FURTHER THE WORK
Building better justice.

“Pay to Play” Private Courts in Contra Costa County

Documents, 2015–2019

Rebecca Brown
furtherthework.com

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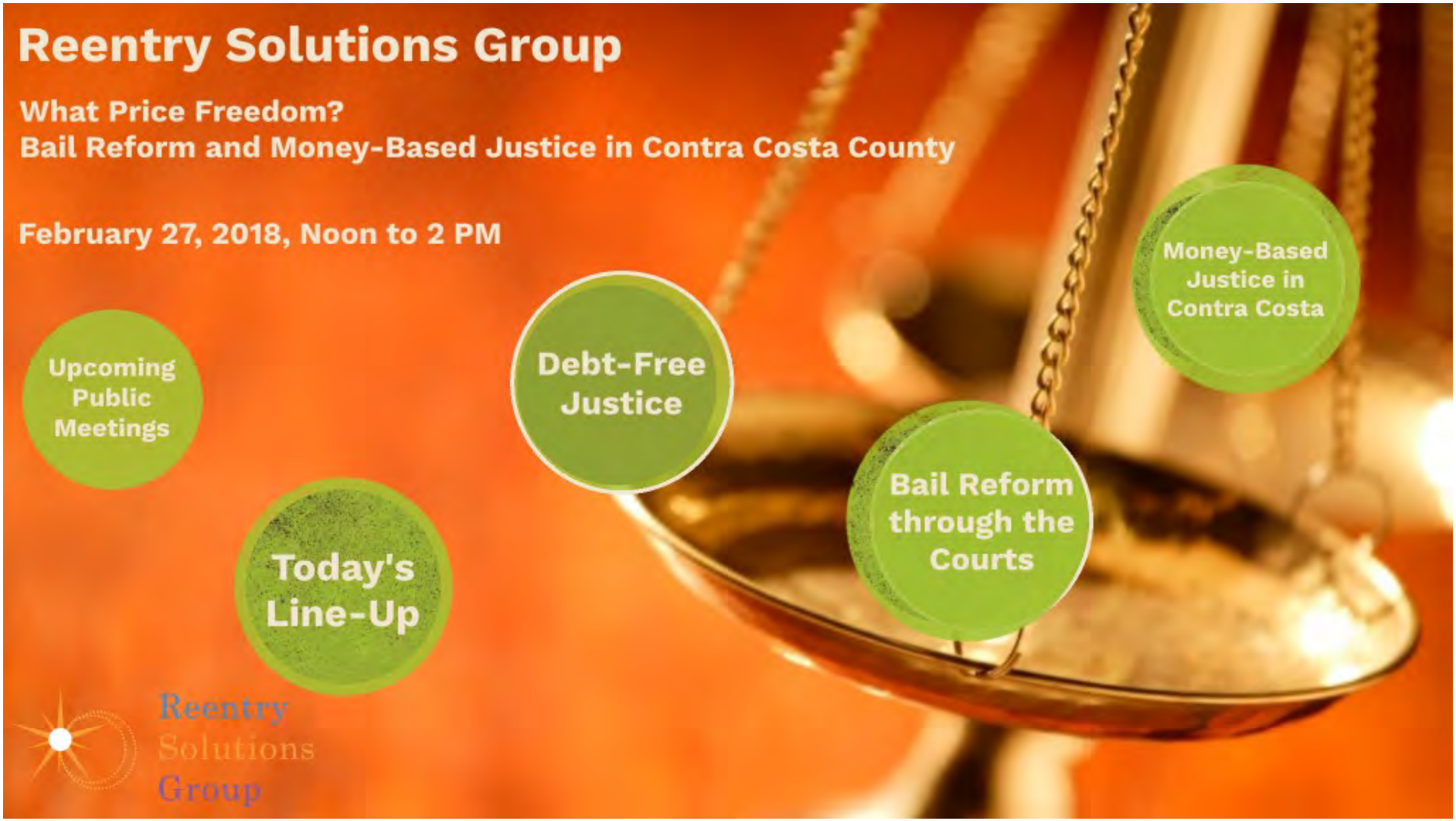

Reentry Solutions Group
What Price Freedom?
Bail Reform and Money-Based Justice in Contra Costa County
February 27, 2018, Noon to 2 PM
Upcoming Public Meetings
Debt-Free Justice
Money-Based Justice in Contra Costa
Today's Line-Up
Bail Reform through the Courts
Reentry Solutions Group

Money-Based "Diversion" in Contra Costa County

"Community Court Services"

- In Contra Costa, there are apparently eight cities that operate a fee-based "community court" by agreement between the District Attorney's Office and a **for-profit** sole proprietorship called **Community Court Services**.
- The relevant state statutes include Penal Code §14151-14156. This code authorizes District Attorneys to establish "**community conflict resolution programs**" to provide "alternative dispute services" (such as mediation or arbitration) for misdemeanors.
- It is not clear whether Contra Costa's current operations are consistent **with the requirements or intent** of the statutes.

My Research on Community Courts

- I have been researching the Community Court programs since **fall 2016**.
- Over that time, I requested and received various documents from the District Attorney's Office and have reviewed other documents obtained through a Public Records Act request.
- I have also reviewed a **Grand Jury report** issued in June 2015, as well as **all of the written responses** submitted to the Grand Jury by the Board of Supervisors and each of the County's cities.
- I **interviewed CCS' owner** on the phone, via email, and in person in November 2016.
- I **observed a CCS hearing** at one of the participating police agencies in February 2017.
- In both October 2017 and February 2018, I **met with new District Attorney Becton** to discuss my concerns regarding this longstanding practice.

Contra Costa's Program: How It Works

- When the police department in any of the participating cities arrests (cite-releases) a person for an eligible charge, the police department provides these arrest reports to Community Court Services (CCS).

- Using **District Attorney letterhead with the District Attorney's name as signatory**, CCS (or the police department, in Concord's case) sends an information letter to the individual, notifying them that they are eligible for this "pre-filing diversion" program "to **avoid the possibility of further action** by the District Attorney's Office."

- The letter describes the process as "**voluntary**," and continues, "If you choose not to participate in the hearing, the District Attorney's Office will review the police report for formal charging decision."

- It concludes, "If you fail to contact [CCS] within 10 days, **your case will be sent to the District Attorney's Office** for review."

How It Works

- If the person chooses to participate in this "voluntary" program (so as to "avoid the possibility of further action" by the DA's office), he or she is then **instructed to appear at a "hearing"** on a specified date and time.

- The hearings are held **at the police station**, behind closed doors in a conference room (not in a court room), and are conducted by the owner and sole proprietor of CCS. He is lawyer who sometimes refers to himself as the "hearing officer" and sometimes as the "judge."

- The **only participants or witnesses** are the "hearing officer/judge," the cite-released individual, a uniformed police officer from the arresting agency, and one or two staffers for CCS (along with any invited observers).

- There is no **court reporter**. There is no **video** or **audio** tape. There is no **interpreter**. There is no **right to a public defender**. People can bring their own private attorneys, but the company owner told me that few do.

Who Sets the Fees

- Community Court Solutions charges participants a **$100** "administration fee," which the company retains.
- In addition, the CCS hearing officer imposes a fine on each participant. Each **city sets its own "baseline" of fines**. Per my interview with CCS in November 2016: In Walnut Creek the baseline was $560, Concord was $320, San Ramon was $560, Lamorinda was $560. [Note: Money fines are not used in juvenile cases, although I have other concerns about the juvenile practices.]
- These "baselines" are **a starting point**: the CCS hearing officer has the authority to set fines of other amounts, on the spot, and without established, public, or consistent criteria.
- The fines may be imposed **as high as $1,000 per alleged act**.

CCS and the Money

- The $100 "administration fees" **are kept by** Community Court Services, as its own revenues.
- The **fines** assessed and collected by CCS are turned over to the respective cities, as revenues.
- If the person **does not pay the fine in full within two months**, CCS refers the case to the District Attorney.
- How these revenues are used is up to each city. Historically, **the city of Walnut Creek has split its revenues with the District Attorney's Office**. At a meeting with DA Becton and her senior staff on February 6, 2018, I was informed that the DA's office has terminated this practice of revenue-sharing.

Observations of CCS Hearing

I observed a CCS hearing in early 2017, and I found it troubling.

Having also observed a CCS hearing, in 2015 the City of Antioch expressed similar concerns in its written response to a report by the County's Civil Grand Jury. Signed by the Mayor, the city's **official response** noted all of the following concerns:

- Lack of a court reporter
- Lack of a court interpreter
- Ethical concerns regarding "questionable due process"
- Risk of net widening - Fining people for cases that "in all probability would not have been prosecuted"
- Risks of city liability due to potential misrepresentation
- Possibility that it can "appear to be a money-making scheme"
- Inconsistency with true intent of the relevant statute, which **requires bringing parties together** "to reduce conflict...by facilitating the settlement of disputes"

Risks of Conflict of Interest

Money-based justice systems are increasingly a national concern.

Many places - most infamously, Ferguson, MO - have run into trouble for using criminal-justice arrests and fines as **methods to generate city revenue**.

A report issued by the US Department of Justice in 2017 observed that:

"Essentially, the basic conflict...emerges when a public institution is **both the originator and the beneficiary** of financial obligations....

"Perhaps more egregious is that such pressures **can foster collusion** between government agencies to **generate revenue via law enforcement**....

"Evidence from California reveals similar patterns of **disproportionate harm** of CJFO enforcement on minority communities."

Martin, Karin D., Sandra Susan Smith, and Wendy Still. "Shackled to Debt: Criminal Justice Financial Obligations and the Barriers to Re-Entry They Create." New Thinking in Community Corrections Bulletin. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 2017. NCJ 249976.

Moving Forward with Community Court

- Can we create a true "community court" system in Contra Costa, an **alternative approach based not on money but on true resolution**?
- One that **abides by the statutes**?
- One that illuminates the central importance of recognizing and meeting the needs of people **who have been harmed**?
- One that identifies **root causes** and creates real **solutions**?
- One that doesn't **punish poverty or reward wealth**?

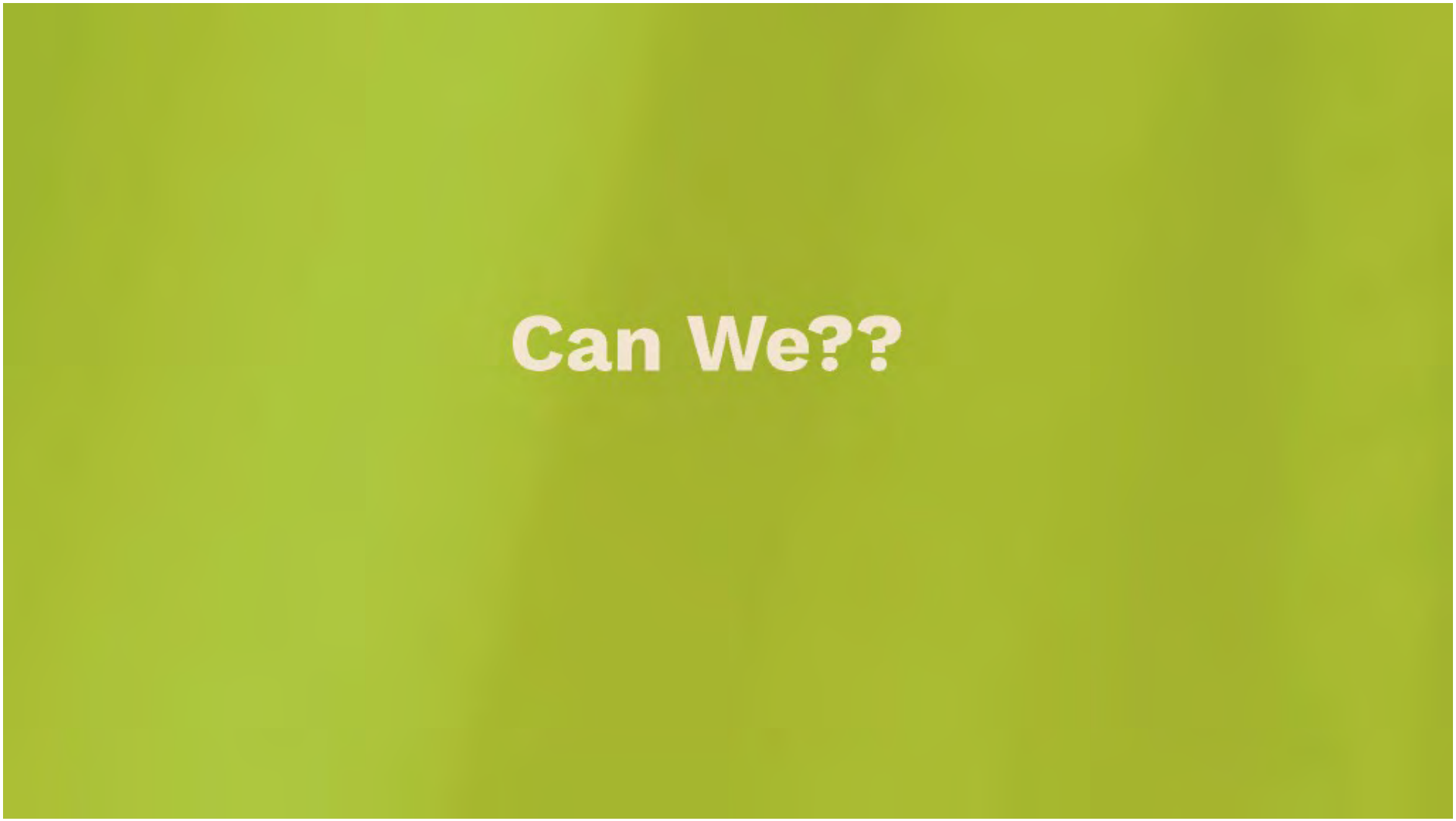
Can We End Money-Based Justice in CoCo?

- In a conversation yesterday, **Concord Police Chief Swanger** told me that he'd welcome the opportunity to develop a **true community court**, one based more on accountability and restorative justice than on money.

- Chief Swanger was part of the San Diego **post-plea** community court in San Diego. Like San Francisco's community court, that model used **trained community members** as the hearing panel; it was a **public** initiative; it focused on **repairing the harm** done; and money was not a **central method of restitution**.

- I look forward to collaborating with the District Attorney, the Public Defender, law enforcement leaders, and other community stakeholders to implement **a truly equitable, effective, restorative, transparent, and non-monetary diversion program** in Contra Costa County.

- We'll update you in a future meeting of Reentry Solutions Group!


Can We??

Reentry Solutions Group
Where the Rubber Hits the Road
Justice Reform Policy Meets Real-World Practice
September 25, 2018, Noon to 2 PM
Upcoming Public Meetings
RSG Initiatives
Debt-Free Justice
A New Approach for the DA's Office
Today's Line-Up
SB-10 Is Approved
Reentry Solutions Group

It's a New Day:
Progressive Prosecutor's Office

Three areas of current focus:

1. **Alternatives** to prosecution
2. New **external partnerships**
3. Internal/external **work of the office**

1. Alternatives to Prosecution: Juveniles and Misdemeanor Adults

a) **Innovations in Diversion Work Group:**

- Formed this summer: DA, PD, ORJ, RSG
- Focusing on new approaches for young people and for adults cited for misdemeanors
- First goal: Move away from the current, money-based "community court" model operating in certain cities in CoCo
- Replace it with a DA-led, pre-filing diversion program

To Every Thing, There is a Season

After more than eight years, this is RSG's final meeting!

Reentry Solutions Group
October 1, 2019

2019

- January: RSG conducts original research and financial analysis of criminal justice fees in Contra Costa County; coalition requests County end these fees.
- January: RSG conducts original research and financial analysis of the DA's civil asset forfeitures in Contra Costa County and asks DA Becton to change these policies.
- February: In response to two years of research and advocacy, District Attorney Becton ends what I call "pay to play" private "courts" in Contra Costa.
- September: In response to our requests, DA Becton agrees to develop new policies for Civil Asset Forfeiture.
- September: Contra Costa County becomes the third county in the nation to end criminal justice fees.

A REPORT BY
THE 2014-2015 CONTRA COSTA COUNTY GRAND JURY
725 Court Street
Martinez, California 94553

Report 1510

COMMUNITY COURTS

Unburdening the Traditional Court System

APPROVED BY THE GRAND JURY:

Date: 6-8-15

SHERRY RUFINI
GRAND JURY FOREPERSON

ACCEPTED FOR FILING:

Date: 6-8-15

JOHN T. LAETTNER
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

Contact: Sherry Rufini
Foreperson
925-957-5638

Contra Costa County Grand Jury Report 1510

COMMUNITY COURTS

Unburdening the Traditional Court System

TO: The Contra Costa County District Attorney and the City Councils for the following cities: Antioch, Brentwood, Clayton, Concord, Danville, El Cerrito, Hercules, Lafayette, Martinez, Moraga, Oakley, Orinda, Pinole, Pittsburg, Pleasant Hill, Richmond, San Ramon, San Pablo, Walnut Creek

SUMMARY

Community Court is a voluntary court-alternative program designed to give individuals arrested or cited for certain qualifying offenses an opportunity to resolve their matter outside the traditional court system.

The cities of Walnut Creek, Concord, Pittsburg and San Ramon currently conduct community court hearings for people who are arrested for certain misdemeanors in their jurisdictions. Each city has determined what crimes will be eligible to be heard in its community court. The types of cases referred to community court include low-level misdemeanors and infractions, such as petty theft, public intoxication, vandalism, minor accidental non-injury vehicle hit-and-run collisions, and "malicious mischief: other."

If a person agrees to participate in the community court process, an independent hearing officer hears the case in the city's police department. The hearing officer has the authority to issue a directive, which may require the participant to pay a fine or restitution, perform community service, and/or attend counseling. Completion of the directive will prevent formal criminal charges from being bought against the participant, but in most cases does not remove the arrest from the participant's record.

In Contra Costa County, participating cities, the DA, the traditional court system, and participants all benefit from the community court option. Those Contra Costa cities not

currently utilizing community courts could benefit by establishing this program in their communities.

METHODOLOGY

The Grand Jury

- Interviewed employees of the Walnut Creek, Concord, and Pittsburg police departments
- Interviewed an independent Hearing Officer
- Attended a Community Court hearing
- Reviewed applicable State Law authorizing Community Courts
- Reviewed Community Court handouts and visited the Community Court Services website (http://www.californiacommunitydisputeservices.com/-big-idea-.html)

BACKGROUND

Community Court is a program that resolves low level criminal matters including petty thief, malicious mischief, vandalism, excessive noise, and alcohol related complaints, as well as other infractions and misdemeanors. These cases in the past would have been filed with the Contra Costa County District Attorney and may have been prosecuted in superior court.

Four cities in Contra Costa County currently use Community Courts Services (CCS), a private company, to operate the Community Court program in its city: Concord, Walnut Creek, San Ramon and Pittsburg.

DISCUSSION

History of Community Courts in California

In 1972, San Francisco instituted a program to mediate conflicts underlying misdemeanors, civil complaints, and civil suits. That program became known as Community Courts. Accused offenders were identified and given an opportunity to resolve their legal matters in their own neighborhoods and avoid formal prosecution. Trained, independent hearing officers conducted the hearings. The fines and actions ordered by hearing officers served to punish violators as well as to eliminate the cause of the behavior.

Community Court project was operated by California Community Dispute Services (CCDS), a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation. The program succeeded in San Francisco and was extended to Walnut Creek and Richmond. The programs in both San Francisco and Contra Costa counties were originally funded by grant monies and donations as well as participant fees for service.

In 1992, the California Legislature enacted Penal Code Sections 14150-14156. These code sections, along with the filing authority of the District Attorney, formally grant counties the right to establish Community Court in California. In enacting the above Penal Code sections, the legislature found that criminal cases, including misdemeanor filings, have increased faster than any other type of filing in California courts and the misdemeanor cases add to the workload straining the California court system.

In Richmond, the community court process was used for neighborhood "barking dog" cases; however, Richmond no longer participates in the program. The City of Walnut Creek continues to use Community Court. During the twelve years of its existence, the emphasis in Walnut Creek has been to use Community Court for intoxicated-in-public cases.

CCDS stopped receiving government grants and charitable funding after it changed its status in 2011 - 2012 from a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization to a for-profit company. It now relies on fees collected from participants and volunteer involvement. CCDS is no longer active in San Francisco and Community Court is now administered by the San Francisco District Attorney's Office. Community Court Services (CCS), a division of CCDS, currently operates courts in Walnut Creek, Concord, Pittsburg and San Ramon.

Referrals of Cases to Community Courts

Local law enforcement agencies, after making an arrest, usually file the case with the County's District Attorney's Office. The DA reviews the case and decides whether or not it will file a complaint in criminal court. A conviction results in a fine, jail time, and/or probation.

Cities that have decided to use Community Court determine with the approval of the District Attorney's Office what types of cases are suitable for adjudication in Community Court. Only infractions and certain misdemeanors are eligible for Community Court. The police department refers appropriate cases from its arrest files to Community Court, while the remaining cases are sent to the DA. The opportunity to participate in Community Court is usually limited to first time offenders.

Community Court is a voluntary program. Offenders whose cases are eligible for Community Court are given the option of participating. Participants are able to opt out of the process at any time, including after being informed of the hearing officer's directive. If a participant opts out, the case is then sent or returned to the District Attorney to determine whether a criminal complaint will be filed.

Involvement of Cities in Community Courts

Concord sends letters to accused offenders offering them the opportunity to participate

in the Concord Community Court program. The cities of Walnut Creek and Pittsburg provide CCS with a list of those accused offenders eligible to participate. CCS then sends out letters to persons on the list informing them of the option to participate in the program. To participate, recipients of the letters typically must respond within ten days. All the cities give CCS the participants' case files prior to the hearings.

Accused offenders in Concord contact the Concord Police Department directly to schedule their appointments for Community Court. Participants in Walnut Creek and Pittsburg call CCS to schedule their appointments. They are given an appointment time so as to minimize their wait time.

In Walnut Creek, 68% of those receiving letters informing them that they have been selected for Community Court chose to respond to the letter. Of those choosing to respond, 60% attended the Community Court hearing and 90% of those paid the fine. In Concord, 49% of those receiving letters responded to the letter. Of those responding 98% attended the hearing and 95% of those completed the directive. Since the inception of the Pittsburg Community Court, 100 persons have received notices that they are eligible for the program and 30% of those receiving the notices have participated in the program.

Community Court is held in Walnut Creek once a month on Thursdays between 9:00 and 11:00 a.m. The hearing officer hears between eight and sixteen cases each month. Walnut Creek makes a police department conference room available for the hearings. The types of cases heard in Walnut Creek include public intoxication and petty theft, as well as other misdemeanors.

The Concord Community Court has been in operation for approximately three years. Hearings are held twice a month, on Thursdays from 9:00 to 11:00 a.m. The Concord Police Department schedules seven to ten cases per session. The types of cases heard in Concord include petty theft, public intoxication, and minor hit and run accidents, as well as other misdemeanors. Juvenile cases are heard in the Concord Community Court. Parents of a juvenile meet with the hearing officer prior to the juvenile's hearing. The hearings take place in a conference room at the Concord Police Department.

Pittsburg implemented its Community Court program in early 2014. The hearings are held on the fourth Thursday of each month from 9:00 to 11:00 a.m. The Hearing Officer hears an average of three cases per session. Cases heard in Pittsburg include petty theft, minor accident hit and runs, vandalism, and other misdemeanors. The Pittsburg Community Court is held in a conference room at the Pittsburg City Hall.

San Ramon recently began a community court program. Its first hearing took place on April 24, 2015. The San Ramon Community Court meets on the fourth Friday of each month. San Ramon plans on using the Community Court to hear juvenile cases.

Community Courts Hearing Process

The four cities all use Community Court Services (CCS). CCS employs two hearing officers, both of whom are lawyers with experience in criminal law and have defense backgrounds. CCS does not charge the cities for its services; it receives revenue from a $100 fee paid by each program participant. CCS also uses volunteers to assist with the administration of the program.

Participants attend an informal hearing at which the hearing officer summarizes the incident report. The participant is given an opportunity to respond, by making a statement. The hearing officer makes no judgement as to the guilt or innocence of the accused offender. If the accused offender indicates that he or she wants to plead "not guilty," the hearing officer recommends that the participant withdraw the case from Community Court. In that case, the report will be referred to the District Attorney. If the offender proceeds with the community court process, the hearing officer discusses the incident with the participant and then the hearing officer issues his or her directive. Hearings usually take 10 to 20 minutes. The hearing officer will have a counselor available for the participant to meet with following the hearing.

The hearing officer imposes directives that include fines, restitution, community service, diversion and/or counseling. However, the hearing officer does not impose fines on juveniles. The participant must complete any directive, including paying the imposed fine, within two months of the hearing. Successful completion of the directive prevents formal charges from being brought, but usually does not remove the record of the arrest. If the participant either decides to not complete the directive or is unable to do so, the case will be referred back to the District Attorney for a criminal filing decision. No information about the offender participating in Community Court is disclosed to the District Attorney.

Costs and Benefits of Community Courts

The costs of the program to the cities include a minimal amount of police department staff time and making a room available for hearings. Pittsburg estimates its police officers devote approximately two hours per month to the program. Concord estimates its personnel spend from one to ten hours a week on the program. Walnut Creek estimates its police officers put two hours per month into the program. Two police department clerks for Walnut Creek also spend a minimal amount of time processing cases. Concord and Walnut Creek also use volunteers to assist with the program.

The cities receive income from the program by collecting fines ordered by the hearing officer. Each participating city agrees with CCS to a range of fines for the different offenses. The City of Walnut Creek receives approximately $80,000 per year in fines. The fines collected in 2014 by Concord totaled $28,529 and participants completed 205 hours of community service. Pittsburg has collected $7,000 in fines since the inception

of its program, which it has deposited into the city's general fund. The City of Concord reinvests the money it receives from fines back into the program.

FINDINGS

F1. Participants in Community Court benefit by resolving their issues outside of the traditional court system and avoiding having a criminal record.

F2. The city benefits by receiving income from fines imposed on Community Court participants.

F3. The city benefits from Community Court participants providing compulsory community service hours.

F4. The District Attorney's Office and Superior Court both benefit from Community Court due to the reduction in misdemeanor cases that each must process.

F5. The hearing officer for Community Court issues directives that include fines, restitution, community service, diversion programs, and/or counseling.

F6. The city does not have a Community Court program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

R1. The city should consider establishing a Community Court.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

	Findings	Recommendations
Contra Costa County District Attorney Office	4	
City of Antioch	6	1
City of Brentwood	6	1
City of Clayton	6	1
City of Concord	1,2,3.5	
City of Danville	6	1
City of El Cerrito	6	1
City of Hercules	6	1
City of Lafayette	6	1
City of Martinez	6	1
City of Moraga	6	1
City of Oakley	6	1
City Orinda	6	1
City of Pinole	6	1
City of Pleasant Hill	6	1
City of Pittsburg	1,2,3.5	
City of Richmond	6	1
City of San Pablo	6	1
City of San Ramon	1;2,3,5	
City of Walnut Creek	1,2,5	

APPENDIX

Cal. Penal Code §14150

The Legislature hereby finds and declares:

(a) Over the last 10 years, criminal case filings, including misdemeanor filings, have been increasing faster than any other type of filing in California's courts. Between 1981 and 1991, nontraffic misdemeanor and infraction filings in municipal and justice courts increased by 35 percent.

(b) These misdemeanor cases add to the workload which is now straining the California court system. In addition, many of these cases are ill-suited to complete resolution through the criminal justice system because they involve underlying disputes which may result in continuing conflict and criminal conduct within the community.

(c) Many victims of misdemeanor criminal conduct feel excluded from the criminal justice process. Although they were the direct victims of the offenders' criminal conduct, the process does not currently provide them with a direct role in holding the offender accountable for this conduct.

(d) Community conflict resolution programs utilizing alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes such as mediation and arbitration have been effectively used in California and elsewhere to resolve conflicts involving conduct that could be charged as a misdemeanor. These programs can assist in reducing the number of cases burdening the court system. By utilizing ADR processes, these programs also provide an opportunity for direct participation by the victims of the conduct, thereby increasing victims' satisfaction with the criminal justice process. In addition, by bringing the parties together, these programs may reduce conflict within the community by facilitating the settlement of disputes which are causing repeated misdemeanor criminal conduct and may increase compliance with restitution agreements by encouraging the offender to accept personal responsibility.

(e) As of the effective date of this section, the San Francisco and Contra Costa district attorney offices refer between 1,000 and 1,500 cases per year involving conduct which could be charged as a misdemeanor to California Community Dispute Services, which provides ADR services. Between 70 and 75 percent of these cases are successfully resolved through the ADR process, and the rate of compliance with the agreements reached is between 80 and 93 percent.

(f) The State of New York has developed a substantial statewide alternative dispute resolution program in which 65 percent of the cases using the services are of a criminal nature. These cases are referred to arbitration, conciliation, and mediation. Of the criminal misdemeanor cases that were mediated, 82 percent reached an agreement through the mediation process.

(g) It is in the public interest for community dispute resolution programs to be established to provide ADR services in cases involving conduct which could be charged as a misdemeanor and for district attorneys and courts to be authorized to refer cases to these programs.

CAL. PEN CODE § 14151

The district attorney may establish a community conflict resolution program pursuant to this title to provide alternative dispute resolution (ADR) services, such as mediation, arbitration, or a combination of both mediation and arbitration (med-arb) in cases, including those brought by a city prosecutor, involving conduct which could be charged as a misdemeanor. The district attorney may contract with a private entity to provide these services and may establish minimum training requirements for the neutral persons conducting the ADR processes. 14152. (a) The district attorney may refer cases involving conduct which could be charged as a misdemeanor to the community conflict resolution program. In determining whether to refer a case to the community conflict resolution program, the district attorney shall consider, but is not limited to considering, all of the following:

(1) The nature of the conduct in question.

(2) The nature of the relationship between the alleged victim and the person alleged to have committed the conduct.

(3) Whether referral to the community conflict resolution program is likely to help resolve underlying issues which are likely to result in additional conduct which could be the subject of criminal charges.

(b) No case where there has been a history of child abuse, sexual assault, or domestic violence, as that term is defined in Section 6211 of the Family Code, between the alleged victim and the person alleged to have committed the conduct, or where a protective order, as defined in Section 6218 of the Family Code, is in effect, shall be referred to the community conflict resolution program.

Cal. Penal Code §14152

(a)The district attorney may refer cases involving conduct which could be charged as a misdemeanor to the community conflict resolution program. In determining whether to refer a case to the community conflict resolution program, the district attorney shall consider, but is not limited to considering, all of the following:

(1)The nature of the conduct in question.

(2)The nature of the relationship between the alleged victim and the person alleged to have committed the conduct.

(3)Whether referral to the community conflict resolution program is likely to help resolve underlying issues which are likely to result in additional conduct which could be the subject of criminal charges.

(b)No case where there has been a history of child abuse, sexual assault, or domestic violence, as that term is defined in Section 6211 of the Family Code, between the alleged victim and the person alleged to have committed the conduct, or where a protective order, as defined in Section 6218 of the Family Code, is in effect, shall be referred to the community conflict resolution program.

Cal. Penal Code §14153

Both the alleged victim and the person alleged to have committed the conduct shall knowingly and voluntarily consent to participate in the ADR process conducted by the community conflict resolution program.

Cal. Penal Code §14154

In a county in which the district attorney has established a community conflict resolution program, the superior court may, with the consent of the district attorney and the defendant, refer misdemeanor cases, including those brought by a city prosecutor, to that program. In determining whether to refer a case to the community conflict resolution program, the court shall consider, but is not limited to considering, all of the following:

(a)The factors listed in Section 14152.

(b)Any other referral criteria established by the district attorney for the program.

The court shall not refer any case to the community conflict resolution program which was previously referred to that program by the district attorney.

Cal. Penal Code §14155

(a)If the alleged victim or the person alleged to have committed the conduct does not agree to participate in the community conflict resolution program or the case is not resolved through the ADR process provided by that program, the community conflict resolution program shall promptly refer the case back to the district attorney or to the court that made the referral for appropriate action.

(b)If the community conflict resolution program determines that a case referred to it prior to the filing of a complaint has been resolved through that referral, the program shall recommend to the district attorney that the case not be prosecuted.

(c)If a case referred to the community conflict resolution program after the filing of a complaint but prior to adjudication is resolved through that referral, the court may dismiss the action pursuant to Section 1378 or 1385.

Cal. Penal Code §14156

It is the intent of the Legislature that neither this title nor any other provision of law be construed to preempt other precomplaint or pretrial diversion programs. It is also the intent of the Legislature that this title not preempt other post trial diversion programs.

COPY

August 12, 2015

The Honorable John Laettner
Presiding Judge of the Contra Costa Superior Court
A.F. Bray Court House, Department 25
1020 Ward Street
Martinez, CA 94553

Re: **Contra Costa County Grand Jury Report: "Community Courts" (Report 1510)**

Dear Judge Laettner:

On behalf of the Antioch City Council, this letter responds to Contra Costa County Grand Jury Report: "Community Courts." The City Council authorized this response at its meeting on August 11, 2015.

We appreciate the time and effort that you and the Grand Jury spent considering these matters. We trust that the Grand Jury also appreciates the City time spent reviewing and responding to Grand Jury reports, particularly given Antioch's reduced staffing. Pursuant to California Penal Code § 933.05, the City will respond to the applicable finding and recommendation.

Findings

Finding # 6: "The City does not have a Community Court program."

The City agrees with this finding.

Recommendations

Recommendation # 1: "The city should consider establishing a Community Court."

The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable, with the following explanation.

In May 2015, a member of Antioch Police management was tasked to attend, observe, and report back on a session of Community Court in a neighboring jurisdiction. Information obtained from this observation of Community Court raised several concerns.

There was no court reporter or other recording mechanism in place to ensure the conversations and interactions with the Offender were properly and accurately documented. This could be problematic later if the Offender alleges any failed promises, misrepresentation of facts, or any other wrongdoing.

One of the cases heard involved an Offender who was Spanish speaking only, and the translation was conducted by a bilingual staff member who was not a court recognized interpreter. This, coupled with no recording of the dialogue, could lead to allegations of misunderstandings and inaccurate statements between the Offender and the Hearing Officer.

It appears questionable if Offenders are aware of and/or understand due process. Offenders did not seem to have a good grasp of the true voluntary nature of the hearings. It was implied that failing to participate in the program would result in charges being filed against them by the District Attorney's Office, which may not have been accurate. In two separate cases, the arrest reports certainly met the criteria of probable cause necessary to make an arrest. However, it is questionable whether either contained sufficient burden of proof to meet a threshold of "beyond a reasonable doubt."

In the above examples, one Offender agreed to pay a fine and the other agreed to complete community service so that their cases would not be forwarded to the District Attorney's Office. However, based on the City's experience in filing cases with the District Attorney's Office, there is a strong likelihood that neither of these cases would have been accepted for filing. As such, both Offenders agreed to pay compensation (monetary and service commitment) to avoid prosecution on cases that, in all probability, would not have been prosecuted.

To correct the first two issues, additional funding would be required to protect the City from liability associated with allegations of misrepresentation and/or miscommunication (either unintentional or deliberate). The City believes in order to have a fair and professional Community Court, a court reporter would be required to properly document these proceedings. Additionally, a court recognized interpreter would be necessary for those who do not speak English in order to ensure accurate translation between all parties.

The issue of questionable due process raises ethical concerns for the City. The process of taking a person arrested for a crime and then giving them the opportunity to pay a fee in order to avoid the case being presented to the District Attorney's Office for ***possible*** criminal filing can appear to be a money-making scheme.

This is not the true intent of the Legislature when they enacted California Penal Code § 14150-14156. What is described in these sections as a Community Conflict Resolution program is designed to mediate conflicts between an Offender and a Victim, and both parties are ***required*** to participate. The intent, according to § 14150(d), is "*by bringing the parties together, these programs may reduce conflict within the community by facilitating the settlement of disputes which are causing repeated misdemeanor criminal conduct...*"

To properly identify cases worthy of the Community Court process, significant staff hours would be required to screen, review, print, and package the necessary documentation. Criminal RAP sheets would need to be requested for all subjects to ensure they are first time offenders. A Police Manager would need to act as a liaison with Community Court Services, tracking cases assigned to the program, attending hearings, following up on cases not yet assigned a hearing date (for statute of limitation purposes), financial recordation and auditing of the entire program.

The above mentioned steps needed to participate in Community Court make the program cost prohibitive for the City of Antioch. Staffing levels in the Antioch Police Department cannot support managing a program such as this. To do so, those involved would be unable to complete other necessary duties currently required of them. As such, the City does not intend to participate in Community Court.

We trust the Grand Jury will find these responses helpful. In an effort to get an even deeper perspective, the City of Antioch suggests the Grand Jury query the Contra Costa County Office of the Public Defender, as their office is a stakeholder in the criminal justice process as well.

Sincerely yours,

Wade Harper
Mayor, City of Antioch

cc: Sherry Rufini, Contra Costa County Grand Jury Foreperson, 725 Court Street, Martinez, CA 94553
Steve Duran, City Manager
Derek P. Cole, Interim City Attorney

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Mark A. Peterson
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

March 7, 2017

Sukey Lewis
KQED News
2601 Mariposa Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

Re: Public Records Request dated February 27, 2017 relating to the Community Court Services program operating in Contra Costa County

Dear Ms. Lewis,

Our office is in receipt of your request for records pertaining to our work with the Community Court Services program operating in Contra Costa County. Pursuant to the California Public Records act, we respond as follows:

1.a.

i. We decline to provide all emails and other correspondence between county employees and Michael Hinckley for the following reasons:

a. Your request is overbroad. We do not have access to "all email and other correspondence between county employees and Michael Hinckley."

b. With respect to email and other correspondence between Contra Costa County District Attorney employees and Michael Hinckley, we decline to provide those communications to the extent they may reveal the deliberative processes of employees of a government agency and are thereby exempt from production under Government Code section 6255(a).

c. With respect to email and other correspondence between Contra Costa County District Attorney employees and Michael Hinckley, to the extent this information relates to records of complaints to or investigations conducted by state or local police agencies, it is exempt from production under Government Code section 6254(f).

Superior Court Operations
900 Ward Street, Third Floor
P.O. Box 670
Martinez, California 94553

(925) 957-8603
Fax (925) 957-2240

d. With respect to email and other correspondence between Contra Costa County District Attorney employees and Michael Hinckley, we decline to provide that correspondence after balancing the public interest served by disclosure with the overly burdensome nature of the request, finding that the disclosure will not contribute significantly to the public's understanding of government activities but will be unduly burdensome. (See *California First Amendment Coalition v. Superior Court* (1998) 67 Cal. App. 4th 159, 166.) As I explained to you during our March 3, 2017 telephone conversation, the information you wish us to search is too voluminous for us to be able to comply. The Contra Costa County District Attorney's Office has no central repository for extraction, scanning and filtering of all of our email. We have one IT Administrator and approximately 100 attorneys and approximately 260 email accounts containing information potentially dating back ten years or more. In order to comply with this search, our IT Administrator would have to personally review each email account and search all information contained therein. We therefore are not able to comply with this broad, overly burdensome request.

e. As I discussed with you on the phone on March 3, 2017, we are attempting to comply with the spirit of this request to the extent we can without producing the information we have objected to as outlined above in items a-c. We will provide emails between the DA employees we can identify as being involved with the Community Court Services program and are working at this time on locating such emails. To the extent they involve material we are not required to turn over as detailed in items a-c, it is anticipated that these emails may be redacted.

ii. We decline to provide all emails and other correspondence since 2004 (both sent and received) that mention "Michael Hinckley" or "community court" for the following reasons:

a. We decline to provide those communications to the extent that they may reveal the deliberative processes of employees of a government agency and are thereby exempt from production under Government Code section 6255(a).

b. To the extent this information relates to records of complaints to or investigations conducted by state or local

police agencies, it is exempt from production under Government Code section 6254(f).

c. We decline to provide that correspondence after balancing the public interest served by disclosure with the overly burdensome nature of the request, finding that the disclosure will not contribute significantly to the public's understanding of government activities but will be unduly burdensome. (See *California First Amendment Coalition v. Superior Court* (1998) 67 Cal. App. 4th 159, 166.) The information you wish us to search is too voluminous for us to comply. As I explained to you on the phone and detailed above, the Contra Costa County District Attorney's Office has no central repository for extraction, scanning and filtering of all of our email. We have one IT Administrator and approximately 100 attorneys and approximately 260 email accounts containing information potentially dating back ten years or more. In order to comply with this search, our IT Administrator would have to personally review each email account and search all information contained therein which is dated 2004 or later. We therefore are not able to comply with this broad, overly burdensome request.

d. As I discussed with you on the phone on March 3, 2017, we are attempting to comply with the spirit of this request to the extent we can without producing the information we have objected to as outlined above. We will provide emails between the DA employees we can identify as being involved in the Community Court Services program and are working at this time on locating such emails. To the extent they involve material we are not required to turn over as detailed above, it is anticipated that these emails may be redacted in part.

iii. Please see the attached documents:

a. Copy of signed Memorandum of Understanding between Contra Costa County District Attorney's Office and Police Department Regarding Community Court Hearings (CCH) (5 pages).

b. Community Court Services Letter (as referenced on p. 3 of MOU, item C. 2.) (2 pages).

iv. Please see the attached documents:

a. Records including income from the Community Court Services program (10 pages). Please note:
    a. Income from sources that are not Community Court Services has been redacted.
    b. Circled items have been identified as being income from the Community Court Services program;
    c. Entries with written notation "may be fines?" means we cannot definitively say if income was our portion of Walnut Creek Community Court Services fees or our portion of Walnut Creek Court fines (which would be unrelated to the Community Court Services Program). This is due to ambiguity in the record keeping. Because they may potentially be for Community Court Services, they are being included in an abundance of caution.

b. We have no records of payments to Michael Hinckley or any representative of the Community Court Services program.

v. We decline to provide a database of "all misdemeanor charges considered for prosecution by the D.A.'s office since 2000, including (for each one listed) the offender's age and demographic information, the charge, whether charges were filed, whether the case was diverted to community court and the final disposition" for the following reasons:

a. To the extent this information relates to records of complaints to or investigations conducted by state or local police agencies, it is exempt from production under Government Code section 6254(f). This includes alleged offender's age and demographic information.

b. We decline to provide this information going back to 2000 after balancing the public interest served by disclosure with the overly burdensome nature of the request, finding that the disclosure will not contribute significantly to the public's understanding of government activities but will be unduly burdensome. (See *California First Amendment Coalition v. Superior Court* (1998) 67 Cal. App. 4th 159, 166.) The information you wish us to search is too voluminous for us to comply. The Contra Costa County District Attorney's Office generally reviews over 10,000 misdemeanor cases for prosecution per year. Further complicating matters, we have not retained these statistics in list form going back to 2000.

Instead, as I told you on the phone, we have printed lists containing most of the requested, non-protected information going from 2010 to 3rd quarter 2015 (at which time our computer system was changed and the ability to generate such lists ceased). As I discussed with you on the phone, we are able to provide lists of charges reviewed for filing by our office from 2010 through third quarter 2015. These lists are voluminous and consist of approximately 85-95 pages each. These lists include the lead charge requested for review, whether the case was filed as a misdemeanor, felony or infraction or whether the case was not filed, the number of the agency requesting the prosecution, and the branch or unit that reviewed the case. These charts do not include the final disposition of the cases. Please let me know if you wish to receive these lists. As I explained to you on March 3, 2017, the costs for duplicating any records for you would be $5.00 for the first 10 pages and $.10 for each page over 10 when made at the same time. It is for this reason, given the monetary constraints written in your request; I am waiting to hear back from you about if you wish to go to the expense of obtaining copies of these records.

c. We do not have records of which cases were handled by the Community Court Services program prior to any request for prosecution being sent to us as those referrals come from the involved police agency. We do not track whether or not the case was referred by the agency to Community Court Services program prior to submission of the case to our office for filing review.

v. We do not have any documents or reports prepared for the Contra Costa Grand Jury examining Community Courts.

vii. We do not have any documents summarizing the "regular" schedule of fines and fees or restitution for misdemeanor convictions.

Please contact me at (925) 957-8794 should you wish to arrange to obtain the copies referenced above or to view the documents in advance to determine whether or not you would like to receive copies. I will continue to work on obtaining for you the documents I referenced in item 1.a.i.e. and 1.a.ii.d. above.

Sincerely,

L. Uilkema

Lynn E. Uilkema, Deputy District Attorney
luilkema@contracostada.org

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Mark A. Peterson
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND POLICE DEPARTMENT
REGARDING COMMUNITY COURT HEARINGS (CCH)

Purpose:

The purpose of this document is to set forth guidelines to ensure that the Contra Costa County District Attorney's Office and local police departments have a shared understanding of the role and responsibilities of each in establishing a Community Court in their respective cities.

Community Court unburdens the overworked criminal justice system from a percentage of cases that would otherwise be on the court calendars, offers restorative justice, and an opportunity for cities to receive community service and/or fines from those who violated their laws. The District Attorney's Office is authorized to establish a community conflict resolution program, and may contract with a private entity to have a neutral person conducting the process, in order to provide services such as mediation, arbitration (and/or a combination of both), involving conduct that could be charged as a misdemeanor pursuant to Penal Code section 14151.

This document sets forth an understanding between the District Attorney's Office and the local police departments regarding the general type of offenders and categories of low-level crimes that can be appropriately redirected to Community Court. Wherever possible, certain infractions and low-level misdemeanors can be addressed through the use of Community Court intervention (i.e.: diversion-type program rather than the filing of criminal charges, fines rather than incarceration, counseling services, restitution, community service, restorative justice, etc.). The parties shall contract with the Community Court Services("CCS") (a division of California Community Dispute Services, aka CCDS), or other mutually agreeable service provider(s), to oversee the Community Court Hearings.

I. Procedures:

The Police Department shall review arrest reports and, as authorized by the District Attorney as outlined in this document, select cases that are appropriate candidates for Community Court. The Police Department will establish personnel who will be responsible for the review of arrest reports and managing the Community Court program and budget.

The District Attorney's Office shall establish the criteria for offenders and/or cases that are (in)appropriate for Community Court, and shall direct Police Department to comply with these criteria:

A. Criteria for Community Court Referral:

1. Ineligible Offenders:
a) On probation;
b) Prior felony conviction for violent crime OR prior felony conviction within past 5 years of offense;
c) Prior diversions under any program (i.e.: Community Court, Corrective Solutions, etc.);
d) Disputes where restitution may be owed (unless Victim specifically agrees to Community Court hearing process);
e) Injury inflicted by Suspect on Victim which required professional treatment;
f) Multiple offenses of same class committed on different dates within a 1 year period;
g) High degree of criminal sophistication exhibited through his/her actions;
h) History of child abuse, sexual assault, or domestic violence between the suspect and victim;
i) Existing protective order between suspect and victim at the time of the offense.

2. Ineligible Crimes:
a) Anything originally arrested as a felony;
b) Any firearms offenses;
c) Any weapons offenses;
d) Burglary (excluding PC 459.5: Shoplifting, which may be eligible);
e) Forgery/Identity theft;
f) Possession For Sale or Sale of marijuana, controlled substances or narcotics;
g) Vehicle Code violations involving alcohol (ie: 23152, 23153);
h) Sexual offenses or offenses that are sexually motivated;
i) Physical or Sexual Child Abuse/Endangerment;
i) Domestic Violence, Elder Abuse, Stalking crimes;
j) Violation of Protective Order or other court order;
k) Hate Crimes;
l) Assault and/or Battery on Peace Officers, Firefighters, School employees, etc. (Assaults against specified victims in performance of their duties)'
m) Resisting arrest (148 PC) unless "flight only" and no physical contact with peace officer;
n) Welfare Fraud;
o) Insurance Fraud;
p) Animal cruelty offenses;
q) VC 14601's (infractions or misdemeanors).

B. District Attorney's Responsibilities:

1. The District Attorney's Office will supervise the overall program. The Senior Deputy District Attorney supervising the District Attorney misdemeanor branch office handling cases from the jurisdiction of the police department shall oversee the Community Court program for that city;

2. The District Attorney's Office shall direct Police Department to forward all first-time offenders to the Community Court Hearings program (hereinafter referred to as CCH) who are not ineligible for Community Court (either by their background or by the class of crime, as noted above under Section I, subsection A, above), without prior review from the District Attorney's Office;

3. If an offender does not agree to voluntarily participate in CCH, Police Department will send the case to the District Attorney's Office for review for prosecution.

4. The District Attorney shall review submitted cases to see whether criminal charges are warranted.

C. Police Department's Responsibilities:

1. Each Police Department shall review potentially-eligible CCH cases under the criteria established by the District Attorney's Office (see Section I, subsection A, above). A designated Community Court liaison-police officer will review the police report and run a criminal history check of the suspect in order to comply with the DA's criteria. The Police Department shall contact the victim in any eligible- Community Court case where restitution may be owed, and advise the victim of the opportunity to resolve the matter in Community Court. The Police Department shall request the restitution amount and gather appropriate documentation from the victim, in the event the victim agrees to Community Court. The Police Department shall present the victim's restitution claims as part of the report forwarded to the Community Court hearing officer. The victim shall be advised of the opportunity to appear in Community Court, if s/he so chooses.

2. The Police Department will forward the eligible cases/offenders to Community Court Services (hereinafter referred to as CCS) and/or other mutually agreeable service provider. The offender will receive an invitation to participate in CCH from the contracting company providing the Hearing Officer and/or the Police Department via its Community Court liaison. The letter will notify the offender of the opportunity to resolve the matter through CCH instead of the traditional review for possible prosecution by the District Attorney's Office. Included in the letter shall be the notice that the offender's participation in CCH is voluntary, and that the District Attorney's Office has not yet decided whether filing charges in the particular case is appropriate or not. The letter shall inform the offender that the District Attorney's Office does not file charges in every criminal reports referred to them for review by police department. The letter will inform the offender to contact either the service provider or the Police Department and affirmatively agree to participate; also, the offender will be directed *not* to contact the District Attorney's Office at this time.

If the offender agrees to participate in CCH, s/he will be told to contact the contract-Community Court manager for a hearing appointment. Where the offender has been cited by Police Department and given a court date to appear, and h/she subsequently agrees to participate in CCH, the Police Department shall ensure that the matter be taken off the court calendar.

If the offender chooses to not participate, h/she will be told that the report will be referred to the District Attorney's Office for filing review.

3. Police reports that meet the CCH eligibility criteria will be routed within the Police Department to the appropriate liaison-officer and/or Clerical staff for tracking. A copy of the report shall be sent to the CCS Hearing Officer.

4. The Police Department will keep track of the offender names, background checks/rap sheets, etc., and act as a liaison with CCS Hearing Officer.

D. Community Court Hearings (CCH):

1. The offender will receive notice of the alleged violation and the opportunity to voluntarily participate in CCH;

2. The offender will have an appointment date for the CCH. Upon arrival, the offender will confer with the Hearing Officer. The Police Department will provide an employee (Community Court liaison) to monitor the hearing and maintain order. The offender shall be informed again at the beginning of the hearing (orally and in writing) that the procedure is voluntary. The Police Department and/or Hearing officer will provide a translator for offender if one is requested during the hearing. Offenders will be allowed to bring translators of their own choosing to the hearing.

3. The offender will be provided with notice of the violations and evidence as documented in the police report (ie: the police officer-liaison and/or Hearing Officer will give a synopsis of the case). The Hearing Officer shall afford the offender an opportunity to give a statement. The Hearing Officer shall render a decision and direct appropriate action, including (but not limited to): fines, mandatory classes (ie: AA meetings), community service, social service referrals, restitution to the victim, etc. The offender shall be informed that failure to follow all of the directives would result in an "failed" rating that would then result in the case going to the District Attorney's Office for review of possible prosecution. The offender shall be informed that a subsequent violation within a 12-month period will result in the case being referred for prosecution to the District Attorney's Office along with any new offense.

4. The Police Department Community Court liaison shall record the disposition and track the progress of the offender to ensure that there has been compliance with the directives.

5. A failure to appear by the offender at the CCH, or a failure to satisfactorily complete all of the directives of the Community Court Hearing Officer, including nonpayment of victim restitution, will be treated as a "failure" of CCH, resulting in the case being referred to the District Attorney's Office for review of possible filing of charges.

6. Any fines collected as part of the Hearing Officer's directives shall be deposited with the respective cities. The Police Department shall have discretion in setting up a Victim Restitution fund as a separate account, and/or depositing the fines received in a community outreach program, educational outreach, etc.

E. Disposition of Case:

1. Upon successful completion of CCH, the disposition shall be updated in DOJ 8715 form by the Police Department - code #8 ("Other Law Enforcement Disposition"). In the Comments section, the Police Department shall note, "Community Court."

2. The Police Department shall notify the Department of Justice regarding the disposition.

The SIGNATURES below signify the acceptance of the terms set forth above.

District Attorney, Contra Costa County — Date: 5/31/16

Chief, Concord Police Department — Date: 6/6/16

Chief, Lafayette Police Department — Date: 6/14/16

Chief, Martinez Police Department — Date: 6/9/2016

Chief, Moraga Police Department — Date: 6/14/2016

Chief, Orinda Police Department — Date: 6-14-16

Chief, Pittsburg Police Department — Date: 5/31/16

Chief, San Ramon Police Department — Date: 6/16/16

Chief, Walnut Creek Police Department — Date: 6/7/16

Mark Peterson, District Attorney

Community Court Services

ATTENTION: NOTICE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR COMMUNITY COURT

You were arrested and/or cited for a criminal offense as referenced herein. The Contra Costa County District Attorney's Office has established a Community Court pre-filing diversion program designed to allow people who are accused of committing certain low-level infractions or misdemeanors the opportunity to avoid the possibility of further action by the District Attorney's Office. As authorized by statute, the District Attorney has contracted with a private entity, Community Court Services, to provide this service (Penal Code sections 14150-14156). **Participation in the Community Court process is voluntary, and not required.**

If you agree to participate in a Community Court Hearing, and satisfactorily comply with the directive of the Hearing Officer, then your matter could be resolved without further action by the District Attorney's Office.

If you choose not to participate in the hearing, the District Attorney's Office will review the police report for formal charging decision.

The District Attorney's Office *has not* decided whether you should be charged with a crime. That decision will be made by that Office at a future date and may depend on many factors. Those factors could include: 1) the type of evidence and the weight of the evidence against you, upon review of the police report and any other documentation provided; 2) your criminal record, if any; and 3) the individual facts and circumstances of your case. Many cases are never prosecuted.

You have the right to choose not to participate in this program, and to contest the allegations. If you wish, you may want to consult an attorney. Also, you may refer to the "Frequently Asked Questions" included with this letter.

This communication is from Community Court Services, a private entity administering the Community Court hearings by agreement with the Contra Costa County District Attorney's Office.

Please contact Community Court Services directly at as indicated in the enclosed documents within 10 days in order to advise them whether you wish to participate or not in this voluntary process. If you fail to contact them within 10 days, your case will be sent to the District Attorney's Office for review. **Do not call the District Attorney's Office at this time.**

Sincerely yours,

MARK A. PETERSON
District Attorney

Nancy Georgiou
Senior Deputy District Attorney

Expenditure Details | Revenue Details | G/L Details | Appropriation Details | Est. Revenue Details

Fund	Dept	Org	Obj	Sub Obj	Description	TC	Reference	Date Posted	Amount	PO #	Ta
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	COMM COURT HEARNGS-WC	25	DP479791	3/15/2007	$1,130.00		
					TOTAL				$1,130.00		

The Finance Ledger **Revenue Detail** can be queried online.
Please select a Fiscal Year and enter the fields to search on:

Fiscal Year: 2006-07 ☐ ***view in EXCEL***

Agency, Dept or Org #:* ***Object or Sub-Object #:*** 9161 ***Task:***

Reference #:* ***Description:*** ***Option:***

From Date: ***Thru Date:*** ***Activity:***

TC Code: ***Collect. Org:***

Search Clear Send Link

(*) You must enter AT LEAST ONE of these fields to search on...
limit = 2000 records

Expenditure Details | Revenue Details | G/L Details | Appropriation Details | Est. Revenue Details

Fund	Dept	Org	Obj	Sub Obj	Description	TC	Reference	Date Posted	Amount	PO #	Ta
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	COMM COURT HEARINGS-WC	25	DP500023	3/25/2008	$1,685.00		
					TOTAL				**$1,685.00**		

The Finance Ledger **Revenue Detail** can be queried online.
Please select a Fiscal Year and enter the fields to search on:

Fiscal Year: 2007-08 ☐ ***view in EXCEL***

Agency, Dept or Org #:* | ***Object or Sub-Object #:*** 9161 | ***Task:***

Reference #:* | ***Description:*** | ***Option:***

From Date: | ***Thru Date:*** | ***Activity:***

TC Code: | ***Collect. Org:***

Search | Clear | Send Link

(*) You must enter AT LEAST ONE of these fields to search on...
limit = 2000 records

Expenditure Details | Revenue Details | G/L Details | Appropriation Details | Est. Revenue Details

Fund	Dept	Org	Obj	Sub Obj	Description	TC	Reference	Date Posted	Amount	PO #	Ta
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	COMM COURT HEARINGS-WC	25	DP517495	1/30/2009	$5,922.00		
					TOTAL				**$5,922.00**		

The Finance Ledger **Revenue Detail** can be queried online.
Please select a Fiscal Year and enter the fields to search on:

Fiscal Year: 2008-09 ☐ ***view in EXCEL***

Agency, Dept or Org #:* | ***Object or Sub-Object #:*** 9161 | ***Task:***

Reference #:* | ***Description:*** | ***Option:***

From Date: | ***Thru Date:*** | ***Activity:***

TC Code: | ***Collect. Org:***

Search | Clear | Send Link

(*) You must enter AT LEAST ONE of these fields to search on...
limit = 2000 records

Expenditure Details | Revenue Details | G/L Details | Appropriation Details | Est. Revenue Details

Fund	Dept	Org	Obj	Sub Obj	Description	TC	Reference	Date Posted	Amount	PO #	T
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WALNUT CREEK	25	DP552842	6/23/2010	$4,000.00		
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	COMM COURT HEARINGS WC	25	DP543568	2/16/2010	$27,272.50		
					TOTAL				**$31,272.50**		

The Finance Ledger **Revenue Detail** can be queried online.
Please select a Fiscal Year and enter the fields to search on:

Fiscal Year: 2009-10 ☐ ***view in EXCEL***

Agency, Dept or Org #:* ***Object or Sub-Object #:*** 9161 ***Task:***

Reference #:* ***Description:*** ***Option:***

From Date: ***Thru Date:*** ***Activity:***

TC Code: ***Collect. Org:***

Search Clear Send Link

(*) You must enter AT LEAST ONE of these fields to search on...
limit = 2000 records

Expenditure Details | Revenue Details | G/L Details | Appropriation Details | Est. Revenue Details

Fund	Dept	Org	Obj	Sub Obj	Description	TC	Reference	Date Posted	Amount	PO #
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WALNUT CREEK,5/11	25	DP581185	7/8/2011	$4,900.00	
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WALNUT CREEK	25	DP569455	2/3/2011	$4,900.00	
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WALNUT CREEK	25	DP561846	10/20/2010	$4,900.00	
					TOTAL				**$14,700.00**	

May log files?

The Finance Ledger **Revenue Detail** can be queried online.
Please select a Fiscal Year and enter the fields to search on:

Fiscal Year: 2010-11 ☐ ***view in EXCEL***

Agency, Dept or Org #:* | ***Object or Sub-Object #:*** 9161 | ***Task:***

Reference #:* | ***Description:*** | ***Option:***

From Date: | ***Thru Date:*** | ***Activity:***

TC Code: | ***Collect. Org:***

Search | Clear | Send Link

(*) You must enter AT LEAST ONE of these fields to search on...
limit = 2000 records

Expenditure Details | Revenue Details | G/L Details | Appropriation Details | Est. Revenue Details

Fund	Dept	Org	Obj	Sub Obj	Description	TC	Reference	Date Posted	Amount	PO #
[redacted]										
[redacted]										
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WALNUT CREEK 3/12	25	DP601939	4/16/2012	$5,000.00	
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WALNUT CREEK 2/12	25	DP599416	3/15/2012	$8,000.00	
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WALNUT CREEK12/11	25	DP593065	12/20/2011	$7,100.00	
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WC-7/11-10/11	25	DP590410	11/10/2011	$6,900.00	
					TOTAL				[redacted]	

The Finance Ledger **Revenue Detail** can be queried online.
Please select a Fiscal Year and enter the fields to search on:

Fiscal Year: 2011-12 ☐ ***view in EXCEL***

Agency, Dept or Org #:* | ***Object or Sub-Object #:*** 9161 | ***Task:***

Reference #:* | ***Description:*** | ***Option:***

From Date: | ***Thru Date:*** | ***Activity:***

TC Code: | ***Collect. Org:***

Search | Clear | Send Link

(*) You must enter AT LEAST ONE of these fields to search on...
limit = 2000 records

Expenditure Details | Revenue Details | G/L Details | Appropriation Details | Est. Revenue Details

Fund	Dept	Org	Obj	Sub Obj	Description	TC	Reference	Date Posted	Amount	PO #
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	W/C DA PORTION	25	DP634557	6/25/2013	$10,000.00	
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	W/C DA PORTION	25	DP630677	5/3/2013	$7,000.00	
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	W/C DA PORTION	25	DP625860	3/6/2013	$8,000.00	
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	WC DA PORTION	25	DP623264	1/29/2013	$7,000.00	
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	WC-DA PORTION-NOV 2012	25	DP621275	1/3/2013	$10,000.00	
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	WC-DA PORTION-SEPT	25	DP615028	10/8/2012	$7,000.00	
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WC -DA PORTION	25	DP612742	9/6/2012	$6,000.00	

TOTAL

← may be fines

The Finance Ledger **Revenue Detail** can be queried online.
Please select a Fiscal Year and enter the fields to search on:

Fiscal Year: 2012-13 ☐ ***view in EXCEL***

Agency, Dept or Org #:* ***Object or Sub-Object #:*** 9161 ***Task:***

Reference #:* ***Description:*** ***Option:***

From Date: ***Thru Date:*** ***Activity:***

TC Code: ***Collect. Org:***

Search Clear Send Link

(*) You must enter AT LEAST ONE of these fields to search on...
limit = 2000 records

Expenditure Details | Revenue Details | G/L Details | Appropriation Details | Est. Revenue Details

Fund	Dept	Org	Obj	Sub Obj	Description	TC	Reference	Date Posted	Amount
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WC DA PORTION	25	DP659376	5/21/2014	$8,000.00
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WC, DA PORTION	25	DP655071	3/27/2014	$5,000.00
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	W/C DA PORTION	25	DP651768	2/12/2014	$20,000.00
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	W/C DA PORTION	25	DP640305	9/6/2013	$10,000.00

TOTAL

The Finance Ledger **Revenue Detail** can be queried online.
Please select a Fiscal Year and enter the fields to search on:

Fiscal Year: 2013-14 ☐ ***view in EXCEL***

Agency, Dept or Org #:* | ***Object or Sub-Object #:*** 9161 | ***Task:***

Reference #:* | ***Description:*** | ***Option:***

From Date: | ***Thru Date:*** | ***Activity:***

TC Code: | ***Collect. Org:***

Search | Clear | Send Link

(*) You must enter AT LEAST ONE of these fields to search on...
limit = 2000 records

Expenditure Details | Revenue Details | G/L Details | Appropriation Details | Est. Revenue Details

Fund	Dept	Org	Obj	Sub Obj	Description	TC	Reference	Date Posted	Amount	PO #
[redacted]										
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WC-DA PORTION	25	DP685165	5/19/2015	$4,500.00	
[redacted]										
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WC-DA PORTION	25	DP679123	2/23/2015	$4,000.00	
[redacted]										
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WC-DAPORTION	25	DP673656	12/8/2014	$7,000.00	
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	COMMACCTNPRG-OCT 2014	25	DP673658	12/8/2014	$1,067.50	
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WC DA PORTION	25	DP671384	10/31/2014	$6,000.00	
[redacted]										
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WC DA PORTION	25	DP665128	8/6/2014	$8,000.00	
TOTAL									[redacted]	

May be files

The Finance Ledger **Revenue Detail** can be queried online.
Please select a Fiscal Year and enter the fields to search on:

Fiscal Year: 2014-15 ☐ ***view in EXCEL***

Agency, Dept or Org #:* | ***Object or Sub-Object #:*** 9161 | ***Task:***

Reference #:* | ***Description:*** | ***Option:***

From Date: | ***Thru Date:*** | ***Activity:***

TC Code: | ***Collect. Org:***

Search | Clear | Send Link

(*) You must enter AT LEAST ONE of these fields to search on...
limit = 2000 records

Expenditure Details | Revenue Details | G/L Details | Appropriation Details | Est. Revenue Details

Fund	Dept	Org	Obj	Sub Obj	Description	TC	Reference	Date Posted	Amount	PO #
[redacted]										
100300	0242	2800	9300	9161	CITY OF WC-DA PORTION	25	DP693782	9/14/2015	$6,500.00	
[redacted]										
TOTAL									[redacted]	

The Finance Ledger **Revenue Detail** can be queried online.
Please select a Fiscal Year and enter the fields to search on:

Fiscal Year: 2015-16 ☐ ***view in EXCEL***

Agency, Dept or Org #:* ***Object or Sub-Object #:*** 9161 ***Task:***

Reference #:* ***Description:*** ***Option:***

From Date: ***Thru Date:*** ***Activity:***

TC Code: ***Collect. Org:***

Search Clear Send Link

(*) You must enter AT LEAST ONE of these fields to search on...
limit = 2000 records