

May 11, 2009

Deputy District Attorney Nancy O'Malley  
Office of the District Attorney, Alameda County  
1225 Fallon Street, Room 900  
Oakland, CA 94612

Dear Deputy District Attorney O'Malley:

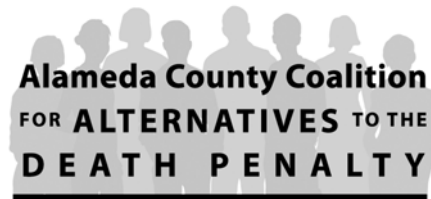
We met with you a year and a half ago to discuss to discuss Alameda County's use of the death penalty. Since then much has changed regarding this issue and we are now writing to bring you up to date.

We are pleased to note, based on statements from District Attorney Orloff and reports from local defense attorneys, that the number of new death penalty prosecutions in our county appears to have declined in the past year. As concerned Alameda County voters, we are gratified to see that the District Attorney's Office is moving in this direction. We do not know the reason for the decline in death penalty prosecutions—whether it is due to a lack of resources or something else—but we welcome it.

Since we last met, the Alameda County Coalition for Alternatives to the Death Penalty has also made strides. 60 organizations, congregations and businesses have adopted our resolution calling for an end to death sentences in the county and we expect many more to follow. Examples include the League of Women Voters, several Democratic Party Clubs, and the City of Berkeley. We have included with this letter a full list of the current endorsers. More than 900 county residents have signed our petition and hundreds of county residents have attended the several public education events we have held across the county, from Fremont to Berkeley.

In addition, we are sure that you have noticed that the climate nationally on the death penalty has shifted dramatically in the past year. New Mexico recently became the 15<sup>th</sup> state without the death penalty. Governor Bill Richardson, a lifetime proponent of the death penalty, signed the bill which replaced the death penalty with permanent imprisonment. He explained that, based on his many years of experience with the death penalty, he recognized that it will always be plagued with problems. In addition, Maryland has greatly restricted the use of the death penalty, making their statute the narrowest in the nation. This year alone a record thirteen states have considered legislation to replace, limit or suspend the death penalty. We have included for your review two recent news stories discussing this legislative action nationwide.

A major reason for this new critical view of the death penalty stems from the recognition of the outrageous costs associated with a system that provides no more benefit to society than would a sentence of life without the possibility of parole. It is for this reason that we continue to be concerned about the high costs of death penalty trials to Alameda County. Although we are pleased that new prosecutions have declined, last year Alameda County still sent two people to death row, making it one of the five most aggressive counties in the state. We have enclosed for your review a new report from the ACLU of Northern California that considers statewide death sentences from 2008. This report places



Alameda County's current practices in the context of the statewide trends on death sentencing, and tallies the total current costs to the state of pursuing the death penalty.

We hope that you will carefully review all of the information we have provided. We believe that the public safety needs of our county will be better served by suspending all death penalty prosecutions, pursuing the penalty of permanent imprisonment for serious offenders instead, and use the resulting savings to fund critical public safety needs in our county.

Thank you for your consideration. We would be happy to meet with you to discuss any of these issues with you further.

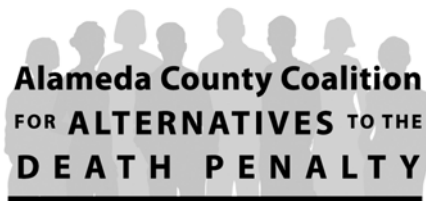
We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Natasha Minsker  
On behalf of  
Alameda County Coalition for Alternatives to the Death Penalty

Enclosures:

- Congregations, Businesses and Community Leaders Who Support ACCADP
- Urbina, Ian. "Citing Cost, States Consider End to Death Penalty." *New York Times*, February 24, 2009.
- Hastings, Deborah. "Death Row Reconsidered." *Associated Press*, March 4, 2009.
- *The Hidden Death Tax: The Secret Cost of Seeking Execution in California* and *Death by Geography: A County By County Analysis of the Road to Execution in California: Report Update*, March 2009.



**Organizations, Congregations, Businesses and Community Leaders  
Who Support ACCADP**

**Community and Political**

ACLU, Oakland Chapter  
ACLU, Berkeley Chapter  
Amnesty International, #612, Oakland Chapter  
Black Women Organized for Political Action  
Cal Berkeley Democrats  
Castro Valley Democratic Club  
Death Penalty Focus, California  
East Bay for Democracy  
East Bay Young Democrats  
Ella Baker Center for Human Rights, Oakland  
Equal Justice Society  
Gray Panthers, East Bay Chapter  
Green Party of Alameda County  
Hayward Demos Democratic Club  
League of Women Voters, Alameda County Council  
Oakland Rising  
Tri Cities Democratic Forum, Newark  
Wellstone Democratic Renewal Club, Bay Area  
Women's Study Group

*Community and Political Leaders*

Eva Patterson, Equal Justice Society

**Crime Victim Groups**

1,000 Mothers to Prevent Violence, Hayward  
California Crime Victims for Alternatives to the Death Penalty  
Mothers Against Guns in Communities (MAGIC), Oakland  
Healing Circle for the Soul Support Group

**Government**

Berkeley City Council  
Berkeley Peace and Justice Commission

*Government Leaders*

Nate Miley, Alameda County Supervisor  
Jean Quan, Oakland City Council Member  
Kriss Worthington, Berkeley City Council Member

**Legal**

East Bay Community Law Center  
Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area

**Labor and Business**

Academy of Truck Driving, Oakland  
Business Interaction Exchange, Oakland  
East Bay Alliance for Sustainable Economy



PC Doctor, Emeryville

**Religious**

American Values Focus Group, Oakland  
American Friends Service Committee  
Bay Association of the United Church of Christ  
Berkeley Zen Center  
Board of Rabbis of Northern California  
California People of Faith Working Against the Death Penalty  
Church Without Walls, Oakland  
Clear View Project, Berkeley  
Community Reformed Church of Oakland  
Dominican Sisters of Mission San Jose, Fremont  
First Baptist Church of Berkeley  
Forerunner Christian Fellowship, Fremont  
Good Shepherd Church, Berkeley  
Kehilla Community Synagogue, Oakland  
Lakeshore Avenue Baptist Church, Oakland  
Montclair Presbyterian Church, Oakland  
Newman Nonviolent Peacemaking Group, Berkeley  
Nishmat Shalom, Berkeley  
Pax Christi, St. Joseph, Fremont  
Plymouth United Church of Christ, Oakland  
Progressive Jewish Alliance, California  
Redemptorists of Berkeley  
Religious Society of Friends, Berkeley Group  
St. Augustine Episcopal Church, Oakland  
St. Edward Roman Catholic Church, Newark  
Tikkun Community, Berkeley  
Trinity United Methodist Church, Berkeley  
Tri-Valley Cultural Jews, Pleasanton

*Religious Leaders*

Rabbi Allen Bennett, Temple Israel of Alameda  
Catherine Cascade, Zen Priest and Hospice Chaplain, Berkeley Zen Center  
Father Declan Dean, All Saints Catholic Church, Hayward  
Reverend Basil DePinto, Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church, Piedmont  
Reverend Alexandra Frappier, Berkeley Zen Center  
Rabbi Diane Elliot, Aquarian Minyan, Oakland  
Rabbi Burt Jacobson, Kehilla Synagogue, Oakland  
Father Donald MacKinnon, Redemptorists of Berkeley  
Rabbi Harry Manhoff, Temple Beth Sholom, San Leandro  
Rabbi Dorothy Richman, Berkeley Hillel  
Rabbi Judy Shanks, Temple Isaiah, Lafayette  
Pastor Jeffrey Spencer, Niles Congregational Church  
Sojun Mil Weitsman, Abbot, Berkeley Zen Center

**Student Groups**

Associated Students of the University of California, Berkeley  
Black Caucus of California Community College Students



## DEATH ROW RECONSIDERED

*For cash-strapped justice system, death is less certain than taxes U.S. states find jail may be more cost effective than executing prisoners*

DEBORAH HASTINGS

March 4, 2009

After decades of moral arguments reaching biblical proportions, after long, twisted journeys to the highest U.S. court and back, the death penalty may be abandoned by several states for a reason having nothing to do with right or wrong: money.

Turns out, it is cheaper to imprison killers for life than to execute them, according to a series of recent surveys. Tens of millions of dollars cheaper, politicians are learning, during a tumbling recession when nearly every state faces job cuts and massive deficits.

So an increasing number of them are considering abolishing capital punishment in favour of life imprisonment, not on principle but out of financial necessity.

"It's 10 times more expensive to kill them than to keep them alive," though most Americans believe the opposite, said Donald McCartin, a former California jurist known as "the hanging judge of Orange County" for sending nine men to death row.

Deep into retirement, he lost his faith in an eye for an eye and now speaks against it. What changed a mind so set on the ultimate punishment?

California's legendarily slow appeals system, which produces an average wait of nearly 20 years from conviction to fatal injection -- the longest in the United States. Of the nine convicted killers he sent to death row, only one has died. Not by execution, but from a heart attack in custody.

"Every one of my cases is bogged up in the appellate system," said Mr. McCartin, who retired in 1993 after 15 years on the bench.

"It's a waste of time and money," said the 82-year-old, self-described right-wing Republican whose sonorous voice still commands attention. "The only thing it does is prolong the agony of the victims' families."

In 2007, time and money were the reasons New Jersey became the first state to ban executions since the U.S. Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1972.

Out of 36 remaining states with the death penalty, there are at least eight with pending legislation that could end it - Maryland, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, New Hampshire, Washington and Kansas -- an uncommon marriage between eastern liberals and western conservatives, built on economic hardship.

"This is the first time in which cost has been the prevalent issue in discussing the death penalty," said Richard Dieter, director of the Death Penalty Information Center, a data clearinghouse that favours abolition of capital punishment.

Death penalty trials are more expensive for several reasons: They often require extra lawyers; there are strict experience requirements for attorneys, leading to lengthy appellate waits while capable counsel is sought for the accused; security costs are higher, as well as costs for processing evidence - DNA testing, for example, is far more expensive than simple blood analyses.

After sentencing, prices continue to rise. It costs more to house death row inmates, who are held in segregated sections, in individual cells, with guards delivering everything from daily meals to toilet paper.

In California, home to the country's biggest death row population at 667, it costs an extra \$90,000 (U.S.) a year per inmate to imprison someone sentenced to death - an additional expense that totals more than \$63.3-million annually, according to a 2008 study by the state's Commission on the Fair Administration of Justice.

The panel, which agreed with California Chief Justice Ronald George that the state's death penalty system was "dysfunctional," blamed exorbitant costs on delays in finding qualified public defenders, a severe backlog in appellate reviews and a high rate of cases being overturned on constitutional grounds.

The costs of capital punishment weigh heavily on legislators facing Solomon-like choices in these dismal economic times.

In Kansas, Republican State Senator Caroline McGinn is pushing a bill that would repeal the death penalty effective July 1. Kansas, which voted to suspend tax refunds, faces a budget deficit of nearly \$200-million. Ms. McGinn urged fellow legislators "to think outside the box" for ways to save money. According to a state survey, capital cases were 70 per cent more expensive than comparable non-death-penalty cases.

In New Mexico, Governor Bill Richardson recently said his long-time support of capital punishment was wavering -- and belt-tightening was one the reasons. As the state tries to plug a \$450-million budget shortfall with cuts to schools and environmental agencies, a bill to end executions has already passed the House. The state supreme court has ruled that more money must be given for public defenders in death penalty cases, but legislators have yet to act.

In Maryland, a 2008 Urban Institute study said taxpayers forked out at least \$37.2-million for each of five executions since the death penalty was re-enacted in 1978. The survey, which examined 162 capital cases, found that simply seeking the death penalty added \$186-million to prosecution costs.

Governor Martin O'Malley, who disdains the death penalty on moral and financial grounds, wants to repeal it.

# The New York Times

## Citing Cost, States Consider End to Death Penalty

By IAN URBINA

Published: February 24, 2009

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — When Gov. [Martin O'Malley](#) appeared before the Maryland Senate last week, he made an unconventional argument that is becoming increasingly popular in cash-strapped states: abolish the death penalty to cut costs.

Mr. O'Malley, a Democrat and a Roman Catholic who has cited religious opposition to the death penalty in the past, is now arguing that capital cases cost three times as much as homicide cases where the death penalty is not sought. "And we can't afford that," he said, "when there are better and cheaper ways to reduce crime."

Lawmakers in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and New Hampshire have made the same argument in recent months as they push bills seeking to repeal the death penalty, and experts say such bills have a good chance of passing in Maryland, Montana and New Mexico.

Death penalty opponents say they still face an uphill battle, but they are pleased to have allies raising the economic argument.

Efforts to repeal the death penalty are part of a broader trend in which states are trying to cut the costs of being tough on crime. Virginia and at least four other states, for example, are considering releasing nonviolent offenders early to reduce costs.

The economic realities have forced even longtime supporters of the death penalty, like Gov. [Bill Richardson](#) of New Mexico, to rethink their positions. Mr. Richardson, a Democrat, has said he may sign a bill repealing capital punishment that passed the House last week and is pending in a Senate committee. He cited growing concerns about miscarriages of justice, but he added that cost was a factor in his shifting views and was "a valid reason in this era of austerity and tight budgets."

Capital cases are expensive because the trials tend to take longer, they typically require more lawyers and more costly expert witnesses, and they are far more likely to lead to multiple appeals. In New Mexico, lawmakers who support the repeal bill have pointed out that despite the added expense, most defendants end up with life sentences anyway.

That has been true in Maryland. A 2008 study by the Urban Institute, a nonpartisan public policy group, found that in the 20 years after the state reinstated the death penalty in 1978, prosecutors sought the death penalty in 162 felony-homicide convictions, securing it in 56 cases, most of which were overturned; the rest of the convictions led to prison sentences. Since 1978, five people have been executed in Maryland, and five inmates are on death row.

Opponents of repealing capital punishment say such measures are short-sighted and will result in more crime and greater costs to states down the road. At a time when police departments are being scaled down to save money, the role of the death penalty in deterring certain crimes is more important than ever, they say.

"How do you put a price tag on crimes that don't happen because threat of the death penalty deters them?" said Scott Shellenberger, the state's attorney for Baltimore County, Md., who opposes the repeal

bill. Kent Scheidegger, legal director of the Criminal Justice Legal Foundation, an organization in Sacramento that works on behalf of crime victims, called the anticipated savings a mirage. He added that with the death penalty, prosecutors can more easily offer life sentences in a plea bargain and thus avoid trial costs.

But Eric M. Freedman, a death penalty expert at Hofstra Law School, said studies had shown that plea bargaining rates were roughly the same in states that had the death penalty as in states that did not. "It makes perfect sense that states are trying to spend their criminal justice budgets better," he said, "and that the first place they look to do a cost-benefit analysis is the death penalty."

States are looking elsewhere as well.

Last year, in an effort to cut costs, probation and parole agencies in Arizona, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey and Vermont reduced or dropped prison time for thousands of offenders who violated conditions of their release. In some states, probation and parole violators account for up to two-thirds of prison admissions each year; typical violations are failing drug tests or missing meetings with parole officers.

As prison crowding has become acute, lawsuits have followed in states like California, and politicians find themselves having to choose among politically unattractive options: spend scarce tax dollars on expanding prisons, loosen laws to stem the flow of incarcerations, or release some nonviolent offenders.

The costs of death penalty cases can be extraordinarily high.

The Urban Institute study of Maryland concluded that because of appeals, it cost as much as \$1.9 million more for a state prosecutor to put someone on death row than it did to put a person in prison. A case that resulted in a death sentence cost \$3 million, the study found, compared with less than \$1.1 million for a case in which the death penalty was not sought.

In Kansas, State Senator Carolyn McGinn introduced a bill this month that would abolish the death penalty in cases sentenced after July 1. "We are in such a dire deficit situation, and we need to look at things outside the box to solve our budget problems," said Mrs. McGinn, a Republican. Kansas is facing a budget shortfall of \$199 million, and Mrs. McGinn said that opting for life imprisonment without parole rather than the death penalty could save the state over \$500,000 per capital case.

But skeptics contend that prosecutors will still be on salary and will still spend the same amount, just on different cases. In Colorado, lawmakers plan to consider a bill this week that would abolish the death penalty and use the savings to create a cold-case unit to investigate the state's roughly 1,400 unsolved murders. While the police must continue investigating these cases, there is no money in the budget for that. A group of families who lost relatives in unsolved murders has lobbied lawmakers on the bill.

In Virginia, competing sentiments are evident in the legislature.

While lawmakers have proposed allowing prison officials to release low-risk offenders up to 90 days before the end of their sentences, citing a potential saving of \$50 million, they are also considering expanding who is eligible for capital punishment to people who assist in killings but do not commit them and to people convicted of murdering fire marshals or auxiliary police officers who are on duty. It is considered unlikely, however, that Gov. [Tim Kaine](#), a Democrat who opposes capital punishment, would sign such a bill.

In 2007, New Jersey became the first state in a generation to abolish the death penalty. That same year, a vote in Maryland to abolish the death penalty came up one vote short of passing. In December, however, a state commission on capital punishment recommended that Maryland abolish the death penalty because of the high cost and the danger of executing an innocent person.

# The New York Times

March 1, 2009

LETTER

Cost of the Death Penalty

To the Editor:

Re "In Push to End Death Penalty, Some States Cite Cost-Cutting" (front page, Feb. 25): California is paying more for its dysfunctional death penalty than any other state. Our comprehensive analysis revealed that the death penalty costs California taxpayers more than \$137 million each and every year.

This study was the first to review the accounting records of actual trials in California, including records of time spent on the case by prosecution staff members. These records revealed that one death penalty trial cost more than \$10 million, and another required more than 20,000 hours of prosecution time. One county could not hire needed police officers because of outstanding bills from a death penalty case.

Like the majority of our states, California wastes resources on the death penalty while most murders go unsolved and most killers walk the street. It's time to invest in real justice for all, and stop wasting money on symbolism for a few.

Natasha Minsker

Death Penalty Policy Director

A.C.L.U. of Northern California

San Francisco, Feb. 25, 2009



**The Hidden Death Tax:  
The Secret Cost of Seeking Execution in  
California**

AND

**Death by Geography:  
A County By County Analysis of the  
Road to Execution in California**

Report Update  
March 2009

# The Hidden Death Tax: The Secret Cost of Seeking Execution in California and Death by Geography: A County By County Analysis of the Road to Execution in California

Report Update  
March 2009

While states across the country reconsider the death penalty in light of its high costs and failure to provide any benefit, the state of California continues to spend more and more money on the most dysfunctional death penalty system in the country.

In March 2008, the ACLU of Northern California produced the first comprehensive analysis of the costs of the death penalty in California. *The Hidden Death Tax* revealed that the state pays \$90,000 more per year per inmate to house people on death row than it would pay if all those individuals were condemned to permanent imprisonment instead. When the costs of mandatory appeals are included, the per-prisoner price rises to \$175,000 more, each and every year.

In one year since that report was released, the population of California's death row has grown by 11, to a total of 680 people. In 2008, California had 20 new death sentences, but six people on death row died of natural causes or suicide and three were removed after their convictions were reversed.

The 11 new additions to death row add almost \$1 million to the annual cost of housing people on death row, now totaling \$61.2 million more each year than the cost of housing in the general population. Once the mandatory appeals begin in these 11 cases, the added cost to the state will be almost \$2 million each year on top of the \$57 million we already pay each year for court, prosecution, and defense costs in death penalty cases. The recently approved state budget also includes \$136 million in funds to begin construction of a new death row facility, a project that will cost more than \$400 million to complete.

Perhaps even more troubling, these additional costs are being imposed on the state by a small number of counties. Data from death sentencing in 2008 reveals that *fewer* California counties are sentencing *more* people to execution, creating huge burdens for the entire state to bear.

Last year, the ACLU-NC analyzed county-by-county trends in death sentencing in California, concluding that the state's death penalty system is arbitrary, unnecessary and a waste of critical resources. Reviewing death sentences through 2007, *Death by Geography* revealed that a small minority of counties actively pursue death sentences; in fact, only 10 counties accounted for nearly 83% of death sentences from 2000 to 2007.

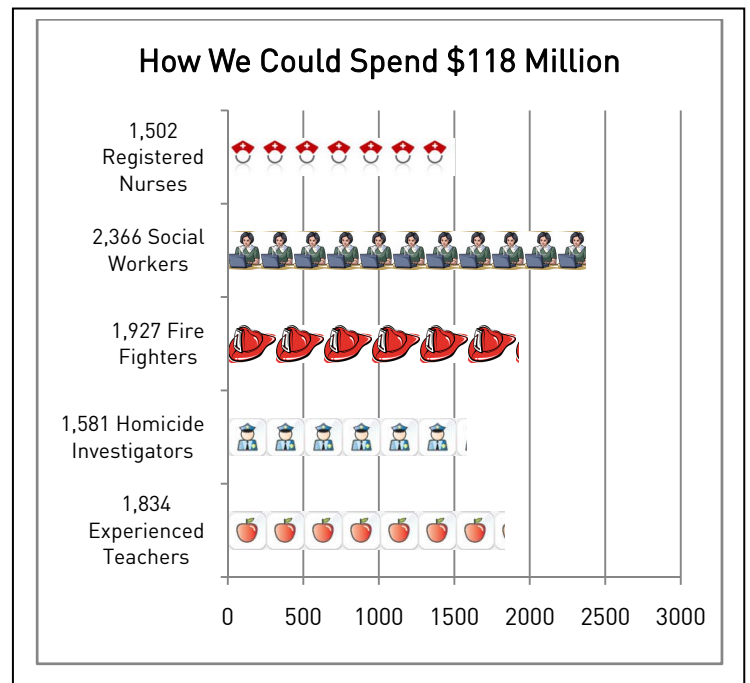
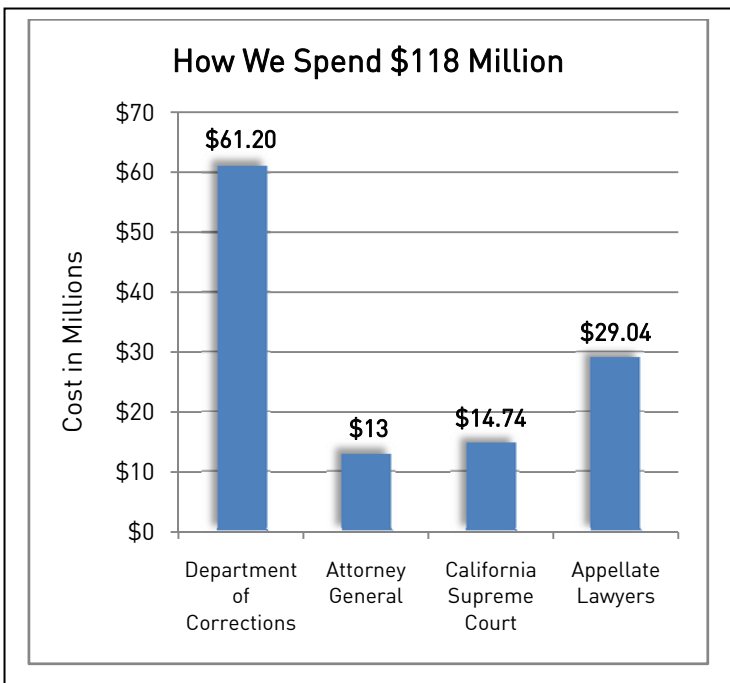
Figures updated to include 2008 demonstrate that even fewer counties continue to send more people to California's death row. In 2008, only seven counties sentenced a combined total of 20 people to execution. Only five counties – Alameda, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino – sentenced more than one person to death in 2008, setting themselves apart as the five most active death penalty counties in the state. These five counties are the only counties in the state that have sentenced more than 10 people to execution since 2000.

Meanwhile, 30 counties have not had a single death sentence since 2000.

The data further reveal that:

- The five most aggressive death penalty counties account for 65% of all death sentences from 2000 to 2008, and 90% of sentences in 2008 alone.
- According to the most recent U.S. Census in 2000, these five counties make up only 50.4% of the entire California population.
- In 2008, the five counties sentenced more people to death among themselves than the entire state did in 2002, 2004 and 2006 each.
- Alameda has now sentenced more people to execution than all other Bay Area Counties combined.
- 1 in every 59 homicide defendants in San Bernardino is sentenced to execution; 1 in every 333 defendants in Fresno receives the same punishment.
- Riverside is responsible for 12.8% of death sentences since 2000, but makes up only 4.6% of the state population, according to the 2000 U.S. Census.
- In 2008, Orange sentenced more people to execution than in the 4 previous years combined.
- In 2008, Los Angeles County taxpayers spent at least \$6.6 million on the death penalty trials of 6 defendants.

As states as diverse as New Mexico, Montana and Kansas re-evaluate the costs and benefits of the death penalty, California continues to waste more money than any other state. With school teachers receiving layoff notices, police and prosecutors forced to cut staff, and county agencies overburdened, California can no longer afford to continue with business as usual when it comes to the death penalty.<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Average California Fire Fighter, Homicide Investigator, and Social Worker salaries are taken from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, available at: <http://www.bls.gov/>. Average Teacher Salaries are taken from the California Department of Education, available at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/>.

**County Death Sentencing from 2000-2008  
26 Largest Counties (2000 Census)**

Total Death Sentences		Death Sentences Per Capita		Death Sentences Per Murder Charged	
California (Total)	187	Tulare	1.630	Ventura	0.054
Los Angeles	50	Riverside	1.553	Riverside	0.044
Riverside	24	Alameda	1.108	Alameda	0.030
Alameda	16	Contra Costa	0.949	Contra Costa	0.029
San Bernardino	16	San Joaquin	0.178	San Luis Obispo	0.026
Orange	14	San Bernardino	0.936	Santa Barbara	0.022
Contra Costa	9	Ventura	0.664	Orange	0.021
San Diego	9	Kern	0.605	Monterey	0.018
Sacramento	7	Sacramento	0.572	Tulare	0.018
Tulare	6	California (Average)	0.552	San Bernardino	0.017
Ventura	5	Los Angeles	0.525	California (Average)	0.015
Kern	4	Santa Barbara	0.501	Merced	0.014
San Joaquin	3	Monterey	0.498	San Diego	0.013
Monterey	2	Orange	0.492	Sonoma	0.013
Santa Barbara	2	Merced	0.475	Kern	0.012
Santa Clara	2	San Luis Obispo	0.405	Los Angeles	0.011
Fresno	1	San Diego	0.320	San Joaquin	0.011
Merced	1	Stanislaus	0.224	San Mateo	0.011
San Luis Obispo	1	Sonoma	0.218	Sacramento	0.009
San Mateo	1	San Mateo	0.141	Santa Clara	0.007
Sonoma	1	Fresno	0.125	Stanislaus	0.005
Stanislaus	1	Santa Clara	0.119	Fresno	0.003
Marin	0	Marin	0	Marin	0
Placer	0	Placer	0	Placer	0
San Francisco	0	San Francisco	0	San Francisco	0
Santa Cruz	0	Santa Cruz	0	Santa Cruz	0
Solano	0	Solano	0	Solano	0

# Alameda County

## Leading Northern California in death sentences, trailing in solving homicides

	Overall Death Sentences 2000-2008	Death Sentences Per 100,000 Population	Death Sentences Per Murder Charged
<b>Total</b>	16	1.108	.030
<b>Rank among 26 largest counties</b>	3 (tied)	3	3

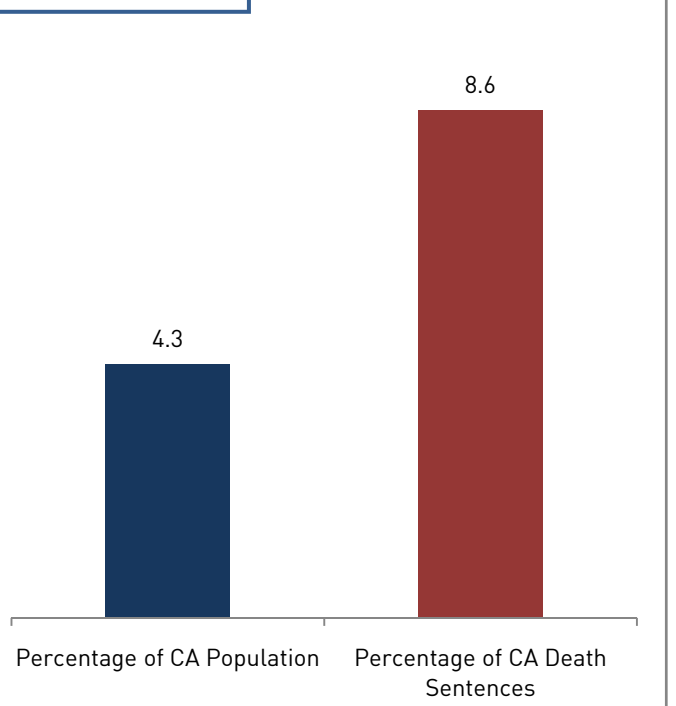
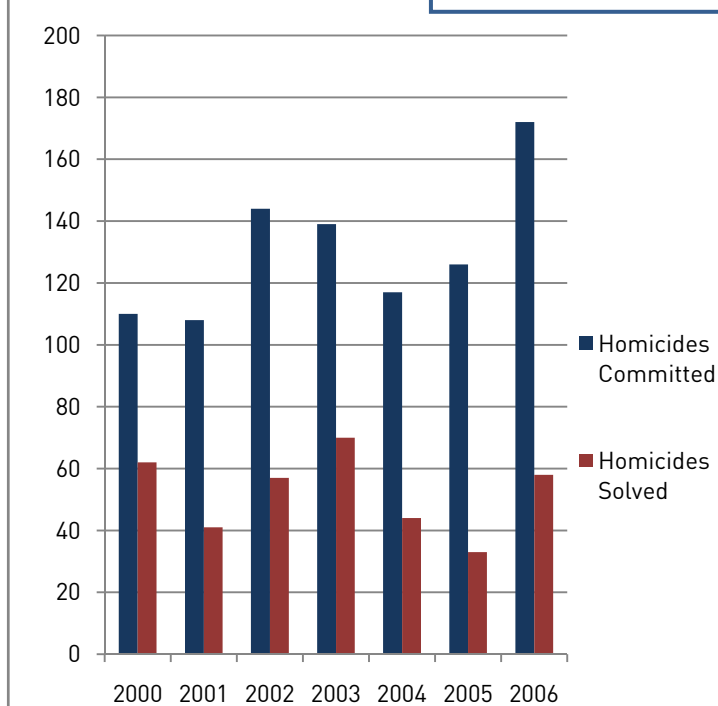
	Average Homicide Per 100,000 Residents	Average Percentage of Homicides Solved	Money Wasted Seeking Executions
<b>Total</b>	8.8	40.3	\$17.6 Million
<b>Rank among 26 largest counties</b>	3	25	3 (tied)

The **\$17.6 million** wasted seeking executions in Alameda since 2000 could have instead funded the salaries of an additional:

**28 Registered Nurses; or**

**42 Social Workers**

### Alameda: The Facts at a Glance



# Los Angeles

## Leading the state in death sentences and homicide rate

	Overall Death Sentences 2000-2008	Death Sentences Per 100,000 Population	Death Sentences Per Murder Charged
<b>Total</b>	50	.525	.011
<b>Rank among 26 largest counties</b>	1	10	15

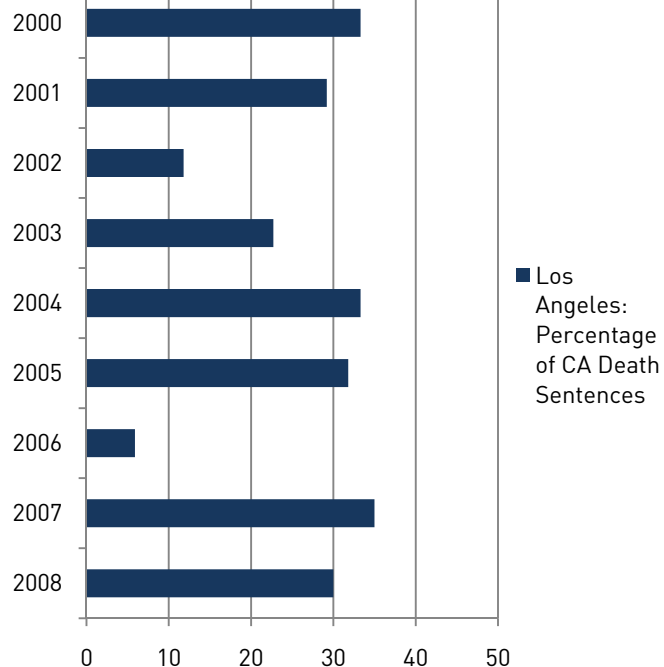
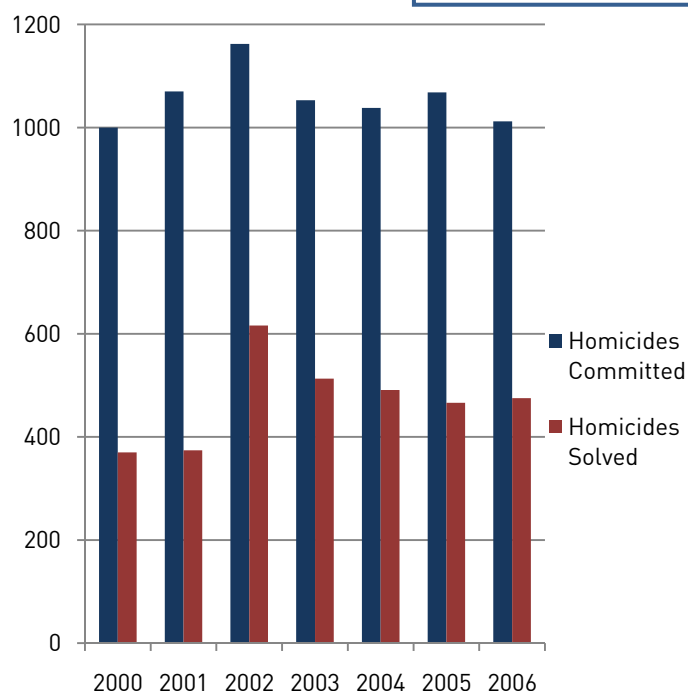
	Average Homicide Per 100,000 Residents	Average Percentage of Homicides Solved	Money Wasted Seeking Executions
<b>Total</b>	10.6	44.5	\$55 Million
<b>Rank among 26 largest counties</b>	1	23	1

The **\$55 million** wasted seeking executions since 2000 in Los Angeles could have instead funded the salaries of an additional:

**88 Registered Nurses; or**

**133 Social Workers**

### Los Angeles: The Facts at a Glance



# Orange

## Sentencing more people to death while solving fewer and fewer homicides

	Overall Death Sentences 2000-2008	Death Sentences Per 100,000 Population	Death Sentences Per Murder Charged
<b>Total</b>	14	.492	.021
<b>Rank among 26 largest counties</b>	5	13	7

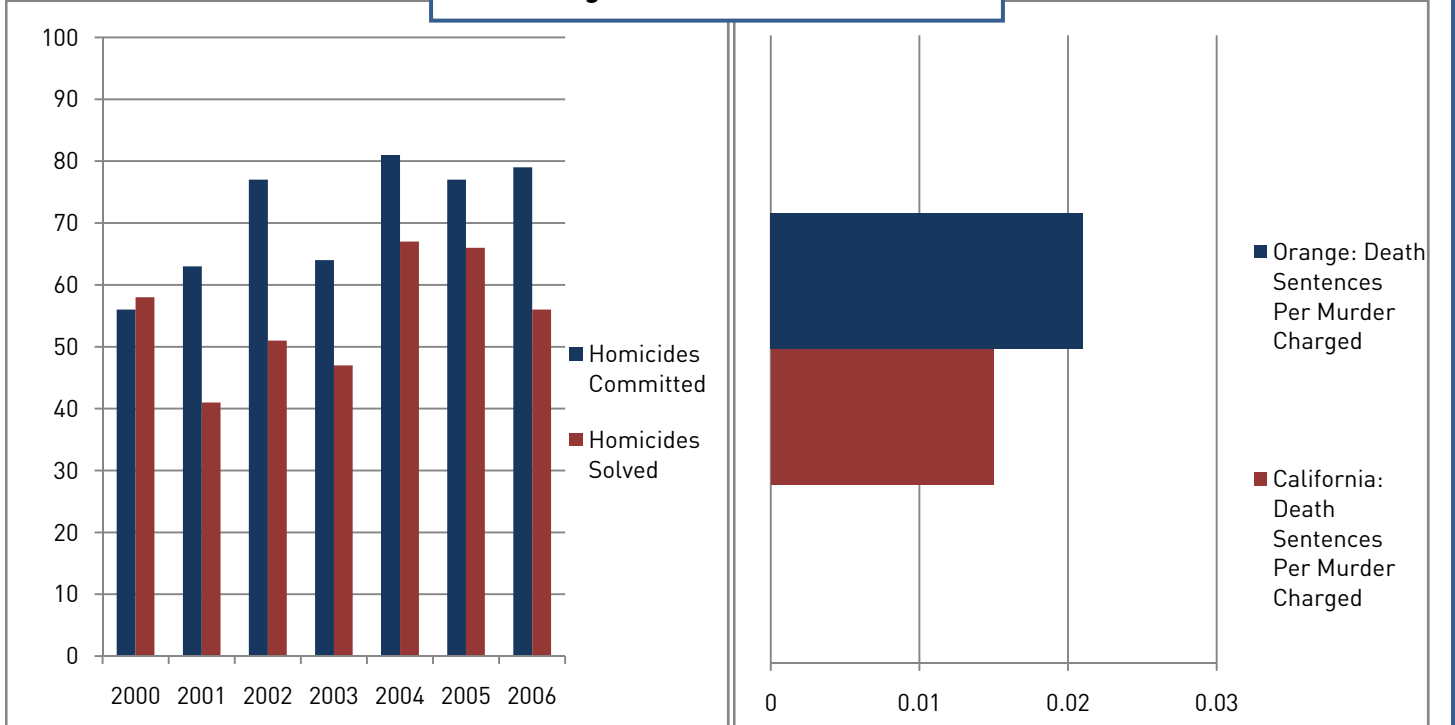
	Average Homicide Per 100,000 Residents	Average Percentage of Homicides Solved	Money Wasted Seeking Executions
<b>Total</b>	2.4	78.2	\$15.4 Million
<b>Rank among 26 largest counties</b>	21	5	5

The **\$15.4 million** wasted seeking executions in Orange since 2000 could have instead funded the salaries of an additional:

**24 Registered Nurses; or**

**37 Social Workers**

**Orange: The Facts at a Glance**



# Riverside

**1/25 of the population,  
and 1/8 of death sentences**

	Overall Death Sentences 2000-2008	Death Sentences Per 100,000 Population	Death Sentences Per Murder Charged
<b>Total</b>	24	1.553	.044
<b>Rank among 26 largest counties</b>	2	2	2

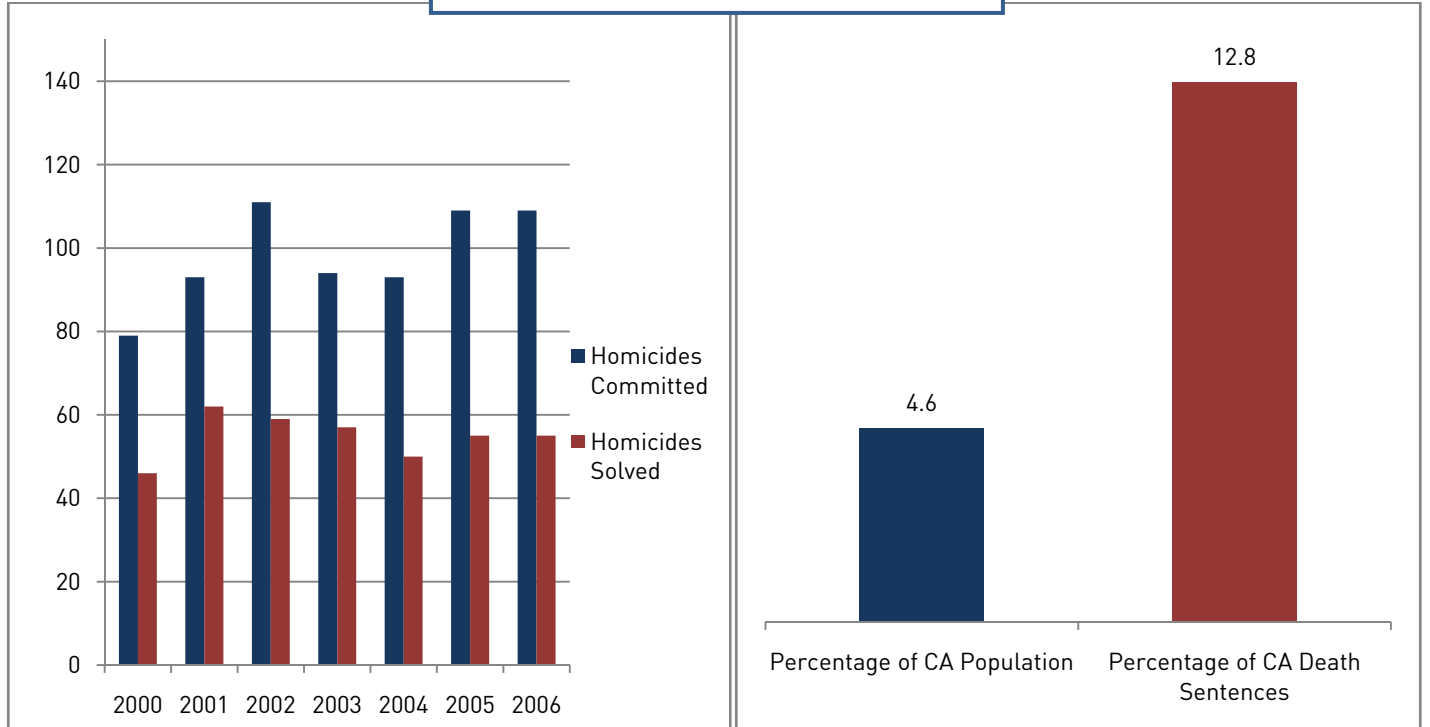
	Average Homicide Per 100,000 Residents	Average Percentage of Homicides Solved	Money Wasted Seeking Executions
<b>Total</b>	5.5	56.2	\$26.4 Million
<b>Rank among 26 largest counties</b>	14	17	2

The **\$26.4 million** wasted seeking executions in Riverside since 2000 could have instead funded the salaries of an additional:

**42 Registered Nurses; or**

**63 Social Workers**

## Riverside: The Facts at a Glance



# San Bernardino

## Above average death sentencing and homicide rates

	Overall Death Sentences 2000-2008	Death Sentences Per 100,000 Population	Death Sentences Per Murder Charged
<b>Total</b>	16	.936	.017
<b>Rank among 26 largest counties</b>	3 (tied)	5	10

	Average Homicide Per 100,000 Residents	Average Percentage of Homicides Solved	Money Wasted Seeking Executions
<b>Total</b>	8.2	61.7	\$17.6 Million
<b>Rank among 26 largest counties</b>	5	14	3 (tied)

The **\$17.6 million** wasted seeking executions in San Bernardino since 2000 could have instead funded the salaries of an additional:

**28 Registered Nurses; or**

**42 Social Workers**

### San Bernardino: The Facts at a Glance

