District attorneys in California have tremendous power to make decisions that impact the lives of millions of people, their families, and entire communities.

As elected officials, they are ultimately accountable to the voters who elected them. Or at least that is how it is supposed to work. In reality, California’s 58 elected district attorneys largely use their power to promote statewide criminal justice policies that are in opposition to the wishes of their constituencies.

This report, brought to you by the ACLU of California’s Hey, Meet Your DA Campaign and the Fair Punishment Project, examines California’s nine largest counties: Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, and Sacramento. Each has more than one million residents and combined they make up about 70 percent of the state’s total population. We compare local voters’ positions with their elected district attorneys’ public statements on four successful statewide criminal justice reform ballot measures in recent years: Propositions 36, 47, 57 and 64. As this report details, these four ballot measures represent a broad range of reforms—from sentencing reform, to parole and juvenile justice reform, to legalization of the adult use of marijuana—which cumulatively have reduced the jail and prison population in California.

The findings show that locally elected district attorneys strongly opposed reforms that the communities they were elected to represent overwhelmingly supported at the ballot box. Their constituents knew these reforms are necessary if California is serious about altering the trajectory of mass incarceration.

We hope this report serves as a conversation starter between community based organizations and local district attorneys. For more information, please visit MeetYourDA.org.
Hey, Meet Your DA Campaign

The Hey, Meet Your DA Campaign asserts that elected district attorneys in California have the power to end mass incarceration and tackle racial disparities in the criminal justice system. California’s 58 elected district attorneys (DAs) are responsible for making decisions that affect the lives of millions of people and are tasked with representing the interests of the people in the criminal justice system. It is up to us to hold them accountable, which means getting to know them. The power we have, as voters and members of diverse communities, starts with just saying, “Hey.”

For more information and to get involved, visit MeetYourDA.org.
MEET CALIFORNIA’S DISTRICT ATTORNEYS
A REPORT BY THE ACLU OF CALIFORNIA & FAIR PUNISHMENT PROJECT

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I. WHAT IS A DISTRICT ATTORNEY?

District attorneys (DAs) are more than just prosecutors.

The district attorney’s job is to seek justice in criminal cases, work to prevent crime, and serve as a leader in the diverse communities they represent. The DAs are also elected officials, which means they are ultimately accountable to the voters. In California, we have 58 elected DAs each representing one of our 58 counties.

The power of California’s DAs extends into the courtroom through their decisions in individual criminal cases and all the way up to the State Capitol through their tremendous influence on statewide criminal justice policy. In one way or another, DAs are responsible for decisions that affect the lives of millions of people, including families and entire communities.

If someone is accused of committing a crime, it is not the police but the DA who has the sole power to decide if criminal charges are filed and the severity of those charges. They alone decide who is deserving of a jail or prison sentence by deciding to file felony charges, who will instead be routed into a diversion program designed to help them rebuild their lives, and who will have charges dismissed.

DAs also have powerful platforms from which to influence statewide policy. During the legislative session, DAs and their representatives are often seen roaming the halls of the Capitol lobbying state legislators on important criminal justice policy. The California District Attorneys Association (CDAA) has a powerful lobbyist in Sacramento. In addition to legislation, DAs often weigh in on statewide ballot measures.
II. CALIFORNIANS SAY YES TO REFORM

Over the last several years, the country has seen a significant move away from the antiquated and ineffective “tough on crime” approach, with bipartisan support moving toward “smart on crime” policies. Voters and policymakers alike increasingly understand that the ruthless and senseless mass incarceration fervor sparked in the 80s and 90s with the War on Drugs has come at great human and taxpayer cost, including wreaking devastation to the well-being, economic security, and safety of low income communities and Black and Brown communities.

Nowhere have the harsh effects of mass incarceration been more visible than in California, where we spend $75,560 per person in state prison each year and lock up around 130,000 people.¹ The gross racial disparities in California’s incarceration regime are reflected in the fact that while Black and Latino people are only 6% and 38% of the state population, they make up 27% and 41% of its incarcerated population.² Since the 2012 election, California voters have passed four ballot measures designed to roll back the tough-on-crime policies of the 90s that contributed to a seven-fold increase in the state’s incarceration rate.³

Each of the ballot measures promised to reform a unique piece of our complicated criminal justice ecosystem. The people of California have emphasized that our previous system of harsh punishment and mass incarceration has not worked and have demonstrated a commitment to transformational change that prioritizes treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention over incarceration.

The voters have spoken, but did their elected DAs agree?

To answer this question, this report examines the election results of Prop 36 in 2012, Prop 47 in 2014, and Props 57 and 64 in 2016 in California’s nine largest counties—Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, and Sacramento—each with populations over 1 million and combined representing 70 percent of the total population in California. We then compare these county election results with the public positions taken by the elected DA of each county. We first examined district attorneys who took formal positions on the official ballot proposition websites. But DAs need not join an official campaign, such as “Say No to 47,” to influence the outcome. An elected DA’s statements to the press in support of or in opposition to a ballot measure can have enormous influence over both
voters and legislators. We therefore also examined these statements to assess positions, looking at comments made in the news and other public statements. This analysis reveals that most locally elected DAs have opposed the reforms that their communities overwhelmingly supported.

PROPOSITION 36: REFORM THREE STRIKES

Prior to the passage of Proposition 36, California’s “three strikes and you’re out law” required that a person charged with any felony crime—even a non-violent crime like shoplifting—receive a sentence of life imprisonment with parole eligibility after 25 years if he had two prior serious or violent felonies. With this law, California imprisoned four times as many people as all other three-strikes law states combined, even though the combined population of those states was more than triple the size of California’s. Numerous people, including Eddie Griffin, received life without parole for simply possessing crack cocaine. Curtis Penn shoplifted a pair tennis shoes—life in prison for him, too. Larry Williams received the same sentence for possession of a stolen cell phone. Curtis Wilkerson stole a pair of tube socks costing $2.50. He also received a life sentence.

Prop 36 significantly narrowed the scope of California’s three strikes law. Now, only those with a third serious or violent “strike” are subject to automatic life-in-prison sentences. Other people with prior convictions are subject to “twice the usual term for their most recent offense” instead of
life. Under the old law, if a third striker’s felony carried a sentence of two to four years, he received life. If resentenced, he will now receive four to eight years.

Since the passage of Prop 36 in 2012, the state has released 2,265 individuals from prison. The number of people serving three strikes sentences has fallen from 8,900 at the end of 2012 to approximately 6,900 at the end of 2015. There is no evidence that violent crime has increased.

On Election Day in 2012, Prop 36 passed with 69.3 percent of the vote. Voters in every county with a population of more than one million supported this reform by large margins. But among the DAs who are still in office in those counties, only Santa Clara District Attorney Jeff Rosen supported it. Then Los Angeles District Attorney Steve Cooley also publicly supported the ballot measure, as did his Deputy District Attorney Jackie Lacey who is the current elected DA of Los Angeles. Although not one of the nine counties analyzed in this report, San Francisco’s District Attorney George Gascón publically supported the measure and served as the Yes on 36 campaign co-chair. The other elected DAs in the nine counties publicly opposed the measure or simply decided to stay out of this important policy debate. Notwithstanding, majorities of voters in all 58 California counties passed Prop 36.

### Table 1: Prop 36 Results in Nine Largest Counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage of Voters in Favor</th>
<th>DA Supported</th>
<th>DA Opposed</th>
<th>DA Took No Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange County</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverside</td>
<td>64.1%</td>
<td>X**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino</td>
<td>62.4%</td>
<td>X**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>75.7%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>78.6%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>66.6%</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Election results taken from [http://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/ssov/2012-general/ssov/ssov-complete.pdf](http://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/ssov/2012-general/ssov/ssov-complete.pdf)

*Not in office, but issued public statements about the proposition

**Not in office
The California District Attorneys Association opposed Prop 36, and so did many individual district attorneys.\textsuperscript{21} While 68 percent of voters in San Diego County supported the reform,\textsuperscript{22} then District Attorney Bonnie Dumanis\textsuperscript{23} described the draconian sentence that accompanied a third strike as an appropriate “lifetime achievement award.”\textsuperscript{24} In Contra Costa County, where 72 percent of voters supported the three-strikes reform,\textsuperscript{25} then District Attorney Mark Peterson—who recently resigned and pleaded no contest to a felony charge of perjury in exchange for prosecutors dropping 12 other counts\textsuperscript{26}—argued that the three strikes law “gives [prosecutors] a powerful bargaining position.”\textsuperscript{27} A prosecutor, for example, could use the threat of a third strike as a bargaining chip to avoid a trial. Although not yet the elected DA, Anne Marie Schubert from Sacramento insisted that three strikes “makes us safer.”\textsuperscript{28} District Attorney Tony Rackauckas from Orange County—now embroiled in his own controversy over his office’s illegal use of jailhouse informants and failure to turn over exculpatory evidence\textsuperscript{29}—also opposed it. He argued that three-strikes was “working well” and provided “prosecutors a way to put recidivists away for a long time.”\textsuperscript{30} Nearly two-thirds of voters in Orange County disagreed when they voted in favor of the reform.\textsuperscript{31}

**PROPOSITION 47: CHANGES SOME FELONIES TO MISDEMEANORS**

Proposition 47, which passed in 2014 with nearly 60 percent of the vote,\textsuperscript{32} shortened sentences for those convicted of low-level and nonviolent property and drug crimes.\textsuperscript{33} The reform reduced some drug possession felonies to misdemeanors and reclassified petty theft, receiving stolen property, and forging or writing bad checks involving $950 or less as misdemeanors.\textsuperscript{34} Those serving (or who already served) sentences for crimes that were felonies but are now misdemeanors under Prop 47 can petition for resentencing and record expungement—meaning they can have their felony record erased.

Prop 47 has been a major success. In conjunction with Prop 36, it reduced the state prison population to its lowest level since 1994 without a correlating increase in violent crime.\textsuperscript{35} A study conducted by the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice in 2016 concluded that the comprehensive reforms contained in Prop 47 showed “no demonstrated county level correlation between rates of Prop 47 related state prison releases, reductions in county jail average daily populations, and crime rates and trends.”\textsuperscript{36} Furthermore, Prop 47 has saved millions of dollars,
allowing the state to shift funds previously used for incarceration toward rehabilitation efforts. This year, the state will award $103 million dollars in Prop 47 grants to organizations that provide counselors, therapy, housing assistance, and job opportunities to those released from prison.\(^{37}\)

Notably, Prop 47 received considerable support from people of extremely varied backgrounds. It was co-authored by San Francisco District Attorney George Gascón and former San Diego Police Chief William Lansdowne, who argued it would shift needed focus to the rehabilitation of low-level offenders.\(^{38}\) Stephen Downing, former deputy chief of the Los Angeles Police Department, also spoke out in support of the measure, arguing that tough-on-crime policies disproportionately targeted low income communities and communities of color.\(^{39}\) Republican Senator Rand Paul and conservative philanthropist B. Wayne Hughes\(^{40}\) voiced their support for the proposition’s “common-sense” “prioritiz[ation of] incarceration resources.”\(^{41}\)

Voters in California’s nine largest counties supported the proposition, with the exception of San Bernardino, where it nearly passed with 49 percent of the vote. Despite this, Santa Clara District Attorney Jeff Rosen was the only elected prosecutor from the nine largest counties to join San Francisco District Attorney George Gascón in support of Prop 47.\(^{42}\)
Table 2: Prop 47 Results in Nine Largest Counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Voters in Favor</th>
<th>DA Supported</th>
<th>DA Opposed</th>
<th>DA Took No Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>64.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td>X^43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>55.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange County</td>
<td>53.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>X^44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverside</td>
<td>52.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td>X^*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td></td>
<td>X^45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>73.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td></td>
<td>X^*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa</td>
<td>66.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Not in office at the time of the election, but issued public statements.

Soon-to-be Sacramento District Attorney Anne Marie Schubert[^46] dubbed Prop 47 the “anti-safety initiative,”[^47] stating falsely that “you have to be a Supermax type of violent felon to be exempted from the statute.”[^48] Alameda County District Attorney Nancy O’Malley warned that Prop 47 would “expose Californians to significant harm”[^49] and characterized the measure as “a frightening fraud with irrevocable and far-reaching repercussions.”[^50] Her prediction did not come to fruition—at the one year mark, recidivism rates under Prop 47 were lower than 5 percent.[^51] Then Contra Costa District Attorney Mark Peterson called one part of the measure “absurd” and said that another part “appalled and offended and horrified” him.[^52] Then San Diego District Attorney Bonnie Dumanis also opposed Prop 47, calling the initiative “a dangerous package of ill-conceived policies . . . that will endanger San Diegans.”[^53] She took particular aim at the treatment of simple drug possession as only a misdemeanor offense, arguing that drug addicts, like “teenagers[,] . . . want you to set the boundaries.”[^54] After the initiative passed, she argued in court that Prop 47 did not apply to juveniles.[^55] She tried to take the important reforms away from young people even after voters supported it. Riverside County District Attorney Mike Hestrin—not in office at the time of the proposition—has harshly criticized the law since its passage, complaining that the proposition was a “disaster” and that “[t]he criminal justice system has lost its teeth . . . I think it’s a shame.”[^56]
PROPOSITION 57: GREATER ACCESS TO PAROLE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

Proposition 57, passed in 2016, increased parole chances for people convicted of nonviolent crimes. It gave the state parole board the authority to allow release for nonviolent offenders who served the full term of their primary offense.\textsuperscript{57} It also gave corrections officials the authority to award good-behavior credits which can be considered in favor of parole.\textsuperscript{58} Finally, it removed DAs’ unilateral discretion to file juvenile cases in adult court.\textsuperscript{59}

Because the law is new, there is little data on its effects. But experts predict Prop 57 will dramatically reduce the prison population. Scott Kernan, Secretary of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, stated: “I don’t think that [any state] has altered how they are incarcerating offenders as much as what Prop 57 does.”\textsuperscript{60} The Legislative Analyst’s Office has reported that approximately 7,500 of those admitted to state prison each year will be eligible for parole consideration under the measure.\textsuperscript{61} Experts are similarly optimistic that the proposition will keep kids out of adult jails and reduce the disparity in juvenile transfers—90 percent of all youth charged as adults and sentenced to adult prison, otherwise known as “direct file,” were youth of color.\textsuperscript{62}

In the counties we examined, the majority of voters supported these reforms, but, in a familiar refrain, their elected DAs did not.
Table 3: Prop 57 Results in Nine Largest Counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Voters in Favor</th>
<th>DA Supported</th>
<th>DA Opposed</th>
<th>DA Took No Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>67.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange County</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverside</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino</td>
<td>56.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>70.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>77.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>63.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>


The only elected DA out of the nine largest counties to voice support for Prop 57 was then San Diego District Attorney Bonnie Dumanis, an otherwise outspoken opponent of the other reforms examined. District Attorney Jeff Rosen from Santa Clara County and Nancy O’Malley from Alameda County remained neutral on the proposition from the nine counties analyzed in this report.

The other DAs from the nine largest counties opposed Prop 57, and many resorted to intense fear-mongering in an attempt to defeat the initiative. Under the leadership of San Mateo District Attorney Steve Wagstaffe, whose county supported the reform measure with 73 percent of the vote, the California District Attorneys Association (CDAA) declared that the measure would “allow criminals convicted of rape, lewd acts against a child, gang gun crimes, and human trafficking to be released early from prison,” adding “every home, every neighborhood, [and] every school will be less safe than it is today.” Riverside County District Attorney Mike Hestrin warned that Prop 57 “may be the most dangerous and misleading measure ever to be on a California ballot.” Sacramento District Attorney Anne Marie Schubert, who declared the proposition’s use of the term non-violent “deceitful,” joined the CDAA to file a lawsuit to derail the proposition from ever reaching the voters. San Bernardino District Attorney Mike Ramos stated he was “absolutely opposed” to the proposition, claiming it would reverse decades of legislative work. Jackie Lacey, the Los Angeles District Attorney, also opposed the measure,
saying she feared the parole board would be “very liberal about recommending who gets parole.”

PROPOSITION 64: LEGALIZE THE ADULT USE OF MARIJUANA

Passing with 57 percent of the vote in 2016, Proposition 64 legalized recreational marijuana possession, transport, and use for adults over age 21, making California the fifth state to legalize the plant for non-medical use. Those serving sentences for crimes that are now legal can petition for resentencing and record expungement—meaning thousands of people are currently eligible for resentencing, and hundreds of thousands more can expunge their records. In addition to creating the framework for a legal marijuana distribution system, it reduces penalties by changing crimes that were previously felonies to misdemeanors, or misdemeanors to infractions, particularly for youth.

Because of its recent passage, there is little data on the effect of Prop 64 on the California prison population or crime rates to-date. But several studies about other jurisdictions that have legalized marijuana have shown no increase in crime after legalization. In Denver, for example, in the year following marijuana legalization, violent crime decreased by 2.2 percent, burglaries by 9.5 percent, and property crime by 8.9 percent.
A majority of voters approved Prop 64 in all nine counties examined in this report. Despite the massive shift in public opinion over the legalization of marijuana, both in California and nationally, all but three of the nine DAs opposed the reform. The remaining three—Jeff Rosen of Santa Clara, Nancy O’Malley of Alameda, and Mark Peterson of Contra Costa—took no position.

Table 4: Prop 64 Results in Nine Largest Counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Voters in Favor</th>
<th>DA Supported</th>
<th>DA Opposed</th>
<th>DA Took No Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>59.5%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange County</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverside</td>
<td>52.9%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino</td>
<td>52.5%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>58.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>66.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>54.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Again, several of the DAs utilized scare tactics to discourage voters from supporting the measure, without relying on any empirical evidence. Los Angeles District Attorney Jackie Lacey warned that Prop 64 would make it more difficult to convict someone for driving under the influence (DUI). Riverside District Attorney Mike Hestrin predicted that children and pets would start accidentally ingesting marijuana, that black market and gang activity would intensify, and that auto accidents and traffic fatalities would increase, leading to “the biggest effect we will see immediately.”

San Diego DA Bonnie Dumanis also opposed Prop 64, arguing it would jeopardize roadway safety and lead to increased teen use. San Bernardino District Attorney Mike Ramos, who opposed the measure, warned that it would do “nothing to curb black-market activity in California.” Sacramento District Attorney Anne Marie Schubert warned: “[T]here’s a very big difference between saying somebody needs it for medical purpose and removing the stigma we’ve had for years associated with marijuana use . . . We don’t have studies to show what the effect will be on future generations.” “We’re removing the stigma,” she warned, “and telling our kids it’s OK.”
III. CONCLUSION

There can be no doubt that by 2010, California’s prison system was at a crisis point, burdened by skyrocketing incarceration rates and serious issues of prison overcrowding. The courts recognized it, politicians acknowledged it, and California voters both realized it and took action to change course. Voters repeatedly supported important reforms that have led to the release of people who fell victim to draconian sentencing policies and who can safely return home to their families and communities.

As this report demonstrates, however, locally elected district attorneys, vested with enormous discretion and political power, have consistently opposed popular and common sense reforms that are widely supported by their constituents.

This does not have to be the case. Across the country, a new “wiser generation” of prosecutors are on the leading edge of criminal justice reform. In Houston, Texas, elected prosecutor Kim Ogg recently announced a pre-charge diversion program for people arrested for low-level marijuana possession. In Chicago, elected prosecutor Kim Foxx announced a new bail policy aimed at reducing the county’s reliance on cash bail. In Denver and Orlando, elected prosecutors Beth McCann and Aramis Ayala vowed to never seek the death penalty.

The people of California have repeatedly shown support for reforms that put an end to harsh and outdated sentencing laws, reduce the jail and prison population, and prioritize rehabilitation. It’s time Californians demand that their elected district attorneys start listening and responding to the communities they were elected to serve.
IV. WAYS TO USE THIS REPORT

We hope this report serves as a conversation starter between community based organizations and local district attorneys. Below is a list of a few specific ways it could be used. For more information, advocacy tools, or to get involved with the campaign, visit http://MeetYourDA.org and sign up!

TOWN HALL MEETINGS

Call for a Town Hall meeting between community members and the District Attorney in order to open a dialogue between the communities most impacted by the criminal justice system and the DA. After the first meeting, consider asking your DA for regular (quarterly) Town Hall meetings.

REQUEST A MEETING

Request a meeting with your DA to share this report and other issues that you care about. This could include a meeting to ask your DA to take positions on pending legislation or ballot measures related to criminal justice reform. This is also an opportunity for your organization to talk about individual cases and overall sentencing trends within your community.

ORGANIZE A CANDIDATE FORUM

During election season, organize candidate forums and debates to pose questions to candidates to help educate the community about their platforms. This is especially important since most DA elections occur during the midterm primaries when voter turnout is historically very low.

MEET WITH EDITORIAL BOARDS

Schedule a meeting with the Editorial Boards at your local newspapers to share the content of the report and let them know you are working to create greater channels of communication with your DA.
END NOTES

7. Id. at 7.
8. Id.
11. Id.
25 Cal. Sec’y of State, supra note 19, at 100.
29 Tony Saavedra, News Show ‘60 Minutes’ to Focus on Orange County Snitch Scandal, O.C. Register [May 19, 2017], http://www.ocregister.com/2017/05/19/news-show-60-minutes-to-focus-on-orange-county-snitch-scam/.
31 Cal. Sec’y of State, supra note 19, at 101 (documenting that 65.0% of Orange County voters supported reform).
37 Id.
39 Id.
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