

2014-15 and 2015-16 Allocations
Base and Growth

County	2014-15 Base	2014-15 Growth	2015-16 Base	2015-16 Growth	2016-2017 Base
Alameda	\$ 31,497,960	\$ 4,100,990	\$ 40,861,385	\$ 1,776,165	\$ 42,856,841.54
Alpine	\$ 167,152	\$ 13,366	\$ 224,809	\$ 3,481	\$ 235,787.02
Amador	\$ 1,368,104	\$ 516,243	\$ 1,378,795	\$ 382,541	\$ 1,446,128.01
Butte	\$ 6,466,722	\$ 1,697,507	\$ 6,931,223	\$ 219,961	\$ 7,269,708.03
Calaveras	\$ 992,402	\$ 255,449	\$ 1,114,713	\$ 90,663	\$ 1,169,150.25
Colusa	\$ 589,667	\$ 243,850	\$ 693,231	\$ 20,003	\$ 727,085.10
Contra Costa	\$ 20,669,679	\$ 8,765,532	\$ 20,831,204	\$ 727,382	\$ 21,848,490.81
Del Norte	\$ 721,629	\$ 436,564	\$ 983,957	\$ 47,756	\$ 1,032,007.81
El Dorado	\$ 3,586,615	\$ 1,818,367	\$ 3,614,643	\$ 234,813	\$ 3,791,162.85
Fresno	\$ 24,164,305	\$ 2,558,069	\$ 32,711,894	\$ 941,281	\$ 34,309,372.06
Glenn	\$ 846,022	\$ 134,849	\$ 1,153,582	\$ 321,454	\$ 1,209,917.29
Humboldt	\$ 3,695,189	\$ 806,028	\$ 4,330,130	\$ 356,079	\$ 4,541,591.18
Imperial	\$ 3,501,228	\$ 409,231	\$ 4,777,351	\$ 218,106	\$ 5,010,651.63
Inyo	\$ 541,209	\$ 61,046	\$ 691,756	\$ 46,526	\$ 725,537.49
Kern	\$ 31,628,367	\$ 4,872,538	\$ 36,104,558	\$ 3,753,017	\$ 37,867,715.73
Kings	\$ 6,894,852	\$ 2,618,439	\$ 6,948,733	\$ 652,823	\$ 7,288,072.31
Lake	\$ 1,934,887	\$ 192,832	\$ 2,497,419	\$ 105,656	\$ 2,619,379.73
Lassen	\$ 1,080,925	\$ 185,516	\$ 1,358,884	\$ 152,545	\$ 1,425,245.17
Los Angeles	\$ 290,538,549	\$ 23,778,008	\$ 344,481,162	\$ 17,755,186	\$ 361,303,819.24
Madera	\$ 4,087,031	\$ 640,018	\$ 5,576,210	\$ 318,582	\$ 5,848,523.38
Marin	\$ 4,900,330	\$ 2,569,053	\$ 4,938,624	\$ 182,798	\$ 5,179,800.47
Mariposa	\$ 472,956	\$ 92,075	\$ 566,924	\$ 169,734	\$ 594,609.96
Mendocino	\$ 2,205,821	\$ 711,297	\$ 2,322,880	\$ 156,857	\$ 2,436,316.98
Merced	\$ 5,692,045	\$ 1,444,201	\$ 7,763,704	\$ 539,041	\$ 8,142,842.31
Modoc	\$ 235,208	\$ 45,018	\$ 321,108	\$ 88,070	\$ 336,788.95
Mono	\$ 428,294	\$ 70,606	\$ 584,103	\$ 44,113	\$ 612,627.83
Monterey	\$ 8,633,838	\$ 844,532	\$ 11,159,775	\$ 647,463	\$ 11,704,760.29
Napa	\$ 2,673,402	\$ 551,811	\$ 3,240,370	\$ 676,311	\$ 3,398,613.08
Nevada	\$ 1,918,350	\$ 783,916	\$ 1,933,341	\$ 80,310	\$ 2,027,755.07
Orange	\$ 63,045,168	\$ 17,399,444	\$ 70,813,993	\$ 2,931,181	\$ 74,272,177.68
Placer	\$ 6,659,794	\$ 1,930,434	\$ 7,176,968	\$ 259,768	\$ 7,527,453.51
Plumas	\$ 551,023	\$ 197,629	\$ 609,538	\$ 59,307	\$ 639,304.56
Riverside	\$ 47,744,372	\$ 5,381,263	\$ 65,141,764	\$ 2,142,476	\$ 68,322,946.92
Sacramento	\$ 30,485,341	\$ 3,679,007	\$ 41,572,174	\$ 1,337,531	\$ 43,602,341.63
San Benito	\$ 1,203,382	\$ 428,214	\$ 1,593,050	\$ 203,766	\$ 1,670,846.35
San Bernardino	\$ 68,145,357	\$ 12,157,309	\$ 83,729,133	\$ 4,712,958	\$ 87,818,026.32
San Diego	\$ 63,164,783	\$ 16,578,200	\$ 68,458,956	\$ 1,518,743	\$ 71,802,132.83
San Francisco	\$ 18,337,440	\$ 6,285,751	\$ 20,359,877	\$ 965,739	\$ 21,354,147.32
San Joaquin	\$ 16,066,726	\$ 1,771,257	\$ 21,513,379	\$ 1,142,909	\$ 22,563,979.72
San Luis Obispo	\$ 5,644,308	\$ 545,788	\$ 7,164,312	\$ 284,364	\$ 7,514,179.92
San Mateo	\$ 14,450,429	\$ 5,863,388	\$ 14,563,353	\$ 885,694	\$ 15,274,550.89
Santa Barbara	\$ 8,657,369	\$ 1,118,182	\$ 11,078,836	\$ 551,843	\$ 11,619,867.94
Santa Clara	\$ 36,404,725	\$ 8,409,131	\$ 41,313,799	\$ 1,543,990	\$ 43,331,348.89
Santa Cruz	\$ 5,637,055	\$ 748,732	\$ 6,832,189	\$ 612,916	\$ 7,165,837.67
Shasta	\$ 6,741,871	\$ 2,487,750	\$ 6,794,556	\$ 342,732	\$ 7,126,366.69
Sierra	\$ 178,831	\$ 91,603	\$ 231,033	\$ 5,697	\$ 242,315.05
Siskiyou	\$ 1,110,942	\$ 356,271	\$ 1,296,058	\$ 52,299	\$ 1,359,350.51
Solano	\$ 9,077,651	\$ 3,143,755	\$ 10,466,801	\$ 402,396	\$ 10,977,944.29
Sonoma	\$ 9,657,516	\$ 4,530,253	\$ 9,732,986	\$ 371,092	\$ 10,208,293.94
Stanislaus	\$ 13,899,952	\$ 1,440,268	\$ 17,764,873	\$ 1,180,382	\$ 18,632,416.38
Sutter	\$ 2,692,639	\$ 1,024,819	\$ 2,713,681	\$ 287,448	\$ 2,846,203.21
Tehama	\$ 2,824,325	\$ 3,101,850	\$ 2,846,396	\$ 46,705	\$ 2,985,398.86
Trinity	\$ 427,173	\$ 220,005	\$ 580,154	\$ 26,124	\$ 608,486.05
Tulare	\$ 12,723,594	\$ 2,227,867	\$ 15,875,860	\$ 587,520	\$ 16,651,153.45
Tuolumne	\$ 1,389,149	\$ 183,692	\$ 1,776,122	\$ 133,987	\$ 1,862,858.02
Ventura	\$ 16,115,645	\$ 6,183,310	\$ 16,300,317	\$ 439,395	\$ 17,096,339.37
Yolo	\$ 6,506,453	\$ 3,279,053	\$ 6,689,128	\$ 221,316	\$ 7,015,789.62
Yuba	\$ 2,424,248	\$ 1,447,764	\$ 2,443,192	\$ 126,925	\$ 2,562,505.06
California	\$ 934,100,000	\$ 173,428,945	\$ 1,107,528,945	\$ 54,085,919	\$ 1,161,614,864.20

* The 2014-15 growth numbers include an additional \$64.8 million per Government Code section 30027.9, subdivision (a), paragraph (3). Although the Governor's May Revision realignment estimates displays \$998.9 million for base and \$108.6 million for growth, this chart reflects the restoration in the growth column as it was distributed using the growth formula. While the display is different, the total statewide and individual county allocations are the same.



*County Administrative Officers
Association of California*

Detailed Description of Growth Allocation

For the growth formula to function as an incentive system, as it is designed to be, the incentives must be clear enough that counties know which outcomes are rewarded.

The formula is broken down into three categories in which then have sub-categories. The three are:

1. 2nd Striker Reduction= no cap
2. Probation= 80%
3. Incarceration= 20%

The descriptions below outline the different components of the Growth Formula. In each of these categories, the formula rewards both ongoing success and year-over-year success.

2nd Striker Reduction:

The first step in calculating growth allocations is to determine which counties sent fewer felons to prison with second-strike designations than in the previous year. Counties will get a direct allocation of \$27,309 for each one less second striker than the previous year. This allocation is taken off the top, making it technically not part of the 20% allocated to incarceration incentives or 80% of probation.

After 2nd striker reductions are taken into account what is remaining is what is divided into 80% probation and 20% incarceration.

Probation – 80%: subcategories

Felony Probation Success – 60%: The RAC looked at the data points used in SB 678 for probation success criteria. The data is determined by taking the annual felony probation population for a county and subtracting the number of those revoked to prison or jail. While SB 678 allocations no longer include jail revocations, the felony probation number is the same one that is used as part of the SB 678 formula. Each county's number of non-failed probationers is then calculated as a share of the number statewide, and the county receives that share of these funds.

Felony Probation Improvement – 20%: Counties that improve their felony probation failure rate from one year to the next qualify for these funds. The failure rate is determined by dividing the total felony probation population by the number revoked to prison or jail. If that rate decreases from one year to the next, then the difference between the two is multiplied by the county's total felony probation population to determine how many more people would have been revoked to prison or jail if the county had not improved its failure rate. The county's number is then calculated as a share of the total number among all counties that qualify, and the county receives that share of these funds.

Incarceration – 20%: subcategories

Incarceration Reduction – 10%: Counties that send fewer felons to prison on new convictions from one year to the next qualify for these funds.

Low Incarceration Rate – 10%: Counties that have a lower rate of incarceration per capita than the statewide rate qualify for these funds. The rate is calculated by taking the number of felon admissions for new convictions from a county and dividing it by the county's adult population (those aged 18 to 64). We chose to multiply that result by 100,000 so the numbers would be a reasonable size and not buried in decimal places. That rate is then subtracted from the statewide rate to determine how many more people would be imprisoned if the county's rate were not lower than the statewide rate. That number is compared to the total of all counties that qualify for these funds and the county receives that share of these funds.

Calculating Contra Costa County's 2015-16 Growth

2nd Striker Reduction (\$27,309 per)						
			2nd Strikers - 2014	2nd Strikers - 2013	Reduction	\$
Contra Costa			45	27	n/a	n/a
California			10,311	9,883	418	\$ 11,415,162

Felony Probation Success (60%)						
		2014 Probation Population	Revoked to Jail or Prison	Successes	Statewide Share	\$
Contra Costa		3,400	93	3,307	1.15%	\$ 293,616
California		305,515	17,176	288,339		\$ 25,602,454

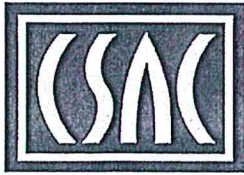
Felony Probation Improvement (20%)						
	2014 Failure Rate	2013 Failure Rate	Improvement	# of Probationers Improvement Represents	Statewide Share	\$
Contra Costa	2.74%	2.55%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
California	5.62%	6.06%	0.44%	2,807		\$ 8,534,151

Incarceration Reduction (10%)						
	Incarcerated from County - 2014	Incarcerated from County - 2013	Incarcerated from County - Difference	Incarceration Reduction	Statewide Share	\$
Contra Costa	422	358	17.88%	n/a	n/a	n/a
California	38,176	37,750	1.13%	1,201		\$ 4,267,076

Low Incarceration Rate (10%)						
	County Population	Incarceration Rate - 2014	Rate Below Statewide	Prisoners Fewer Because Lower	Statewide Share	\$
Contra Costa	1,087,008	0.04%	0.06%	660.36	10.17%	\$ 433,767
California	38,340,074	0.10%		6,496.10		\$ 4,267,076

Total						
					Statewide Share	Total Growth \$
					Contra Costa	1.3449% \$ 727,382
					California	100.00% \$ 54,085,919

Wednesday, October 05, 2016



California State Association of Counties[®]

Local Innovation Subaccount

Local Innovation Subaccount

- The Local Innovation Subaccount exists only at the local level.
- The subaccount—funded by taking a ten percent share of four other specified realignment-related growth accounts—is intended to promote local innovation and county decision making.
- Expenditure decisions for the Local Innovation Subaccount are determined by the board of supervisors. The subaccount can be used to fund any activity that is otherwise allowable for any of the underlying accounts that fund the innovation subaccount.
- The authority for counties to create the subaccount and make related spending decisions begins with growth attributable to the 2015-16 fiscal year, which will be distributed to counties in October 2016.

**2015-16 Estimated Growth Allocations
Including Local Innovation Subaccount**

County	DA/PD Estimate	Youthful Offender Estimate	Juvenile Reentry Estimate	Trial Court Estimate	Community Corrections Estimate	Local Innovation Subaccount (10% of each subaccount)
Alameda	\$ 97,897	\$ 219,890	\$ 19,968	\$ 318,227	\$ 1,776,165	\$ 243,215
Alpine	\$ 766	\$ 6,149	\$ -	\$ 180	\$ 3,481	\$ 1,058
Amador	\$ 5,441	\$ 6,149	\$ -	\$ 8,228	\$ 382,541	\$ 40,236
Butte	\$ 27,339	\$ 30,600	\$ 885	\$ 27,533	\$ 219,961	\$ 30,632
Calaveras	\$ 3,548	\$ 6,974	\$ -	\$ 5,127	\$ 90,663	\$ 10,631
Colusa	\$ 2,138	\$ 6,149	\$ -	\$ 2,135	\$ 20,003	\$ 3,042
Contra Costa	\$ 51,219	\$ 195,929	\$ 19,700	\$ 197,630	\$ 727,382	\$ 119,186
Del Norte	\$ 2,264	\$ 6,149	\$ -	\$ 4,774	\$ 47,756	\$ 6,094
El Dorado	\$ 12,571	\$ 25,221	\$ 885	\$ 35,307	\$ 234,813	\$ 30,880
Fresno	\$ 89,813	\$ 261,710	\$ 34,066	\$ 215,565	\$ 941,281	\$ 154,244
Glenn	\$ 3,301	\$ 6,149	\$ 1,771	\$ 6,851	\$ 321,454	\$ 33,953
Humboldt	\$ 15,375	\$ 23,981	\$ 1,771	\$ 16,406	\$ 356,079	\$ 41,361
Imperial	\$ 13,217	\$ 33,615	\$ -	\$ 17,697	\$ 218,106	\$ 28,264
Inyo	\$ 1,911	\$ 6,149	\$ -	\$ 5,308	\$ 46,526	\$ 5,989
Kern	\$ 108,966	\$ 183,363	\$ 21,248	\$ 143,515	\$ 3,753,017	\$ 421,011
Kings	\$ 28,700	\$ 39,688	\$ 3,195	\$ 13,752	\$ 652,823	\$ 73,816
Lake	\$ 8,231	\$ 8,985	\$ 885	\$ 7,298	\$ 105,656	\$ 13,106
Lassen	\$ 3,839	\$ 6,149	\$ -	\$ 2,351	\$ 152,545	\$ 16,488
Los Angeles	\$ 1,145,511	\$ 1,521,498	\$ 138,111	\$ 2,149,151	\$ 17,755,186	\$ 2,270,946
Madera	\$ 16,861	\$ 38,375	\$ 885	\$ 18,923	\$ 318,582	\$ 39,363
Marin	\$ 14,086	\$ 27,103	\$ -	\$ 44,012	\$ 182,798	\$ 26,800
Mariposa	\$ 1,653	\$ 6,149	\$ -	\$ 2,899	\$ 169,734	\$ 18,043
Mendocino	\$ 9,947	\$ 13,759	\$ -	\$ 19,536	\$ 156,857	\$ 20,010
Merced	\$ 25,018	\$ 84,274	\$ 17,707	\$ 41,387	\$ 539,041	\$ 70,743
Modoc	\$ 774	\$ 6,149	\$ -	\$ 1,529	\$ 88,070	\$ 9,652
Mono	\$ 1,049	\$ 6,149	\$ -	\$ 6,901	\$ 44,113	\$ 5,821
Monterey	\$ 38,472	\$ 109,758	\$ 15,936	\$ 55,305	\$ 647,463	\$ 86,693
Napa	\$ 10,686	\$ 33,928	\$ -	\$ 23,502	\$ 676,311	\$ 74,443
Nevada	\$ 5,546	\$ 14,117	\$ -	\$ 12,144	\$ 80,310	\$ 11,212
Orange	\$ 235,648	\$ 595,813	\$ 3,541	\$ 622,118	\$ 2,931,181	\$ 438,830
Placer	\$ 29,882	\$ 46,530	\$ 885	\$ 55,485	\$ 259,768	\$ 39,255
Plumas	\$ 1,559	\$ 6,149	\$ -	\$ 5,567	\$ 59,307	\$ 7,258
Riverside	\$ 210,605	\$ 358,972	\$ 7,968	\$ 230,932	\$ 2,142,476	\$ 295,095
Sacramento	\$ 131,956	\$ 331,059	\$ 16,821	\$ 369,876	\$ 1,337,531	\$ 218,724
San Benito	\$ 5,459	\$ 6,265	\$ -	\$ 5,603	\$ 203,766	\$ 22,109
San Bernardino	\$ 259,359	\$ 607,448	\$ 4,427	\$ 376,625	\$ 4,712,958	\$ 596,082
San Diego	\$ 255,172	\$ 457,494	\$ 20,363	\$ 486,766	\$ 1,518,743	\$ 273,854
San Francisco	\$ 54,212	\$ 80,146	\$ 3,541	\$ 163,476	\$ 965,739	\$ 126,712
San Joaquin	\$ 68,301	\$ 179,413	\$ 5,312	\$ 123,013	\$ 1,142,909	\$ 151,895
San Luis Obispo	\$ 22,364	\$ 30,585	\$ -	\$ 59,848	\$ 284,364	\$ 39,716
San Mateo	\$ 44,873	\$ 147,589	\$ 1,771	\$ 148,758	\$ 885,694	\$ 122,869
Santa Barbara	\$ 38,776	\$ 74,816	\$ 2,656	\$ 98,350	\$ 551,843	\$ 76,644
Santa Clara	\$ 130,032	\$ 221,952	\$ 6,197	\$ 432,911	\$ 1,543,990	\$ 233,508
Santa Cruz	\$ 17,600	\$ 34,718	\$ 885	\$ 43,543	\$ 612,916	\$ 70,966
Shasta	\$ 29,941	\$ 23,756	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 342,732	\$ 39,643
Sierra	\$ 766	\$ 6,149	\$ -	\$ 397	\$ 5,697	\$ 1,301
Siskiyou	\$ 4,439	\$ 9,585	\$ 885	\$ 9,187	\$ 52,299	\$ 7,640
Solano	\$ 38,411	\$ 83,565	\$ 4,427	\$ 82,196	\$ 402,396	\$ 61,099
Sonoma	\$ 33,712	\$ 57,853	\$ 17,627	\$ 103,506	\$ 371,092	\$ 58,379
Stanislaus	\$ 60,026	\$ 78,491	\$ 7,968	\$ 67,067	\$ 1,180,382	\$ 139,393
Sutter	\$ 11,732	\$ 23,255	\$ -	\$ 8,012	\$ 287,448	\$ 33,045
Tehama	\$ 12,156	\$ 12,604	\$ -	\$ 8,214	\$ 46,705	\$ 7,968
Trinity	\$ 1,445	\$ 6,149	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,124	\$ 3,372
Tulare	\$ 56,609	\$ 175,749	\$ 13,056	\$ 82,225	\$ 587,520	\$ 91,516
Tuolumne	\$ 5,968	\$ 7,940	\$ -	\$ 14,848	\$ 133,987	\$ 16,274
Ventura	\$ 58,822	\$ 152,610	\$ 885	\$ 162,323	\$ 439,395	\$ 81,403
Yolo	\$ 29,695	\$ 48,430	\$ 885	\$ 39,598	\$ 221,316	\$ 33,992
Yuba	\$ 10,071	\$ 14,117	\$ 885	\$ 7,839	\$ 126,925	\$ 15,984
California	\$ 3,605,727.95	\$ 6,813,455.65	\$ 398,000.25	\$ 7,211,455.90	\$ 54,085,919.23	\$ 7,211,456

County of Contra Costa
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
MEMORANDUM

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

6.

Meeting Date: 11/04/2016
SUBJECT: Pre Trial Services Validation Study
FROM: Todd Billeci, County Probation Officer
DEPARTMENT: Probation

RECOMMENDATION:

RECEIVE the report, Validation of the VPRAI: A report for Contra Costa County, developed by The Crime and Justice Institute at Community Resources for Justice (CRJ) and provide direction to staff as needed.

BACKGROUND:

Scholars¹ and practitioners² alike tend to be in wide agreement that the two main goals of any pretrial program are to ensure that a released defendant (1) will not harm the public through criminal conduct committed while awaiting trial, and (2) will attend all scheduled court dates through the case's final resolution. With these goals in mind, there are widespread efforts challenging the use of money bail in the pretrial detention decision making process³, and replace it with evidence based approaches. Essential to these reform efforts is the use of a validated pretrial risk assessment instrument that uses a detained defendant's likelihood of accomplishing the pretrial goals above to drive the decision of who is proper for release from custody pending trial.⁴ Through the risk assessment process, a pretrial program is able to recommend conditions of release that match a person's indicators of risk, and avoid the high costs associated with unnecessary incarceration⁵. Here in Contra Costa, we have taken this precise approach in developing our own Pretrial Services pilot program (PTS).

¹ See Timothy Schnacke, Money as a Criminal Justice Stakeholder: The Judge's Decision to Release or Detain a Defendant Pretrial (2014).

² See Arthur Pepin, Evidence Based Pretrial Release (2012-13) (endorsed by Resolution 3 of the Conference of Chief Justices on January 30, 2013).

³ See Arizona Supreme Court, Fair Justice Report Part 2: Eliminate Money for Freedom (2016); See also Alec Karakatsanis, Ending the American Money Bail System (showing current litigation by Equal Justice Under Law), <http://equaljusticeunderlaw.org/wp/current-cases/ending-the-american-money-bail-system/>.

⁴ See Pretrial Justice Institute, Pretrial Risk Assessment: Science Provides Guidance on Assessing Defendants, (2015).

⁵ See Christopher Lowenkamp et al., The Hidden Cost of Pretrial Detention (2013).

DISCUSSION:

Pretrial Services Pilot

In FY 2012-13 the Community Corrections Partnership began supporting the development of PTS. To this project to life, the County's Reentry Coordinator convened a workgroup that included representatives from the Court, Probation Department, Office of the Sheriff, District Attorney's Office, and the Public Defender. In FY 2013-14, this workgroup continued the development of PTS and began working closely with the Crime and Justice Institute of Community Resources for Justice (CRJ). CRJ provided the workgroup with technical assistance with the program and database design, facilitated the training of partner staff during the early phases of implementation, and continued on as a consultant after the program initial startup period. With CRJ's guidance, the workgroup chose the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) as the PTS risk assessment tool. This non-proprietary tool is free to use, and assesses each person's pretrial risk ⁶ according to placement in a risk group based on their risk score.