SPECIAL EXAMINATION

Requested by the Senate Appropriations Committee

County Jail Subsidy Program
Georgia Department of Corrections

Russell W. Hinton
State Auditor

Performance Audit Operations Division
Georgia Department of Audits and Accounts

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Purpose

This Special Examination was conducted in response to a written request by the Senate Appropriations Committee to review the County Jail Subsidy Program administered by the Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC). In its request, the Committee asked us to provide:

- a history of the subsidy daily rate and an explanation of how it was determined over the last 20 years;
- an analysis of the total cost to house prisoners in county and city jails by type of jail inmate and compared to the cost to house an inmate in a state prison;
- an explanation and analysis of the costs for medical services provided in county and city jails, including a comparison to how other states pay for medical coverage;
- a critique of the length of stay for state inmates in county and city jails and when the county jail subsidy payment should begin;
- an analysis of the composition of prisoners in county and city jails over the last several years; and
- a critique of the different reporting standards by jailers' count of state inmates and GDC's inmate jail backlog.

Background

There are 149 county jails in Georgia that currently house, or have housed, state inmates. The capacity of the jails ranges from 10 to 3,636 beds. (See **Appendix A** for a map showing the capacity of each county jail.) Under state law, counties are paid a per diem (currently $20) for housing felony inmates who have been sentenced to a state facility and who are available for transfer to GDC’s custody. During fiscal year 2005, it is estimated that county jails housed approximately 19,000 state inmates. During the same period, GDC incurred expenses totaling approximately $14.6 million for those state inmates.

When an individual is convicted of a crime, the clerk of the court is responsible for forwarding the sentencing documents to GDC[1]. From receipt of the sentencing documents, GDC has 15 days to assign the inmate to a correctional institution and transfer him to a state facility. If the inmate is not picked up by day 16, GDC is required to pay the county for each day the inmate remains in the jail's custody from day 16 forward.

Payment of the per diem applies only to those inmates who have been convicted and for whom proper sentencing documentation has been received. Counties are not paid for those inmates who must return to court on pending charges for which they have not yet been convicted. Additionally, the Department does not reimburse county jails for holding:

- inmates sentenced to death; [2]
- individuals convicted of a misdemeanor;
- persons with appropriate sentences who are serving a concurrent sentence elsewhere (i.e., another state or federal prison);
- individuals who are sentenced to probation boot camps, probation diversion centers, or probation detention centers;
- inmates' whose sentencing documents are returned to the clerk of the court;
- individuals in the custody of a Youth Development Center;
- escaped inmates; and
- inmates who are returned to county jail for court-related reasons.

Additionally, the Department reimburses county jails for probation and parole violators if: the individual's sentence or conditional release is revoked by the court or State Board of Pardons and Paroles; the individual is remanded to serve the remainder of his sentence in an institution under the Department's supervision; and, if the individual's revocation orders have been received by the Department. Reimbursement provisions do not apply to probation technical violators who are instructed by the courts to serve the remainder of their sentences in probation detention centers, probation boot camps, probation diversion centers, or weekend lock-up.

[1] Proper sentencing documentation includes all of the following: a certified copy of the sentence; a complete history of the convicted person, including a certified copy of the indictment; an affidavit of custodian indicating the total number of days of incarceration prior to sentencing; an order of probation revocation or tolling of probation; and sentencing information report.

[2] A 1971 Attorney General's Opinion determined that provisions pertaining to sentenced inmates did not apply to persons sentenced to death because: (1) they were not "sentenced to serve time" and (2) county sheriffs were required to immediately convey them into state custody, unless other intervening factors prevented them from doing so.

The number of state prisoners held in county jails is related to the shortage of space in state facilities. As of October 2005, state facilities had an occupancy rate of 98.7% (45,827 of 46,443 beds occupied), including state prisons, county correctional institutions, and private prisons. As shown in **Exhibit 1**, expansion projects at eight state institutions will result in space for an additional 1,869 prisoners, provided that funding is made available to cover the additional operating costs. It should be noted that while initial work has begun on these projects, completion dates for the projects are not currently available.

Exhibit 1
State Prison System Facility Expansion Projects[1]
(as of November 2005)

Facility	Number of Additional Beds	Start-Up Costs (initial funds necessary to begin operations)	Estimated Annual Operating Costs
Johnson	525	$1,590,231	$6,668,013
Wilcox	192	$776,802	$2,556,124
Calhoun	192	$776,802	$2,556,124
Ware	192	$776,802	$2,556,124
Hays	192	$776,802	$2,556,124
Prison Not Yet Identified	192	$776,802	$2,556,124
Coastal	192	$776,802	$2,556,124
Dooly	192	$776,802	$2,556,124
ADDITIONAL BEDS / COSTS	**1,869**	**$7,027,845**	**$24,560,881**

Source: Department of Corrections

[1]According to GDC officials, the locations of the expansions and number of beds are currently being discussed and are likely to change.

Scope and Methodology

The scope of this Special Examination was limited to the six issues regarding the County Jail Subsidy Program that were cited in the Committee's request. Our methodology included using data from two separate sources:

- We surveyed county sheriffs overseeing the 149 jails in Georgia that have housed state inmates. Through the survey, we obtained information regarding expenditures and the number of inmate days (the total of the number of days each inmate was held). The expenditure information included personal services, food services, utilities, operations, debt service, and any other relevant expenditures reported by the sheriffs. In addition, the sheriffs were asked to indicate the amount expended to provide medical services to the inmates.

We requested that each county provide the information cited above for its fiscal year 2004. Because the fiscal years vary among counties, we requested that the counties define their fiscal year period (i.e., January to December; June to July; etc.). Of the 149 sheriffs we contacted, 65 (44%) provided responses. Of the 65 responses, 54 supplied adequate information to conduct the analyses requested by the Committee.

- We obtained data points covering the period from admission into the jails through the date of admission into the Department's custody from GDC's OTIS (Offender Tracking Information System) database for all inmates from April 2003 to September 2005[3].

- We also used this same data to determine the amount of time that elapsed from: (1) date of sentencing to the date the Department received sentencing packets; (2) date the Department received sentencing packets to date subsidy payments began; and (3) date subsidy payments began to the date inmates were transferred into the Department's custody. This information was used to determine how long individuals had awaited transfer and whether these timeframes were within statutory limits. In addition, the data was used to determine the number of inmates the county jails received payments for and to forecast additional costs should the system for paying county jails be revised.

The methodology used to conduct our examination also included interviews with staff of the Georgia Department of Corrections, Georgia Sheriff's Association, Association County Commissioners of Georgia, Department of Community Affairs, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, and county sheriff's offices; reviews of GDC information regarding jail subsidy payments and medical reimbursements; and assessments of county jail population reports. We also conducted telephone interviews with staff of other states' correctional agencies and reviewed other states' laws and regulations.

It should be noted that our review focused only on county jails. While city jails may hold state inmates at the request of the county jails, GDC does not directly reimburse city jails. GDC will reimburse the county which will then reimburse the city jail. In addition, our review did not include County Correctional Institutions (CCI). CCIs are not compensated through the per diem process that county jails are; CCIs are under contract with GDC to provide services.

This report has been discussed with appropriate personnel of the Department of Corrections and a draft copy was provided for their review and comment.

[3] Because fiscal years varied among the surveyed counties, we requested state data from April 2003 to September 2005 from GDC to ensure we captured all state inmate days spent in jail during each county's reported fiscal year.

Analyses Requested by the Senate Appropriations Committee

A History of the Subsidy Daily Rate and an Explanation of How it Was Determined Over the Last 20 Years

History

The subsidy daily rate has increased from $5 (when it was established in 1979) to $20 (when it was last updated in 1996). In 1979 the General Assembly passed House Bill 243 authorizing the Department of Corrections to reimburse counties for the "cost of maintaining certain prisoners in the county jails before such prisoners are transferred to the place of confinement where the sentence is to be served." Under this statute, which became effective in fiscal year 1980, the Department reimbursed counties $5.00 per day for each inmate housed in a county jail awaiting transfer into the state's custody. Payments were made for felony inmates who were not transferred to state prison facilities within 30 days after the Department had received proper sentencing documentation from clerks of the court.

Exhibit 2
History of the Subsidy Daily Rate
Fiscal Years 1980-Present

Fiscal Year	Effective Date	Subsidy Rate
1980	July 1979	$5.00
1983	January 1983	$7.50
1987	September 1986	$8.50
1988	July 1987	$10.00
1988	August 1987	$15.00
1997 to Present	July 1996	$20.00

Source: Department of Corrections and statute

As shown in **Exhibit 2**, in 1983 the rate was increased to "a sum not less than $7.50 per day per inmate". In addition, the law was changed to require that the Department reimburse county jails for inmates who had not been transferred into the state's custody within *15 days* after it had received appropriate court documents, rather than the 30 days previously specified in the law. While no changes have been made to the amount stated in the law, the reimbursement rate has been increased over the years through the Appropriations Act, with increases in 1987, 1988, and 1997. Since fiscal year 1997, the per diem paid to county jails for housing state inmates has been $20 per inmate.

How the Rate is Determined

Our review determined that adjustments in the daily rate have not been based on any type of formula or analysis of cost data. Interviews with GDC officials and with representatives of the Georgia Sheriff's Association and the Association County Commissioners of Georgia did not identify any type of standard procedure for making changes in the amount of the daily rate. GDC officials noted that the extent of their involvement in the process is to assist the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (OPB) by projecting the number of state inmates the county jails will house each year and the resulting amount of payments to the counties. Department officials also stated that they assist OPB in determining the fiscal impact of incremental adjustments to the daily rate.

It should be noted that our review found that the current rate of $20 per inmate does not offset the total cost to the county jails to house state prisoners. As discussed below, three factors influence the gap between the costs incurred by county jails to house state inmates and the reimbursement by the state: the $20 subsidy rate is lower than the average daily cost per inmate reported by the counties; the subsidy rate is not paid for every day an inmate is held; and county jails are not paid for every state inmate held.

- According to data reported by 54 of the county jails surveyed, it costs an average of $41.29 to house an inmate, ranging from $17.10 to $81.07.

- GDC is not required to begin paying counties for housing state inmates until 15 days have passed from the date sentencing documents are received which, statutorily, could take up to 45 days after the inmate is sentenced. The county jail bears the cost of housing state inmates for these 60 days.

- GDC does not pay for state inmates who are returned to county jail to await trial on additional charges or otherwise do not meet the definition of a subsidy-eligible inmate.

Potential solutions the General Assembly may consider to offset a larger portion of the cost to the county are included in **Appendix E**, along with the estimated impact of these potential changes.

It should be noted that our review found at least 16 other states pay local jails to house state inmates.[4] While one state's payments cover only the cost of an inmates' food, others are intended to cover the county's full cost of incarceration. As a result, other states' per

[4] The 16 states reviewed were: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, and Virginia.

diems vary widely, ranging from $1.75 to $68.22. Like Georgia, 10 of the 16 states' daily rates are determined through the legislative appropriations process.

An Analysis of the Total Cost to House Prisoners in County and City Jails By Type of Jail Inmate and Compared to the Cost to House an Inmate in a State Prison

County jails do not maintain cost information by type of inmate. On a monthly basis, counties submit population data to the Georgia Crime Information Center. Although this information is broken down into four categories (awaiting trial, state-sentenced, county-sentenced, and other), this breakdown is not applied to costs. However, overall, costs to house inmates in the jails were consistent with the Department's costs.

A survey of 54 county sheriffs from which we obtained expenditure data for their fiscal year 2004 revealed that most jails' costs per inmate day were within the range of costs incurred by GDC to house inmates in state prison. As shown in **Exhibit 3**, when facilities of like size are compared, the cost to house prisoners in county facilities is consistent with that in state facilities. For those facilities with 200 to 400 beds, county facilities' average cost per day was lower than the state's average ($34.98 compared to $45.70); however, the averages were almost exactly the same for facilities with 401-800 beds. It should be noted that 29 county jails have less than 200 beds (ranging from 18 to 170 beds); the average cost for these jails was $36.80 per day.

Exhibit 3
State Prison and County Jail Costs
(as compared to medium security prisons)[5]

Capacity	State Prison Costs[1]			County Jail Costs[2]		
(Jail Beds)	Low	High	Average	Low	High	Average
200-400	$40.81	$49.20	$45.70	$21.01	$57.32[3]	$34.98
401-800	32.16	52.86	40.21	24.32	63.24	41.22
Over 801	30.02	42.39	35.87	22.35	51.26	41.51

Source: Department of Corrections and county jail survey
[1] State fiscal year 2004 costs
[2] County jail costs for fiscal year 2004 (note: the county's fiscal year beginning and ending month may differ from the state's)
[3] Columbia County jail's costs were significantly higher than the other jails in this range. Because the costs were not verified, the county data was removed from this analysis. Columbia reported $81.07 in costs.

It should be noted that this expenditure data was self-reported by county jails. While the information was not verified on-site, we compared the information submitted by the jails

[5] According to the Association County Commissioners of Georgia, it uses state medium security prisons as a point of comparison; therefore, we did as well.

to other sources to ascertain its consistency and reliability. Where we could not obtain complete information or where the analytical results appeared doubtful, we excluded the data from our analyses. A complete listing of the county jail data can be found in **Appendix B**.

An Explanation and Analysis of the Costs for Medical Services Provided in County and City Jails, Including a Comparison to How Other States Pay for Medical Coverage

Explanation of Costs for Medical Services

The Department and county jails share financial responsibility for medical services provided to state inmates housed in county jails. According to O.C.G.A §42-5-2(a), the entity having physical custody of an inmate is responsible for feeding, clothing, and providing the inmate any needed medical or hospital attention. According to the statute, the Department becomes responsible for the costs of emergency medical care of state inmates housed in the county jails once it receives notice from county clerks of the court that the inmate is available and eligible for transfer to the Department's custody. Additionally, the Department must reimburse the county for the cost of follow-up care provided as a result of the initial emergency care.

The Department defines an emergency as any condition that, in the judgment of a health care provider, "poses an immediate threat to life or limb". County jails that incur emergency medical and hospital care costs for state inmates must submit a claim form to the Department's Office of Health Services for reimbursement. The claim is reviewed by Department staff to determine whether services rendered are emergency services and whether the charges are accurate. Our review of 97 medical reimbursement claims submitted from June 2005 through September 2005 found that 72 (74%) were approved. Claims were approved for treatments associated with AIDS, cancer, heart disease, pregnancy, and others. The remaining 25 claims were denied or returned to the county jail for reasons such as insufficient documentation of medical diagnoses, no physician signatures, or claims were for services provided to inmates before the Department had received proper sentencing documents from county clerks. In two instances, staff denied claims because the diagnoses, dermatitis, were not considered medical emergencies. According to Department officials, inmates who are seriously ill and/or require extensive medical treatment are immediately transferred into the Department's custody upon the jail's request.

Analysis of Costs for Medical Services

Our review of medical reimbursements from fiscal year 2003 through 2005 determined that the Department reimbursed county jails $1.9 million for emergency medical and hospital care provided to state inmates. It should be noted that not all counties received a reimbursement during the three-year period; we did not attempt to determine whether some counties did not submit reimbursement claims during this period or submitted claims that were subsequently denied. See **Appendix C** for information regarding medical costs as reported by the 54 county jails that provided complete information in response to the survey. **Appendix D** contains the amount of emergency medical reimbursement paid to each county by GDC for fiscal years 2003, 2004, and 2005.

One factor that could result in lower medical costs at the county jails versus state prisons is that seriously ill inmates are generally moved quickly to the Department's care. According to data submitted by the county jails through our survey, the cost per inmate per day to provide medical services is generally lower than that paid by the Department. For fiscal year 2004, the Department reported a cost of $9.10 per inmate per day to provide medical services. As shown in **Exhibit 4,** county jails spent between $.81 and $12.42 per inmate day to provide inmates medical and hospital care. Inmate healthcare costs in two county jails exceeded the Department's cost to provide medical care to prisoners in state facilities.

Exhibit 4
County Jail Medical Costs
(county fiscal year 2004)

Jail Capacity	County Jail Medical Costs (per inmate per day)
0-49	$1.88 - $2.51
50-99	$.81 - $8.98
100-199	$2.58 - $7.72
200+	$1.81 - $12.42

Source: County jail survey

Our review of other states found that they use several methods to pay for medical services provided to state inmates housed in county jails, as shown in **Exhibit 5** on the following page. Of the 16 states we reviewed, 11 have separate provisions for medical services provided to state inmates; 5 of 11 states use Georgia's approach of reimbursing counties for the costs associated with medical emergencies, leaving local jurisdictions having custody of the inmates to cover their routine health services costs. However, as shown in **Exhibit 5**, some states have established limits on the amount of emergency services costs they will pay for.

Exhibit 5
Other States' Procedures for Paying Medical Costs

Procedures for Medical Payments	States
Pay a per diem, plus *all* medical expenses	• Idaho
Pay a per diem, plus *all* medical expenses that exceed a certain amount	• Maryland • North Dakota
Pay a per diem, plus *all* medical expenses in an amount not to exceed established Medicaid rates	• Mississippi
Pay a per diem, plus a separate *per diem* for medical expenses	• Utah
Pay a per diem, plus medical *emergency* expenses	• Georgia • Arkansas • California • Louisiana • North Carolina • Virginia
Pay a per diem, plus medical *emergency* expenses in an amount not to exceed established Medicare rates	• Oklahoma
Pay a per diem; however, no additional funding for medical expenses	• Alabama • Michigan • Missouri

Source: Other states' jail subsidy program laws and regulations

A Critique of the Length of Stay for State Inmates in County and City Jails and When the County Jail Subsidy Payment Should Begin

Length of Stay

Our review of GDC records on inmates who were in county jails from April 2003 through July 2005 determined that a total of 31,360 state prisoners were held for a total of 3,379,654 days in county jails.[6] Of these 3,379,654 days, the state paid the per diem for 1,279,802 (38%). The county jails absorbed the cost for the other 2,099,852 days. The state did not pay for any days for 4,058 of the 31,360 state prisoners because these inmates were moved to a state facility within 15 days of GDC's receipt of the sentencing packet from the clerk of the court.

Critique of When the Subsidy Payment Should Begin

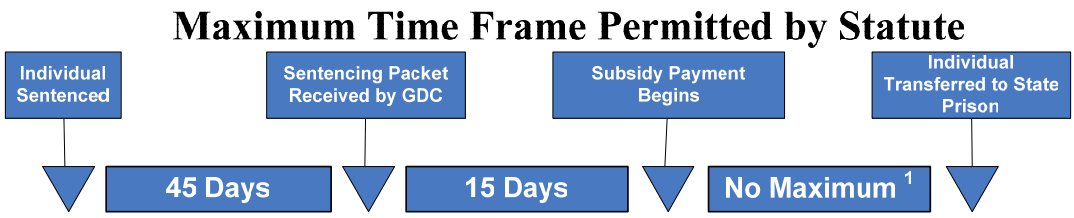
We do not have an official position on when the subsidy payments should begin. As previously noted, however, the state was not required to make any payments for 4,058 of the 31,360 state inmates. Similarly, for 13,356 of the remaining 27,302 inmates, the state paid for fewer than 50% of the total days they spent in the jail. In these cases, the inmates

[6] Data obtained for this analysis was not verified; however steps were taken to sufficiently clean the data to remove outliers and incorrect entries.

spent more time in county jail from their date of sentencing to the day before subsidy payments began (unpaid days) than from the day subsidy payments began to the date of transfer to state prison (paid days).

As shown in **Exhibit 6**, statute provides up to 45 days for sentencing packets to be delivered to the Department, and 15 days from receipt of the materials until the subsidy payment begins. Based on our review, counties are providing the sentencing documents to GDC well within this 45-day timeframe; the median time being 18 days. The median length of stay for state inmates was 51 days from the date the sentencing documents were received: 15 days prior to the subsidy payment beginning and 36 days prior to being transferred to a state facility.

Exhibit 6
State Inmates' Length of Stay in County Jails



Source: O.C.G.A and Department of Corrections

[1] According to state law, inmates sentenced to death row are to be immediately transferred into the state's custody.

It should be noted that there is no statutory limit on the total length of time state inmates may remain in county jail before they must be transferred into state custody. Our analysis of the total time inmates were housed in county jails revealed that the length of stay from receipt of sentencing documents to transfer ranged from 0 to 827 days. According to Department officials, transfer of some state inmates to state prison is delayed or never occurs because counties must resubmit incomplete or incorrect sentencing documents, counties request certain skilled inmates remain in their custody, an inmate is serving a sentence in another jurisdiction (state, federal, local), the inmate is on trial or awaiting trial for an additional charge, or the inmate has escaped. Under these circumstances, the counties receive no payment for the days inmates are held in jail after the Department notifies the jail that space is available in a state facility.

An Analysis of the Composition of Prisoners in County and City Jails Over the Last Several Years

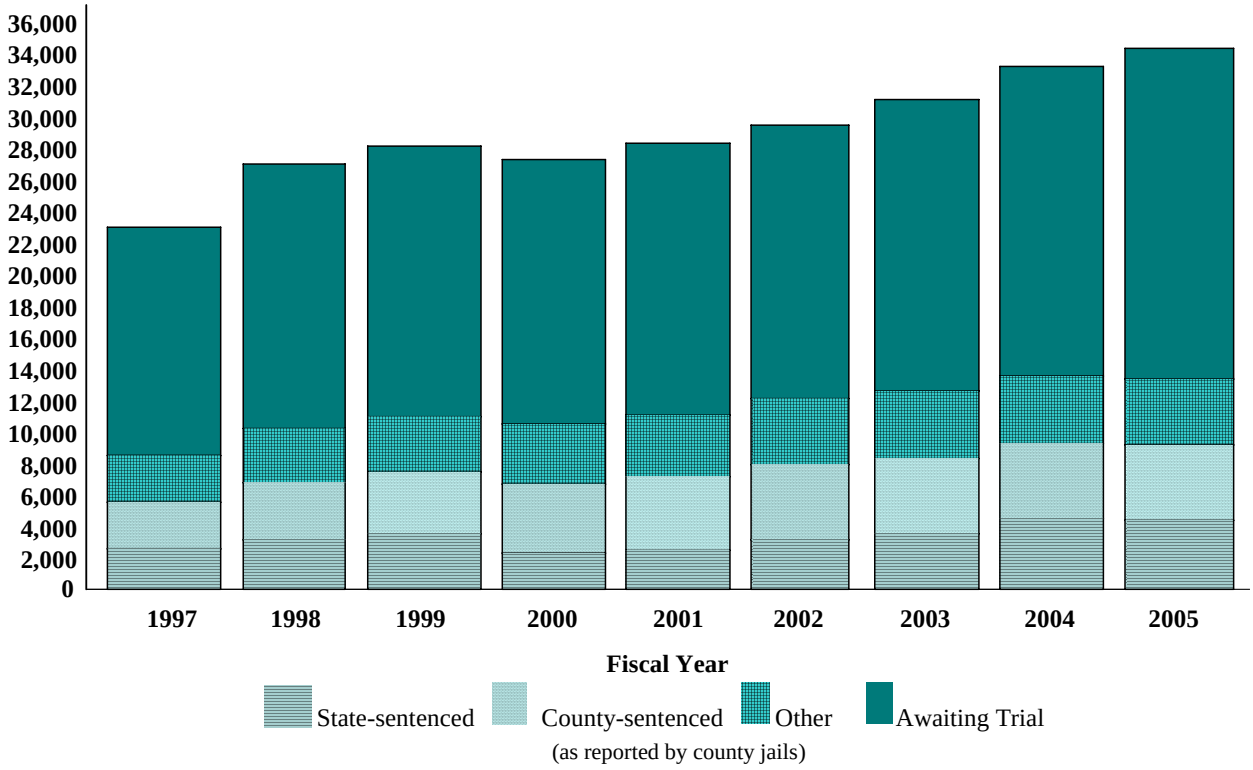
County jails self-report inmate population numbers to the Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC) on a monthly basis. The population totals are subdivided into four

categories: state-sentenced, county-sentenced, awaiting trial, and other. According to the data submitted to GCIC and as shown in **Exhibit 7**, inmates awaiting trial make up the largest proportion (approximately 60%) of the total number of inmates held in county jails each year. The total number of inmates held in county jails has been on the increase over the past six years; the average monthly jail population increased by 49% from fiscal year 1997 to fiscal year 2005 (from 22,966 to 34,211 inmates). Between fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2005, the number of inmates the jails categorized as "state-sentenced" grew from 2,628 to 4,404 inmates.

Exhibit 7

Average Monthly County Jail Inmate Composition by Type of Inmate

FY1997[1] through FY2005



[1] 1997 Totals based on 11 months of data available
Source: County Jails' monthly population reports

Based on data reported by the jails for the month of September 2005, the total inmate population continues to rise; as of September, 38,051 inmates were reportedly being held in county jails.

It should be noted that because the data reported by the counties is self-reported and not verified by GCIC or another entity, there are no assurances of its accuracy nor are there assurances that counties are reporting data in a similar manner and categorizing inmates in the same way.

A Critique of the Different Reporting Standards By Jailers' Count of State Inmates and the Department's Inmate Jail Backlog.

Our review found that no standard exists to ensure county jails and the Department uniformly report the number of state inmates housed in county jails. Inmates included in the Department's jail backlog are consistent with the state's policy to recognize persons as state inmates once the Department receives their sentencing documents or revocation orders. As shown in **Exhibit 8**, county jails may count up to five additional types of inmates as state-sentenced when compiling numbers for the monthly population report. As a result, the counts of "state inmates" are not the same according to the counties and GDC. For example, in fiscal year 2005, counties reported a monthly average of 4,404 state-sentenced inmates held in county jails; however, over the same period of time, GDC's monthly average was approximately 2,700.

While there is standard language used to report jail population data to the Georgia Crime Information Center, individual counties must use their judgment in deciding how to classify inmates into each of the four reporting categories (awaiting trial, state-sentenced, county-sentenced, and other) and no one is responsible for reviewing the information to ensure consistency across counties or consistency with the methodology used by the state.

Exhibit 8
Reporting Practices Used by the Department and County Jails

Types of Jail Inmate	State-Sentenced Inmate	
	Department Counts	County Jail Reports
State-sentenced inmates whose sentencing documents have been received and verified by the Department	✓	✓
State-sentenced inmates whose sentencing documents have not been received by the Department		✓
Parolees whose parole revocation orders have been received and verified by the Department	✓	✓
Arrested parolees whose parole has not yet been revoked		✓
Probationers whose probation revocation orders have been received and verified by the Department	✓	✓
Arrested probationers whose probations has not yet been revoked		✓
Probationers sentenced to serve a split sentence (jail-plus-street time)		✓
Probationers awaiting entry to Department boot camps and detention and diversion centers		✓

Source: Georgia Department of Corrections

The development and use of reporting standards would enable county jails and the Department to account for and report information about state inmates in a consistent manner. Two possible ways to resolve reporting inconsistencies among county jails and reduce differences between the jails' and the Department's counts include:

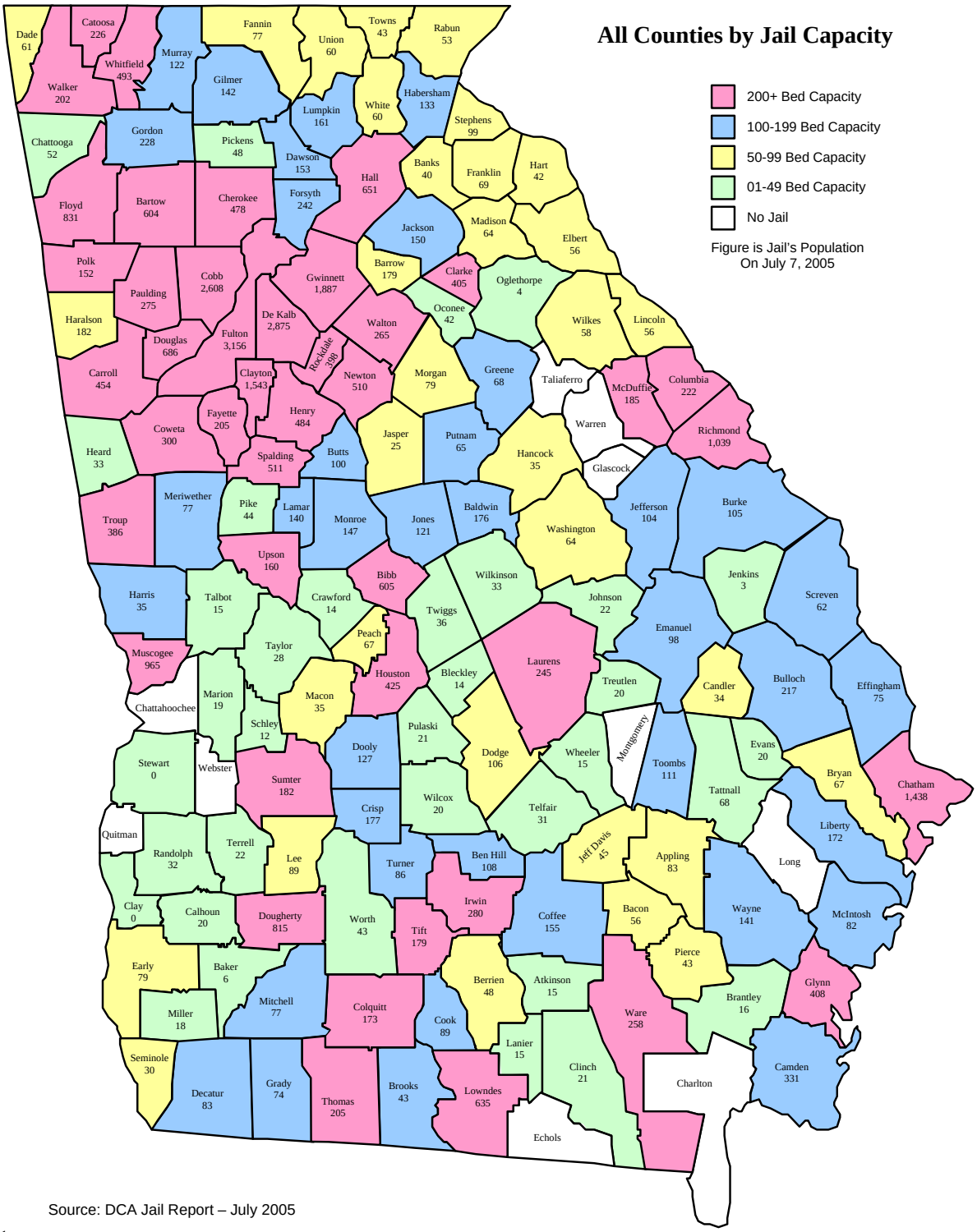
- Adding additional categories to the county jails' reporting instrument. Currently, county jails are limited to four categories. By comparison, the instrument used in the state of Texas has 15 categories in which inmates are classified, including categories for technical violators. Both Texas and Florida use a reporting instrument that categorize inmates by gender and whether they committed felonies or misdemeanors. A revised reporting instrument in Georgia could include several options for classifying state inmates, including the eight types of inmates shown in **Exhibit 8**.

- Providing training to county jail staff responsible for classifying inmates for reporting purposes to clarify and standardize which inmates should be included in each category and why.

Appendix A

County Jail Capacity and Total Inmate Population[1]

(As of July 7, 2005)



Source: DCA Jail Report – July 2005

[1]Inmate population includes all categories of inmates reported by county jails including: awaiting trial, state-sentenced, county-sentenced, and other

Appendix B

County Jail Costs – Based on County Fiscal Year 2004

Jail Size[1]	County[1]	Total Number of Inmate Days (All inmates)[1]	Total Jail Expenditures[1]	Estimated Daily Cost[2]	Total Number of Days State Inmates Were Held from Date of Sentencing to Transfer[2]	State Inmate Days as % of Total[2]	Estimated Cost of Housing State Inmates[2]	Number of Days From Receipt of Sentencing Packet to Transfer[2]	Number of Subsidy Qualifying Days (15 days after receipt of sentencing packet)[2]	Estimated Subsidy Payments ($20 x subsidy qualifying days)[2]	% of Cost to House State Inmates Offset by Subsidy Payments[2]
200+	Bibb	218,276	$7,164,206	$32.82	44,000	20.16%	$1,444,080	8,852	6,101	$122,020	8.45%
200+	Chatham	516,208	$26,458,680	$51.26	221,600	42.93%	$11,359,216	54,458	39,200	$784,000	6.90%
200+	Cherokee	183,564	$9,548,271	$52.02	44,769	24.39%	$2,328,883	16,726	12,114	$242,280	10.40%
200+	Clarke	155,453	$6,736,523	$43.33	41,222	26.52%	$1,786,149	11,839	8,842	$176,840	9.90%
200+	Cobb	778,390	$34,429,553	$44.23	238,508	30.64%	$10,549,209	76,383	58,170	$1,163,400	11.03%
200+	Columbia	73,407	$5,951,029	$81.07	20,488	27.91%	$1,660,962	5,958	4,701	$94,020	5.66%
200+	Coweta	115,140	$3,836,620	$33.32	23,155	20.11%	$771,525	11,417	8,942	$178,840	23.18%
200+	Fayette	79,226	$4,540,902	$57.32	15,140	19.11%	$867,825	9,256	7,240	$144,800	16.69%
200+	Fulton	1,123,901	$56,420,000	$50.20	160,633	14.29%	$8,063,777	47,693	22,824	$456,480	5.66%
200+	Glynn	124,082	$5,347,883	$43.10	21,177	17.07%	$912,729	4,271	3,122	$62,440	6.84%
200+	Gwinnett	683,053	$26,974,260	$39.49	100,243	14.68%	$3,958,596	45,519	37,407	$748,140	18.90%
200+	Hall	306,806	$10,415,022	$33.95	33,833	11.03%	$1,148,630	18,752	14,689	$293,780	25.58%
200+	Henry	157,513	$6,532,961	$41.48	21,310	13.53%	$883,939	11,387	8,897	$177,940	20.13%
200+	Houston	132,779	$8,396,779	$63.24	50,416	37.97%	$3,188,308	13,716	10,783	$215,660	6.76%
200+	Laurens	79,837	$1,806,944	$22.63	27,654	34.64%	$625,810	4,200	3,010	$60,200	9.62%
200+	Lowndes	220,473	$5,362,805	$24.32	36,831	16.71%	$895,730	12,237	9,613	$192,260	21.46%
200+	Muscogee	358,480	$8,011,681	$22.35	100,461	28.02%	$2,245,303	43,850	35,795	$715,900	31.88%
200+	Rockdale	122,285	$4,255,652	$34.80	27,217	22.26%	$947,152	11,588	8,506	$170,120	17.96%
200+	Sumter	73,166	$2,331,716	$31.87	17,828	24.37%	$568,178	4,596	3,583	$71,660	12.61%
200+	Thomas	52,639	$1,369,245	$26.01	11,723	22.27%	$304,915	4,117	3,102	$62,040	20.35%
200+	Tift	65,841	$2,809,778	$42.68	21,488	32.64%	$917,108	4,744	3,888	$77,760	8.48%
200+	Troup	146,323	$3,503,900	$23.95	25,987	17.76%	$622,389	17,413	13,979	$279,580	44.92%
200+	Walker	66,539	$1,398,194	$21.01	35,659	53.59%	$749,196	8,168	6,509	$130,180	17.38%
200+	Ware	79,384	$3,158,938	$39.79	7,645	9.63%	$304,195	3,871	2,850	$57,000	18.74%
200+	Whitfield	154,054	$6,269,901	$40.70	47,792	31.02%	$1,945,134	17,618	12,808	$256,160	13.17%

Source: GDC Data and information from County Jail Survey

Jail Size[1]	County[1]	Total Number of Inmate Days (All inmates)[1]	Total Jail Expenditures[1]	Estimated Daily Cost[2]	Total Number of Days State Inmates Were Held from Date of Sentencing to Transfer[2]	State Inmate Days as % of Total[2]	Estimated Cost of Housing State Inmates[2]	Number of Days From Receipt of Sentencing Packet to Transfer[2]	Number of Subsidy Qualifying Days (15 days after receipt of sentencing packet)[2]	Estimated Subsidy Payments ($20 x subsidy qualifying days)[2]	% of Cost to House State Inmates Offset by Subsidy Payments[2]
100-199	Crisp	65,305	$1,952,610	$29.90	20,071	30.73%	$600,123	5,537	4,046	$80,920	13.48%
100-199	Dawson	43,420	$1,437,662	$33.11	2,400	5.53%	$79,464	1,681	1,306	$26,120	32.87%
100-199	Forsyth	72,686	$4,339,369	$59.70	16,184	22.27%	$966,185	7,016	5,639	$112,780	11.67%
100-199	Gilmer	46,673	$1,559,041	$33.40	5,893	12.63%	$196,826	2,926	2,354	$47,080	23.92%
100-199	Gordon	80,604	$2,901,553	$36.00	14,717	18.26%	$529,812	6,390	5,128	$102,560	19.36%
100-199	Habersham	43,932	$1,377,831	$31.36	12,270	27.93%	$384,787	3,302	2,531	$50,620	13.16%
100-199	Harris	28,304	$925,901	$32.71	4,582	16.19%	$149,877	2,669	2,247	$44,940	29.98%
100-199	Jackson	57,751	$2,603,410	$45.08	11,466	19.85%	$516,887	3,663	2,634	$52,680	10.19%
100-199	Liberty	61,123	$2,728,000	$44.63	20,497	33.53%	$914,781	4,181	3,167	$63,340	6.92%
100-199	Toombs	26,200	$1,030,308	$39.32	11,826	45.14%	$464,998	7,271	5,455	$109,100	23.46%
100-199	Wayne	55,661	$2,077,657	$37.33	15,885	28.54%	$592,987	4,127	3,097	$61,940	10.45%
50-99	Banks	15,186	$702,938	$46.29	1,497	9.86%	$69,296	825	630	$12,600	18.18%
50-99	Barrow	49,636	$1,871,950	$37.71	11,239	22.64%	$423,823	2,721	1,829	$36,580	8.63%
50-99	Early	18,946	$524,683	$27.69	4,358	23.00%	$120,673	1,071	796	$15,920	13.19%
50-99	Franklin	25,529	$744,298	$29.16	9,684	37.93%	$282,385	2,422	1,760	$35,200	12.47%
50-99	Haralson	45,965	$1,727,798	$37.59	4,938	10.74%	$185,619	1,464	1,225	$24,500	13.20%
50-99	Hart	17,934	$781,479	$43.58	8,678	48.39%	$378,187	2,442	1,897	$37,940	10.03%
50-99	Jeff Davis	12,103	$350,012	$28.92	2,355	19.46%	$68,107	990	737	$14,740	21.64%
50-99	Lee	30,408	$1,342,965	$44.16	4,598	15.12%	$203,048	1,581	1,290	$25,800	12.71%
50-99	Peach	23,812	$1,035,520	$43.49	4,039	16.96%	$175,656	1,274	912	$18,240	10.38%
50-99	Pierce	21,507	$556,399	$25.87	1,935	9.00%	$50,058	392	247	$4,940	9.87%
50-99	Towns	15,674	$748,545	$47.76	3,277	20.91%	$156,510	532	398	$7,960	5.09%
50-99	White	25,400	$1,281,078	$50.44	2,436	9.59%	$122,872	1,608	1,250	$25,000	20.35%
00-49	Calhoun	6,413	$273,771	$42.69	1,785	27.83%	$76,202	862	592	$11,840	15.54%
00-49	Clinch	10,529	$180,046	$17.10	3,272	31.08%	$55,951	1,075	746	$14,920	26.67%
00-49	Miller	7,006	$379,850	$54.22	2,314	33.03%	$125,465	921	711	$14,220	11.33%
00-49	Pulaski	10,579	$247,513	$23.40	3,768	35.62%	$88,171	1,340	998	$19,960	22.64%
00-49	Taylor	9,300	$173,812	$18.69	5,937	63.84%	$110,963	1,772	1,232	$24,640	22.21%
00-49	Treutlen	6,476	$167,230	$25.82	2,379	36.74%	$61,426	745	508	$10,160	16.54%
Total		**7,000,881**	**$289,054,670**	**$41.29**	**1,611,059**		**$67,200,077**	**541,429**	**402,037**	**$8,040,740**	

[1] Based on county jail survey submission (Note: Henry County provided June 2004 –July 2005 data which is the county's fy05; however the data was used in this analysis)

[2] Based on calculation using GDC data

Appendix C

Fiscal Year 2004

County Jail Medical Costs for All Inmates[1]

Jail Beds	County	Total Medical Costs	Total Inmate Days	Estimated Average Daily Medical Cost per Inmate
200+	Bibb	$1,652,171	218,276	$7.57
200+	Chatham	$3,967,531	516,208	$7.69
200+	Cherokee	$1,547,839	183,564	$8.43
200+	Clarke	$1,045,854	155,453	$6.73
200+	Cobb	$4,962,641	778,390	$6.38
200+	Columbia	$279,597	73,407	$3.81
200+	Coweta	$302,158	115,140	$2.62
200+	Fayette	$491,687	79,226	$6.21
200+	Fulton	$13,955,000	1,123,901	$12.42
200+	Glynn	$509,983	124,082	$4.11
200+	Gwinnett	$3,178,236	683,053	$4.65
200+	Hall	$859,647	306,806	$2.80
200+	Henry	$1,064,953	157,513	$6.76
200+	Houston	$766,942	132,779	$5.78
200+	Laurens	$187,955	79,837	$2.35
200+	Lowndes	$798,698	220,473	$3.62
200+	Muscogee	$3,439,567	358,480	$9.59
200+	Rockdale	$572,673	122,285	$4.68
200+	Sumter	$403,152	73,166	$5.51
200+	Thomas	$124,466	52,639	$2.36
200+	Tift	$301,427	65,841	$4.58
200+	Troup	$639,280	146,323	$4.37
200+	Walker	$120,253	66,539	$1.81
200+	Ware	$515,062	79,384	$6.49
200+	Whitfield	$341,083	154,054	$2.21
100-199	Crisp	$238,090	65,305	$3.65
100-199	Dawson	$157,279	43,420	$3.62
100-199	Forsyth	$560,985	72,686	$7.72
100-199	Gilmer	$215,333	46,673	$4.61
100-199	Gordon	$403,919	80,604	$5.01
100-199	Habersham	$182,278	43,932	$4.15
100-199	Harris	$135,500	28,304	$4.79
100-199	Jackson	$203,710	57,751	$3.53
100-199	Liberty	$157,429	61,123	$2.58
100-199	Toombs	$79,235	26,200	$3.02
100-199	Wayne	$338,488	55,661	$6.08

Jail Beds	County	Total Medical Costs	Total Inmate Days	Estimated Average Daily Medical Cost per Inmate
50-99	Banks	$52,105	15,186	$3.43
50-99	Barrow	$233,421	49,636	$4.70
50-99	Early	$15,306	18,946	$0.81
50-99	Franklin	$126,038	25,529	$4.94
50-99	Haralson	$296,464	45,965	$6.45
50-99	Hart	$50,000	17,934	$2.79
50-99	Jeff Davis	$12,866	12,103	$1.06
50-99	Lee	$273,000	30,408	$8.98
50-99	Peach	$90,877	23,812	$3.82
50-99	Pierce	$111,026	21,507	$5.16
50-99	Towns	$75,000	15,674	$4.78
50-99	White	$140,333	25,400	$5.52
00-49	Calhoun	$13,472	6,413	$2.10
00-49	Clinch	$21,162	10,529	$2.01
00-49	Miller	$17,250	7,006	$2.46
00-49	Pulaski	$19,879	10,579	$1.88
00-49	Taylor	$23,362	9,300	$2.51
00-49	Treutlen	$13,819	6,476	$2.13
TOTALS		**$46,285,483**	**7,000,881**	**$6.61**

[1] As reported by the county jails for their fiscal year 2004; (Note: Henry County provided June 2004 –July 2005 data which is the county's fy05; however the data was used in this analysis)

Source: Survey of County Jails

Appendix D

State Reimbursements for Emergency Medical Services Provided to State Inmates[1]

Fiscal Years 2003-2005

County	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	Total Medical Reimbursements (FY2003-2005)
Appling	$0	$0	$0	$0
Atkinson	$0	$0	$0	$0
Bacon	$0	$7,029	$1,031	$8,060
Baker	$0	$0	$0	$0
Baldwin	$0	$0	$0	$0
Banks	$90	$766	$150	$1,006
Barrow	$1,738	$0	$0	$1,738
Bartow	$0	$0	$0	$0
Ben Hill	$0	$109,671	$0	$109,671
Berrien	$0	$0	$0	$0
Bibb	$0	$0	$0	$0
Bleckley	$453	$0	$0	$453
Brantley	$0	$0	$0	$0
Brooks	$1,638	$0	$0	$1,638
Bryan	$0	$0	$2,982	$2,982
Bulloch	$0	$0	$0	$0
Burke	$0	$0	$0	$0
Butts	$0	$0	$0	$0
Calhoun	$0	$0	$0	$0
Camden	$0	$0	$0	$0
Candler	$0	$0	$2,145	$2,145
Carroll	$1,043	$45,475	$0	$46,517
Catoosa	$0	$0	$0	$0
Charlton	$0	$7,433	$1,875	$9,308
Chatham	$0	$0	$37,943	$37,943
Chattahoochee	$0	$0	$0	$0
Chattooga	$12,349	$20,163	$20,370	$52,881
Cherokee	$221	$28,643	$0	$28,864
Clarke	$0	$0	$119,785	$119,785
Clay	$1,058	$0	$0	$1,058
Clayton	$73,126	$0	$171,323	$244,449
Clinch	$678	$0	$0	$678
Cobb	$0	$0	$0	$0
Coffee	$1,846	$0	$1,937	$3,784
Colquitt	$0	$0	$0	$0
Columbia	$0	$0	$0	$0
Cook	$0	$0	$0	$0
Coweta	$275	$0	$0	$275
Crawford	$0	$0	$0	$0
Crisp	$0	$0	$1,801	$1,801
Dade	$0	$0	$0	$0
Dawson	$12,245	$607	$0	$12,851

County	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	Total Medical Reimbursements (FY2003-2005)
Decatur	$0	$0	$0	$0
DeKalb	$0	$0	$0	$0
Dodge	$0	$0	$0	$0
Dooly	$0	$0	$0	$0
Dougherty	$8,552	$15,192	$74,968	$98,712
Douglas	$10,743	$21,182	$7,728	$39,653
Early	$429	$12,013	$1,282	$13,723
Echols	$0	$0	$0	$0
Effingham	$0	$0	$0	$0
Elbert	$0	$0	$0	$0
Emanuel	$0	$0	$0	$0
Evans	$0	$0	$0	$0
Fannin	$0	$0	$0	$0
Fayette	$0	$11,406	$7,031	$18,438
Floyd	$0	$11,773	$32,198	$43,971
Forsyth	$0	$0	$0	$0
Franklin	$1,871	$884	$0	$2,754
Fulton	$0	$0	$0	$0
Gilmer	$0	$264	$4,305	$4,568
Glascock	$0	$0	$0	$0
Glynn	$2,714	$37,033	$35,607	$75,355
Gordon	$39	$0	$0	$39
Grady	$15,885	$2,644	$0	$18,529
Greene	$0	$0	$0	$0
Gwinnett	$49,480	$3,891	$70,749	$124,119
Habersham	$1,048	$2,889	$2,190	$6,128
Hall	$0	$0	$6,865	$6,865
Hancock	$0	$0	$0	$0
Haralson	$0	$0	$0	$0
Harris	$0	$0	$0	$0
Hart	$0	$0	$0	$0
Heard	$0	$0	$0	$0
Henry	$0	$0	$0	$0
Houston	$0	$16,049	$88,525	$104,575
Irwin	$60	$0	$0	$60
Jackson	$17,754	$1,554	$7,358	$26,666
Jasper	$0	$0	$0	$0
Jeff Davis	$3,450	$38,602	$936	$42,988
Jefferson	$0	$0	$0	$0
Jenkins	$0	$0	$0	$0
Johnson	$0	$0	$0	$0
Jones	$0	$11,705	$0	$11,705
Lamar	$6,046	$1,389	$2,117	$9,552
Lanier	$0	$0	$0	$0
Laurens	$0	$0	$46,065	$46,065
Lee	$0	$0	$0	$0

County	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	Total Medical Reimbursements (FY2003-2005)
Liberty	$0	$0	$0	$0
Lincoln	$0	$0	$0	$0
Long	$0	$0	$0	$0
Lowndes	$13,660	$0	$86,701	$100,362
Lumpkin	$0	$0	$0	$0
McDuffie	$0	$0	$2,838	$2,838
McIntosh	$0	$0	$0	$0
Macon	$0	$0	$0	$0
Madison	$40	$5,188	$1,938	$7,165
Marion	$0	$0	$0	$0
Meriwether	$0	$0	$0	$0
Miller	$485	$94	$0	$578
Mitchell	$4,549	$6,839	$4,423	$15,811
Monroe	$0	$0	$0	$0
Montgomery	$0	$0	$0	$0
Morgan	$858	$4,771	$0	$5,629
Murray	$0	$0	$0	$0
Muscogee	$0	$0	$0	$0
Newton	$5,464	$63,476	$16,963	$85,902
Oconee	$0	$1,435	$0	$1,435
Oglethorpe	$0	$120	$0	$120
Paulding	$0	$0	$0	$0
Peach	$0	$0	$0	$0
Pickens	$0	$0	$0	$0
Pierce	$0	$0	$0	$0
Pike	$0	$0	$0	$0
Polk	$0	$5,507	$0	$5,507
Pulaski	$0	$0	$0	$0
Putnam	$0	$0	$0	$0
Quitman	$0	$0	$0	$0
Rabun	$0	$0	$0	$0
Randolph	$0	$0	$0	$0
Richmond	$0	$817	$16,520	$17,337
Rockdale	$0	$0	$6,114	$6,114
Schley	$0	$0	$0	$0
Screven	$957	$962	$4,531	$6,450
Seminole	$0	$1,491	$0	$1,491
Spalding	$1,298	$97,073	$0	$98,371
Stephens	$2,382	$1,520	$2,841	$6,743
Stewart	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sumter	$0	$0	$0	$0
Talbot	$0	$0	$0	$0
Taliaferro	$0	$0	$0	$0
Tattnall	$0	$0	$0	$0
Taylor	$0	$0	$0	$0
Telfair	$0	$0	$0	$0

County	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	Total Medical Reimbursements (FY2003-2005)
Terrell	$0	$0	$0	$0
Thomas	$12,478	$29,708	$0	$42,187
Tift	$0	$0	$924	$924
Toombs	$0	$0	$0	$0
Towns	$0	$0	$0	$0
Treutlen	$0	$0	$0	$0
Troup	$0	$169	$0	$169
Turner	$0	$0	$0	$0
Twiggs	$0	$0	$0	$0
Union	$0	$0	$0	$0
Upson	$4,294	$19,112	$817	$24,224
Walker	$1,112	$14,130	$0	$15,242
Walton	$96	$1,727	$23,102	$24,926
Ware	$0	$0	$0	$0
Warren	$0	$0	$0	$0
Washington	$0	$0	$0	$0
Wayne	$0	$0	$14,170	$14,170
Webster	$0	$0	$0	$0
Wheeler	$0	$0	$0	$0
White	$0	$0	$0	$0
Whitfield	$0	$0	$0	$0
Wilcox	$0	$0	$0	$0
Wilkes	$0	$0	$0	$0
Wilkinson	$0	$0	$61,184	$61,184
Worth	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total	**$272,503**	**$662,392**	**$992,334**	**$1,927,229**

[1] The number of inmates for which the state provided medical reimbursement was not readily available. It should be noted, however, that based on a cursory review of claims, it appeared that there were a number of cases in which the medical costs were incurred for one inmate with a significant illness or injury.

Source: Department of Corrections

Appendix E

Fiscal Impact of Changes in Subsidy Payment Policy

Listed below are several options should the General Assembly consider changing the way county jails are compensated for housing state inmates. We projected the potential impact using records for approximately 19,000 inmates obtained from GDC; additionally, we projected the potential impact for each of the 54 respondents to the survey of jails. (The specific impact on the 54 jails is displayed in **Tables 1-3** on the following pages.) ***It should be noted that in order to determine actual costs or actual impacts on the counties, additional analysis would be required.*** As shown in the table below, the same rate ($20/day/inmate) could be applied under a different timeframe, or the rate and/or the timeframe could be adjusted.

- *Payments could begin immediately upon the Department's receipt of an inmate's sentencing documentation.* Our review found that three states (Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma) begin payments immediately after receiving sentencing documentation.
- *The subsidy daily rate could be increased to $30.* If the rate were increased, it could be paid from 15 days after the packet is received from the county (as is currently the case), or upon receipt of the packet.
- *The subsidy daily rate could be increased to $40.* If the rate were increased, it could be paid from 15 days after the packet is received from the county (as is currently the case), or upon receipt of the packet.
- *A sliding scale could be applied.* If the rate is changed across the board, some jails may house state inmates at a profit because their daily costs are lower than the reimbursement rate, while others will continue to fund some portion of the cost of housing state inmates because their daily rate exceeds the reimbursement rate.

Projections from 54 jails to all jails

Subsidy Paid From:	Number of Days	At current $20 per day	At $30 per day	At $40 per day
16th day after sentencing documents received (current practice)	731,305	$14.626 million	$21.939 million	$29.252 million
Receipt of sentencing documents	984,859	$19.697 million	$29.546 million	$39.394 million

Projections from sample of approximately 19,000 records

Subsidy Paid From:	Number of Days	At current $20 per day	At $30 per day	At $40 per day
16th day after sentencing documents received (current practice)	731,177	$14.624 million	$21.935 million	$29.247 million
Receipt of sentencing documents	961,008	$19.220 million	$28.830 million	$38.440 million

For the 54 Jails For Which We Had Survey Data:

Table 1:
Fiscal Impact of Keeping the Subsidy Rate at $20 and Changing When the Subsidy Payment Begins p. 26-27

Table 2:
Fiscal Impact of Changing the Subsidy Rate to $30 and /or Changing When the Subsidy Payment Begins p. 28-29

Table 3:
Fiscal Impact of Changing the Subsidy Rate to $40 and /or Changing When the Subsidy Payment Begins p. 30-31

Table 1

Fiscal Impact of Keeping the Subsidy Rate at $20 and Changing When the Subsidy Payment Begins

Jail Size	County	Estimated Cost of Housing State Inmates	$20 Paid from 15 days after receipt of packet (current policy)		$20 Paid from receipt of packet	
			Estimated Subsidy Payment	Estimated Unabsorbed Costs	Estimated Subsidy Payment	Estimated Unabsorbed Costs
200+	Bibb	$1,444,080	$122,020	$1,322,060	$177,040	$1,267,040
200+	Chatham	$11,359,216	$784,000	$10,575,216	$1,089,160	$10,270,056
200+	Cherokee	$2,328,883	$242,280	$2,086,603	$334,520	$1,994,363
200+	Clarke	$1,786,149	$176,840	$1,609,309	$236,780	$1,549,369
200+	Cobb	$10,549,209	$1,163,400	$9,385,809	$1,527,660	$9,021,549
200+	Columbia	$1,660,962	$94,020	$1,566,942	$119,160	$1,541,802
200+	Coweta	$771,525	$178,840	$592,685	$228,340	$543,185
200+	Fayette	$867,825	$144,800	$723,025	$185,120	$682,705
200+	Fulton	$8,063,777	$456,480	$7,607,297	$953,860	$7,109,917
200+	Glynn	$912,729	$62,440	$850,289	$85,420	$827,309
200+	Gwinnett	$3,958,596	$748,140	$3,210,456	$910,380	$3,048,216
200+	Hall	$1,148,630	$293,780	$854,850	$375,040	$773,590
200+	Henry	$883,939	$177,940	$705,999	$227,740	$656,199
200+	Houston	$3,188,308	$215,660	$2,972,648	$274,320	$2,913,988
200+	Laurens	$625,810	$60,200	$565,610	$84,000	$541,810
200+	Lowndes	$895,730	$192,260	$703,470	$244,740	$650,990
200+	Muscogee	$2,245,303	$715,900	$1,529,403	$877,000	$1,368,303
200+	Rockdale	$947,152	$170,120	$777,032	$231,760	$715,392
200+	Sumter	$568,178	$71,660	$496,518	$91,920	$476,258
200+	Thomas	$304,915	$62,040	$242,875	$82,340	$222,575
200+	Tift	$917,108	$77,760	$839,348	$94,880	$822,228
200+	Troup	$622,389	$279,580	$342,809	$348,260	$274,129
200+	Walker	$749,196	$130,180	$619,016	$163,360	$585,836
200+	Ware	$304,195	$57,000	$247,195	$77,420	$226,775
200+	Whitfield	$1,945,134	$256,160	$1,688,974	$352,360	$1,592,774

Table 1 (contd.)

Fiscal Impact of Keeping the Subsidy Rate at $20 and Changing When the Subsidy Payment Begins

Jail Size	County	Estimated Cost of Housing State Inmates	$20 Paid from 15 days after receipt of packet (current policy)		$20 Paid from receipt of packet	
			Estimated Subsidy Payment	Estimated Unabsorbed Costs	Estimated Subsidy Payment	Estimated Unabsorbed Costs
100-199	Crisp	$600,123	$80,920	$519,203	$110,740	$489,383
100-199	Dawson	$79,464	$26,120	$53,344	$33,620	$45,844
100-199	Forsyth	$966,185	$112,780	$853,405	$140,320	$825,865
100-199	Gilmer	$196,826	$47,080	$149,746	$58,520	$138,306
100-199	Gordon	$529,812	$102,560	$427,252	$127,800	$402,012
100-199	Habersham	$384,787	$50,620	$334,167	$66,040	$318,747
100-199	Harris	$149,877	$44,940	$104,937	$53,380	$96,497
100-199	Jackson	$516,887	$52,680	$464,207	$73,260	$443,627
100-199	Liberty	$914,781	$63,340	$851,441	$83,620	$831,161
100-199	Toombs	$464,998	$109,100	$355,898	$145,420	$319,578
100-199	Wayne	$592,987	$61,940	$531,047	$82,540	$510,447
50-99	Banks	$69,296	$12,600	$56,696	$16,500	$52,796
50-99	Barrow	$423,823	$36,580	$387,243	$54,420	$369,403
50-99	Early	$120,673	$15,920	$104,753	$21,420	$99,253
50-99	Franklin	$282,385	$35,200	$247,185	$48,440	$233,945
50-99	Haralson	$185,619	$24,500	$161,119	$29,280	$156,339
50-99	Hart	$378,187	$37,940	$340,247	$48,840	$329,347
50-99	Jeff Davis	$68,107	$14,740	$53,367	$19,800	$48,307
50-99	Lee	$203,048	$25,800	$177,248	$31,620	$171,428
50-99	Peach	$175,656	$18,240	$157,416	$25,480	$150,176
50-99	Pierce	$50,058	$4,940	$45,118	$7,840	$42,218
50-99	Towns	$156,510	$7,960	$148,550	$10,640	$145,870
50-99	White	$122,872	$25,000	$97,872	$32,160	$90,712
00-49	Calhoun	$76,202	$11,840	$64,362	$17,240	$58,962
00-49	Clinch	$55,951	$14,920	$41,031	$21,500	$34,451
00-49	Miller	$125,465	$14,220	$111,245	$18,420	$107,045
00-49	Pulaski	$88,171	$19,960	$68,211	$26,800	$61,371
00-49	Taylor	$110,963	$24,640	$86,323	$35,440	$75,523
00-49	Treutlen	$61,426	$10,160	$51,266	$14,900	$46,526
Total		**$67,200,077**	**$8,040,740**	**$59,159,337**	**$10,828,580**	**$56,371,497**

Source: Department of Corrections and County Jails

Table 2

Fiscal Impact of Changing the Subsidy Rate to $30 and/or Changing When the Payment Begins

			$30 Paid from 15 days after receipt of packet (current policy)		$30 Paid from receipt of packet	
Jail Size	County	Estimated Cost of Housing State Inmates	Estimated Subsidy Payment	Estimated Unabsorbed Costs	Estimated Subsidy Payment	Estimated Unabsorbed Costs
200+	Bibb	$1,444,080	$183,030	$1,261,050	$265,560	$1,178,520
200+	Chatham	$11,359,216	$1,176,000	$10,183,216	$1,633,740	$9,725,476
200+	Cherokee	$2,328,883	$363,420	$1,965,463	$501,780	$1,827,103
200+	Clarke	$1,786,149	$265,260	$1,520,889	$355,170	$1,430,979
200+	Cobb	$10,549,209	$1,745,100	$8,804,109	$2,291,490	$8,257,719
200+	Columbia	$1,660,962	$141,030	$1,519,932	$178,740	$1,482,222
200+	Coweta	$771,525	$268,260	$503,265	$342,510	$429,015
200+	Fayette	$867,825	$217,200	$650,625	$277,680	$590,145
200+	Fulton	$8,063,777	$684,720	$7,379,057	$1,430,790	$6,632,987
200+	Glynn	$912,729	$93,660	$819,069	$128,130	$784,599
200+	Gwinnett	$3,958,596	$1,122,210	$2,836,386	$1,365,570	$2,593,026
200+	Hall	$1,148,630	$440,670	$707,960	$562,560	$586,070
200+	Henry	$883,939	$266,910	$617,029	$341,610	$542,329
200+	Houston	$3,188,308	$323,490	$2,864,818	$411,480	$2,776,828
200+	Laurens	$625,810	$90,300	$535,510	$126,000	$499,810
200+	Lowndes	$895,730	$288,390	$607,340	$367,110	$528,620
200+	Muscogee	$2,245,303	$1,073,850	$1,171,453	$1,315,500	$929,803
200+	Rockdale	$947,152	$255,180	$691,972	$347,640	$599,512
200+	Sumter	$568,178	$107,490	$460,688	$137,880	$430,298
200+	Thomas	$304,915	$93,060	$211,855	$123,510	$181,405
200+	Tift	$917,108	$116,640	$800,468	$142,320	$774,788
200+	Troup	$622,389	$419,370	$203,019	$522,390	$99,999
200+	Walker	$749,196	$195,270	$553,926	$245,040	$504,156
200+	Ware	$304,195	$85,500	$218,695	$116,130	$188,065
200+	Whitfield	$1,945,134	$384,240	$1,560,894	$528,540	$1,416,594

Table 2 (contd.)
Fiscal Impact of Changing the Subsidy Rate to $30 and/or Changing When the Payment Begins

			$30 Paid from 15 days after receipt of packet (current policy)		$30 Paid from receipt of packet	
Jail Size	County	Estimated Cost of Housing State Inmates	Estimated Subsidy Payment	Estimated Unabsorbed Costs	Estimated Subsidy Payment	Estimated Unabsorbed Costs
100-199	Crisp	$600,123	$121,380	$478,743	$166,110	$434,013
100-199	Dawson	$79,464	$39,180	$40,284	$50,430	$29,034
100-199	Forsyth	$966,185	$169,170	$797,015	$210,480	$755,705
100-199	Gilmer	$196,826	$70,620	$126,206	$87,780	$109,046
100-199	Gordon	$529,812	$153,840	$375,972	$191,700	$338,112
100-199	Habersham	$384,787	$75,930	$308,857	$99,060	$285,727
100-199	Harris	$149,877	$67,410	$82,467	$80,070	$69,807
100-199	Jackson	$516,887	$79,020	$437,867	$109,890	$406,997
100-199	Liberty	$914,781	$95,010	$819,771	$125,430	$789,351
100-199	Toombs	$464,998	$163,650	$301,348	$218,130	$246,868
100-199	Wayne	$592,987	$92,910	$500,077	$123,810	$469,177
50-99	Banks	$69,296	$18,900	$50,396	$24,750	$44,546
50-99	Barrow	$423,823	$54,870	$368,953	$81,630	$342,193
50-99	Early	$120,673	$23,880	$96,793	$32,130	$88,543
50-99	Franklin	$282,385	$52,800	$229,585	$72,660	$209,725
50-99	Haralson	$185,619	$36,750	$148,869	$43,920	$141,699
50-99	Hart	$378,187	$56,910	$321,277	$73,260	$304,927
50-99	Jeff Davis	$68,107	$22,110	$45,997	$29,700	$38,407
50-99	Lee	$203,048	$38,700	$164,348	$47,430	$155,618
50-99	Peach	$175,656	$27,360	$148,296	$38,220	$137,436
50-99	Pierce	$50,058	$7,410	$42,648	$11,760	$38,298
50-99	Towns	$156,510	$11,940	$144,570	$15,960	$140,550
50-99	White	$122,872	$37,500	$85,372	$48,240	$74,632
00-49	Calhoun	$76,202	$17,760	$58,442	$25,860	$50,342
00-49	Clinch	$55,951	$22,380	$33,571	$32,250	$23,701
00-49	Miller	$125,465	$21,330	$104,135	$27,630	$97,835
00-49	Pulaski	$88,171	$29,940	$58,231	$40,200	$47,971
00-49	Taylor	$110,963	$36,960	$74,003	$53,160	$57,803
00-49	Treutlen	$61,426	$15,240	$46,186	$22,350	$39,076
Total		**$67,200,077**	**$12,061,110**	**$55,138,967**	**$16,242,870**	**$50,957,207**

Source: Department of Corrections and County Jails

Table 3

Fiscal Impact of Changing the Subsidy Rate to $40 and/or Changing When the Payment Begins

			$40 Paid from 15 days after receipt of packet (current policy)		$40 Paid from receipt of packet	
Jail Size	County	Estimated Cost of Housing State Inmates	Estimated Subsidy Payment	Estimated Unabsorbed Costs	Estimated Subsidy Payment	Estimated Unabsorbed Costs
200+	Bibb	$1,444,080	$244,040	$1,200,040	$354,080	$1,090,000
200+	Chatham	$11,359,216	$1,568,000	$9,791,216	$2,178,320	$9,180,896
200+	Cherokee	$2,328,883	$484,560	$1,844,323	$669,040	$1,659,843
200+	Clarke	$1,786,149	$353,680	$1,432,469	$473,560	$1,312,589
200+	Cobb	$10,549,209	$2,326,800	$8,222,409	$3,055,320	$7,493,889
200+	Columbia	$1,660,962	$188,040	$1,472,922	$238,320	$1,422,642
200+	Coweta	$771,525	$357,680	$413,845	$456,680	$314,845
200+	Fayette	$867,825	$289,600	$578,225	$370,240	$497,585
200+	Fulton	$8,063,777	$912,960	$7,150,817	$1,907,720	$6,156,057
200+	Glynn	$912,729	$124,880	$787,849	$170,840	$741,889
200+	Gwinnett	$3,958,596	$1,496,280	$2,462,316	$1,820,760	$2,137,836
200+	Hall	$1,148,630	$587,560	$561,070	$750,080	$398,550
200+	Henry	$883,939	$355,880	$528,059	$455,480	$428,459
200+	Houston	$3,188,308	$431,320	$2,756,988	$548,640	$2,639,668
200+	Laurens	$625,810	$120,400	$505,410	$168,000	$457,810
200+	Lowndes	$895,730	$384,520	$511,210	$489,480	$406,250
200+	Muscogee	$2,245,303	$1,431,800	$813,503	$1,754,000	$491,303
200+	Rockdale	$947,152	$340,240	$606,912	$463,520	$483,632
200+	Sumter	$568,178	$143,320	$424,858	$183,840	$384,338
200+	Thomas	$304,915	$124,080	$180,835	$164,680	$140,235
200+	Tift	$917,108	$155,520	$761,588	$189,760	$727,348
200+	Troup	$622,389	$559,160	$63,229	$696,520	-$74,131
200+	Walker	$749,196	$260,360	$488,836	$326,720	$422,476
200+	Ware	$304,195	$114,000	$190,195	$154,840	$149,355
200+	Whitfield	$1,945,134	$512,320	$1,432,814	$704,720	$1,240,414

Table 3 (contd.)
Fiscal Impact of Changing the Subsidy Rate to $40 and/or Changing When the Payment Begins

			$40 Paid from 15 days after receipt of packet (current policy)		$40 Paid from receipt of packet	
Jail Size	County	Estimated Cost of Housing State Inmates	Estimated Subsidy Payment	Estimated Unabsorbed Costs	Estimated Subsidy Payment	Estimated Unabsorbed Costs
100-199	Crisp	$600,123	$161,840	$438,283	$221,480	$378,643
100-199	Dawson	$79,464	$52,240	$27,224	$67,240	$12,224
100-199	Forsyth	$966,185	$225,560	$740,625	$280,640	$685,545
100-199	Gilmer	$196,826	$94,160	$102,666	$117,040	$79,786
100-199	Gordon	$529,812	$205,120	$324,692	$255,600	$274,212
100-199	Habersham	$384,787	$101,240	$283,547	$132,080	$252,707
100-199	Harris	$149,877	$89,880	$59,997	$106,760	$43,117
100-199	Jackson	$516,887	$105,360	$411,527	$146,520	$370,367
100-199	Liberty	$914,781	$126,680	$788,101	$167,240	$747,541
100-199	Toombs	$464,998	$218,200	$246,798	$290,840	$174,158
100-199	Wayne	$592,987	$123,880	$469,107	$165,080	$427,907
50-99	Banks	$69,296	$25,200	$44,096	$33,000	$36,296
50-99	Barrow	$423,823	$73,160	$350,663	$108,840	$314,983
50-99	Early	$120,673	$31,840	$88,833	$42,840	$77,833
50-99	Franklin	$282,385	$70,400	$211,985	$96,880	$185,505
50-99	Haralson	$185,619	$49,000	$136,619	$58,560	$127,059
50-99	Hart	$378,187	$75,880	$302,307	$97,680	$280,507
50-99	Jeff Davis	$68,107	$29,480	$38,627	$39,600	$28,507
50-99	Lee	$203,048	$51,600	$151,448	$63,240	$139,808
50-99	Peach	$175,656	$36,480	$139,176	$50,960	$124,696
50-99	Pierce	$50,058	$9,880	$40,178	$15,680	$34,378
50-99	Towns	$156,510	$15,920	$140,590	$21,280	$135,230
50-99	White	$122,872	$50,000	$72,872	$64,320	$58,552
00-49	Calhoun	$76,202	$23,680	$52,522	$34,480	$41,722
00-49	Clinch	$55,951	$29,840	$26,111	$43,000	$12,951
00-49	Miller	$125,465	$28,440	$97,025	$36,840	$88,625
00-49	Pulaski	$88,171	$39,920	$48,251	$53,600	$34,571
00-49	Taylor	$110,963	$49,280	$61,683	$70,880	$40,083
00-49	Treutlen	$61,426	$20,320	$41,106	$29,800	$31,626
Total		**$67,200,077**	**$16,081,480**	**$51,118,597**	**$21,657,160**	**$45,542,917**

Source: Department of Corrections and County Jails

Performance Audit Operations Division

Established in 1971 as part of the Department of Audits and Accounts, the Performance Audit Operations Division conducts in-depth reviews of state programs. The purpose of these reviews is to determine the degree to which state-funded programs are accomplishing their goals and objectives; provide measurements of program results and effectiveness; identify other means of achieving goals and objectives; evaluate efficiency in the allocation of resources; and assess compliance with laws and regulations.

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