

Reentry Solutions Group

August 30, 2016, Noon to 2 PM

Today's topic: Juvenile Detention in CoCo County

"Statewide detention reform, including the development of real alternatives to detention, will fuel continued reductions in unnecessary and inappropriate detention.... By shifting our focus - and our investments - to the front end of the system, we will save not only money, but also lives." Florida Gov. Rick Scott, Republican, January 3, 2012 (source: flgov.com)

Juvenile Justice System

How big is this issue? ● ● ● ● ● ●

Dante Blue, County Reentry Coordinator



Who's In Charge of All This? Well, It's Complicated

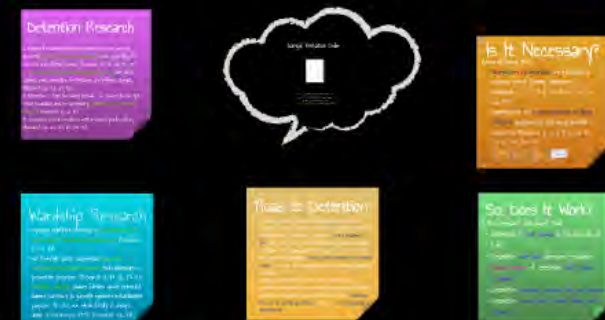
State Welfare & Institutions Code (NIC), CA Rules of Court, Local Courts/Judges, and Probation

J. Ron Rong, Deputy Public Defender



What Research Tells Us About These Approaches

Monika Desautels, Reentry Fellow



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Agenda, 8/30/16, Noon to 2 PM

- 12:00-12:20: Settling In
- 12:20-12:30: **Who's New in the Room?** -- Rebecca Brown and Donté Blue
- 12:30-12:40: **Why JJ? A few updates and thoughts** -- Rebecca Brown
- 12:40-1:00: **Juvenile Justice System Contexts:** Donté Blue, County Reentry Coordinator
- 1:00-1:20: **Who's In Charge?** -- Ji Seon Song, Deputy Public Defender
- 1:20-1:50: **Research and Alternatives** -- Meredith Desautels, Rosenberg Fellow
- 1:50-2:00: **Feedback Sheets**

A Couple Updates and a Couple Thoughts

Rebecca Brown, RSG Founder and Director

A couple updates:

- Senate Bill 1052 has passed through Assembly, goes next to Senate for concurrence

Under current California law, children - no matter how young - can "waive their rights" not to talk or to answer questions in a criminal investigation, even if they don't understand what rights they are giving up. A Miranda Rights for Children, SB 1052 would ensure that children under age 18 have access to counsel before being questioned.

- Proposal to eliminate juvenile incarceration fees in CoCo

Request to consider elimination of juvenile incarceration fees has been referred by the BOS to the Public Protection Committee for consideration. Matter will be on the PPC agenda on Monday, 9/26/16 at 9 AM.

A couple thoughts

- Mass incarceration and juvenile justice
- Justice reinvestment about is more than AB109 or Prop 47 or SB 1052 or....
- Hard questions, challenging our own assumptions, empiricism, and change

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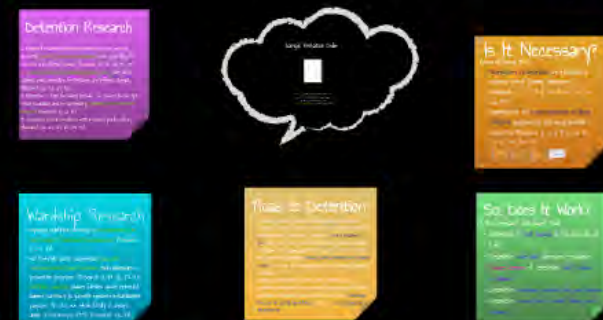


Others to play a role in the juvenile justice pipeline (e.g. law enforcement, schools)

So what about courts-Resolving problems

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Juvenile Justice System

How big is this issue?



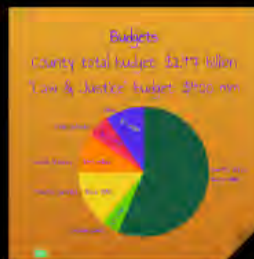
Donté Blue, County Reentry Coordinator



How big is it locally, in terms of kids?

- **Fixed Cost** = expense – variable
- **Fixed expense** = exp. for long-term
 (e.g. rent, lease of building, salary)
 • **fixed costs** = exp. (e.g. lease, salary) that
 produced by (fixed cost)
- **Variable Cost** = exp. which change
 (e.g. material, wages, electricity)
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How big is it locally, in terms of dollars?



What's the cost per kid incarcerated in CoCo's Juvenile Hall?

Cost per Unit	
Monday	3.00
Tuesday	3.12
Wednesday	3.25
Thursday	3.38
Friday	3.50
Saturday	3.63
Sunday	3.75

So, the math
\$28 million
annually to
incarcerate 0.1%
of all CoCo kids

So, which systems are involved in all of this?

How big is it
nationally?

Top 12 States Per Capita (US Average is 195/100,000)

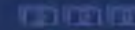


U.S. Youths Incarcerated On Any Given Day

60,000+



U.S. Spending Per Child



Education
\$10,259



Incarceration
\$88,000

\$6 Billion
on juvenile corrections
each year



**500,000 EACH
YEAR**

youths are brought to detention centers



89%
of Youths
Incarcerated
for Non-Violent
Offenses

Top International Youth Incarceration Rates

United States: 336 per 100,000

South Africa: 69 per 100,000

New Zealand: 68 per 100,000

the Netherlands: 51 per 100,000

England & Wales: 47 per 100,000

1,470,000 Youths Arrested In
The U.S. Per Year

How big is it
locally, in terms
of kids?

Kids

- Total CoCo youth: 253,568
- Total supervised by Probation:
1,500 (per 16/17 County budget)
- Total youth in custody*: 150 (est.
provided by Probation)
- Total % of CoCo youth under
Probation supervision: 00.6%.
- Total % of CoCo youth in custody:

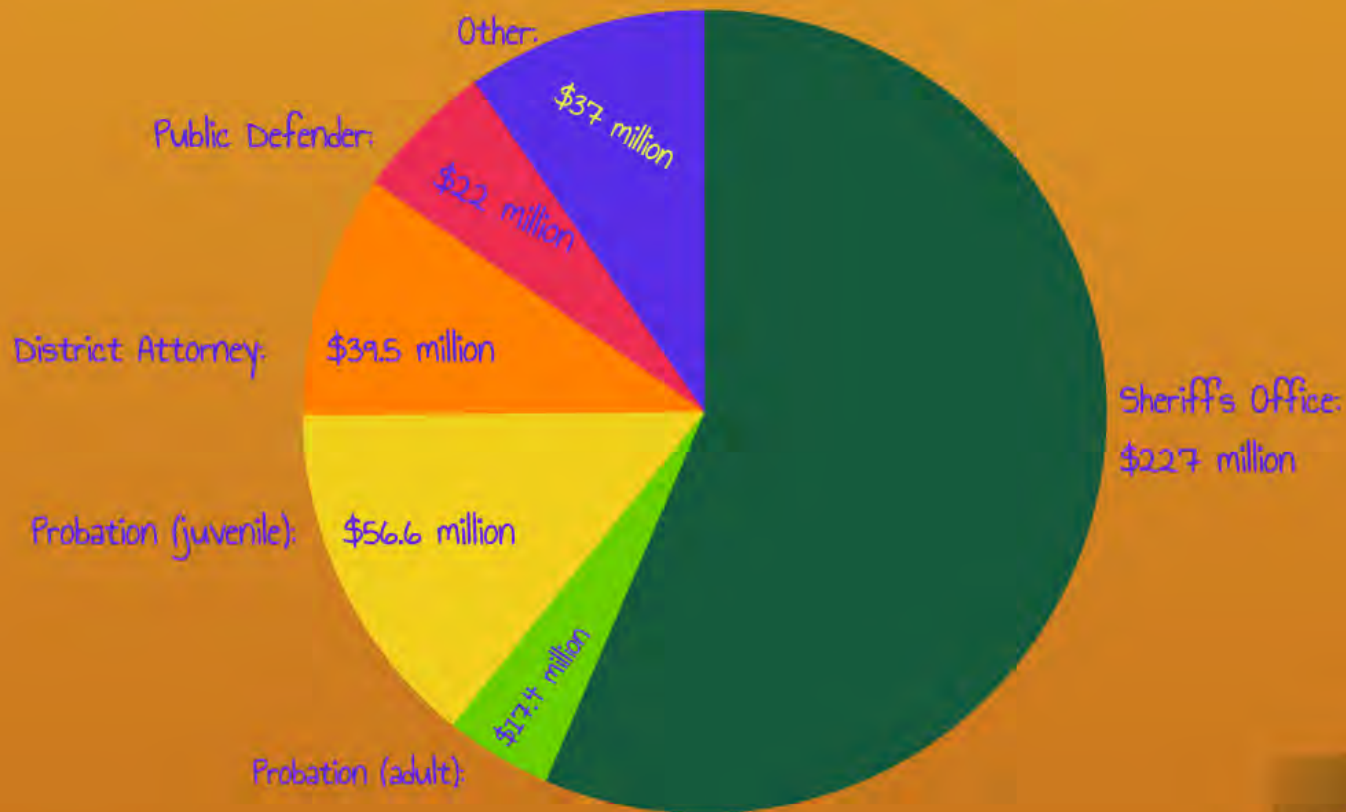
00.1%.
Note: "Out of home placements" include both
custodial settings (Hall or Ranch) and group homes.

How big is it
locally, in terms
of dollars?

Budgets

County total budget: \$1.47 billion

"Law & Justice" budget: \$400 mm



CoCo Probation Budget and Staff

Total adult probation budget:	\$17.4 million
Total juvenile probation budget:	\$56.6 million
• Juvenile facilities: \$28.2 mm	
• Juvenile field services: \$9.4 mm	
• Care of Court Wards: \$13.0 mm	
• "Other" (est.): \$6 mm	
Total Probation budget:	\$74.0 mm

Probation staff:

- Adult probation staff: 63 FTE
- Juvenile probation staff: 225 FTE
 - Facilities staff: 162 FTE
 - Field services staff: 63 FTE

What's the cost
per kid incarcerated
in CoCo's Juvenile
Hall?

Cost per kid::

\$393/day

\$11,790/month

\$143,445/year

So, the math:

\$28 million

annually to

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of all CoCo kids



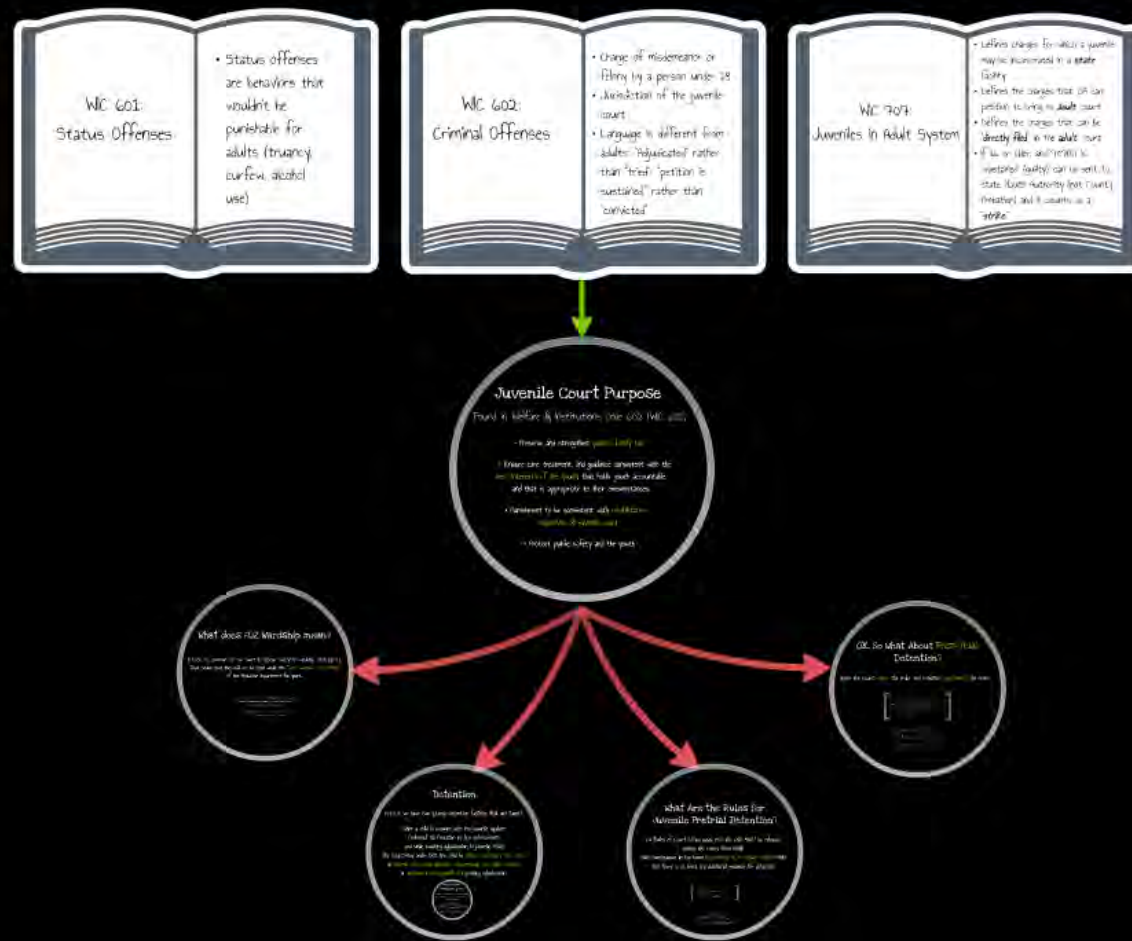
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Who's In Charge of All This? Well, It's Complicated

State Welfare & Institutions Code (WIC), CA Rules of Court, Local Courts/Judges, and Probation

Ji Seon Song, Deputy Public Defender



WLC 601:
Status Offenses

- Status offenses are behaviors that wouldn't be punishable for adults (truancy, curfew, alcohol use)

WLC 602: Criminal Offenses

- Charge of misdemeanor or felony by a person under 18
- Jurisdiction of the juvenile court
- Language is different from adults: "Adjudicated" rather than "tried"; "petition is sustained," rather than "convicted"

WIC 707: Juveniles in Adult System

- Defines charges for which a juvenile may be incarcerated in a **state** facility
- Defines the charges that DA can petition to bring to **adult** court
- Defines the charges that can be "directly filed" in the **adult** court
- If 16 or older, and 707(b) is "sustained" (guilty), can be sent to state Youth Authority (not County Probation) and it counts as a "strike."

Juvenile Court Purpose

Found in Welfare & Institutions Code 602 (WIC 602)

- Preserve and strengthen youth's family ties
- Ensure care, treatment, and guidance consistent with the best interests of the youth, that holds youth accountable, and that is appropriate to their circumstances.
- Punishment to be consistent with rehabilitative objectives of juvenile court
- Protect public safety and the youth

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what does 602 Wardship mean?

In CoCo, it's common for the Court to impose "indefinite wardship" until age 21. That means that the child can be kept under the "care, custody, and control" of the Probation department for years.

Throughout the years of 602 Wardship, the child can be subjected to specific rules, electronic monitoring/home detention, or be removed from the home and placed in detention or in a group home.

During 602 wardship, some decisions are made by Probation and some decisions are made by the Court.



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Detention

In CoCo, we have two juvenile detention facilities (Hall and Ranch).

When a child is brought into the juvenile system
("referred" to Probation by law enforcement)
and while awaiting adjudication (a juvenile trial),
the Court may order that the child be **allowed to stay in the home**,
be **ordered onto home detention** (supervised, with ankle monitor,
or **detained in the juvenile hall** pending adjudication.

Who Decides What, Pre-Adjudication (pretrial)?

When law enforcement refers the child to Probation,
Probation has **authority to decide** whether to take the
child into their custody.

If they take the child into custody,
the child will be held at the Hall pending Court hearing.
Probation will prepare a detention report for the Court.
The Court then makes the decision,
setting the terms for the child pre-adjudication.

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What Are the Rules for Juvenile Pretrial Detention?

CA Rules of Court 5.760 says that the child MUST be released unless the Court finds BOTH that continuance in the home is **contrary to the child's welfare** AND that there is at least one additional grounds for detention.

Additional grounds required for general detaining (detention at home without bond):

- Child has violated a Court order
- Child has escaped from a court-ordered confinement
- Child is likely to flee jurisdiction
- Child is a risk of harm and immediate protection
- It is necessary for the protection of another person or property

Before determining whether child may be general detained, the Court must:

- Find that continuance in the home is contrary to the child's interest
- Specify a second cause ("grounds") to order out-of-home detention
- Make reasonable efforts to identify availability of services that would prevent the need for removal from the home
- Order that Probation Department provide services to enable the child's parent or guardian to "provide the care and control necessary for the child to remain home"

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Additional grounds required for pretrial detention include at least one of these:

- Child has violated a Court order
- Child has escaped from a Court-ordered confinement
- Child is likely to flee jurisdiction
- Child is in need of urgent and immediate protection
- It is necessary for the protection of another person or property

So, before determining whether child may be ordered detained, the Court must:

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OK, So What About Post-Trial Detention?

Again, the Court *makes* the order, and Probation *implements* the order.

In order to *sentence* a child to a "custodial placement," the Court must find:

- That the parent or guardian is "incapable of providing or has failed to provide proper maintenance, training, and education for the child, or...
- That the child has been tried on out-of-custody probation and has "failed to reform," or...
- That the welfare of the child requires that he/she be taken out of the custody of the parent or guardian.

Limits to out-of-home placement and detention/custodial placements:

- State law establishes maximum sentences for detention placement ("custodial time") in a locked facility.
- Youth sentenced to the Hall have to complete all the phases of their programs (Girls in Motion or Youthful Offender Treatment Program) in order to complete their custodial sentence.
- Any *infringements* during custodial time can extend the amount of time they spend in custody, as determined by the *tribunal*.
- Any *infractions* in custody can result in an extended sentence by the Court.
- Time spent in group homes does not count as custodial time.

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So, what about out-of-custody probation?

Sample Probation Order

<p>1. What is the purpose of the study?</p> <p>2. What is the research question?</p> <p>3. What is the hypothesis?</p> <p>4. What is the significance of the study?</p> <p>5. What is the scope of the study?</p> <p>6. What is the methodology?</p> <p>7. What is the data collection method?</p> <p>8. What is the data analysis method?</p> <p>9. What is the conclusion?</p> <p>10. What are the limitations of the study?</p> <p>11. What are the implications of the study?</p> <p>12. What are the future research directions?</p>	<p>1. What is the purpose of the study?</p> <p>2. What is the research question?</p> <p>3. What is the hypothesis?</p> <p>4. What is the significance of the study?</p> <p>5. What is the scope of the study?</p> <p>6. What is the methodology?</p> <p>7. What is the data collection method?</p> <p>8. What is the data analysis method?</p> <p>9. What is the conclusion?</p> <p>10. What are the limitations of the study?</p> <p>11. What are the implications of the study?</p> <p>12. What are the future research directions?</p>
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Since Contra Costa judges commonly impose indefinite probation terms, these conditions can remain in place for years.

It used to be more common for Judges to establish "determinate" probation terms, which made it more automatic for a child to be eventually released from probation by a certain date.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjudge minor a ward of the court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor to reside in the home of mother.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wardship with no termination date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPO shall supervise minor in the home of mother.
Minor to be placed on Home Supervision for 60 days.	Minor to be at his legal residence between the hours of 9 PM and 6 AM unless accompanied by a parent/guardian.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor to obey all laws, parents/guardians, placement or county institution staff and rules. • Minor to attend school regularly and obey school authorities. • Minor to report to DPO as directed and follow his/her orders. • Minor not to change residence without prior approval of DPO and notify DPO of change of address/telephone number within 5 days. • Minor to use own true name, date of birth, and legal address, when requested by any peace officer or social official. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor to submit person, property, any vehicle under minor's control, and residence to search and seizure by any peace officer at any time of the day or night, with or without a warrant.
Minor not to associate with anyone known to be disapproved of by parents/guardians or Probation.	Minor to complete 40 hours community service by 3/10/17.
Minor and parents jointly and severally liable to pay restitution as ordered by the Court (W&I 730.7(a).	Minor to pay restitution fine of \$120 by 3/10/17
Restitution to be determined and paid at a rate and manner as determined by the Court for victim Macy's.	Restitution to be determined and paid at a rate and manner as determined by the Court for victim Banana Republic.
Minor to write letter of apology to Macy's and Banana Republic consisting of 500 words search to be submitted through probation by 6/10/16.	Minor to stay 100 yards away from Macy's at ____.
Minor not to knowingly use or possess any illegal drugs, drug paraphernalia, alcohol and/or prescription drugs for which he does not have a current and valid prescription issued by a duly licensed physician.	Minor to submit to drug and alcohol testing as directed by DPO.
Minor not to be on school campus unless enrolled.	Minor not to knowingly use or possess any burglary tools as defined in Penal Code section 466.
Minor to attend any and all counseling as directed by PO and not terminate without prior approval of DPO.	Parents ordered to participate in counseling as directed by DPO per 245.5 W&I

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these conditions can remain in place for years.

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What Research Tells Us About These Approaches

Meredith Desautels, Rosenberg Fellow

Detention Research

1. Empirical statistical studies demonstrate that pretrial detention results in harsher dispositions, even controlling for histories and offense charged. (Research: 14, 15, 21, 30, 35)
2. Children of color are detained at higher rates than White children, even controlling for histories and offense charged. (Research: 21, 26, 29, 30)
3. Detention – even for short periods – is proven to disrupt a child's education and job continuity, supporting their barriers to success. (Research: 8, 13, 15)
4. Detention is not correlated with improved public safety. (Research: 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31)

Sample Probation Order



Is It Necessary?

Research shows that:

- Alternatives to detention are effective at reducing overall juvenile delinquency. (Research: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 34)
- Detention is the most expensive and least effective approach to improving juvenile outcomes. (Research: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 34)



Wardship Research

- Imposing indefinite wardship is inconsistent with the science of adolescent development. (Research: 6, 27, 33)
- For low-risk youth, supervision has been correlated with higher recidivism than diversion or prevention programs. (Research: 3, 14, 15, 17, 23)
- Indefinite wardship places families under extended duress, contrary to juvenile systems rehabilitative purpose. "It's like our whole family is always under a microscope." (Research: 24, 33)

Road to Detention

- A study of New Orleans' medical emergencies that is unrelated to out-of-custody juvenile probation violations that resulted in being "detained" – not a violation of the family by some county judge, delinquency officer.
- If system of protective practices means that kids who violate any terms of protection (missing curfew, talking back, missing school) can result in increasing restrictions, including eventual detention.
- Some argue that GPS electronic ankle monitors are a preferable alternative to incarceration that private for-profit surveillance companies build shareholder profits by increasing the role of judicial surveillance, a form of "out-of-custody incarceration".

So, Does It Work?

All this research concludes that:

- Detention is not benign in its effects on kids.
- Detention does not decrease recidivism.
- Longer terms of detention don't reduce recidivism.
- Detention increases school drop-out rates.
- Detention exacerbates mental illness and trauma.

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- Indefinite wardship places families under extended duress, contrary to juvenile system's rehabilitative purpose: "It's like our whole family is always under a microscope. 24/7." (Research: 26, 33)

Road to Detention

- A study of West County's caseload demonstrates that in 2014/2015, 91% of out-of-custody juvenile probation violations that resulted in filings were "technical" – not a violation of law. (study by Contra Costa County Public Defender's Office)
- A system of increasing penalties means that kids who violate any element of probation (missing curfew, talking back, missing school) can result in increasing restrictions, including custodial sentences.
- Some argue that GPS electronic ankle monitors are a preferable alternative to incarceration. But private, for-profit surveillance companies build shareholder profits by increasing the role of judicial surveillance, a form of "out-of-custody incarceration."

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Says Who???

1. Detention's effect on dispositions:

- Heaton, Paul, et al., *The Downstream Consequences of Misdemeanor Pretrial Detention*, University of Pennsylvania School of Law, July 2016.
- Jordan, Kareem, *Preventive Detention and Out-of-Home Placement: A Propensity Score Matching and Multilevel Modeling Approach*, Journal of Juvenile Justice, OJJDP, 2012.
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- Williams, Marian R., *The Effect of Pretrial Detention on Imprisonment Decisions*, Criminal Justice Review, 28, 2003.

2. Detention and race:

- Holman, Barry and Jason Ziedenberg, *The Dangers of Detention, The Impact of Incarcerating Youth in Detention and Other Secure Facilities*, Justice Policy Institute, 2006.
- National Council on Crime and Delinquency, *And Justice for Some: Differential Treatment of Youth of Color in the Justice System*, January 2007.
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- Rodriguez, Nancy, *The Cumulative Effect of Race and Ethnicity in Juvenile Court Outcomes and Why Preadjudication Detention Matters*, Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 47(3), 2010.

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- Hjalmarsson, Randi, *Criminal Justice Involvement and High School Completion*, Journal of Urban Economics, 63, 2008.
- Holman, Barry and Jason Ziedenberg, *The Dangers of Detention, The Impact of Incarcerating Youth in Detention and Other Secure Facilities*, Justice Policy Institute, 2006.

Says Who Else???

4. Detention and its effects on mental health:

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- Mulvey, Edward P., *Pathways to Desistance: A Longitudinal Study of Serious Adolescent Offenders*, Juvenile Justice Fact Sheet, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, March 2011.

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- Barton, W. & J. Butts, *Viable Options: Intensive Supervision for Juvenile Delinquents*, Crime & Delinquency, Vol. 36, No. 2, 1990.
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- Justice Policy Institute, *Costs of Confinement: Why Good Juvenile Justice Policies Make Good Fiscal Sense*, May 2009.
- Lowenkamp, Christopher, and Edward Latessa, *Evaluation of Ohio's RECLAIM-Funded Programs, Community Correctional Facilities, and DYS Facilities: Cost-Benefit Analysis Supplemental Report*, University of Cincinnati, 2005.
- Tyler, Jasmine, et al., *Cost Effective Corrections: The Fiscal Architecture of Rational Juvenile Justice Systems*, Justice Policy Institute, 2006.

And Still More Research....

6. Length of detention and recidivism:

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7. Wardship and adolescent development:

- Bonnie, Richard J., et al., *Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach*, National Academies of Science, 2013.
- Steinberg, Laurence, *Psychosocial Maturity and Desistance From Crime in a Sample of Serious Juvenile Offenders*, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, DoJ, March 2015.

8. Family/juvenile needs and effective alternatives to the justice system:

- Mogulescu, Sara, and Gaspar Caro, *Making Court the Last Resort: A New Focus for Supporting Families in Crisis*, Vera Institute of Justice, December 2008.

9. Delinquency, desistance, and adolescent development:

- Mulvey, Edward, *Highlights from Pathways to Desistance: A Longitudinal Study of Serious Adolescent Offenders*, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, March 2011
- Steinberg, Laurence, et al., *Psychosocial Maturity and Desistance from Crime in a Sample of Serious Juvenile Offenders*, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, March 2015.

10. Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (evaluation):

- *JDAI Sites and States: An Evaluation of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative: JDAI Sites Compared to Home State Totals*, UC Berkeley School of Law, Chief Justice Earl Warren Institute on Law and Social Policy, November 2012.
- Mendel, Richard A., *Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative: Progress Report 2014*, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2014.

11. JDAI results in Santa Cruz:

- *JDAI Story: Santa Cruz County JDAI Site Visit*, 2013, at <http://www.co.santa-cruz.ca.us/Portals/0/County/prb/pdfs/rpts%5Csoc.pdf>

In fact, research and statistical analysis demonstrate that
for most kids with behavioral issues,
just growing up solves the problem.

"The vast majority of juvenile offenders, even those who commit serious crimes,
grow out of antisocial activity as they transition to adulthood.
Most juvenile offending is, in fact, limited to adolescence."

Psychosocial Maturity and Desistance From Crime in a Sample of Serious Juvenile Offenders,
Laurence Steinberg, PhD, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, DoJ, March 2015

What We Just Don't Know About CoCo's Juvenile Justice System

- **Demographic stats:** Average age at admission, racial/gender/LGBTQI correlations, number of kids with incarcerated parents, number of kids who are parents, number of kids who are in foster care
- **Supervision stats:** Average length of stay in each phase of Probation, average wait for placement in in-custody program, average wait for placement in group home, average total time and distribution of total time spent under Probation supervision,
- **Disposition stats:** Dispositional outcomes at all phases of juvenile justice: Case characteristics (who was charged with what, how did the case resolve, who's in custody due to violations vs. a "crime," how many in-custody kids were originally convicted of a misdemeanor, what are the top technical violations that result in custodial time, what are the major in-custody infractions that result extended custodial time, what are the mental health and trauma histories correlated with each subpopulation, what are the demographic characteristics associated with all of these elements...?

A Different Approach That's Working in Many Other Places

- **Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative:** Managed by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, this 20-year demonstration project has now been implemented in 250 counties nationally, in 39 states.
- **JDAI has great outcomes:** Sites sharply **reduce their dependence on juvenile incarceration**, saving money, improving youth outcomes, and improving public safety.
- JDAI sites **reduce racial and ethnic disparities** in juvenile incarceration.
- A statistical analysis conducted by UC Berkeley in Nov, 2012 demonstrates that in JDAI sites, detention populations have fallen more than twice as fast as their statewide averages. From 2006–2010, the decline in juvenile incarceration was **five times higher in JDAI sites compared to non-JDAI sites (42% compared to 8%)**.
- At the same time, 93% of the sites reported **increased public safety** measures by an average of 36%.
- In Contra Costa, reducing our incarcerated juvenile population by an additional 25% **could save local taxpayers an estimated \$7.2 million/year**.

What Are Other Jurisdictions Doing Better with JDAI?

taxpayers an estimated \$4.2 million/year.

What Are Other Jurisdictions Doing Better with JDAI?

- **Pierce County, WA:** Despite reducing the overall population of incarcerated youth, African American youth in this county remained 4.5 times more likely to be detained than Whites. But after conducting a careful analysis, local leaders found that many low-risk children were being detained as a result of Failure to Appear. So they started making reminder phone calls and direct outreach – and **their rate of appearance improved from 52% to 91%.**
- **Orange County, CA:** Orange County has implemented **two Youth Reporting Centers** as “non-custodial interventions.” Collaborations of the Probation Department, the County Department of Education, the County Health Care Agency, and community-based organizations, these Centers provide on-site educational tracks, a “Return to School” transition program, counseling, meals, and CBT programs.
- **Santa Cruz County, CA:** Santa Cruz has been formally recognized as one of five JDAI Model Sites across the nation. As a model site, Santa Cruz has **cut their juvenile incarceration rate by 62%, reduced disparities for Latino youth, developed overwhelmingly successful alternatives to incarceration, and reduced rearrests to 2% – all without increasing GPS monitoring, and while reducing rates of juvenile crime by 64%.**

What Can You Do Locally?

- Ask the County Board of Supervisors to commit to developing a **smarter, cheaper, more effective, less harmful and more equitable juvenile justice system** in Contra Costa.
- Ask the County Board of Supervisors to establish a **Juvenile Research and Recommendations Work Group** to study the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative and provide recommendations to Board of Supes.
- Ask the BOS to establish a **policy objective to reduce detention** for kids charged with low-level conduct.
- Ask BOS to solicit **technical assistance to reduce detention for kids with technical violations**.
- Ask the Community Advisory Board **to adopt a formal position** on this matter.
- Ask the Youth Justice Initiative **to adopt a formal position** on this matter.
- Ask the County Board of Supervisors to direct the County Administrator's Office to work with Probation to explore ways to reduce unnecessary juvenile incarceration.
- **Remember:** It costs \$143,445 to incarcerate just one kid for just one year in CoCo.

A "Who's Who" on This Issue

A "Who's Who" on This Issue

County Board of Supervisors

- Supervisor Candace Andersen (District 2): Board Chair 2016, Candace.Andersen@bos.cccounty.us, 925.957.8860
- Supervisor John Gioia (District 1): John.Gioia@bos.cccounty.us, 510.231.8686
- Supervisor Federal Glover (District 5), running for reelection in November: district5@bos.cccounty.us, 925.427.8138
- Supervisor Karen Mitchoff (District 4): supervisormitchoff@bos.cccounty.us, 925.521.7100
- Supervisor Mary Piepho (District 3), not running for reelection in November: dist3@bos.cccounty.us, 925.252.4500

County Probation Chief (newly appointed!)

- Todd Billeci, todd.billeci@prob.cccounty.us, 925.313.4149

Community Advisory Board

- Stephanie Medley, Chair of the CAB, Stephanie@rysecenter.org, 510.374.3401

Youth Justice Initiative

- Jennifer Lynn-Whaley, Project Manager, jlynn-whaley@ehsd.cccounty.us, 925.313.1789

Racial Justice Coalition

- Jeff Landau, RJC Member, jeffrey.landau@pd.cccounty.us, 925.335.8078

Questions?