

2KA1-2017A - DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Contact Information -- Person ID: [REDACTED]

Name: Diana Becton Address: [REDACTED] El Sobrante, California [REDACTED] US
Home Phone: [REDACTED] Alternate Phone:
Email:

Personal Information

Driver's License: Yes, California , [REDACTED] , Class C
Can you, after employment, submit proof of your legal right to work in the United States? Yes
What is your highest level of education? Master's Degree

Preferences

Preferred Salary: \$700.00 per hour; \$258,000.00 per year
Are you willing to relocate? I currently reside in Contra Costa County.
Types of positions you will accept: Regular , Temporary
Types of work you will accept: Full Time
Types of shifts you will accept: Day , Evening , Night , Weekends , On Call (as needed)

Objective

District attorney

Education

Graduate School

Pacific School of Religion
8/2013 - 5/2015
Berkeley, California

Did you graduate: Yes
College Major/Minor: Theology
Units Completed: 48 Quarter
Degree Received: Master's

Graduate School

Golden Gate university School of Law
9/1980 - 5/1984
San Francisco, California

Did you graduate: Yes
College Major/Minor: Law
Units Completed: 68 Semester
Degree Received: Master's

Work Experience

Judge

11/1995 - Present

Contra Costa Superior Court
cc-courts.org
725 Court Street
Martinez, California 94553
9256081130

Hours worked per week: 40
Monthly Salary: \$15,000.00
of Employees Supervised: 3
Name of Supervisor: Jill Fanin - Presiding Judge
May we contact this employer? Yes

Duties

Interpret law, assess evidence, control hearings and trials.

Reason for Leaving

Accept a different position.

Certificates and Licenses

Type: Real Estate Broker
Number: 00657872
Issued by: Bureau of Real Estate

Skills

Office Skills

Typing:

Data Entry:

Additional Information

References

Professional

Jenkins, Martin

Associate Justice, 1st District Court of Appeal

350 McAllister St.

San Francisco, California 94102

415-865-7378

Martin.Jenkins@jud.ca.gov

Professional

Glenn-Davis, Janeith

Deputy Chief BART (Ret.)



Professional

McIntosh, Lesa

Attorney/EBMUD Board of Directors

375 11 Street

Oakland, California 94607

510-237-2618

Resume

Text Resume

Attachments

Attachment	File Name	File Type	Created By
Redacted Application	Diana Becton_Redacted	Other	LaShonda Smith

Agency-Wide Questions

1. Q: Have you ever been rejected during a probationary period, forced to resign in lieu of termination, dismissed, fired, terminated, or had an employment contract terminated from any position for performance or for disciplinary reasons within the last ten (10) years?

A: No

2. Q: If answer is yes, please provide name and address of the employers, reason for each release and dates of employment. If answer is yes, it is not necessarily a bar to employment. Each case is given individual consideration, based on job relatedness.

A:

3. Q: Are you applying for Veterans' Preference Credit? In open examinations, Contra Costa County will add 5% to your earned examination score if you pass the examination AND qualify for Veterans' Preference Credit. In order to qualify for Veterans' Preference Credit, a person shall: (a) have (1) served in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard in time of war, in any expedition of the Armed Forces of the United States, or continuously on active duty for more than 180 days, and (2) received an honorable discharge or certificate of honorable act of service; (b) or be a disabled veteran; (c) and present to the Director of Human Resources no later than the

closing date specified in the examination announcement, acceptable evidence of the required military service.

A: No

4. Q: Are you currently a Contra Costa County employee?

A: No

5. Q: If yes, please enter Employee Number.

A:

6. Q: If yes, enter Merit System job title:

A:

7. Q: Check the appropriate box that describes your high school education.

A: High School Diploma

8. Q: Where did you hear of this position?

A: Contra Costa County Website

9. Q: If your answer for question #8 was "Advertisement" or "Other," please tell us in which publication or website you saw the Advertisement, or how you heard of this position.

A:

10. Q: I authorize the employers and educational institutions identified in this employment application to release any information they have concerning my employment or education to the County of Contra Costa.

A: Yes

11. Q: May we contact your present employer?

A: Yes

12. Q: REGIONAL WORK LOCATION INTEREST - Check all that apply:

A: CENTRAL (Concord, Clayton, Lafayette, Martinez, Moraga, Orinda and Pleasant Hill)
WEST (Crockett, El Cerrito, El Sobrante, Hercules, Kensington, Pinole, Richmond, Rodeo and San Pablo)
EAST (Antioch, Bay Point, Brentwood, Oakley and Pittsburg)
SOUTH (Danville, San Ramon and Walnut Creek)

13. Q: Are you bilingual in Spanish? (Answering this question will require you to be tested in this language and if placed on the eligible list, your name may be referred out to departments whose position(s) requires bilingual proficiency as designated by the Appointing Authority)

A: No

14. Q: Please select languages (other than English) in which you are fluent in speaking? (Answering this question will require you to be tested in this language and if placed on the eligible list, your name may be referred out to departments whose position(s) requires bilingual proficiency as designated by the Appointing Authority)

A:

15. Q: If you select "other" please indicate the language you are fluent in speaking:

A:

Supplemental Questions

1. Q: A completed supplemental questionnaire is required for this position. Please answer the following questions below and submit your responses with your online application. DO NOT answer any of the questions by indicating, "see attached resume and/or application." Applications received without a completed supplemental questionnaire will be rejected. NOTE: Applicants who completed their education outside of the United

States must submit verification of degree/equivalency with their application. Finalists will participate in a moderated forum and be interviewed by the Board of Supervisors in public session. Final candidates' State Summary Criminal History information and economic disclosure statement (FPPC Form 700) may be made available for review by the Board.

A: n/a

2. Q: Are you a resident of, and registered voter in, Contra Costa County?

A: Yes

3. Q: Are you admitted to the practice of law before the Supreme Court of the State of California?

A: Yes

4. Q: Describe your experience in the practice of criminal law.

A: I have over 30 years of experience in the administration of justice and the practice of criminal law. For the past 21 years I have served as a judge of the Contra Costa Superior Court. During this time I have provided continuing education instruction, presided over cases, and participated in the appellate review of decisions in criminal cases.

My role as a judge requires knowledge of and sensitivity to the functions of everyone in the courtroom: prosecutors, defense counsel, witnesses, jurors, the defendant, the victim and the public. To effectively administer justice I must be respectful, courteous, and fair to everyone in the courtroom.

I interpret criminal laws, assess the strengths and weaknesses of evidence presented, and control how hearings and trials unfold in the courtroom. Most importantly, I serve as an impartial decision maker in the pursuit of justice.

I have presided over misdemeanor, felony, mental health, and juvenile cases. I have handled diverse criminal cases including, but not limited to violent crimes, such as criminal homicide, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, domestic violence, gangs, sexual assault, burglary, and arson. I have also presided over larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, white-collar crimes, fraud, forgery, conspiracy, and mental health. I served in law and motion, presided over and managed jury trials and bench trials, and conducted both misdemeanor and felony plea bargains. My experience includes discovery motions, motions to suppress evidence, civil and criminal contempt, grand jury, preliminary hearings, motions in-limine, pre-trial motion rulings, pre-trial offers on misdemeanors and felonies (plea bargains), speedy trial motions, jury trials, post-trial motions, arraignments, sentencing, settlement, instruction of the jury, and presiding over hearings to ensure that victims receive adequate and fair restitution. I presided over a committee of court personnel and justice partners to review victim restitution procedures. In brief, my experience is broad and diverse, both in regard to the types of cases I presided over, and with regard to the types of court procedures.

I have also served as an appellate judge, both for the Contra Costa Superior Court, and as a judge pro tem for the First District Court of Appeal. My evaluation of appellate criminal cases has included traffic, misdemeanors, felony and juvenile cases. In this role I reviewed the findings and evidence from lower courts, to determine if there was sufficient evidence to support the determination made by the lower court, and to determine if the lower court correctly applied the law.

Prior to serving as a judge, I practiced law as an attorney for 9 years. In this role, I served on the criminal conflicts panel. I was responsible for both criminal and juvenile cases. I appeared at arraignments and bail hearings, analyzed cases, talked to witnesses to determine what happened, identified strengths and weaknesses, participated in plea bargaining and resolution, developed trial strategies, conducted jury selection, opening statements, questioned witnesses, prepared law and motion, and presented closing arguments.

5. Q: Describe your organizational and management experience.

A: My organizational and management experience spans over most of my professional career.

Presiding Judge of the Contra Costa Superior Court.

In 2009 I was elected Assistant Presiding Judge of the Contra Costa Superior Court, and I was elected Presiding Judge of the Contra Costa Superior Court in 2011. Contra Costa Superior Court has jurisdiction over the following types of cases: criminal, civil, family, probate, mental health, juvenile, small claims and traffic. The presiding judge is responsible, with the assistance of the court executive officer, for leading the court, establishing policies, and allocating resources in a manner that promotes access to justice for all members of the public, provides a forum for the fair administration and expeditious resolution of disputes, maximizes the use of judicial resources, increases efficiency in court operations, and enhances service to the public.

As Presiding Judge I was responsible for: (a) oversight of judicial officers; (b) providing general direction to and supervision of the court executive officer; (c) budget and fiscal management; (d) assigning judges to departments and designating supervising judges for divisions and branch courts; (e) serving as a liaison between the court and the Judicial Council; (f) apportioning the business of the court, including assigning and reassigning cases to departments; (g) calling meetings of the judges; (h) appointing standing and special committees of judges; (i) acting as the spokesperson for the court; (j) authorizing and directing expenditures from the Trial Court Operations Fund.

Over the years my management and organizational experience as a judge included Assistant Presiding Judge, Supervising Judge of the Civil Fast Track Division, and Supervising Judge of the Felony Criminal Calendar, which included the management of post preliminary hearing felony cases, pre-trial motions, plea negotiations, and probation violations. I also served as Presiding Judge and Supervising Judge of the Richmond Municipal Court (The Judge George Carroll Courthouse).

While serving as Presiding Judge, I led the court through one of the most difficult budgetary challenges in the court's recent history. Constant cuts to the courts funding on a statewide basis, forced the court to reduce staff by 27%. The court also implemented several methods in order to reduce the budget, and then we began the difficult process of considering measures that would have significant impact on the public.

The changes, although difficult, were discussed openly, with transparency, and through a collaborative process.

Our employees were informed and involved in the process, and allowed to share their thoughts and feelings. I identified leaders in the organization to help orchestrate the changes. I concentrated on effective delegation, and designated working teams representing different departments, and levels to discuss ideas about how to manage the change effectively. To assist in communications a short presentation was developed describing the future, and the impact of the changes, thus creating a process for open and transparent communication. Finally, I expanded the communication channels and maintained visibility with judges, staff, justice partners and legislators, as major decisions were considered. At every juncture we solicited ideas, comments, suggestions, input, thoughts and other feedback. We managed change during a very difficult and challenging time, in an open, fair, and transparent way.

I have gained the respect of my colleagues, as well as the public we serve. I have received many honors, including, Judge of the Year, from the Trial Lawyers Association. The National Bar Association, Judicial Counsel, recently selected me from a pool of jurist all over the country, to receive the Justice Thurgood Marshall Award. In 2012, I was the recipient of the California Women Lawyers' Rose Bird Award for excellence as a jurist. I have taught Judicial Education and served as a seminar leader at the Judicial College. I received recognition from Channel 7 for a Community Service Salute in 2012.

Starting in 1998, I served as Chair and Vice-Chair of the Strategic Planning Committee for the Contra Costa Superior Court. I managed the process to develop the courts inaugural Strategic Plan. This effort required the involvement of leaders from all aspects of the county to spend long hours in meetings, collaborating and brainstorming establishing the core values, the mission, and the vision for the court. We acquired

data, exchanged ideas and built consensus, in an atmosphere where every idea was respected and valued. Through this process the court adopted strategic goals, and measurable outcomes. The Strategic Plan, with periodic updates, still guides our court today.

President of the National Association of Women Judges.

In 2016, I was elected President of the National Association of Women Judges (NAWJ), the nation's leading voice for women in the judiciary.

As President of NAWJ, I am the principal executive officer of the organization, and I supervise and control all of the business and the affairs of the organization. I preside at all meetings of members and at all meetings of the Board of Directors. I appoint chairpersons, vice chairpersons and members of all committees. I am the spokesperson for the organization, and principally responsible for dealing with the public, including the media. I act as liaison with the Conference Committee for the Annual Meeting held during my tenure. I also chair the Midyear Meeting and Leadership Conference Committee.

NAWJ membership includes trial and appellate, administrative, tribal and military judges, on federal, state and tribal courts at every level of the judiciary throughout the country, and international tribunals, as well as attorneys, law clerks, law students and law professors committed to our mission. NAWJ founded the International Association of Women Judges (IAWJ), and we meet and interact with judges from all over the world. Prior to being elected president of NAWJ, I served as President-elect, Vice-President of Publications, and District Director.

Chair-Elect, State Bar Council on Access & Fairness (COAF).

I am Chair-elect of the State Bar Council on Access & Fairness (COAF). I preside over a 25-member council that serves as the State Bar Diversity "think tank" and consists of judges, lawyers and public members from diverse practice settings and constituencies. We create, focus upon, and implement initiatives that have an impact on all aspects of the pipeline that lead to careers in the legal profession, and the diversification of the legal system.

Alexander & Becton (Brown) Law Offices.

In private practice I was a partner/owner of the law firm. Our office staff included up to nine lawyers and a paralegal/secretary.

Law Office of Diana Becton

Prior to my appointment as a judge, I was the sole proprietor of a law practice in Richmond, California. I employed one lawyer. The practice focused on litigation in real estate, business, landlord tenant, personal injury and criminal cases.

City of Richmond, Housing Finance & Development Supervisor.

I served as Supervisor of Housing Finance & Development. I supervised four Housing Counselors whose responsibilities included counseling in the area of FHA mortgages, and Landlord Tenant law. The department also received and administered grants to assist with affordable housing opportunities in the City of Richmond.

Manager, Housing Finance Corporation

I completed an intensive management-training program where I was equipped with innovative management tools, and I learned the best practices for building a productive team through effective planning, coaching and decision-making. I served as the manager of a consumer finance office.

Access and Fairness Advisory Committee (PAF).

As Chair of the Women of Color Subcommittee, I supervised the development of a Statewide Mentoring Program for court staff and managers.

6. Q: What do you believe are the major issues or problems in the administration of criminal law and justice in Contra Costa County?

A: When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note, to which every one of us falls heir. Every one of us is guaranteed the unalienable rights to life, liberty,

and the pursuit of happiness. Our justice system was designed with a promise: to treat all people equally.

There is a growing national consensus that America's criminal justice system has problems that need to be addressed in order all Americans to enjoy equal access to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We lead the world in the use of incarceration, and as we know the US has just 5% of the world's population, but 25% of its prison population. The use of mass incarceration is expensive, and has been proven to be ineffective for achieving the most important goal, which is public safety.

In Contra Costa County, we must focus on how to use our time and resources most productively. We all recognize the need to reduce violence and serious crime, and to maintain a relentless and intense focus on the prosecution of violent criminals. But we can't stop there. We must also look at the rate at which convicted offenders re-offend. In 2006, the bipartisan Commission on Safety and Abuse in America's Prisons, found that 52% of former prisoners were re-convicted. This high rate of recidivism is a problem that needs fixing. While prison can be used to punish criminals and isolate them from society, it is also important to pursue strategies that are proven to reduce recidivism because these strategies improve public safety.

In recent years, programs focused on rehabilitation, have proven a success in several states. Why not look to programs in other jurisdictions that show success in reducing recidivism. Eventually, most offenders are released from prison. If we can successfully rehabilitate offenders, then we have a more positive impact on the community, than if we focus on incarceration alone. Our attention must also focus on reducing racial disparities, and improving the investigation of misconduct, on behalf of all citizens, not just a select few.

Drug use is a contributing factor when it comes to recidivism. The bulk of crimes that we handle are nonviolent offenses. Therefore, we would do well to consider those programs that are proven to reduce criminal behavior for people with drug problems. We might do well to consider the expansion of programs such as the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD), a pilot program developed with the community to address low level drug crimes.

Pretrial detention is another area that needs our attention. Statistics from the California Sentencing Institute, indicate that bail reform is a significant problem, because we have a high percentage of offenders in our local jails who are un-sentenced.

Our justice system promises to treat all people equally. Yet that doesn't happen for many of the 450,000 Americans who sit in jail today awaiting trial because they cannot afford to pay bail. Whether someone stays in jail or not is far too often determined by wealth or social connections, even though just a few days behind bars can cost people their job, home, or custody of their children.

People awaiting trial account for 95 percent of the growth in the jail population from 2000 to 2014, and it costs roughly \$38 million every day to imprison these largely nonviolent defendants. That's about \$14 million dollars per year. Instead of focusing solely on bail schedules, Contra Costa could benefit from exploring practices that rely on detailed individualized hearings to determine whether a pretrial defendant may be suitable for release, and if so on what conditions.

We need to reexamine how we view and treat youth in the criminal justice system. With the annual cost of keeping a teen in juvenile detention topping \$100,000 in many states, there is an increased focus on community-based programs for youths who commit less serious crimes. The states that have pursued alternatives to lockup are seeing fewer repeat offenders and are saving money, according to a new analysis by the Pew Charitable Trusts.

Finally, we must work towards bringing law enforcement, prosecution and communities together. Preventing crime involves working with the community to create meaningful partnerships to improve public safety. We are safer together when community members and law enforcement work together to identify public safety issues and solutions.

7. Q: Why do you want to serve as District Attorney for Contra Costa County?

A: When I think about why I want to serve as District Attorney for Contra Costa County, I am reminded of a quote by Justice Thurgood Marshall: "We must never forget that the only real source of power that we...can tap is the respect of the people." I care deeply and passionately about our county's criminal justice system. Throughout my legal career I have sought to promote equality, fairness, and confidence in the court and the legal system.

Having served as a judge for over twenty years, I am poised to seek new opportunities that will allow me to fight for reforms, justice and safety for all citizens of our community. Equal access to justice under the law is an American value that is embedded in the fabric of our legal system. I will apply my leadership, legal skills, knowledge, and experience in a fresh way, in order to lead the effort for fair, and just reform of the criminal justice system in Contra Costa County.

I am uniquely qualified for the position of District Attorney, and would like to share three passions that drive me: (1) a belief that the law should protect both the weak and the strong; (2) a belief that the criminal justice system works best when the diversity of legal professionals reflects the diversity of the people we serve; and (3) a passion for the law itself.

I hope to lead with integrity as we explore opportunities for criminal justice reform. If appointed as District Attorney I will apply the Constitution equally to all, and work diligently, and fearlessly, to demand fair treatment and justice for Contra Costa residents of all backgrounds. I will do everything within my ability to "tap the respect of the people".

8. Q: How would you go about restoring and maintaining the public's confidence in the District Attorney's Office?

A: A Japanese proverb says, "The reputation of a thousand years may be determined by the conduct of one hour." It is imperative that the next District Attorney of Contra Costa County work to restore public trust in the office, and to ensure fair treatment and justice for all residents in Contra Costa County. I will work with integrity, implement strategic goals with measurable outcomes, and provide a voice of accountability to the community that we serve.

Around the country, prosecutors and their offices are adopting a community-oriented strategies to bring about confidence in the District Attorney's Office – one that focuses the attention and efforts of prosecutors not only on processing cases presented to them by police, but on quality of life, crime prevention, problem solving, building partnerships with citizens in the community, and incorporating the priorities of citizens into their mission and operations.

Community involvement is a way to build confidence. From educating young people, to participating in neighborhood meetings and senior citizen informational gatherings, the District Attorney's Office should place a high value on interaction with all members of the Contra Costa community.

As a judge, I have successfully engaged the community in the legal process, and if elected DA, I would continue to promote community involvement. For example, I have also worked in and with the community, earning the respect of the residents of Contra Costa County. In collaboration with the court, public defenders, district attorneys and the faith community, I convened Clean Slate Days to help residents overcome barriers to employment, housing, education, public benefits and civic participation. I worked collaboratively with the public schools, public defender, district attorney, law enforcement, and the faith community, in order to convene "Know Your Rights, so that our youth understand how to interact during encounters with law enforcement. I participate in Ceasefire night walks, bringing a message of hope, and to stop the gun violence in our communities.

As District Attorney, I would encourage the office to reach out to the various school, religious and community groups through a Speakers Bureau, and host regular community forums. Neighborhood Crime Prevention is another model to consider, where Community Prosecutors are assigned to a particular community to build a technical team of law enforcement and government partners, to work together with the community to improve public safety and coordinate with local government and community based organizations in the effort. A Community Prosecutor can also be

assigned to work on Truancy Abatement in their area of the county.

Establishing District Attorney Advisory Groups is another method that can be used to restore trust and confidence. Preventing crime involves working with the community to create meaningful partnerships to improve public safety. We are safer together when community members and law enforcement work together to identify public safety issues and solutions.

Lastly, I would promote diversity within the office. The authors of a Stanford report contend that diversity in prosecutorial agencies is important because diversity improves decision-making within any organization, and may help dispel some concerns about injustice. Diversity within the office is also important because it allows for diverse perspectives in decision-making, and makes the office more reflective of the community that it serves.

9. Q: How would you address the mentally ill who are cycling through our justice system?

A: The increasing number of individuals with mental health and substance use conditions in the criminal justice system has enormous fiscal, health, and human costs. Mental Health courts present a growing opportunity for prosecutors to reach better, safer and more humane criminal justice outcomes for offenders with mental illnesses.

To maximize this opportunity prosecutors need to fully engage in the planning and operations of these problem-solving courts, and play an active role on mental health court teams. Diverting individuals with mental health and substance use conditions away from jails and prisons and toward facilities that are better equipped to treat mental health issues is an essential component of national, state, and local strategies to provide people the support they need, and to eliminate unnecessary involvement in criminal justice systems.

10. Q: As an attorney, have you ever been sued by a client and/or disciplined or cited for a breach of ethics or unprofessional conduct, or been the subject of a complaint to any court, administrative agency, bar association, disciplinary committee, or other professional group? If yes, please provide the details.

A: No.

11. Q: Please describe a difficult situation you encountered in your role as an attorney. Include details about how you resolved the situation and any lessons learned.

A: I convened a committee to review the procedures for establishing and collecting victim restitution. I worked through discussions of a diverse group of judges and staff, the public defender, district attorney, private bar, probation, and non-profit agencies. Everyone came to the table with different interests, and a desire for different outcomes. Through strategic planning and thinking, we defined and streamlined the work of each agency. We developed procedures that clearly set forth each entities role in the process. The committee also set up methods to streamline communications between the various justice partners, and reached consensus on a final procedure that will result in greater efficiencies for collecting restitution for crime victims.

12. Q: Please describe the most significant and complex legal matter you have handled, your role in the process, and the outcome.

A: I presided over a first-degree homicide trial, where the defendant, shot his best friend since childhood. The relationship deteriorated because of defendant's drug use, and suspicion that the victim was having an affair with his wife.

On the morning of the shooting, witnesses heard gunshots. A neighbor saw a truck, and then a body lying on the sidewalk in front of the house. The defendant appeared at a friend's house with blood on him, and his truck had fresh blood and flesh all over the interior. The defendant said, "I did it, I put ten slugs in him," and then solicited help to clean up and hide the truck.

The defendant testified at trial claiming self-defense. The case was unique because in a prior case, the defendant was charged with the homicide of a childhood friend, while sitting in a truck, and then claiming self-defense, and the jury found the defendant not guilty.

It was a high profile case, with a high volume of pre-trial publicity. The court and the jury had to sort through many complex legal issues involving the admissibility of evidence, attorney misconduct, and impeachment of witnesses. There was a delicate balance considering the defendant's rights, and the probative value, versus the prejudice and materiality of the evidence.

There were days of pre-trial motions and rulings, inflammatory photographs, as well as crime scene photos, and "in life" photographs. Then there were the logistics of arranging transportation for the jurors, the defendant, the lawyers, and the courtroom staff to visit the scene of the shooting. The defendant was difficult to manage, and his attorney had difficulty controlling the statements that the defendant made while testifying before the jury.

The jury found the defendant guilty. The appellate court upheld my rulings and the Supreme Court declined to review.

13. Q: What is the size of the population/client base served by current employer?

A: The Superior Court serves the citizens of Contra Costa County, which has a population of 1,049,025, according to the 2010 census.

14. Q: To whom do you currently report, by title?

A: I currently report to the Hon. Jill Fannin, Presiding Judge of the Contra Costa Superior Court.

15. Q: What number of staff are employed by current employer?

A: Contra Costa Superior Court has a staff of 325.

16. Q: What number of staff do you currently oversee (direct and indirect)?

A: I currently oversee a staff of three, the clerk, court reporter and bailiff.

As President of the National Association of Women Judges I oversee directly and indirectly a staff of two (2), and an additional number of contract employees.

17. Q: What is the largest number of staff you have overseen, and where?

A: The largest number of staff that I have overseen is approximately 450, and that was with the Contra Costa Superior Court.

18. Q: What is your current employer's operating budget, in dollars?

A: The approved budget for Contra Costa Superior Court at the beginning of 2016-17 was \$56.963 million.

19. Q: For what portion of budget are you responsible, in dollars?

A: When I served as Presiding Judge of the Contra Costa Superior Court, I was responsible, along with the CEO for oversight of the court's entire budget for the fiscal years of 2011 and 2012. Also while serving as Assistant Presiding Judge (2009-2010), I worked closely with the Presiding Judge on issues concerning the court's budget. I am not currently responsible for any portion of the court's budget.

As President of the National Association of Women Judges, I serve as the principal executive officer of the organization, and along with the Executive Director, I supervise all of the business and affairs of the organization, which has a budget of \$1,038,250.

20. Q: What is the largest budget you have ever been responsible for, and where?

A: The largest budget that I have been responsible for is approximately \$56 million for the Contra Costa Superior Court.

21. Q: I certify that I meet the announced requirements for this examination and understand that I will be eliminated at any stage in such examination if it develops that, in fact I do not meet them. I further certify that all statements made in this supplemental questionnaire and the application are true and I agree and understand that misstatements or omissions of material facts will cause forfeiture of my rights to employment with Contra Costa County.

A: Yes