appointed in January 2021 to complete the Senate term of Vice President Kamala Harris.

Alex's top priority upon entering the U.S. Senate has been to address the COVID-19 pandemic and deliver equitable economic relief for working families and communities across California. Since being sworn into office, Padilla has established himself as a champion of voting rights, climate action and ensuring everyone has a fair shot at the American dream. His first bill, the Citizenship for Essential Workers Act, seeks to create a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants who served as government-recognized essential workers in key sectors during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The son of immigrants, Padilla grew up in the San Fernando Valley and studied Mechanical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was drawn to politics in response to California's anti-immigrant Proposition 187. Padilla was elected to the Los Angeles City Council in 1999 and the State Senate in 2006. As California's Secretary of State, he oversaw a historic expansion of voting rights and voter participation.

Alex helped establish automatic and same-day voter registration, secured \$500 million to upgrade California's voting systems to meet higher security standards, and oversaw the implementation of the landmark Voter's Choice Act, which expanded mail-in and in-person early voting. Under Alex's leadership, the state reached a record high number of more than 22 million Californians registered to vote and the highest percentage of eligible citizens registered to vote in 80 years.

For six years, he served as Chair of the State Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Communications, where he was instrumental in developing California's renewable energy and climate policies — among the most ambitious in the world — as well as expanding access to broadband and modernizing California's electrical grid.

Padilla serves as Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and Border Safety. He is a member of the Senate Committees on Budget, Environment and Public Works, Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, Judiciary, and Rules.

Padilla lives in the San Fernando Valley with his wife, Angela, and their three sons, Roman, Alex and Diego.



Congressman Robert Garcia (D)  
California Representative – 42<sup>nd</sup> District  
<https://robertgarcia.house.gov/contact/offices>

1305 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515  
Phone: (202) 225-7924

Long Beach District Office:  
415 West Ocean Blvd., Suite 200  
Long Beach, CA 90802

Robert Garcia began his appointment as a representative of the 42<sup>nd</sup> District in the House of Representatives on January 3, 2023.

From 2014 to 2022, he served as the Mayor of Long Beach and is the youngest person in history elected to the Long Beach City Council. As Mayor, Robert oversaw a period of unprecedented economic growth and expansion of opportunity for city residents. Robert worked to launch programs like tuition-free community college, a universal basic income pilot and a pandemic recovery package to ensure every Long Beach resident could share in the city's success. Under his leadership, the city passed an aggressive climate action plan to end the city's reliance on fossil fuels while protecting and expanding good-paying jobs. He was the first Mayor of Long Beach to have appointed a majority of women to city commissions and boards.

After losing both his mom, a health care worker, and stepfather to COVID-19, Robert vowed to work as hard as he could to ensure other families wouldn't experience the same pain. He threw himself into expanding Long Beach's mobile testing and vaccination efforts — programs that went on to receive national recognition from health experts and praise from the White House and Governor Newsom. Long Beach was the first city in California to vaccinate educators — allowing Long Beach Unified to reopen schools before most other districts — and the first city to vaccinate 99% of its senior population. The *New York Times* profiled the city's vaccination efforts, calling it “a national model.”

During his time as mayor, he also worked to ensure Long Beach protected its immigrant, Muslim and LGBTQ+ residents. He believes cities like Long Beach — where neighbors from every conceivable background live side by side and look out for each other — represent the best of America.

Brought to America by his mother, Robert immigrated to Southern California when he was just 5 years old. He says becoming a citizen is his proudest moment, and it's the reason he went into public service. He is married to Matthew Mendez Garcia, a professor of political science at California State University, Long Beach.

Upon his election, Robert became the first immigrant and LGBTQ+ mayor in the city's history, and he is the first LGBTQ+ immigrant to serve in Congress.





Congresswoman Maxine Waters (D)  
California Representative – 43rd District  
<https://waters.house.gov/>

2221 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515  
(202) 225-2201

Los Angeles, CA Office:  
2851 W. 120th Street, Suite H  
Hawthorne, CA 90250  
(323) 757-8900

Congresswoman Maxine Waters is considered by many to be one of the most powerful women in American politics today. Throughout her 40 years of public service, she has gained a reputation as a fearless and outspoken advocate for women, children, people of color and the poor.

Elected in November 2020 to her 16th term in the U.S. House of Representatives with more than 70 percent of the vote in the 43rd Congressional District of California, Congresswoman Waters represents a large part of South Central Los Angeles. She made history as the first woman and first African American Chair of the House Financial Services Committee. An integral member of Congressional Democratic Leadership, Congresswoman Waters serves as a member of the Steering & Policy Committee and is the Co-Chair of the bipartisan Congressional Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease. She is also a member of the Congressional Progressive Caucus, and member and past chair of the Congressional Black Caucus.

During 14 years in the California State Assembly, she rose to the powerful position of Democratic Caucus Chair. She was responsible for the largest divestment of state pension funds from South Africa; landmark affirmative action legislation; the nation's first statewide Child Abuse Prevention Training Program; the prohibition of police strip searches for nonviolent misdemeanors; and the introduction of the nation's first plant closure law.

Congresswoman Waters has long been highly visible in Democratic Party politics and has served on the Democratic National Committee (DNC) since 1980. She was a key leader in five presidential campaigns and was instrumental in the DNC's creation of the National Development and Voting Rights Institute.

Following the Los Angeles civil unrest in 1992, she faced the nation's media to interpret the hopelessness and despair in cities across America. Over the years, she has brought many government officials and policy makers to her South Central L.A. district to appeal for more resources. She is a co-founder of Black Women's Forum, a nonprofit organization of over 1,200 African American women in the L.A. area, and founded Project Build, working with young people in housing developments on job training and placement.

She leads congressional efforts to cancel the debts that poor countries in Africa and Latin America owe to wealthy institutions like the World Bank. She also spearheaded the Minority AIDS Initiative in 1998 and authored legislation to expand health services for patients with diabetes, cancer and Alzheimer's disease. Additionally, she authored the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, which provides grants to fight foreclosures, home abandonment and blight and to restore neighborhoods.

Maxine Waters was born in St. Louis, the fifth of 13 children reared by a single mother. She began working at age 13 in factories and segregated restaurants. She earned a Bachelor of Arts degree at California State University at Los Angeles, and began her career in public service as a teacher and a volunteer coordinator in the Head Start program. Married to Sidney Williams, the former U.S. Ambassador to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, she is the mother of Edward and Karen and has two grandchildren.





Congresswoman Nanette Diaz Barragán (D)  
California Representative – 44th District  
<https://barragan.house.gov/>

2246 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515  
(202) 225-8220

Carson City Hall  
701 E. Carson St.  
Carson, CA 90745  
(310) 831-1799

Compton City Hall  
205 S. Willowbrook Ave.  
Compton, CA 90220  
(310) 831-1799

South Gate City Hall  
8650 California Ave.  
South Gate, CA 90280  
(310) 831-1799

San Pedro Office:  
302 W. Fifth St  
Suite 201  
San Pedro, CA 90731  
(310) 831-1799

Nanette Diaz Barragán was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 2016, becoming the first Latina ever to represent California's 44th Congressional district.

Born in Harbor City and growing up in its surrounding communities, Nanette's humble beginnings shaped her interest in local issues: environmental and health justice, immigration reform, strengthening the economy, and affordable and accessible education. As the youngest of eleven children raised by immigrant parents from Mexico, Nanette knows firsthand about the challenges that many low-income minority families face. She learned from her parents' values of hard work and obtained her undergraduate degree from UCLA and her Juris Doctor from USC Gould School of Law.

In the late 1990s Nanette began her career in public service when she steered outreach efforts for African Americans in the Office of Public Liaison for the Clinton White House. She also worked for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) focusing on racial health disparities and discrimination.

Nanette was the first woman in 12 years to be elected to the Hermosa Beach City Council and was the first-ever Latina to serve as Mayor of the beach city. She also served as an extern to Justice Carlos Moreno of the Supreme Court of California and, at the Los Angeles Legal Aid Foundation, she fought for justice for low-income families.

In 2016, Nanette decided to take her advocacy to the national level. She ran to represent her neighbors, friends, and family members in Congress, with a focus on bringing change and opportunities for those who need it most. In the 115th Congress, Nanette was elected by her peers to serve as the freshman class president as well as a regional whip, working with her colleagues and reporting back to leadership their thoughts on legislation.

Nanette is Vice Chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and a member of the Progressive Caucus. She serves on the House Committee on Homeland Security, where she chairs the subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation and Operations, and serves on the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. In 2019, she became the first Latina in 10 years to hold a seat on this prestigious committee and only the second Latina ever to do so. Nanette serves as a voice for the communities that have been on the frontlines of the negative health impacts associated with climate change and environmental injustice. From fighting for comprehensive and affordable healthcare for all to ensuring clean air and clean water for her communities, she works tirelessly for her fellow Americans and the constituents of California's 44th Congressional District.



Senator Lena A. Gonzalez (D)  
California State Senate – 33rd District  
<https://sd33.senate.ca.gov/>

Capitol Office  
1021 O. Street, Suite 7720  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 651-4033

Long Beach District Office:  
3939 Atlantic Ave., Suite 107  
Long Beach, CA 90807  
(562) 256-7921

Huntington Park District Office:  
3355 East Gage Avenue  
Huntington Park, CA 90255  
(323) 277-4560

Senator Lena A. Gonzalez was first elected to the State Senate to represent the 33rd District in 2019. Growing up in a working-class family where her father was a truck driver and her mother worked in aerospace, Senator Gonzalez learned the value of hard work and dedication.

Gonzalez served on the Long Beach City Council from 2014-2019 where she tackled issues such as banning the use of expanded polystyrene (Styrofoam) in local restaurants, creating over 200 new parking spaces, protecting local businesses through increased access to contracts and bids, and ensuring the City of Long Beach took steps to combat and address homelessness.

She also worked in the private sector for Microsoft, leading civic engagement investments for the Los Angeles region. Her focus was on expanding diversity and inclusion in the tech sector by providing grants to non-profit organizations and digital skills programs for underserved communities, to include: unemployed adults seeking job training and creating career pathways for youth, especially supporting young girls of color in STEM.

In the Senate, Gonzalez is a strong voice for working families, advocating to improve working conditions and lifting up the voices of all workers. She prioritizes and fights for a clean environment, digital inclusion, LGBTQ+ and women's rights and the economic vitality of small businesses among other policy areas. Her first bill, SB 1255 "The Equal Insurance HIV Act" was signed into law on September 26, 2020. The new law prohibits life and disability income insurance companies from denying coverage to HIV-positive individuals solely based on their HIV status.

In 2021, she was appointed Chair of the Senate Transportation Committee, becoming the first Latina(o) to ever serve in this capacity and the only woman to serve in over 20 years. She was also appointed as Majority Whip, one of seven Democratic leadership positions in the California State Senate, and as an Ex-Officio board member of the California High-Speed Rail Authority. More recently, the California Latino Legislative Caucus (CLLC) elected Senator Gonzalez as their incoming Vice Chair, her two-year term began on December 5, 2022.

To date, Senator Gonzalez has authored legislation to advance digital equity, create equitable healthcare access, protect the environment, support small businesses, and defend LGBTQ+, women, and workers' rights, including eighteen bills that were signed into law. Her landmark legislation includes Broadband for All, The Abortion Accessibility Act, The Equal Insurance HIV Act, Workplace Safety Enforcement, Oil Well Setbacks to End Neighborhood Drilling, and Supporting Street Food Vendors.

She also helped secure millions of dollars in the 2021 State Budget for Senate District 33 projects including funds for the cleanup of the community surrounding the Exide Technology Facility, local parks rehabilitation, a workforce development center, and a community health and wellness clinic. In 2022, she secured \$250 million to rebuild Lynwood High School and over \$17 million to enhance open spaces and address homelessness in the district.



Senator Steven Bradford (D)  
California State Senate – 35th District  
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Capitol Office:  
1021 O Street, Suite 7210  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916)651-4035

Inglewood District Office:  
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Inglewood, CA 90301  
(310) 412-6120

San Pedro District Office:  
302 W. 5th St., Ste. 203  
San Pedro, CA 90731  
(310) 514-8573

Steven Bradford brings a lifetime of experience to the California State Senate. In over two decades of public service — first as a Gardena City Councilman, then as a State Assemblyman and now as a State Senator — Bradford has proven himself to be a great citizen activist. He views himself as a public servant and not a politician. Public service was instilled in him by his parents who taught him the value of giving back to the community.

Bradford was elected to the 51st State Assembly District in a Special Election in 2009, reelected in 2010, and reelected again in 2012, but this time to the newly created 62nd District. While in the Assembly, he became Chair of the Assembly Committee on Utilities and Commerce where he garnered national attention by presiding over hearings investigating devastating power outages across California.

In 2013, Assembly Speaker John Perez named Bradford Chair of the Assembly Select Committee on the Status of Boys and Men of Color. Under his leadership, the committee examined many institutional injustices that plague young Black, Latino, and Asian/Pacific Islander males in California, which he continues to address in the Senate.

In 2021, Senator Bradford was elected by his peers to serve as the Chair of the California Legislative Black Caucus (CLBC). He was also appointed as a member to California's Task Force to Study and Develop Reparations Proposals for African Americans. The Reparations Task Force is charged with conducting an examination of the lasting consequences of slavery in the United States and make recommendations on how California can potentially make reparations. The report will be completed by July 1, 2023.

In 2022, Senator Bradford had bills signed into law which encourage water conservation, guarantee public health care employees meal breaks and protect the personal information of sellers. Most recently, he has been nominated to receive the National Black Caucus of State Legislators (NBCSL) Lifetime Achievement Award. This award goes to legislators whose work has distinguished them from their peers, and whose contributions will continue to have lasting positive effects on the African American community and our nation as well as add value to the NBCSL organization itself.

In addition to the legislative accomplishments, Bradford secured \$11.3 million in the state budget for Compton College and helped secure a \$35 million grant to Watts Rising for affordable housing, green space, and local workforce development. He has served as Chair of the Senate Labor and Industrial Relations Committee and the Senate Banking and Financial Institutions Committee. He currently chairs the Senate Committee on Public Safety.

Senator Bradford grew up in Gardena, where he resides to this day. In addition to his civic and public services commitments in the 35th Senate District he continues to be directly engaged with programs he began as a member of the Gardena City Council.



Speaker of the Assembly Anthony Rendon (D)  
California State Assembly – District 62  
<https://speaker.asmdc.org/>

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Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 319-2062

District Office:  
4909 Lakewood Blvd., Suite 400  
Lakewood, CA 90712  
(562) 529-3250

Speaker Anthony Rendon, a Los Angeles native, was elected in 2012 and represents the 62nd Assembly District in Southeast Los Angeles County. His district includes nine cities: Bellflower, Huntington Park, Lakewood, Lynwood, Maywood, Paramount, South Gate and Walnut Park.

In his first year as Speaker in 2016, the Assembly passed landmark progressive legislation, including the nation's first \$15 minimum wage, extension of California's climate change reduction goals, overtime pay for farmworkers, and groundbreaking policies on gun and tobacco use. Rendon authored Proposition 1, the \$7.5 billion state water bond, which voters passed by a 67% to 33% margin in the November 2014 election. During the bond development process, Rendon took input from residents over the course of 18 public hearings throughout the state, resulting in a measure with no earmarks or backroom deals.

From 2017 to 2018, Rendon led the most progressive and productive legislative session in memory, a year in which the Assembly passed a landmark \$52 billion transportation funding plan, extension of California's cap-and-trade program, first-of-its-kind clean air measure, and legislation to address the affordable housing crisis. The 2017 state budget included expansion of the earned income tax credit and childcare eligibility, record investment in education, and reforms to the Board of Equalization and University of California.

Under Rendon's leadership in 2019, the Assembly conducted one of the most progressive and productive legislative sessions in memory. Among the Assembly's recent accomplishments are the historic changes to law enforcement use of force rules, expanded worker protections, and restrictions on predatory lending.

In 2020, Rendon led the Assembly in addressing the COVID-19 crisis in California. Under his leadership, the legislature passed critical legislation to address the health and economic crises of the pandemic, including multiple eviction moratoriums, legislation to support families and small businesses, and more.

Prior to serving in the Assembly, Rendon was an educator, non-profit executive director, and environmental activist. He led Plaza de la Raza Child Development Services, Inc. as Executive Director. Plaza provides comprehensive child development and social and medical services to over 2,300 children and families offered through 35 child development centers located throughout Los Angeles County. Rendon also served as the Interim Executive Director of the California League of Conservation Voters from 2008 to 2009.

Rendon currently resides in Lakewood with his wife Annie and daughter, Vienna.



Assemblymember Blanca Pacheco (D)  
California State Assembly – District 64  
<https://a64.asmdc.org/>

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Sacramento, CA 95814  
916-319-2064

Downey Office:  
8255 Firestone Blvd.  
Suite 203  
Downey, CA 90241

Assemblymember Blanca Pacheco was elected to the California State Assembly in November of 2022 to represent the 64th Assembly District and was sworn in on December 5, 2022.

Assemblymember Pacheco was elected to serve to the Downey City Council in 2016, and served two terms as Mayor, in 2020 and 2022. She previously served as President of the League of California Cities Los Angeles Division and was the first elected official from Downey to serve in this position. Blanca is a former Chair of the Housing, Community, and Economic Development Policy Committee and served on the League of California Cities' State Board as an at-large director.

The daughter of a nurse and public school bus driver Blanca Pacheco grew up in a working-class community. She graduated from UCLA, receiving her bachelor's degree in Political Science and a Specialization in Chicano/a Studies in 1998. After that, she went on to Loyola Law School, and has been a practicing attorney since 2003.





Assemblymember Mike A. Gipson (D)  
California State Assembly – District 65

<https://a65.asmdc.org/>

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(310) 324-6408

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City Hall, 1st Floor  
205 S. Willowbrook Avenue  
Compton, CA 90220  
(310) 605-5557

Born and raised in Watts, Assemblymember Mike A. Gipson was elected in November 2014 to the California State Assembly. Today, he represents the new 65th Assembly District which includes the areas of Watts, Willowbrook, Compton, Carson, North Long Beach, Harbor Gateway North & South, Harbor City, Wilmington, and San Pedro. He has co-authored and supported legislation on criminal justice reform, our brothers and sisters of labor, the environment, affordable housing, and expanded healthcare.

In 2015, Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon appointed Assemblymember Gipson to serve as his right hand in the powerful role of Assembly Democratic Caucus Chair, where he sets the agenda for the largest Democratic Caucus in the history of the California State Assembly. Assemblymember Gipson also Chairs the Select Committees on Police Reform, Infectious Diseases; and is a member of the Select Committees on Domestic Violence, Foster Care, Gasoline Supply, Social Housing, Small Businesses and Entrepreneurship, and Ports. He is also an active member of the California Legislative Black Caucus as well as the incoming Chair of the 76th Council of State Governments West (CSG West) which currently represents 13 states in the U.S.

Assemblymember Gipson also serves on Standing Committees such as Governmental Organizations; Insurance; Business and Professions; Transportation; and Rules. He has championed groundbreaking legislation to ban "ghost guns" in the state of California; expand access to mobile stroke units; reduce barriers to employment; significant police reform bills that now prohibit chokeholds; ban restraints that lead to "positional asphyxiation;" and eradicate "police gangs."

In 2022, Assemblymember Gipson secured nearly \$4 billion in state funding. Services for youth and culture were prioritized in Watts as Assemblymember Gipson secured \$5.5 million for the community in the form of increased recreational opportunities and a 4-acre arts and culture campus. A new Pathways in Technology Early College High School educational institution in Compton will serve as a place for the community to get Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics jobs and skills that were only made possible by a \$3.5 million budget allocation which Assemblymember Gipson also secured.

An additional \$1 million was awarded to the Wilmington Boys & Girls Club to help this essential community asset continue to run and make improvements to safety and transportation. Assemblymember Gipson also championed \$110 million to fund a state-of-the-art art Goods Movement Workforce Training Campus in the Los Angeles Harbor Region, which will deliver an increased supply of well-paid, trained workers to the industry. To address the pressing mental health issues faced by many young adults, Assemblymember Gipson also successfully spearheaded \$10 million to fund peer-to-peer mental health services in K-12 schools throughout California.



Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell (D)  
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors – Second District  
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Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell currently serves on the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. As the daughter of parents who were public servants and a third-generation Angeleno, Mitchell leads with a deep understanding of the vital safety net LA County provides to millions of families and is committed to ensuring that all residents can thrive.

Since being elected to the Board of Supervisors on November 3rd, 2020, Supervisor Mitchell has made poverty alleviation a countywide priority and has anchored an equitable recovery plan from the health and economic pandemic caused by COVID-19. Within her first year as Supervisor and with support from the County Board of Supervisors, Mitchell passed a landmark guaranteed income program, made LA County the first in the nation to phase out urban oil drilling and has strengthened the County's ability to quickly respond to mental health crises among our unhoused residents.

Before serving on the first all women-led Board of Supervisors in the history of LA County, Mitchell served for a decade in the California Legislature as a representative for the 54th Assembly District and 30th Senate District, both in Los Angeles County. As Senator, she supported all efforts to expand access to healthcare, early care, and education while reinvesting in neglected services to help the elderly, unhoused and families living in poverty.

During her tenure she passed over 90 bills — including the landmark anti-hair discrimination law The CROWN Act, making California the first in the nation to pass this law ending hair discrimination. These bills also focused on improving human services and healthcare, defending the civil rights of minorities and the undocumented, and reducing the numbers of children growing up in poverty.

Supervisor Mitchell became the first African American to serve as Chair of the Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee. Under her guidance, she helped the State of California successfully build its financial reserves with the passage of three consecutive state budgets — each totaling over \$200 billion.

Supervisor Mitchell is honored to represent the two million residents of Los Angeles County's Second District — including the neighborhood she grew up in — Leimert Park, along with the cities of Carson, Compton, Culver City, El Segundo, Gardena, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Inglewood, Lawndale, Los Angeles (portions), Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, and a dozen unincorporated communities.

As a member of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, Mitchell also serves on the boards of Los Angeles County Children and Families First (First 5 LA), Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission, L.A. Care Health Plan, and Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts.



Supervisor Janice Hahn (D)  
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Norwalk, CA  
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Janice Hahn was elected to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in November 2016. She represents the Fourth District which stretches from Marina del Rey through the beach cities, the Palos Verdes Peninsula, the Harbor Area, Long Beach, through the Gateway Cities and east to Diamond Bar.

On December 6, 2022, she became the Chair of the Board of Supervisors and is making changes aimed at increasing the public's ability to participate in Board Meetings.

Born and raised in LA County, Janice has followed in the footsteps of her father, the legendary LA County Supervisor Kenny Hahn, throughout every step of her public service career. On the Board of Supervisors, she has advanced a people-first agenda and continued her lifelong dedication to lifting up working families.

Now in her second term in office, Supervisor Hahn continues to invest in public resources which benefit her constituents the most. She has invested billions of dollars into building affordable public housing, improving public parks, renovating local libraries, and more – all the while securing the funding necessary to build a series of ambitious transportation projects which will ease congestion and revolutionize the way we get around.

Supervisor Hahn has harnessed the County's resources to fund services that help residents in crisis get back on their feet. Over the past four years, she has worked tirelessly to end the homelessness crisis, provide legal representation to undocumented residents, and establish LA Found, a program which helps locate older adults living with Alzheimer's, Autism, and dementia who have gone missing as a result of "wandering."

Underscoring her commitment to excellent local schools, Supervisor Hahn began her career as a teacher. She then went on to serve on the Los Angeles Charter Reform Commission as well as the City Council representing the 15th District. After serving in local government, Supervisor Hahn was elected to Congress, first representing California's old 36th District and then the 44th District after redistricting. Throughout her time in public service, Supervisor Hahn has continued her commitment to the interests of local working families. She currently lives in San Pedro and enjoys spending time with her five grandchildren.



# Appendix 6

## Regional Data

### Trustee Area Report Cards

- [Trustee Area 1 Report Card](#)
- [Trustee Area 2 Report Card](#)
- [Trustee Area 3 Report Card](#)
- [Trustee Area 4 Report Card](#)
- [Trustee Area 5 Report Card](#)

## Legislative District Report Cards

### Los Angeles County Supervisorial District Report Cards

- [2nd Supervisorial District Report Card](#)
- [4th Supervisorial District Report Card](#)

### State Senate District Report Cards

- [33rd State Senate District Report Card](#)
- [35th State Senate District Report Card](#)

### State Assembly District Report Cards

- [62nd State Assembly District Report Card](#)
- [64th State Assembly District Report Card](#)
- [65th State Assembly District Report Card](#)

### Congressional District Report Cards

- [42nd Congressional District Report Card](#)
- [43rd Congressional District Report Card](#)
- [44th Congressional District Report Card](#)

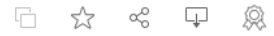
## [Compton College Institutional Report Card 2022](#)

# Appendix 7

## Compton College Annual Fact Book

### [2021-2022 Compton College Fact Book](#)

Compton College 2020-2021 Fact Book by [Lauren Sosenko](#)

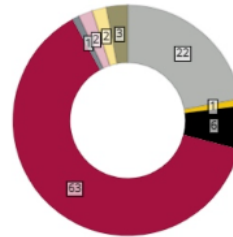


- < Success & Retention by Demos
- Completions
- Transfer
- Employee Categories
- Employees by Gender
- Employees by Ethnicity
- Employee Age >



### Student Demographics

[Click here for Quick Facts](#)



Total Student Count

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total Student Count	12404	12242	11510	8811	6662

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Latinx	7336	7398	6984	5537	4193
Black	3328	3094	2677	1899	1489
Asian	787	795	811	434	375
White	443	476	488	171	178
Two +	396	374	371	182	165
Pacific Islander	73	66	61	59	44
American Indian or Alaska...	14	<11	17	16	13
Unkown	30	31	105	523	205

Academic Year  
(All) ▾

Ethnicity  
(All) ▾

Gender  
(All) ▾

Age Group  
(All) ▾

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Under 18	1157	1164	1411	1922	1640
18 to 24	6635	6531	5815	3634	2391
25 to 29	2255	2262	2036	1410	1113
30 to 39	1552	1551	1590	1234	1126
40 to 49	617	616	582	526	417
50+	456	374	348	349	223



	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Female	7983	7766	7473	5661	4579
Male	4421	4475	4035	3054	2019
Non-binary				<11	<11
Unknown/non-respondent	<11	<11	<11	97	67







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