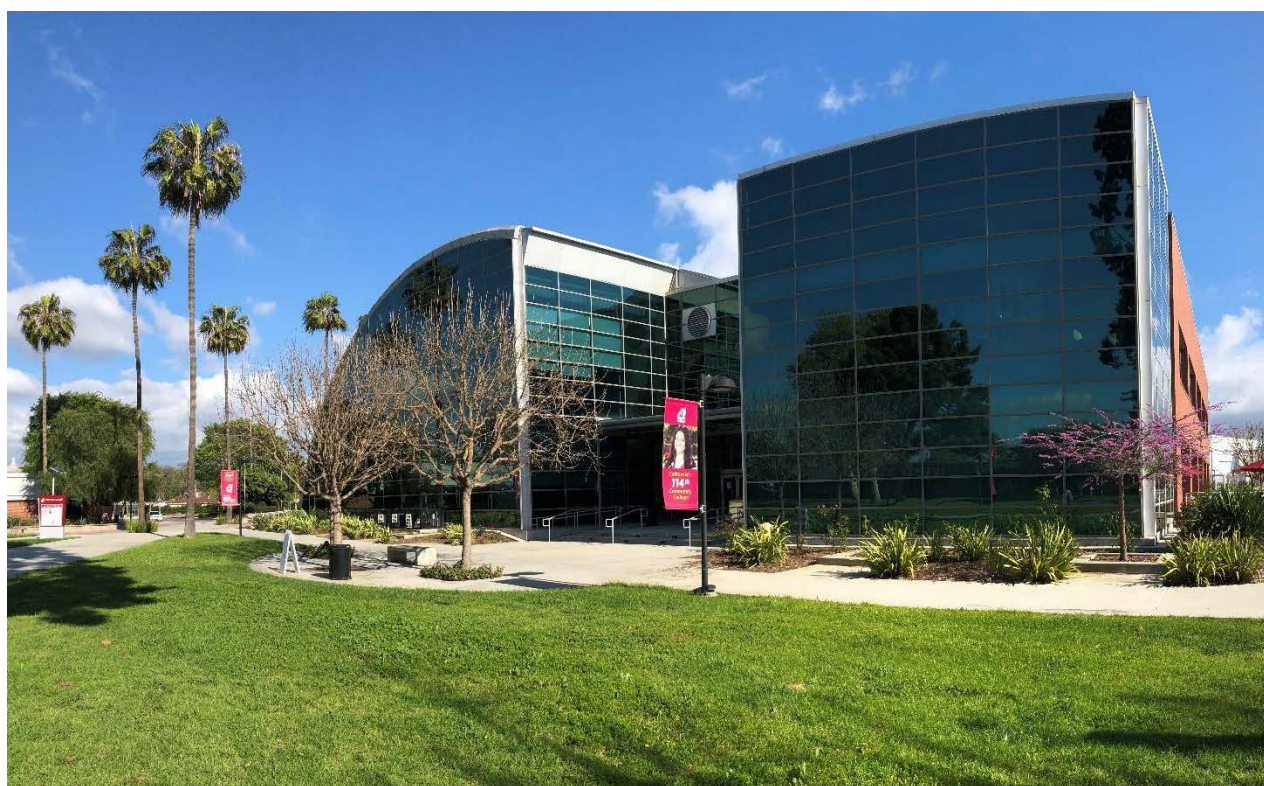




LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY HANDBOOK



December 2021

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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 2021 Legislative Priorities

Immediate Budget Concerns

- Request additional funds to support Compton Community College District expenses related to COVID-19.
- 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 general operating funds to address pension and instruction costs.
- Request to the Department of Finance to extend Compton College Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES) protection at 5,980 through 2028-2029.

Funding Programs that Support Facilities Growth

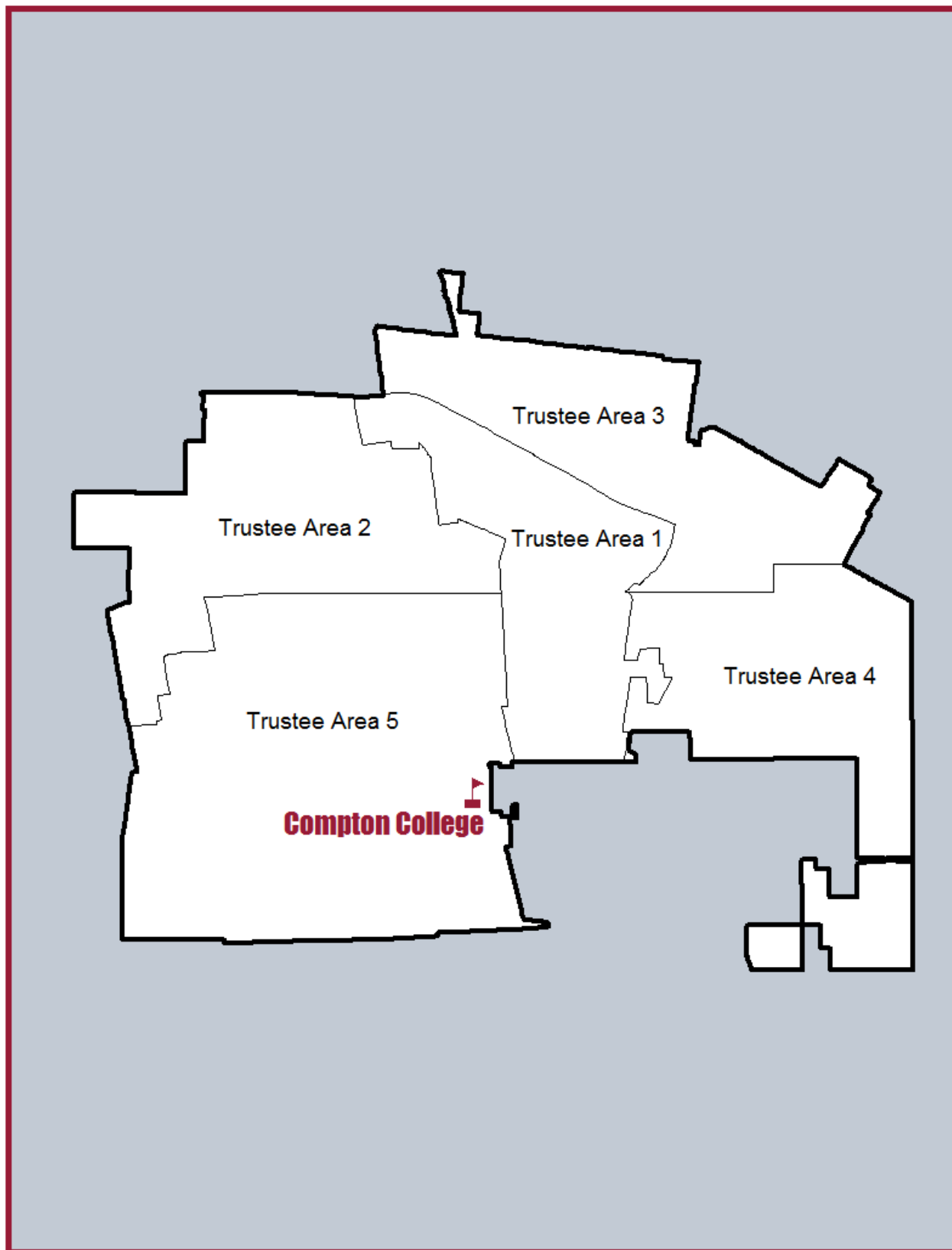
Request \$27 million to support student residential housing at Compton College for 100 beds. This will be for the first phase of housing at Compton College.

Support of Initiatives that Promote Student Success

Request continued support of funding for Student Equity and Achievement. The 2020-2021 budget of \$2.3 million is supporting the Student Success Initiatives at Compton College.

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 - 2021



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.

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, Dianne Feinstein has built a reputation as an independent voice, working hard to find solutions to problems facing California and the nation. Since her election to the Senate in 1992, Senator Feinstein has built a significant record of legislative achievement across a wide range of issues.

She led a bipartisan group of senators in passing legislation to drastically increase the fuel efficiency of cars. 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, succeeded in passing a major bill to help California cope with severe drought and continues to advocate for common sense gun laws. She also authored the first major cybersecurity bill to be signed into law in years.

Senator Feinstein's career has been one of firsts. She was the first woman president of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, the first woman mayor of San Francisco, the first woman elected Senator of California, the first woman member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the first woman to chair the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, the first woman to chair the Senate Intelligence Committee and the first woman to serve as ranking member on the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Senator Feinstein is a long-time senior member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, where she serves as chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development. She has secured billions of dollars for California communities, including critical transportation, water supply and federal building projects.

In addition to her committee assignments, Senator Feinstein is co-chairman of the National Security Working Group, the Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control, the Senate Cancer Coalition and 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 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.

A native of San Francisco, she served for nine years as a San Francisco County Supervisor, starting in 1969. She became mayor of San Francisco in 1978 following the assassination of Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk. The following year she was elected to the first of two four-year terms.

As a senator, Dianne Feinstein has received many awards for her service throughout the years including most recently the 2017 Legislative Leadership Award from the Association of California Water Agencies, the 2016 Ansel Adams Award from The Wilderness Society, and the 2012 Outstanding International Public Service Award from the World Affairs Council.



Congresswoman Karen Bass (D)
California Representative – 37th District
<https://bass.house.gov/>

2059 Rayburn HOB
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-7084

Los Angeles, CA Office:
4929 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 650
Los Angeles, CA 90010
(323) 965-1422

Congressmember Karen Bass was re-elected to her sixth term representing the [37th Congressional District](#) in November 2020. She serves on the [House Committee on Foreign Affairs](#) where she is the Chair of the [Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights and International Organizations](#). She also serves on the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime and Terrorism where she is active in working to craft sound criminal justice reform policies.

Congressmember Bass was selected by [Democratic Leader](#) Nancy Pelosi to be part of the prestigious Steering and Policy Committee, which sets the policy direction of the Democratic Caucus, as Organization, Study and Review Chair. She also plays a leadership role in the [Congressional Black Caucus](#) (CBC), where she is the 2nd Vice-Chair for the 115th Congress.

In her leadership positions, Congressmember Bass has advocated for two issues very close to her heart: reforming America's foster care system and strengthening the United States' relationship with Africa. In her first term, Congressmember Bass created the bipartisan [Congressional Caucus on Foster Youth](#) along with co-chair U.S. Representative Tom Marino (R-Pa.). Since 2012, she has joined Members of the Caucus for a [Nationwide Foster Youth Listening Tour](#) traveling the nation to examine best practices and the challenging conditions that foster youth face in our country. She is also a co-chair of the bipartisan, bicameral [Congressional Coalition on Adoption](#). On Africa, Congressmember Bass brought together legislators, advocacy groups and international leaders to extend the third country fabric provision of the [African Growth and Opportunity Act](#) (AGOA). The provision supports sub-Saharan African countries by protecting jobs in the apparel sector and providing some of the best markets for American businesses to sell their goods and services.

Prior to serving in Congress, [Congressmember Bass made history](#) when the California Assembly elected her to be its 67th Speaker, catapulting her to become the first African American woman in U.S. history to serve in this powerful state legislative role.

She became interested in community activism as a child watching the Civil Rights Movement with her father. It was at that time that she made a lifetime commitment to effect social change in her community and abroad. In 1990, in response to the drug and violence crisis that was gripping inner-city America, she started and ran the Community Coalition, a community-based social justice organization in South Los Angeles that empowers residents to become involved in making a difference.

Congressmember Bass had one daughter Emilia Bass-Lechuga and son-in-law Michael Wright who passed away in a car accident in 2006. She continues to be inspired by Emilia and Michael's passion for life. Congressmember Bass also has four step children. She grew up with three brothers in the Venice/Fairfax area of Los Angeles and graduated from Hamilton High School, Cal State Dominguez Hills, and the University of Southern California's School of Medicine Physician Assistant Program.



Congresswoman Linda Sánchez (D)
California Representative – 38th District
<https://lindasanchez.house.gov/>

2329 Rayburn HOB
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-6676

Norwalk, CA Office:
12440 E. Imperial Hwy., Ste.140
Norwalk, CA 90650
(562) 860-5050

Nationally recognized as a leading progressive voice in Congress for working families, Congresswoman Linda T. Sánchez has fought to strengthen our communities by helping small businesses create more good paying jobs and increasing access to educational opportunities.

Linda Sánchez served as Vice Chair of the House Democratic Caucus in the 115th Congress (2017-2019), the fifth-highest ranking position in House Democratic Leadership, and is the Latina to serve on the powerful House Committee on Ways and Means and the House Judiciary Committee. Prior to that, she was in the 114th Congress (2015-2017) as the Chair for the Congressional Hispanic Caucus (CHC), a 26-member organization dedicated to important issues affecting our nation's growing Hispanic and Latino community. She was a Ranking Member on the House Ethics Committee (2011-2017) and served on the Select Committee on Benghazi (2014-2016).

Currently, Linda Sánchez serves on the powerful and prestigious House Committee on Ways and Means where she plays a critical role in federal legislation on trade, Social Security, and Medicare. Congresswoman Sánchez has been in the United States House of Representatives since 2002 and currently represents California's 38th Congressional District which spans communities from Bellflower to Whittier. From 2003-2013, Linda represented California's 39th Congressional District.

She also served on the House Judiciary Committee where her work to bring oversight and transparency back to Congress received national recognition. In her previous service as Chair of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law (CAL), Sánchez helped lead the Congressional investigation into the Bush Administration's firing of nine United States Attorneys in 2006. Sánchez has brought greater scrutiny to the misuse of arbitration and has worked to address the mortgage crisis through existing bankruptcy law that would help keep families in their homes.

A co-founder of the [Labor and Working Families Caucus](#), Sánchez has worked tirelessly to ensure that workers are safe on the job. Keeping children safe online has also been a priority for Sánchez, who has introduced legislation to criminalize cyberbullying and to reduce bullying, harassment, and gang activity in our schools. While in Congress, Sánchez has helped to expand Head Start and modernize the Higher Education Act.



Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)
California Representative – 40th District
<https://roybal-allard.house.gov/>

2083 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-1766

District Office:
500 Citadel Drive, Suite 320
Commerce, CA 90040
(323) 721-8790

In 1992, Lucille Roybal-Allard became the first Mexican-American woman elected to Congress. As a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Congresswoman has worked tirelessly to create jobs, improve health services, and create stronger, better educational opportunities for her constituents in California's 40th Congressional District and Greater Los Angeles. She also ranks as one of the House's foremost supporters of immigration reform, a strong homeland security system, labor unions, veterans, and the rights of women and children.

Congresswoman Roybal-Allard is the first Latina to serve on the House Appropriations Committee, and the first Latina to serve as a chair or ranking member on a House Appropriations Subcommittee. She has secured millions of dollars to create jobs on much-needed local construction and transportation projects, and at organizations throughout her district. She has been at the forefront of the fight to improve the quality and affordability of health services, leading legislative efforts to protect the health of mothers and babies and securing funding for local health needs. Furthermore, she has been equally successful in obtaining federal dollars for local education and labor projects, including job training and placement services, arts and vocational education, afterschool care, early education, magnet schools, and English literacy programs.

She is an original co-author of The Dream Act, which would allow certain U.S.-raised immigrant youth, known as "Dreamers," to earn lawful permanent residence, and eventually American citizenship. She has introduced the newest version of this bill as HR 6, The Dream and Promise Act, which includes protections and a path to citizenship not just for Dreamers, but for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) beneficiaries as well.

As chairwoman of the House Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee, she fights to ensure our homeland security personnel have the resources they need to keep our country safe, and she advocates for bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform that treats immigrants humanely.

Additionally, Congresswoman Roybal-Allard serves as Vice Chair for both the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Subcommittee, and the House Democratic Caucus Task Force on Aging and Families. She is the founder and co-chair of the Women's Working Group on Immigration Reform, and a founding co-chair of the Congressional Caucus on Maternity Care. She is also a member of the following caucuses, among others: the Congressional Hispanic Caucus (CHC), where she serves on the Health Care and Mental Health Task Force; the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus (CAPAC); the Congressional LGBT Equality Caucus; and the Congressional Progressive Caucus (CPC).

Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard is the eldest daughter of the late Congressman Edward R. Roybal and Lucille Beserra Roybal. She and her husband, Edward T. Allard III, have four children and nine grandchildren. She received her bachelor's degree from California State University, Los Angeles. She also holds an honorary doctor of humane letters degree from National Hispanic University.



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 2018 to her fifteenth 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 also serves as the Ranking Member of the House Committee on Financial Services. An integral member of Congressional Democratic Leadership, Congresswoman Waters is part of the Steering & Policy Committee, 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 and public 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
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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. Her father worked as a local repairman and her mother, who only completed the third grade, cleaned homes, cared for others, and worked in factories. Nanette 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 the Second-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 was appointed to the exclusive 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.



Congressman Alan Lowenthal (D)
California Representative – 47th District
<https://lowenthal.house.gov/>

108 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-7924

Long Beach, CA Office:
Gov. G. Deukmejian Courthouse
275 Magnolia Ave., Suite 1955
Long Beach, CA 90802
(562) 436-3828

Congressman Alan Lowenthal is serving his fourth term in the U.S. House of Representatives representing California's 47th District, which encompasses portions of eastern Los Angeles County and western Orange County. He was first elected in 2012 and reelected in 2014, 2016 and 2018.

Prior to joining Congress, he served a two-decade tenure as, first, a Long Beach city council member and then a California legislator. In Washington, D.C., Congressman Lowenthal has continued his dedication to common-sense bipartisan solutions that earned him a reputation among his colleagues and constituents as one of the most respected and effective legislators in both Long Beach and Sacramento.

Born March 8, 1941, he was raised in the Queens Borough of New York City. After earning his Bachelor's Degree from Hobart and William Smith Colleges and his Ph.D. from Ohio State University, he moved to Long Beach in 1969 where he taught Community Psychology at California State University, Long Beach.

Congressman Lowenthal successfully ran for Long Beach City Council in 1992, where he served for six years. He then continued his leadership in Sacramento, first serving three terms as a State Assembly member, then two terms as a State Senator. His landmark environmental legislative efforts helped lead the adjacent Long Beach and Los Angeles ports toward becoming the cleanest and greenest ports in the world, while also remaining the busiest and most successful container port complex in the Western Hemisphere.

While a State Assembly member, and as a founding member of the Assembly's Bipartisan Caucus, he paved the way for creation of California's first ever independent Citizens Redistricting Commission, which took the power of redistricting out of the hands of politicians and gave it back to the people. In addition, the Congressman led legislative efforts to revamp the state's K-12 and higher education systems. He championed the College Promise Partnership Act to help K-12 students better transition to college. The passage of his Student Success Act introduced significant reforms to the state community college system that focused on increasing graduation and transfer rates.

In Congress, he currently serves on the House Natural Resources Committee and the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. He is the Ranking Member of the Natural Resources Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, where he also serves on the Subcommittee on Federal Lands. As a member of Transportation and Infrastructure, he serves on the Highways and Transit, the Water Resources and Environment, and the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation subcommittees.

Representing one of the most diverse districts in the nation, Congressman Lowenthal has championed human rights in Congress, not just at home, but throughout the world. He has also brought his strong support for LGBT rights to Washington, where he became the first Congress member to permanently fly the Pride flag outside his office. In addition, he has continued fighting for environmental protections, with a new mission to bring the issue of climate change to the front in Congress as chair of the Safe Climate Caucus.



Governor Gavin Newsom (D)
Governor of California
<https://www.gov.ca.gov/>

State Capitol,
1303 10th Street, Suite 1173
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-2841

Newsom's top priorities for his administration are tackling our state's affordability crisis, creating inclusive economic growth and opportunity for every child, and standing up for California values such as civil rights, immigration, environmental protection, justice, and access to quality schools at all levels.

Newsom served as Lieutenant Governor of California from 2010 to 2019. He became the Governor of California in 2019.

Newsom also served as mayor of San Francisco from 2004 to 2010. He was a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors from 1998 to 2004 and sat on the city's Parking and Traffic Commission from 1996 to 1998.

Before launching his political career, Newsom worked in real estate and ran a wine business.

Governor Newsom is married to Jennifer Siebel Newsom. They have four children: Montana, Hunter, Brooklynn, and Dutch.

Education:

BA, Political Science, Santa Clara University, 1989

Memberships:

Member, Board of Regents, University of California, present

Member, Board of Trustees, California State University System, present

Member, State Lands Commission, present

Member, Board of Supervisors, City of San Francisco, 1996-2004

Member/President, Parking and Traffic Commission, City of San Francisco, 1996-1997



Senator Sydney K. Kamlager (D)
California State Senate – 30th District
<https://sd30.senate.ca.gov/district>

State Capitol, Room 4062
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-651-4030

Los Angeles Office:
Wallis Annenberg Building
700 State Drive, Suite 113
Los Angeles, CA 90037
213-745-6656

Senator Sydney K. Kamlager represents the 30th Senate District, ranging from Century City to South Los Angeles and takes in Culver City, Cheviot Hills, Crenshaw District, University of Southern California, downtown L.A., and a portion of Inglewood.

Elected to the California State Senate in the March 2021 special election, Senator Kamlager has spent her career prioritizing equity and access for Californians, especially for Angelenos. She has authored landmark legislation in the areas of criminal justice reform, healthcare equity, environmental protections, and affordable housing — including the most transformative probation reform law in the country and legislation requiring implicit bias training for healthcare professionals, law enforcement, and court employees.

Senator Kamlager currently serves on the Appropriations, Budget and Fiscal Review, Governmental Organization, Human Services, Public Safety, and Rules Senate committees. She is Vice Chair of the California Legislative Black Caucus and chair of the Los Angeles County Delegation, and has previously served as chair of the Assembly Select Committee on Incarcerated Women.

Prior to being elected to the California State Assembly in 2018, Kamlager served as District Director for California State Senator Holly J. Mitchell while also serving as President of the Los Angeles Community College District (LACCD). She is a member of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority and earned a B.A. in political Science from USC and a M.A. in Arts Management and Public Policy from Carnegie Mellon University.

Senator Kamlager lives in View Park with her husband, Austin Dove, her two step-children, and their dog Kush and cat Kisi Whitepaws.



Senator Lena A. Gonzalez
California State Senate – 33rd District
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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.

She currently is a member of the committees on Pandemic Emergency Response, Energy, Utilities and Communications, Environmental Quality, Judiciary and Health. In addition, she was recently appointed the new Chair of the Senate Transportation Committee, becoming the first Latina(o) to ever serve in this capacity and the only woman to serve in the last 20 years. On February 12th, 2021, Senator Gonzalez was also appointed as Majority Whip, one of seven Democratic leadership positions in the California Senate.

Senator Gonzalez lives in downtown Long Beach with her husband Adam and their three sons Zorion, Ethan and Luca. Gonzalez graduated with her B.A. in Political Science from California State University, Long Beach and MBA from Loyola Marymount University.



Senator Steven Bradford (D)
California State Senate – 35th District
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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.

Prior to his service in local and state government, Bradford was a Public Affairs Manager for Southern California Edison, as District Director for the late Congresswoman Juanita Millender-McDonald and as Program Director for the LA Conservation Corps. He made history when he became the first African American elected to the Gardena City Council.

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. As a result of his work, Bradford was invited to the White House to attend President Barack Obama's announcement of "My Brother's Keeper," a national initiative that reduces the opportunity gap faced by boys and men of color.

As a member of the Assembly, Bradford had 38 bills signed into law by Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr.

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.

In his free time, you will often find him on the golf course or at the Gardena Jazz Festival, as the festival's Founder and Chair. Bradford grew up in Gardena, where he resides to this day. He attended San Diego State University and earned a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science at California State University, Dominguez Hills, where he currently serves on the board of the Mervyn M. Dymally African American Political and Economic Institute, a non-partisan public policy think tank.



Assemblymember Cristina Garcia (D)
California State Assembly – District 58
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Sacramento, CA 94249-0058
(916) 319-2058

District Office:
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Downey, CA 90241
(562) 861-5803

Cristina Garcia has served in the state Assembly since being first elected in 2012, representing California's 58th Assembly District, which includes Artesia, Bellflower, Bell Gardens, Cerritos, Commerce, Downey, Montebello, Pico Rivera and Norwalk. She is on a mission to educate, empower and engage her constituents and her colleagues on women's issues, ethics and good government, and socio-economic and environmental justice.

Assemblymember Garcia introduced the Assembly Bill 1561 and its successor AB 9, which would repeal the state sales tax on feminine health products; she also led the charge to update the definition of rape in light of the Brock Turner verdict. Additionally, she worked with concerned citizens to form the Bell Association to Stop the Abuse (BASTA), a local advocacy organization that forced Bell's corrupt officials out of office and ushered in accountability and transparency. She also introduced the "[Political Conduct, Ethics and Public Trust Acts of 2014.](#)" to reform our political structure and help restore trust in government.

In 2013, she launched her [Young Legislators](#) program to mentor high school students in her district to become the leaders of tomorrow. Her [Fellows in Government](#) program also mentors eighth graders in her district to become the change agents of the future.

Additionally, she is a staunch proponent on environmental justice issues and helped create a funding stream for the cleanup of man-made environmental disasters like [Exide](#). She stands up for disadvantaged communities by fighting for tougher air standards like those contained in [AB 617](#). She fought for the ability to stop emissions that pose imminent and substantial endangerment to public health with [AB 1132](#).

A former teacher for thirteen years, Cristina taught statistics at the University of Southern California, mathematics at Los Angeles City Community College, and middle school and high school mathematics through the Jaime Escalante Program. She understood the damage that bullying created and was inspired to author AB 256, which gave educators the authority to discipline students who engage in cyberbullying.

Cristina lives in Bell Gardens, where she was raised and attended local public schools. She went on to earn a bachelor's degree from Pomona College, a master's degree and a secondary teaching credential from Claremont Graduate University, and is presently a doctoral candidate at USC.

Cristina has been recognized by California Forward with the distinguished California Forward Thinkers Award and previously earned the Distinguished Woman of the Year Award from the California State Assembly. In 2013, and again in 2017, the Latino Journal & CAFÉ de California, presented the Spirit of Latina Award to Assemblymember Garcia for her "exemplary work to strengthen California's Democracy and advance the representation of Latinas in Public Service."



Speaker of the Assembly Anthony Rendon (D)
California State Assembly – District 63
<https://speaker.asmdc.org/>

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Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 319-2063

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Lakewood, CA 90712
(562) 529-3250

Anthony Rendon is speaker of the California State Assembly, a position he has held since March 2016. Since 2012, he has represented the 63rd Assembly District in the California State Assembly which includes Bell, Cudahy, Hawaiian Gardens, Lakewood, Lynwood, Maywood, Paramount, South Gate and a northern portion of Long Beach.

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 child care eligibility, record investment in education, and reforms to the Board of Equalization and University of California.

In his first year as Speaker in 2016, the Assembly passed a series of 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.

The first state budget passed during Rendon's tenure continued California's recent history of on-time, balanced budgets. The budget doubled the state rainy day fund to an all-time high of \$6.7 billion and included a \$530 million infusion of funding to early childhood education, a key victory for Rendon and the Legislative Women's Caucus.

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 16 public hearings throughout the state, resulting in a measure with no earmarks or backroom deals.

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 attended Cerritos Community College before earning his Bachelors and Masters of Arts degrees from California State University, Fullerton. As a recipient of a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship, he earned his Ph.D. from the University of California, Riverside and completed postdoctoral work at Boston University. Rendon served as adjunct professor in the Department of Political Science and Criminal Justice at California State University, Fullerton from 2001 to 2008.

Rendon resides in Lakewood with his wife Annie.



Assemblymember Mike A. Gipson (D)
California State Assembly – District 64
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Born and raised in Watts, Assemblymember Mike A. Gipson was elected in November 2014 to represent California's 64th Assembly District which includes Carson, Compton, Gardena, Harbor Gateway, Lynwood, North Long Beach, Rancho Dominguez, South Los Angeles, Torrance, Watts/Willowbrook and Wilmington.

He currently serves as Assembly Democratic Caucus Chair, responsible for driving the legislative decision making process for the majority caucus, addressing statewide issues, and holding weekly meetings to discuss and set the caucus' priorities. Speaker of the Assembly Anthony Rendon appointed him to this leadership position in 2016 and re-appointed him in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Assemblymember Gipson serves as the Chair of Select Committees on both Infectious Diseases and Police Reform, as well as Vice Chair of the Council of State Governments West. He is also a member of several standing committees including: Business and Professions, Governmental Organization, Insurance, Transportation, and Rules. Mr. Gipson also serves on the following Assembly Select Committees: Community and Law Enforcement Relations and Responsibilities, Domestic Violence, Foster Care, Non-Profit Sector, Los Angeles County Homelessness, Social Housing, Ports and Goods Movement, and Career Technical Education.

Democratic Caucus Chairman Gipson has championed many budget priorities since taking office, including establishing the first state earned income tax credit for working families; the repealing of the maximum family grant that lifted 135,000 children out of poverty; and approving a path to \$15/hour in California. He also passed comprehensive transportation legislation; spearheaded a historic cap and trade package; combating homelessness and serving as lead assemblymember on curbing gun violence. Mr. Gipson has authored bills to regulate 'ghost guns,' streamline the process for foster youth to receive benefits, protect Sativa Water District customers from receiving discolored water, and currently the author to ban the carotid restraint by law enforcement in California.

He has co-authored and supported legislation on criminal justice reform, our brothers and sisters of labor, the environment, affordable housing, and expanded healthcare.

Currently, Assemblymember Gipson lives in Carson where he is a devoted husband to his wife Le Cresha. They have two sons, Devon and Jordan, along with their two grandchildren, Faafetai Ole Alofa and Cataleya Acevedo Gipson. Their third son, D'Ance, passed away at three years old as a result of a hit-and-run motorist.



Supervisor Hilda Solis (D)
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors – First District
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Supervisor Hilda L. Solis is the Chair of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, representing residents of the First District.

Her priorities include combating homelessness and building affordable housing, expanding County services to all residents, environmental justice, good-paying jobs, healthcare access, criminal justice reform, improving parks and open space, and ensuring arts equity for all.

Prior to becoming Supervisor in 2014, Solis served as Secretary of Labor under President Barack Obama. Supervisor Solis was confirmed on February 24, 2009, becoming the first Latina to serve in the United States Cabinet. Before that, Supervisor Solis represented the 32nd Congressional District in California, a position she held from 2001 to 2009.

In Congress, Supervisor Solis' priorities included expanding access to affordable health care, protecting the environment, and improving the lives of working families. A recognized leader on clean energy jobs, she authored the Green Jobs Act which provided funding for "green" collar job training for Veterans, displaced workers, at risk youth, and individuals in families under 200 percent of the federal poverty line. She served in Congress until her nomination for Secretary of Labor.

Supervisor Solis began her career working in the Carter White House Office of Hispanic Affairs and was later appointed as a management analyst with the Office of Management and Budget in the Civil Rights Division. Solis was first elected to public office in 1985 as a member of the Rio Hondo Community College Board of Trustees. The first woman to represent the San Gabriel Valley in the California State Legislature, Solis served in the California State Assembly from 1992 to 1994, and in 1994 she made history by becoming the first Latina elected to the California State Senate. Her California environmental justice legislation, enacted in 1999, was the first of its kind in the nation to become law. As a result, Solis became the first woman to receive the John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award in 2000 for her pioneering environmental justice work.

Supervisor Solis was the first in her family to graduate from college, graduating from California State Polytechnic University, Pomona; she also earned a Master of Public Administration from the University of Southern California. She resides in the City of El Monte with her husband, Sam, and their dog, Lisa.



Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell (D)
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors – Second District
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Los Angeles, CA 90304
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On November 3, 2020, Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell was elected to serve the Second District of Los Angeles County. A third-generation native Angeleno, she is the proud daughter of career public servants and the protégé of community leaders who instilled in her a passion for service. Supervisor Mitchell is a mother and has devoted her professional life to creating a California where ALL children thrive. She continued her family legacy of leadership when she was named the first African American to chair the powerful Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee.

From 2017 to 2020 she led the passage of state budgets each totaling over \$200 billion. As a powerful voice in the Senate, Mitchell has been described by *The Los Angeles Times* as “the Legislature’s moral compass.” She proved to be just that by directing resources to the most vulnerable populations in our state. 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.

Her groundbreaking successes include over 90 bills authored and signed into law. These bills focus 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.

She was recently honored as a 2020 Visionary by Oprah Winfrey’s *O Magazine* for making California the first state in the nation to ban natural hair discrimination by employers and public education institutions with The CROWN Act. Supervisor Mitchell has paved the way for others to follow with the CROWN Act being introduced in legislatures across the country. She also led California’s largest child and family development organization, Crystal Stairs, and worked for the Western Center for Law and Poverty. This experience gave her valuable insights on how to improve services to diverse communities whose needs were not being addressed by state or local governments.

Mitchell has been cited for her outstanding leadership by more than 100 community and business groups, including the Courage Campaign, Sierra Club, United Cerebral Palsy Association, the Greater Los Angeles African American Chamber of Commerce, and the Women’s Foundation of California Board.

As Supervisor, Mitchell is proud to serve the two million residents of the Second District which includes the neighborhood she grew up in, Leimert Park, and the following cities: Carson, Compton, Culver City, Gardena, Hawthorne, Inglewood, Lawndale, Lynwood, parts of Los Angeles, and dozens of unincorporated communities.

She also currently serves as a legislator in Residence at Mount St. Mary’s University and was appointed to the Los Angeles Coliseum Commission Board. She is a University of California at Riverside Highlander, a CORO Foundation Fellow and mother to Ryan.



Supervisor Sheila Kuehl (D)
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors – Third District
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Supervisor Sheila James Kuehl, representing Los Angeles County's Third District, was elected on November 4, 2014, assumed office on December 1, 2014, and was reelected to her second term on November 6, 2018.

As a member of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and immediate past Chair, she has undertaken or collaborated in a number of initiatives and motions to improve the quality of life and reform systems in the County. These include: increasing minimum wage, creating a Sheriff's Oversight Commission, providing funding and services for our homeless and those trying to find affordable housing, increasing services and support for relative caregivers for foster children, supporting the creation of the Office of Child Protection, innovating on issues of water conservation and recycling, creating a County-led Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) JPA to promote green power choices, reforming adult and juvenile justice systems to emphasize and enhance "second chance" and anti-recidivism programs, kicking off a Women and Girls Initiative, bringing together three County health departments into a new Agency model to break down barriers to service for those who need physical health, mental health and substance abuse treatment, bringing a focus on better serving and supporting our LGBTQ youth, and much more.

Her service includes Chair of the Board of Commissioners of First 5, LA, Vice-Chair of the Board of the new Clean Power Alliance and Immediate Past Chair of the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee. Supervisor Kuehl served eight years in the State Senate and six years in the State Assembly. She was the Founding Director of the Public Policy Institute at Santa Monica College and, in 2012, was Regents' Professor in Public Policy at UCLA.

She was the first woman in California history to be named Speaker Pro Tempore of the Assembly, and the first openly gay or lesbian person to be elected to the California Legislature. She served as chair of the Senate Health and Human Services Committee, Natural Resources and Water Committee, and Budget Subcommittee on Water, Energy and Transportation, as well as the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

She authored 171 bills that were signed into law, including legislation to establish paid family leave, establish nurse to patient ratios in hospitals; protect the Santa Monica Mountains and prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender and disability in the workplace and sexual orientation in education. She fought to establish true universal health insurance in California.

Prior to her election to the Legislature, Supervisor Kuehl was a law professor at Loyola, UCLA and USC Law Schools and co-founded and served as managing attorney of the California Women's Law Center. Supervisor Kuehl graduated from Harvard Law School in 1978. In her youth, she was known for her portrayal of the irrepressible Zelda Gilroy in the television series, "The Many Loves of Dobie Gillis."



Supervisor Janice Hahn (D)
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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.

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.



Supervisor Kathryn Barger (D)
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors – Fifth District
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Supervisor Kathryn Barger proudly serves the residents of Los Angeles County’s 5th Supervisorial District — the county’s largest — spanning 2,800 square miles, which includes 22 cities and 70 unincorporated communities in the San Gabriel, San Fernando, Crescenta, Santa Clarita and Antelope valleys.

Kathryn was born and raised in the Fifth District and comes from a family with deep roots in public service. She is married to a retired sheriff’s deputy and lives in the San Gabriel Valley.

Dedicated to providing effective, responsive representation to the residents of Los Angeles County, Kathryn began her career in public service as a college intern in the office of Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich and rose to become his chief deputy in 2001, where she served until her election to the Board of Supervisors in November 2016. She both served as Chair of the Board and was reelected for her second term in 2020.

During the course of her county career as chief policy advisor on health, mental health, social services and children’s issues, Kathryn ensured efficient and effective services and programs to significantly improve the quality of life for foster children, seniors, veterans, those with disabilities, and those with mentally illness.

Committed to keeping our neighborhoods and communities safe, she has worked with state and federal leaders and our county district attorney, sheriff, and other law enforcement agencies to implement tough laws and vital public safety initiatives.

She is an advocate for the environment and efforts to preserve open space, enhance parks, trails, recreational programs and facilities, as well as libraries and after-school programs to serve local communities.

With a strong sense of fiscal responsibility, Kathryn is dedicated to providing vital county services while protecting financial resources as a responsible steward of taxpayer dollars.

Supervisor Barger serves on boards for Metrolink, the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the North County Transportation Coalition, the High Desert Corridor Joint Powers Authority, the National Association of Counties’ Large Urban County Caucus, the Southern California Association of Governments, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, the California State Association of Counties, the Local Agency Formation Commission, and the Los Angeles County Mental Health Commission.

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

- [1st Supervisorial District Report Card](#)
- [2nd Supervisorial District Report Card](#)
- [3rd Supervisorial District Report Card](#)
- [4th Supervisorial District Report Card](#)
- [5th Supervisorial District Report Card](#)

State Senate District Report Cards

- [30th State Senate District Report Card](#)
- [33rd State Senate District Report Card](#)
- [35th State Senate District Report Card](#)

State Assembly District Report Cards

- [58th State Assembly District Report Card](#)
- [63rd State Assembly District Report Card](#)
- [64th State Assembly District Report Card](#)

Congressional District Report Cards

- [37th Congressional District Report Card](#)
- [38th Congressional District Report Card](#)
- [40th Congressional District Report Card](#)
- [43rd Congressional District Report Card](#)
- [44th Congressional District Report Card](#)
- [47th Congressional District Report Card](#)

Appendix 7

Compton College Annual Fact Book



2019-2020 Compton College Fact Book

The Compton College Annual Fact Book is a reference source containing trend data about students, student outcomes, and programs and services. This data provides background information to facilitate policy analysis and decision making. It should be a useful tool in college and department planning, grant preparation, and in the accreditation process. Demographic and enrollment data are from the California Community College Chancellor's Office, with some data from the college's Banner system. Transfer data is from the National Student Clearinghouse. Please send any feedback to research@compton.edu.

1111 E. Artesia Boulevard, Compton, CA 90221

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/lauren.sosenko4979/viz/ComptonCollege2019-2020FactBook/Demographics>



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