

Jail Reimbursement

OPTIONS



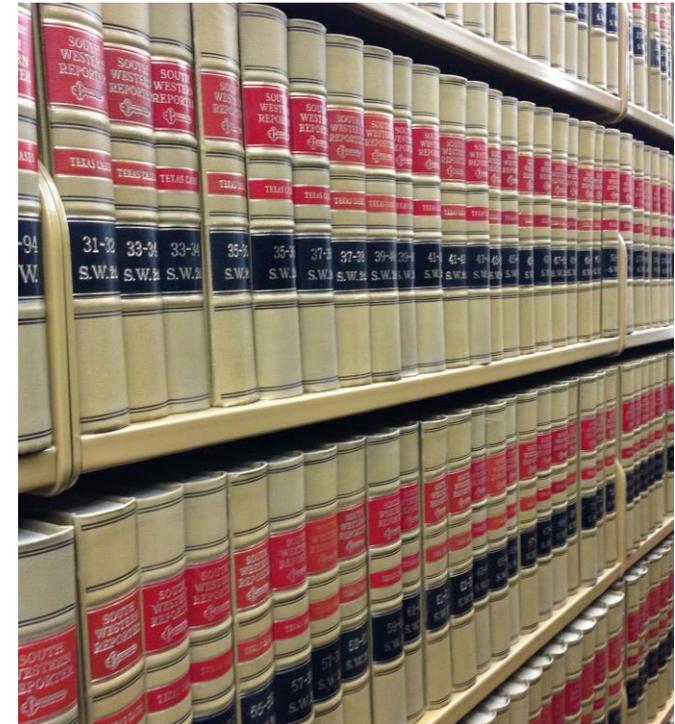
Main Points

1. Budget/Policy Options Intro
2. Background
3. Benefits/Challenges of Current structure
4. Budget/Policy Options
 - a. Statutory Rate
 - b. Block Grant
 - c. Variable Options



Budget/Policy Options

1. Do nothing and keep/affirm current structure
2. Change the statutory rate
3. Convert to Block Grant Program
4. Tie Jail Reimbursement funding to a different variable
5. Require specific outcomes for funding (i.e. JRI standards)
6. Incarcerate COP and 72-holds in prison instead of jail - \$21,009,302 Additional Funds
7. Incarcerate those eligible for Jail Reimbursement outside of the county of conviction (§77-18-1 8iii)
8. Other changes or combination of above options



Current Funding FY 2018

Ongoing - \$13,967,100

One-time - \$1,725,000

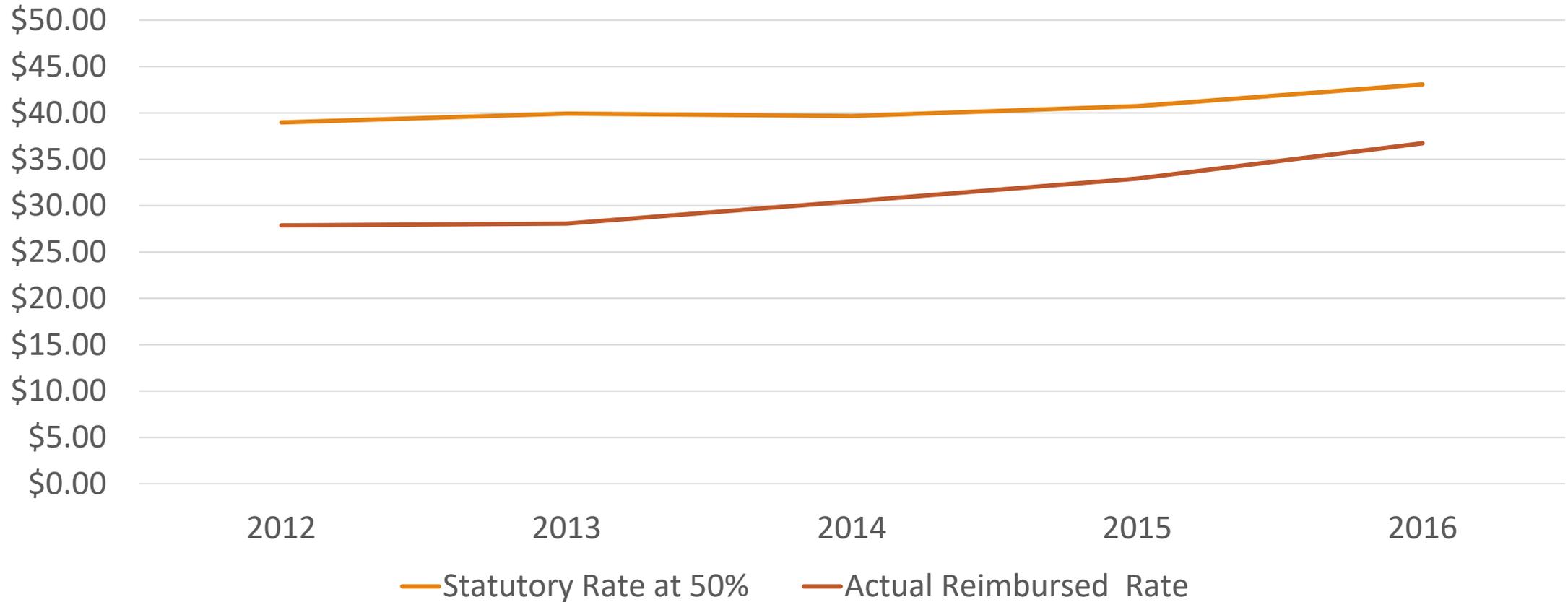
Total - \$15,692,100

Funding necessary to meet statutory rate

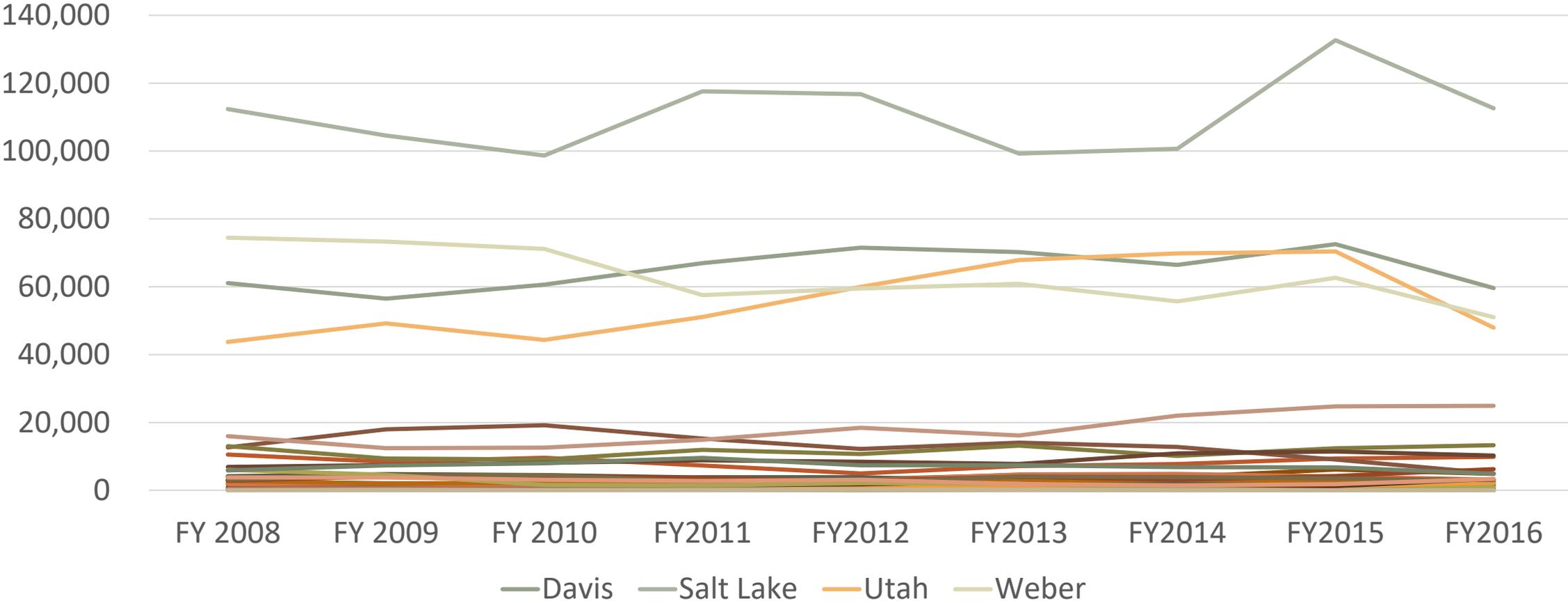
- \$17,232,000



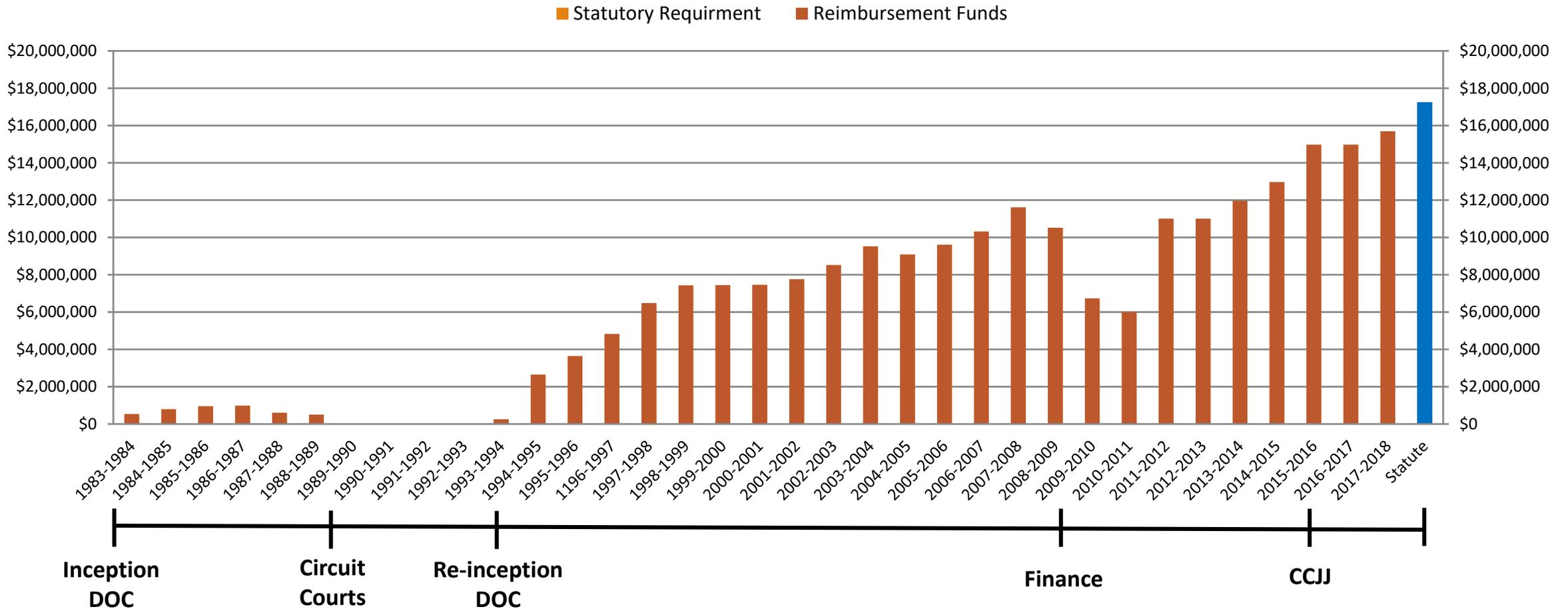
Statutory Rate Compared to Actual



Eligible Reimbursement days by County



History of Jail Reimbursement



Benefits/Challenges of Current Structure

Benefits

- A way to share costs for an decidedly shared responsibility
- Payments generally reflect direct costs that counties incur
- Condition of probation allows the judge and prosecutor additional sentencing flexibility
- Funding is calculated on a predictable formula

Challenges

- Upward funding pressure
- Potential undesirable incentive
- Funding based on inputs and not outcomes
- Point of contention between state and counties
- 72-hour holds and JRI sanctions are arguably only state costs, but only covered at the jail reimbursement rate.

Budget/Policy Options – Purpose of Money

What is the money currently used for?

- Only current Jail Reimbursement costs – COP, 72-hour holds, and JRI Sanctions

What could the money be used for?

- Any County costs related to inmate rehabilitation
- Any County costs including unrelated issues (roads, infrastructure, etc.)

Budget/Policy Options – Statutory Change



- Maintain status quo - Continue to pay Jail Reimbursement and aim for 50% Statutory Rate
 - \$3,264,900 Additional Ongoing Funds
- Modify Rate/Change the 50% statutory rate
 - 100%: \$20,496,900
 - 75%: \$11,880,900
 - 50%: \$3,264,900
 - 25%: -\$5,351,100
 - 41%: \$0

Budget/Policy Options – Block Grant

- “Block Grant” Option – Remove formula based calculations and cap appropriation.
 - Cost depends on cap agreement

Initial Cap Agreement	Total Appropriation	Difference
Equal Last Year Reimbursement	\$15,692,100	\$ 1,725,000
Equal Last Year Reimbursement w/o one-time appropriation	\$13,967,100	\$0
Max of Reimbursable Days	\$16,786,080	\$ 1,183,980
Min of Reimbursable Days	\$12,637,510	\$(3,054,590)
Average of Reimbursable Days	\$14,848,987	\$ (843,113)

- If there is a financial incentive for Condition of Probation (COP), and people are acting on it, this option would reduce costs of COP, and increase percentage paid per inmate.

Budget/Policy Options – Variable Options

- **Variable Options** – Should the total cost be attached to an individual variable costs?
 - **Relationship** – How strongly is the variable related to current Jail Reimbursement costs?
 - **Incentive** – Does a potentially hidden unintended incentive exist?
 - **Cost Potential** – How strong of a driver of increasing costs is the variable?

Variable	Relationship	Incentive	Cost Potential
Jail Population	Strong - Jail Population is correlated with COP.	Negative Incentive – Counties will receive more money as inmates increase.	Medium – Criminality is decreasing, but general population is increasing.
County Population	Medium – Population counts affect the number of crimes which therefore affect COP.	No Incentive – Population changes regardless of decisions made in the courtroom.	Strong – Population counts are projected to increase.
Inflation	Low – Inflation is not connected to COP.	No Incentive – Inflation has no bearing on courtroom decisions.	Low – Inflation is projected to increase slower than any population growth.
Mental Health Outcomes	Medium – Many COP inmates are incarcerated for drug crimes.	Positive Incentive – Counties will be granted increased funds as outcomes improve.	Medium – High cost potential, but should offset other mental health funding.

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