

NANCY E. O'MALLEY\*

# The Remarkable Women of The Alameda County District Attorney's Office

Alameda County and its citizens are blessed with one of the finest district Attorney's offices in the nation (the "Office"). From its formation in 1853 until the present, it has been staffed with ethical, able, and hardworking lawyers and leaders. Like most law offices in the beginning, public and private, those staffs were men. The Office's stellar reputation, high work ethic, and national leadership began in earnest when Earl Warren was appointed in 1925 by the Alameda County Board of Supervisors to be district attorney. Warren later became state attorney general, governor, and chief justice of the United States.

Warren hired the Office's first woman in 1934, Cecil Mossbacher. She quickly became an inspiring and determined prosecutor who later became the first woman on the Alameda County Superior Court. Mossbacher was appointed in 1951 by Governor Warren.<sup>1</sup> Thereafter, the Office began to change, slowly at first, but as the decades rolled by, it achieved a very different makeup, although still filled with ethical, able, and hardworking lawyers.

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\* Nancy E. O'Malley served in the Alameda County District Attorney's Office for 39 years, including 15 years as a trial prosecutor, 10 years as chief assistant district attorney, and 14 years as elected district attorney. She retired from the district attorney's office in January 2023. She is a nationally recognized leader in the victims' rights movement. She has written and advocated for more than 65 bills enhancing victims' rights that have become law in California. O'Malley has played important leadership and lawmaking roles in California and throughout the nation, particularly in matters of dealing with sexual assault, mandatory testing of forensic sexual assault kits, human trafficking, violence against women, and other significant victims' rights legislation. She received numerous awards for her work, including the Congressional Victim Advocate Award, the Margaret Brent Leadership Award from the American Bar Association, and many statewide awards. She previously wrote for *California Legal History* in 2023, "Victims' Rights in California: A Historical Perspective to Modern Day."

<sup>1</sup> While in the Office, Mossbacher served without pay as an advisor to the California Commission on Criminal Law and Procedure. She carried a heavy load in research and drafting of a complete overhaul of the state penal code. She sought aid and advice of judges, prosecutors, and defenders. Her draft was carefully reviewed and approved by the Commission, enacted by the legislature, and signed into law by the governor. It was supported by district attorneys, sheriffs, and police chiefs statewide. It was viewed at the time as one of the most advanced codes of criminal law and procedure in the nation. (J. Frank Coakley, *For the People, Sixty Years of Fighting for Law & Order* (1992), at p. 137.)

By 2025, there were 152 prosecutors in Alameda County. Eighty-four were male (55%) and 68 were female (45%). Of the 33 assistant district attorneys in leadership, 17 were male prosecutors and 16 were female. The staff of the Alameda County District Attorney’s Office represents the rich diversity of Alameda County and America. Every prosecutor, male or female, follows the same rotation: misdemeanor trials, preliminary hearings, felony trials, followed by other specific assignments based entirely on experience and legal acumen.

Former Alameda County women prosecutors have reached the heights, in the Office and beyond, in law and politics. On the bench, as judges—trial, appellate, and supreme court—they have excelled. Similarly, in politics, they have achieved great distinction in California and Washington, DC.

It did not happen by chance. It took district attorneys with vision, wisdom, commitment to constitutional governance and, especially, devotion to equality in and before the law. The 2025 numbers noted above of men and women in the Alameda County District Attorney’s Office is the culmination of inspired and sustained leadership and humility.

In the following pages, the story is told of how this all began and unfolded through the decades.

## **In the Beginning**

The Alameda County District Attorney’s Office was formed in 1853. The first district attorney, William H. Combs, was appointed by the Alameda County Board of Supervisors. He served from 1853 to 1854. The Office has since been seen as a leader in many areas of law and politics.

Warren joined the Office as a deputy district attorney in 1920. As noted, he was appointed district attorney in 1925. In 1938, he was elected state attorney general (1939–1942) and state governor (1943–1953). In 1953, after the untimely death of Chief Justice Fred Vinson, President Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed him chief justice of the United States (1953–1969). He was promptly confirmed by the United States senate the following year. He and the high court, which quickly became known as the Warren court, presided over countless significant landmark decisions dealing with civil rights and criminal law and procedure.

As noted, the first woman to serve as a deputy district attorney in the Office was Cecil Mosbacher. Born in 1898, after graduating from college she attended the University of California, Boalt Hall School of Law (now UC Law Berkeley) along with classmate Earl Warren. After completing law school, Warren brought her into the Office.

In 1951, Mosbacher was appointed by Governor Warren as the first woman superior court judge in Alameda County. She was also the court's first woman to serve as presiding judge of the superior court, from 1960 to 1962.

Earl Warren set the standards of excellence, and each of his successors upheld the inspired leadership of the Office at local, state, and national levels. Kimm Walton researched and compiled a 1999 book, *America's Greatest Places to Work with a Law Degree*.<sup>2</sup> It identified the Alameda County District Attorney's Office and the Manhattan District Attorney's Office as the two best prosecutor offices in the country. Most knowledgeable observers agreed and still do.

For decades, most attorneys in the Office were male. By the 1960s, women were recruited and hired as prosecutors. Not being bound by civil service rules, the Office had and continues to have the authority to focus exclusively on and hire ethical, talented, and hardworking attorneys—both male and female—to carry forth the great work, stellar reputation, commitment to truthful prosecution, forward-thinking initiatives, and commitment to honesty, service, and community.

Following the stellar career of Mosbacher, Alys Rae Boker and Marie Collins were hired by District Attorney J. Frank Coakley. Coakley served in that role from 1947 to 1969.

Boker was considered a true legal scholar. When the Office's first Law & Motion Division was created by then-Assistant District Attorney John "Jack" Meehan, Boker was hand-picked by him to serve in that Division.

As a testament to Boker's legal acumen, and as one of the few women prosecutors in Alameda County at the time, Boker was specifically selected to work with Meehan in the Law & Motion Division. She had the respect of the Office's prosecutors and the many judges before whom she appeared. She was recognized for her extraordinary skills in research, eloquent memoranda and briefs, and keen understanding of criminal procedure and law.

Boker was also recruited to serve as an instructor for other county prosecutors offices and gatherings of prosecutors across California. After one such assignment, Boker wrote a letter to (now) retired Court of Appeals Justice George Nicholson. At the time, Nicholson had retired from the Alameda County District Attorney's Office and was serving as the executive director of

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<sup>2</sup> Walton, now deceased, received her BS degree in accounting as well as her JD in law from Case Western Reserve University. She was an accomplished writer, renowned motivational lecturer, and humorist. She has been widely echoed by legal observers and by those who have served in the Office.

the newly formed California District Attorney's Office.<sup>3</sup>

In the letter, Boker expressed her joy and gratitude for the role of teaching other prosecutor offices about Law & Motion, particularly search and seizure law, throughout the state. She modeled and inspired other county prosecutors to understand the critical role of a specialized unit—Law & Motion.<sup>4</sup>

Sadly, Nicholson received the letter after Boker passed away.<sup>5</sup> She left a legacy of excellence and helped create the protocol that virtually all county prosecutors continue to follow.<sup>6</sup>

D. Lowell Jensen joined the Office as a deputy district attorney in 1955. He served in that role until 1966 when he was promoted to assistant district attorney by Coakley. Jensen distinguished himself in part when he successfully secured a federal grant to develop DALITE (District Attorney's Automated Legal Information System), a case management software program that is still in operation today, with significant upgrading and updating, under my leadership.

Jensen became district attorney in 1969 by appointment of the Alameda County Board of Supervisors. While in leadership, Jensen began a culture change by recognizing the impact of crime on victims of those crimes and responding professionally and proactively to it. He started a victim-witness assistance program; he created surveys for victims and witnesses to provide feedback on their experiences.

During his remarkable tenure as district attorney, Jensen introduced many “firsts” that were ultimately replicated across the country. His victim-witness assistance program was the first in the country. He created a community survey

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<sup>3</sup> For more than a half century, Alameda County deputy district attorneys, sent by the county's district attorney, chaired a statewide prosecutor and law enforcement committee in Sacramento. Those deputy prosecutors appeared on behalf of the statewide committee to propose, support, and oppose legislation. Mossbacher served in that role for a time. That process endured until 1976 when Jensen ended it and authorized Nicholson and the California District Attorneys Association to assume that duty. Nicholson recruited Thomas Condit to handle it, day to day. Condit was a very fine lawyer and excellent legal writer. He served in Meehan's Law & Motion Division until his move to Sacramento.

<sup>4</sup> Boker and Carol Corrigan, now an associate justice on the California Supreme Court, coauthored a law journal article, “Making the Constable Culpable: A Proposal for Modification of the Exclusionary Rule,” *Hastings Law Journal* 27 (1976): 1291, responding to Cardozo's question in *People v. Defore*, 242 N.Y. 13, 21 (1926), cert. den., *Defore v. New York*, 279 U.S. 657 (1926).

<sup>5</sup> “Search Warrants Expert, Boker, Dies,” *Prosecutor's Brief*, 49 (Sept.–Nov. 1977).

<sup>6</sup> Only the large county prosecutor offices among the state's 58 counties could afford to designate one or more prosecutors to handle law and motion matters exclusively. Inspired by Meehan, Boker, Condit, and a Los Angeles prosecutor doing similar work, Nicholson and the California District Attorneys Association sought and acquired a federal grant to operate a law and motion unit in Sacramento by which all the 40 plus smaller county prosecutors could ask for help. Boker's untimely death was a daily reminder to everyone involved to do their best with this critical function. She, more than anyone, was the true catalyst for the project.

to understand how he and the Office could better engage with and protect the community, from which he created policies.<sup>7</sup>

He was also instrumental in accelerating the process of hiring women to work alongside men as prosecutors and as victim advocates.

Significantly, Jensen's management team consisted of 10 assistant district attorneys, of which one was a woman, Maureen Lenahan. After Jensen's departure, John J. "Jack" Meehan became district attorney in 1981 by appointment of the Alameda County Board of Supervisors.

In 1981, after Ronald Reagan became president, he appointed former Alameda County Deputy District Attorney Edwin Meese as presidential counselor with cabinet-level status and, in 1986, attorney general of the United States. With Attorney General Meese, nearly 20 members of the Alameda County District Attorney's Office went to Washington, DC, as well.

Jensen also left for Washington, DC, in 1981. He was appointed to serve as the assistant attorney general of the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice from 1981 to 1983. From 1983 to 1985, he served as the United States associate attorney general and, from 1985 to 1986, as the United States deputy attorney general when he was nominated by President Reagan to serve on the United States District Court in Oakland. He has since taken senior status and fully retired in 2014. Jensen always saw himself as a trial lawyer, although he was brilliant on law and procedure, and the trial court bench is where he wanted to serve.

Deputy District Attorney Lois Haight Herrington also left the Office and relocated to Washington, DC, along with several other members of the office, including Corrigan. Corrigan worked closely with Herrington, as did another

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<sup>7</sup> Jensen's visionary leadership in recognizing the plight and anonymity of victims of crime and their families inspired a revolution in criminal law and procedure, and led to substantial statutory and constitutional reforms, in California and throughout the nation. For the full story, see Paul Cassell, "[Keynote Address for the 2025 University of the Pacific Law Review Symposium: The Crime Victims' Rights Movement: Historical Foundations, Modern Ascendancy, and Future Aspirations.](#)" *University of Pacific Law Review* 56, no. 3, (2025): 387. Cassell is a former federal district court judge and now the Ronald N. Boyce Presidential Professor of Criminal Law and University Distinguished Professor of Law at the S. J. Quinney College of Law at the University of Utah. Also see Nancy E. O'Malley and Harold Boscovich, "[Victims' Rights in California: A Historical Perspective to Modern Day.](#)" *California Legal History*, at p. 91; in the same publication, George Nicholson, "[The Roots of America's Crime Victims' Legal Rights Movement, 1975–2023: A Personal Retrospective and Memoir.](#)" at p. 115. These three articles provide a comprehensive overview of the Alameda County District Attorney's Office roots and evolution of the statutory and constitutional rights of the victims of crime and their families. Jensen's inspiration carried into academia and helped to catalyze adoption of a constitutional right to safe, secure, and peaceful campuses for students and staffs of public and private schools, K-12, community colleges, colleges, universities, and graduate schools. For more, see George Nicholson, "Campus Crime and Violence, and the Right to Safe Schools," Defense Comment, Association of Defense Counsel of Northern California and Nevada (Summer 2018).

former Alameda County deputy district attorney, William McGuinness. Herrington was chair of President Reagan’s Task Force on the Victims of Crime. Corrigan and McGuinness were members of the staff. They all worked diligently together on the task force and its groundbreaking *Final Report* in 1982.<sup>8</sup> Working closely with Meese, their shared work facilitated formation of the Office of Victims of Crime, United States Department of Justice.

The Alameda County District Attorney’s Office swiftly accelerated into an inspiring role model for other prosecutor offices, not just in California, but across the United States.

Manifestly, President Reagan paid great attention to the skill and experience of all the former members of the Alameda County District Attorney’s Office in his determined quest to aid victims of crime and their families. The success of their efforts quite literally changed the way America responded to and supported the formerly forgotten victims of crime and their families. Part of their shared assignment was to determine why victims of crime were reluctant to engage with law enforcement and prosecutors’ offices. Among the reasons was the way victims of crime were formerly treated in the administration of justice.

Herrington and her colleagues exceeded all expectations. Her team created a remarkable survey that brought to light several areas of failure in the criminal justice system: negative attitudes, poor judgment, fears, lack of skill in professionals, and adverse judgment by law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, and jurors.

They found victims of crime did not feel supported, believed, or cared for, which was a primary basis for their reluctance to come to court. Due to this honest, thorough, and revealing survey and her own visionary work, Herrington was appointed by President Reagan to create and serve as the director of the first federal agency to deal specifically with victims of crime and their families, the Office of Victims of Crime referenced above. With that came federal legislation—the Victims of Crime Act.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> See the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime, *Final Report, December 1982*. Governor George Deukmejian emulated President Reagan’s crime victims’ leadership by forming a similar task force that issued its final report in 1988, *Final Report, State Task Force on Victims’ Rights*. Robert H. Philobosian, former District Attorney of Los Angeles County, was chair. Sacramento trial judge Alice A. Lytle was a member of the task force and played a key role in its important work.

<sup>9</sup> Upon their later return to California, Herrington, Corrigan, and McGuinness became judges. Herrington wanted to be on the trial court and was appointed to the Superior Court of Contra Costa County in 1993 by Governor Pete Wilson. Corrigan went through the judicial chairs before being named to the state supreme court by Governor Schwarzenegger in 2006. McGuinness also went through the judicial chairs before being named by Governor Gray Davis to be administrative presiding justice of the Court of Appeal, First Appellate District.

Quite literally, strong, formidable women prosecutors from the Alameda County District Attorney's Office led a national charge to define, construct, and improve the systems created to protect and serve victims of crime and witnesses to crime across America. Their work and their influence have continued throughout the United States, and particularly in California, where county prosecutors and their offices continue to serve as leaders in victims' rights.

The Alameda County District Attorney's Office was one of the first three agencies across the country to receive grant funding, from which the victim-witness assistance program was launched decades ago and headed for almost a half century by Harold Boscovich, a former inspector in the Office.

When Corrigan returned to California, she rejoined the Office. Meehan assigned her to be the director of recruitment and training. Corrigan was a formidable leader and impressive woman prosecutor, who showed strength and integrity to those with whom she interacted and recommended for hire. She was the first woman to hold that very significant assignment.

Corrigan was responsible for who would be hired as prosecutors. Her duties included interviewing and recommending potential candidates to Meehan. If he agreed, practicing attorneys were hired as deputy district attorneys. It was Corrigan who determined in the first instance the suitability of potential prosecutor candidates to serve in the Office. She was also responsible for training attorneys working in the Office.

Corrigan oversaw the law clerk program, a highly competitive undertaking for which hundreds of law students applied. Eight to 12 law students are selected annually to participate in a 12-week program in the Office between their second and third years of law school. Over 10 weeks, law clerks have the chance to try at least one case and argue motions while supervised by a deputy district attorney and to participate in legal training. From this pool of experienced law clerks, Corrigan recruited, interviewed, and trained law students to become deputy district attorneys. Once again, the district attorney made the final call on whether to hire any of them.

Corrigan was also a professor at Hastings College of the Law (now the University of California Law San Francisco).

Nancy O'Malley, Ann Diem, Angela Backers, and many more were inspired by Corrigan, helping to lead the charge of women prosecutors in the Alameda County District Attorney's Office.

Hiring women prosecutors in Alameda County had two distinctions. It led prosecutor offices across California in two significant ways, by (1)

modeling increased hiring of women into deputy district attorney positions; and (2) making no distinction between male and female attorney assignments, including promotions.

As the Alameda County District Attorney's Office goes, there go other California prosecutors' offices.

The district attorney also was assigned to create a new division, the Family Support Division.

The Family Support Division was the first of its kind in California and perhaps the nation. It served as a model for California. During Lenahan's tenure, Alameda County's Department of Child Support Services was the recipient of four statewide performance awards from the California Department of Child Support. The County was ranked first among large counties in establishing paternity for children, collecting child support payments, and collecting past due payments. Lenahan became a Superior Court Judge in 1986.

In those early years, Lenahan was joined by Alice Sullivan, a senior trial deputy district attorney. They were joined by Carol Fickenscher, who served as a deputy district attorney. Governor Jerry Brown appointed Sullivan to the Alameda County Superior Court bench in 1981, where she served until her retirement in 1988.

As time went on, the Office hired more women, a notable number of whom left the Office to join the bench. Most impressively, Carol Corrigan was nominated by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in December 2005 to serve as an associate justice on the California Supreme Court. She was confirmed by the California Commission on Judicial Appointments in January 2006.

Three women became associate justices on the California Court of Appeals—Carol Corrigan, by Governor Pete Wilson in 1994 (a 12-year stopover on her way to the state supreme court in 2006); Joanne Parrilli, by Governor Wilson in 1995; and Sandra Margulies, by Governor Gray Davis in 2002. All were confirmed by the California Commission on Judicial Nominations.

By 1984, more women were hired by the Office as deputy district attorneys. Remarkably, in some other prosecutors' offices, women deputy district attorneys were relegated to prosecuting lesser crimes, such as misdemeanors or low-level felony crimes.

By the late 1980s and early 1990s, women were being promoted to significant leadership positions, a rarity among other prosecutors' offices in California.

Assistant District Attorney Sandy Quist served 28 years in the Office. She was considered one of the most impressive, thorough, and effective assistant

prosecutors the Office has ever seen. She held one of the office's top positions, running various departments over the years, researching cases, charging hundreds of dangerous criminals and doing it all with professionalism, grace, and patience.

Senior Trial Deputy District Attorney Joan Cartwright, an African American woman, was assigned to prosecute sexual assault cases, which are considered some of the most challenging cases to investigate and prosecute. She was a model for many other women to be assigned to significant cases.

Senior Trial Deputy District Attorney Ann Diem joined the Office in 1983. Diem had a stellar trial career, handling some of the most difficult felony cases, as well as demonstrating strong administrative skills. She was later assigned to head recruitment and development.

Senior Trial Deputy District Attorney Angela Backers was a strong prosecutor who quickly advanced in the Office. She handled hundreds of felony cases and was eventually assigned to the Capital Litigation Unit, handling the most horrific, violent murder cases. She distinguished herself as a strong crime victims advocate, often staying in touch with deceased victims' families.

The tides were changing in the Office. Senior Trial District Attorney Sandy Quist became head of the Law & Motion Division. As earlier noted, Lenahan created and oversaw the very successful California Family Support Division. Skilled women prosecutors were assigned in growing numbers to the Capital Litigation Unit.

When Meehan hired Kamala Harris in 1990, neither he nor anyone else in the office, least of all Harris herself, would have ever imagined what lay ahead for her in law and in politics. She was hired just out of law school as a deputy district attorney. For four years, she handled cases involving the full range of crimes, misdemeanors, and felonies. She credits her experience in Alameda County as an important foundation for her legal and political careers that soon began to unfold. For the next several years, she served on the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and later the California Medical Assistance Commission. In February 1998, San Francisco district attorney Terence Hallinan recruited Harris as an assistant district attorney. In August 2000, she took a job at San Francisco City Hall, working for city attorney Louise Renne. In 2002, Harris ran for and was elected district attorney of San Francisco. In 2006, she ran for and won reelection. In 2010, Harris ran for and was elected state attorney general. In 2014, she ran for and won reelection. In 2016, she ran for and was elected to replace U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer when the latter chose not to seek reelection. Harris resigned as state attorney general

in 2017 to assume her seat as a U.S. senator. In 2020, she was selected by former U.S. Vice President Joe Biden, the Democratic nominee for president, to be his vice-presidential running mate. They won in November 2020. In 2024, Harris was nominated to succeed President Biden as the Democratic nominee for president. She lost in November.

Meehan's successor, Tom Orloff, hired another future legal star, Shara Beltramo. She served as a deputy district attorney in the Office from 2004 until 2018, with a short interruption, a two-year stint in private practice in 2016–2017. In December 2022, Governor Gavin Newsome appointed her to serve on the Contra Costa County Superior Court.

Specially trained women and men were managing and serving in units created to handle vulnerable crime victims' cases, including sexual assault, child abuse, domestic violence, and human trafficking. As more women of strength, skill, and professionalism joined the Office, more women were promoted into leadership and mentorship.

The Office continued to expand the broadly held view of it as a model. That is not to say there was no noticeable competition or resentment if a woman received a particular trial assignment over a male, or that a woman was promoted over a male counterpart. But as time moved on such resentments were mitigated as the Office became more integrated, efficient, and resourceful. It was considered not just a great place to work but a desirable place in which to be a prosecutor, whether male or female, even with all the immense stressors of trial work.

Under the leadership of Thomas Orloff, as chief assistant and then district attorney, more women were hired and assigned to significant committees, to trial teams and divisions dealing with misdemeanors, felonies, and major crimes. There was no distinction between the male and female prosecutors as the rotations of assignments were made.

O'Malley was assigned as assistant branch head of Oakland, the largest branch office and as that office's team leader of the felony preliminary hearing team. She was also given the authority to create special units to handle complicated domestic violence cases.

With the increase in skilled female attorneys between 1984 and 2023, and greater and better balance between male and female prosecutors, the Alameda County District Attorney's Office sustained the growth of its legacy of excellence and innovation. Highlighting a small sampling of success and gender equality, the Office received significant grants that allowed more growth:

- Federal funding allowed the Family Justice Center to be created. In its early years, it was rated as one of the top 20 centers in the nation;
- The Mental Health Unit, led by Assistant District Attorney L. D. Louis—a very skilled, smart, and knowledgeable female prosecutor—became a model for the state;
- The critical DNA Project is managed by District Attorney Colleen Clark. She graduated with a degree in biology, criminal justice, and chemistry, and is also an excellent trial attorney;
- Fraud units are managed by women prosecutors; and
- Branch offices are managed by women prosecutors.

While he headed the Office, Orloff mitigated barriers and in 1999 he appointed O'Malley to serve as chief assistant district attorney. In 2009, the Alameda County Board of Supervisors appointed her district attorney, the first woman to hold the office. O'Malley's leadership was not a "one-off." In 2025, Ursula Jones Dickson, an African American woman, was appointed district attorney of Alameda County.<sup>10</sup>

Tremendous progress has been made in creating equality in attorney staffing.

As noted at the outset of this article, a substantial balancing has taken place over the decades by the Office. Thus, by 2025, there were 152 prosecutors in Alameda County. Eighty-four were male (55%) and 68 were female (45%). Of the 33 assistant district attorneys in leadership, 17 were male prosecutors and 16 were female. Every attorney, male or female follows the same rotation: misdemeanor trials, preliminary hearings, felony trials, followed by other specific assignments based entirely on experience and legal acumen.

## Conclusion

Former Alameda County women prosecutors have reached the heights, in the Office, and beyond, in law and politics. On the bench, as judges—trial, appellate, and supreme court—they have excelled. Similarly, in politics they have achieved great distinction in Sacramento, throughout California, and Washington, DC.

It did not happen by chance. It took district attorneys with vision, wisdom, commitment to constitutional governance, and especially, devotion to equality in and before the law. It also took determined and skilled women lawyers

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<sup>10</sup> O'Malley retired as Alameda County District Attorney in January 2023. In the November 2022 general election, Pamela Price was elected to replace O'Malley. Price was recalled in 2024. Tyler Katzenberger and Eric He, "[Pamela Price Ousted as Alameda DA in Latest Loss for California Progressives](#)," *Politico*, November 8, 2024.

who aspired to be prosecutors. The 2025 numbers noted above of men and women in the Alameda County District Attorney's Office is the culmination of inspired and sustained leadership and humility.

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