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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS COMMUNITY RECIDIVISM REDUCTION GRANT

1. What is the statutory authority for these funds?

The Budget Act of 2014 (Chapter 25, Statutes of 2014) allocates \$8 million for the Community Recidivism Reduction Grant as specified in Penal Code section 1233.10. Click [here](#) to view the statute in full.

2. How much money has my county been allocated?

The amount awarded to each county is set in statute and based on the population of the county. Click [here](#) to view a list of all county allocations.

3. What are the expectations regarding the letter of interest?

The letter (signed by the Board of Supervisors, Clerk of the Board, or the Chief Administrative Officer) should specify that the Board of Supervisors has taken action to accept funding from the state Recidivism Reduction Fund and agrees to distribute these funds to service providers as specified in statute. It should also indicate that the Community Corrections Partnership is in agreement.

4. Does the letter of interest have to outline all the requirements of the grant program?

No, the letter of interest does not have to outline all the requirements of the grant program specified in the statute.

5. Does the Board of Supervisors meeting minutes need to be sent with the letter of intent?

The Board of Supervisors meeting minutes should be sent to the Board of State and Community Corrections as a follow-up document to confirm the county's intent to receive the funds.

6. Does the Community Corrections Partnership need to vote to ask the Board of Supervisors to send a letter of interest or can it be a letter?

This may vary by county; however, the letter of interest from the Board of Supervisors, Clerk

of the Board, or the Chief Administrative Officer should indicate that the Community Corrections Partnership is in agreement.

7. Is the Community Recidivism Reduction Grant a one-time funding opportunity?

Yes, this grant is a one-time allocation and it is provided to counties who agree to receive the funds.

8. Can counties spend all the allocated funds in less than four years?

Counties have up to four years to spend the funds; however, if a county develops a competitive grant program service providers awarded funds can spend it in fewer than four years. Any funding that is not spent at the end of four years will be returned to the state General Fund.

9. When do the funds need to be encumbered with a community recidivism reduction service provider?

Per the statute, any funds not encumbered with a service provider one year after allocation is made to the county will immediately revert to the state General Fund.

10. Will the funding be upfront once the letter of interest is sent to Board of State and Community Corrections or is it reimbursable?

Counties that provide the required agreement documentation (letter of interest from the Board of Supervisors, Clerk of the Board, or the Chief Administrative Officer stating that they want to receive funding and minutes from the Board of Supervisors meeting authorizing this action) will receive funding upfront. The Board of State and Community Corrections will submit information to the State Controller's Office indicating which counties have chosen to participate. The State Controller's Office will, in turn, distribute the funds to all participating counties at one time.

11. What type of data will the counties have to send to the Board of State and Community Corrections?

Per the statute, the contracting service providers must report to the Community Corrections Partnership and/or Board of Supervisors on the number of individuals served and the types of services rendered. The Community Corrections Partnership and/or Board of Supervisors would then provide those findings to the Board of State and Community Corrections.

12. Can the counties use any of the grant money for administrative costs?

Yes. Up to five percent of the amount granted to a county can be withheld by the Board of Supervisors or the Community Corrections Partnership for the payment of administrative costs as specified in the statute.