



# Georgia Department of Audits and Accounts

## Performance Audit Operations

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### Why we did this review

This special examination was conducted at the request of the House Appropriations Committee. The House Appropriations Committee requested that we determine how the Capitol Police Division is funded, the current level and type of security provided by the Capitol Police Division, and how the funding and staffing levels of the Division compare to industry standards and other states.

### Who we are

The Performance Audit Operations Division was established in 1971 to conduct in-depth reviews of state programs. The purpose of these reviews is to determine if programs are meeting their goals and objectives; provide measurements of program results and effectiveness; identify other means of meeting goals; evaluate the efficiency of resource allocation; and assess compliance with laws and regulations.

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## Department of Public Safety

### Requested Information on Funding and Staffing of the Capitol Police Division

#### What we found

The Capitol Police Division (Division) of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) is responsible for providing security and police services in the Capitol Square area. The Division is funded through an interagency agreement between the Georgia Building Authority (GBA) and DPS. GBA collects rent from state agencies occupying space in state buildings in the Capitol Square area and a portion of those rent payments funds the Division's operations.

In fiscal year 2010, GBA, based on a request from DPS, budgeted \$6.8 million for the provision of security and police services. Of the \$6.4 million expended, \$4.6 million (72%) was state funds, \$1.3 million (20%) was other funds, and \$526,152 (8%) was federal funds. The funding of the Division through rent payments allows some state agencies to use federal funds to pay for security. If the Division were to be funded through a direct state appropriation, \$526,152 of the security costs paid by state agencies with federal funds would have to be replaced with state funds. Also, it is not clear how much of the approximately \$1.3 million in other funds would need to be replaced with state funds.

We identified four potential changes that could decrease the cost of security and police services for the Capitol Hill area. These changes include:

- Eliminate detached troopers (up to \$618,000 annual savings) – In order to meet required budget reductions, DPS has detached state troopers to the Division. While detached troopers may perform other duties on Capitol Hill, the detached troopers are primarily responsible for monitoring the entrances at 244 and 254 Washington Street buildings. The detached troopers cost \$695,510 in fiscal year 2010. Prior to trooper costs being shifted to the Division, contracted security officers monitored these entrances at a cost of approximately \$77,000 annually.

- Decrease Capitol Building entrances (up to \$233,000 annual savings) – Currently, the Capitol Building has seven entrances in use. Each entrance is staffed with security personnel, and has an x-ray machine and a walk through metal detector. In order to reduce security costs, the number of entrances could be reduced.
- Increase the use of private security (up to \$430,000 annual savings) – Private security is the lowest cost alternative for security personnel. Increasing the use of these personnel would result in a cost savings. It should be noted that approximately \$200,000 of this savings is also reflected in the savings from eliminating detached troopers.
- Change the command structure of the Division (up to \$200,000 annual savings) - House Bill 1074, which became effective July 1, 2010, transferred responsibility for security and police services in the Capitol Square area from GBA to DPS. This transfer provides an opportunity to reorganize the Division's command structure to one that is similar to a Georgia State Patrol (GSP) post. This reorganization could result in a reduction of the command staff at the Division.

In addition to the savings detailed above, the Division was budgeted for \$6.8 million in fiscal year 2010, but the actual expenditures were \$6.4 million. GBA retained the remaining \$400,000. The amount budgeted and, therefore, collected through rent could be reduced to reflect actual expenditures.

The Division performs two distinct services: Capitol Hill Security and Capitol Police. The basis for Capitol Hill Security staffing levels is largely a function of the number of buildings, the number of entrances to those buildings that must be monitored, and the number of hours per week the entrances are monitored. The number of Capitol Police employed is based on the amount of the budget that remains after security costs of the Capitol Square area have been determined. Currently, 24 police officers are staffed. Division and DPS personnel stated, however, that they are understaffed based on the fact that they are budgeted for 36 police officers. At the time of our examination, however, Division personnel could not provide any studies or security assessments that support the need for 36 police officers.

*GBA Response:* GBA values our partnership with the Department of Public Safety (DPS) in providing security and police services in the Capitol Square area and looks forward to evaluating the special examination report with DPS. We will work cooperatively with DPS to employ any needed modifications to the Capitol Police Division in order to assure or increase the safety of Capitol Hill employees and visitors in the most cost effective manner.

*DPS Response:* Although the Department concurs with the facts regarding the potential savings which would result from decreasing security levels, an assessment is necessary to determine the proper type of security for individual buildings and doors. In order to make an accurate determination, the occupants of the buildings should be consulted regarding the type of work performed and the volume and nature of visitors to their location. Additionally, an assessment can address the most suitable command structure, given the recommended mix of security and sworn, armed personnel required to safely secure Capitol Square. This assessment could reduce the proposed savings due to a change in the types of security provided.

*DOAA Reponse:* We agree that conducting an assessment of the security needs of the Capitol Square area could result in decreasing proposed savings due to a change in the types of security provided. We strongly encourage DPS to conduct such a security assessment.

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## Purpose of the Special Examination

Our review of the Capitol Police Division of the Department of Public Safety was conducted at the request of the House Appropriations Committee. The Committee asked that we review how the Capitol Police Division is funded, the current level and type of security provided by the Capitol Police Division, and how the funding and staffing levels of the Capitol Police Division compare to industry standards and other states.

A description of the objectives, scope, and methodology used in this review is included in **Appendix A** on page 25. A draft of the report was provided to the Department of Public Safety and the Georgia Building Authority for their review, and pertinent responses have been incorporated throughout the report.

## Background

### Statutory Requirements

O.C.G.A. 35-2-121 and 35-2-122 assign responsibility for providing police and security services in the Capitol Square area to the Capitol Police Division (Division) of the Department of Public Safety (DPS). According to the law, *the division shall have jurisdiction and the primary duty to enforce all laws in Capitol Square and the property and buildings owned by the Georgia Building Authority within a five-mile radius of Capitol Square.* **Exhibit 1** on the next page is a map of the area designated in O.C.G.A. 50-2-28 as Capitol Square and shows the property and buildings owned by the Georgia Building Authority (GBA) that house state employees within the five mile radius. The Capitol Square area includes the property owned by the state as well as the sidewalks and streets. Once outside Capitol Square, the primary responsibility of the Division is limited to the property and buildings GBA owns within five miles of the Square.

In addition, O.C.G.A. 35-2-122 assigns the Division the following duties:

- To maintain peace and order and enforce the laws and regulations to controlling access to any building or property under the control or operation of the Georgia Building Authority;
- To maintain peace and order and enforce the laws and regulations relating to controlling access to Capitol Square;
- To enforce parking and traffic laws and to investigate accidents within Capitol Square;
- To enforce state law when ordered to do so by the Commissioner; and
- To exercise the powers of a law enforcement officer to protect life and property.

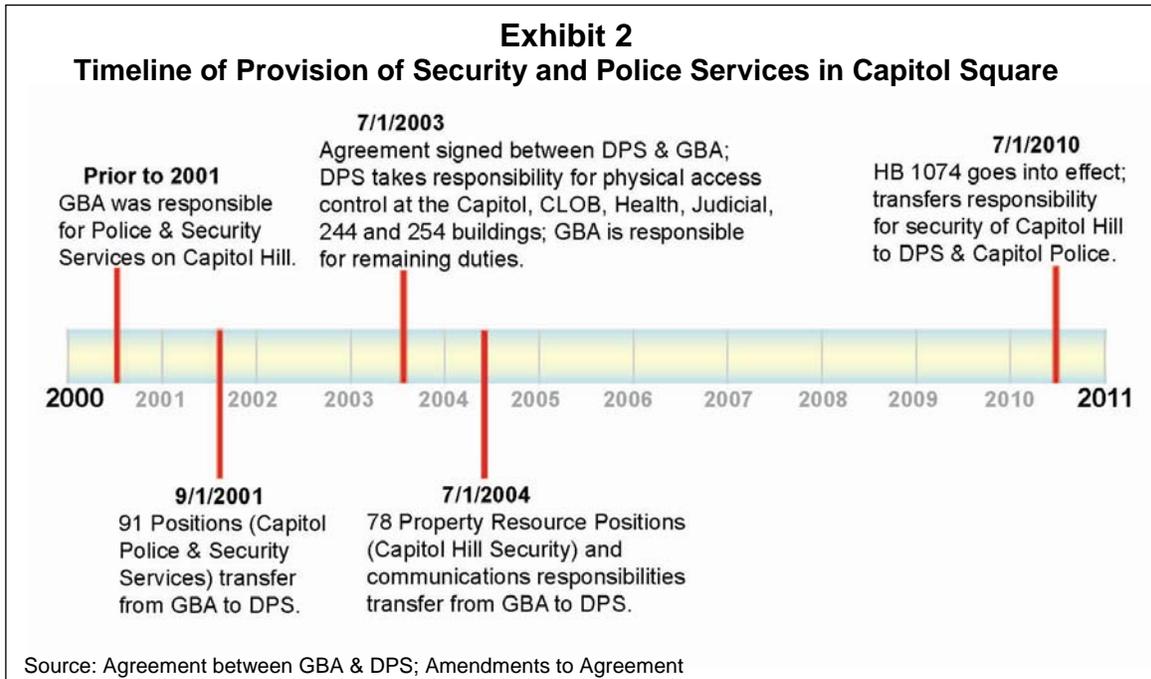
### Exhibit 1 Map of Capitol Square Area



1. Many of the State owned buildings have underground parking facilities. Those facilities are not shown on this map.  
Source: GBA Map of Capitol Hill/State Government Complex; Central Atlanta Progress; O.C.G.A 50-2-28

## Organization

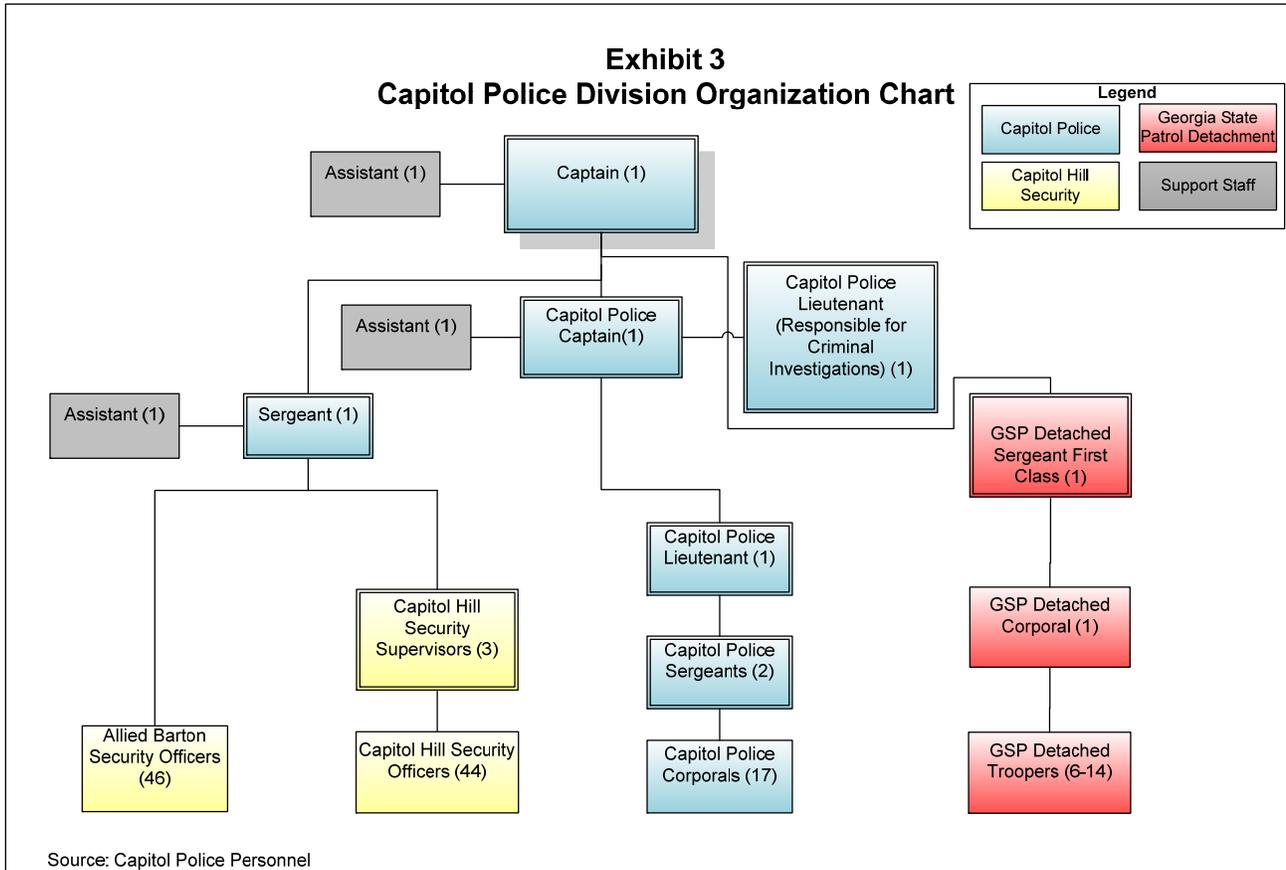
As shown in Exhibit 2, the responsibility for providing police and security services in the Capitol Square area has shifted from GBA to DPS between 2001 and 2010.



As shown above, the shift in responsibility has included both the security and police services of the Division. Each of these functions is discussed below:

- **Security** – The Capitol Square Security Unit (referred to as Capitol Hill Security) provides general security services for buildings located in the Capitol Square area and other GBA maintained buildings within a five-mile radius. The primary duties of Capitol Hill Security are to control access to buildings by monitoring entrances and to provide general building security. The Division also contracts with a private security firm, Allied Barton, to perform some security duties. The services provided by both Capitol Hill Security and the private security firm are performed by individuals who are not certified law enforcement officers. **Appendix B** on page 27 shows each building secured by the Division as well as which entity provides security.
- **Police** – The Capitol Police Services Unit (referred to as Capitol Police) provides police services similar to those of a localized police force (e.g., a police force of a small municipality). The individuals who provide these services are certified law enforcement officers.

Since December 2008, DPS has also regularly detached Georgia State Patrol (GSP) Troopers to assist with security in the Capitol Square area. **Exhibit 3** shows the organizational structure of the Capitol Police Division (Division) including Capitol Police, Capitol Hill Security, and detached GSP Troopers.



**Financial Information**

The Division is funded through an interagency agreement between GBA and DPS. GBA collects rent from state agencies occupying space in state buildings in the Capitol Square area and a portion of those rent payments funds the Division’s operations. GBA then transfers the security portion of the rent to DPS for the provision of the Division’s services. **Exhibit 4** details the revenue and expenditures for the Division for fiscal years 2008 through 2010. As shown in **Exhibit 4**, \$6.8 million in rent revenue was allocated for the Division in fiscal year 2010 but only \$6.4 million was expended. The remaining \$414,335 was used to fund GBA operations other than security and police services. It should be noted that the contract for private security services has been reduced from \$3 million in 2008 to \$1.5 million in 2010.

While Capitol Police generates revenue through the issuance of citations, according to O.C.G.A. 15-21-2, this revenue is retained by the local government

with jurisdiction. For example, if Capitol Police issues a citation within the City of Atlanta then the city retains 100% of the citation revenue. In order to determine the amount of revenue generated by Capitol Police citations, we analyzed 540 citations issued by Capitol Police between June and September 2010. We found that citations generally fall into one of two categories: criminal citations or traffic citations. Criminal citations are issued for criminal offenses, such as possession of marijuana, and a court sets the fine amount. Traffic citations generally result in the offender being charged an amount preset by the local jurisdiction. Approximately 40% of these citations were adjudicated with a court setting the amount of the fine. As a result, the audit team was not able to estimate the revenue generated from these citations. We estimated that the remaining 60% of non-adjudicated citations generated approximately \$12,000 per month or approximately \$144,000 annually.

<b>Exhibit 4</b>			
<b>Sources of Funds and Expenditures for Capitol Police Division</b>			
<b>Fiscal Years 2008 – 2010</b>			
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Rent - Security Portion	\$7,503,871.00	\$6,738,534.00	\$6,822,499.00
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b><u>\$7,503,871.00</u></b>	<b><u>\$6,738,534.00</u></b>	<b><u>\$6,822,499.00</u></b>
<b>Expenditures</b>			
Personal Services	\$3,729,657.87	\$4,151,401.10	\$4,284,047.18
Regular Operating Expenses	149,331.00	154,480.30	164,772.46
Motor Vehicle Purchases	34,542.00	0.00	50,454.27
Equipment	393,699.00	120,174.13	168,834.00
Computer Charges	15,957.00	24,265.13	134,929.19
Telecommunications	114,205.55	153,235.82	40,817.70
Contracts (private security)	<u>3,009,197.00</u>	<u>2,134,977.52</u>	<u>1,564,309.69</u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b><u>\$7,446,589.42</u></b>	<b><u>\$6,738,534.00</u></b>	<b><u>\$6,408,164.49</u></b>
<b>Retained by GBA</b>	<b><u>\$57,281.58</u></b>	<b><u>\$0.00</u></b>	<b><u>\$414,334.51</u></b>
Source: GBA documents			

## Requested Information

### How is the Capitol Police Division funded?

Why is the Capitol Police Division funded through rent payments to the Georgia Building Authority (GBA)?

GBA generates revenue used for the maintenance and operation of state buildings in the Capitol Square area by charging rent to state agencies (and other tenants) that occupy space in those buildings. Prior to 2001, O.C.G.A. 35-2-122 required GBA to provide security and police services in the Capitol Square area. Therefore, a component of the rent it charged was used to fund security services. During the 2010 legislative session, the responsibility for providing security services moved from GBA to DPS as a result of House Bill 1074; however, the responsibility of funding security and police services remains with GBA.

What portion of rent goes to provide security and police services?

As shown in Exhibit 5, of the \$12.70 per square foot charged on average by GBA for rent in fiscal year 2010, \$2.47 or 19.4% was charged to provide security and police services. From fiscal year 2007 to fiscal year 2010, the amount charged by GBA for rent has ranged from \$12.45 to \$12.82 per square foot with the security portion ranging from \$2.47 to \$2.56 per square foot.

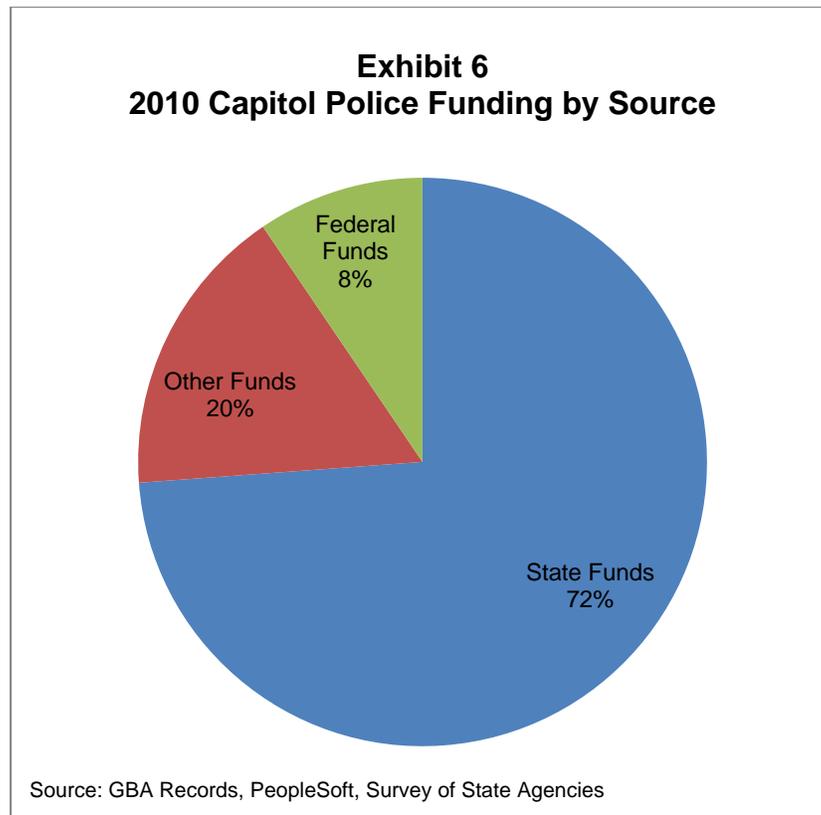
<b>Exhibit 5</b>		
<b>GBA Fiscal Year 2010 Rent Schedule</b>		
<b>Component</b>	<b>Cost per Square Foot<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percentage of Total Cost</b>
Maintenance	\$3.73	29.40%
Utilities	\$3.03	23.90%
<b>Security</b>	<b>\$2.47</b>	<b>19.40%</b>
Admin	\$1.55	12.20%
Custodial	\$0.99	7.89%
SPC	\$0.50	3.90%
Grounds	<u>\$0.43</u>	<u>3.40%</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$12.70</u></b>	<b><u>100%</u></b>

1. These dollar amounts are a weighted average of all rent payments received by GBA. Actual rental rates vary.  
Source: GBA Records

How much rent is being paid with federal funds?

As shown in Exhibit 6, of the \$6.4 million expended by GBA for security and police services in fiscal year 2010, \$526,152 (8%) was paid by state agencies with

federal funds. In fiscal year 2010, eight of thirty-seven state entities that made rent payments to GBA used federal funds. In addition to federal funds, 16 state entities reported using approximately \$6.8 million in other funds (e.g., funds derived from agencies who charge other agencies or users for their service) to make rent payments to GBA, of which approximately \$1.3 million was expended for security and police services. It should be noted that some of the other funds were originally a state appropriation. For example, State Personnel Administration charges state agencies for services they provide and the state agencies may pay them with funds that they were appropriated. See **Appendix C** on page 28 for a complete listing of GBA tenant rent payments by fund source.



[Is the current funding mechanism needed in order to utilize federal funds?](#)

The funding of the Division through rent payments allows some state agencies to use federal funds to pay for security. Federal grants usually allow for some portion of the grant to be spent on administrative expenses, and rent is typically an eligible administrative expense. As noted previously, eight percent or \$526,152 of the \$6.4 million expended for security and police services are federal funds.

The General Assembly could choose to fund the Division through a direct state appropriation; however, this method would preclude the use of federal funds to pay for security. As a result, \$526,152 of the security costs funded by federal grants would have to be replaced with state funds. Also, we were unable to determine how much of the approximately \$1.3 million of other funds used to fund the Division would need to be replaced with state funds if the Division was funded through a direct state appropriation.

### What is the basis for the current staffing level and type of security provided by the Capitol Police Division?

#### What is the basis for the level of security provided?

The Division performs two distinct services: Capitol Hill Security and Capitol Police. The basis for the level of services provided by each unit is discussed below:

- Capitol Hill Security – The basis for Capitol Hill Security staffing levels is largely a function of the number of buildings, the number of entrances to those buildings that must be monitored, and the number of hours per week the entrances are monitored. See Exhibit 7 below for the number of buildings, number of staffed security posts related to those buildings, and hours per week those posts are monitored.

<b>Exhibit 7</b>			
<b>Current Level of Security on Capitol Hill</b>			
<b>Buildings/Booths</b>	<b>Security Posts</b>	<b>Hours Per Week</b>	<b>Annual Cost</b>
14	42	3,692	\$3,252,433
Source: Capitol Police Duty Rosters; Allied Barton Staffing Plan			

- Capitol Police – The number of Capitol Police employed is based on the amount of the budget that remains after security costs of the Capitol Square area have been determined. Currently, 24 police officers are employed. Division and DPS personnel stated that they are understaffed based on the fact that they are budgeted for 36 police officers and have 24 police officers. At the time of our examination, however, Division personnel could not provide any studies or security assessments that support the need for 36 police officers.

Currently, the Division does not collect and analyze data on individual police officer workload, such as the number of calls for service, response time, number of citations issued, or number of accidents worked. These are common measures

used by law enforcement agencies in determining police officer workload and required staffing. In addition, law enforcement agencies may use assessment tools such as the Police Allocation Model (PAM) to determine police staffing levels. The Division has not used an assessment tool to determine optimal staffing levels. One of the recommendations made in the 2005 Georgia Office of Homeland Security Report (see page 12) was for DPS to conduct a staffing study to determine if the Division has enough personnel to adequately staff and protect Capitol Hill.

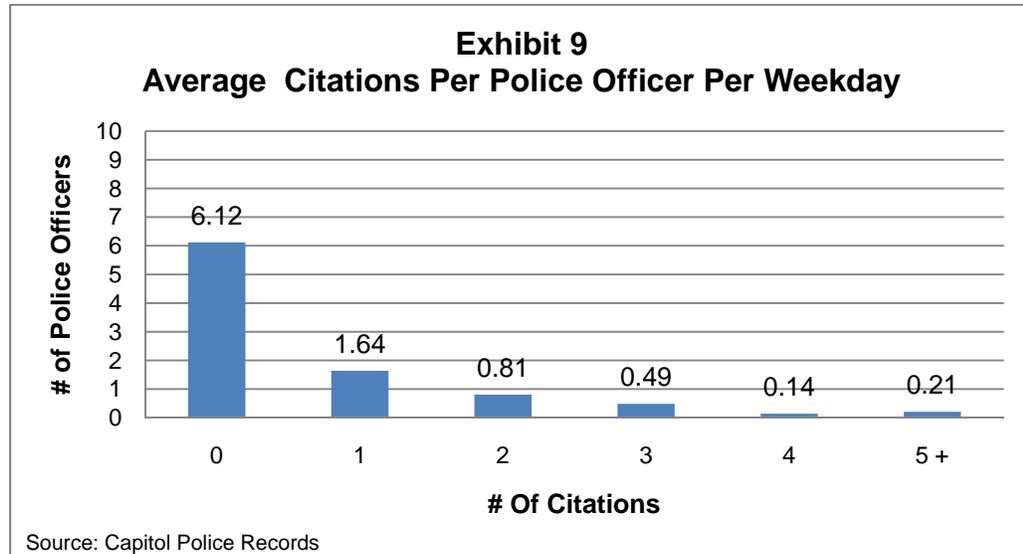
As shown in **Exhibit 8**, the Division collects data regarding felony arrests and thefts and reports that data annually to OPB as performance measures that are included in the Governor's Budget Report. These measures have remained fairly consistent over the last three years. In addition, the Division collects a wide range of data including citations as well as officer communication with the communication center. This data includes activities such as unsecured door checks, duress alarms, vehicles stopped, area checks, and elevator entrapments. While the data is collected, the data is not analyzed by day, by shift, or by officer.

<b>Exhibit 8</b>				
<b>Capitol Police Performance Measures</b>				
<b>Fiscal Years 2008-2010</b>				
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Total</b>
Felony Arrests	19	15	19	<b>53</b>
Thefts Reported	109	125	117	<b>351</b>
Source: OPB Records; Capitol Police Records				

In order to show the types of analyses that could be conducted to analyze workload and determine desired staffing levels, the examination team analyzed citation data. Citation data is just one variable that could be considered in a model that would provide a basis for the number of police officers needed. We reviewed 535<sup>1</sup> citations from June through September 2010. These citations were for both criminal and traffic violations.<sup>2</sup> Of the 535 citations, 89% were traffic citations and 11% were criminal citations. We analyzed the citations by weekday (when state buildings are open) and also by police officer. Our review found that on an average weekday a majority of police officers who were assigned to patrol did not write any citations (either criminal or traffic). As shown in **Exhibit 9**, there was an average of approximately nine police officers on duty each weekday from June through September, and six of these nine police officers issued zero citations on a given day. The Exhibit also shows that it is uncommon for a police officer to issue more than one citation per weekday.

<sup>1</sup> Our sample included 540 citations, but only 535 were used for this analysis because five were missing information (such as date or location) needed to conduct the analyses.

<sup>2</sup> An example of a traffic violation is running a red light, while an example of a criminal violation includes possession of marijuana.



We noted that (in a 2005 Georgia Homeland Security report) one of the observations stated, over a 17 day period (according to Capitol log of vehicles), Capitol Police made 164 traffic stops. Ninety-six of these traffic stops were outside the Georgia State Capitol Area map, and 17 were on the interstates. Although routine traffic stops often net non-routine results, Capitol Police should concentrate efforts in a manner that directly enhances building security, personnel, and government operations. Therefore, we reviewed the locations of the 535 citations written by Capitol Police between June and September of 2010 and mapped them to determine if officers were issuing citations in the area designated by law as Capitol Square. As shown in Exhibit 10, Capitol Police officers continue to routinely issue citations outside of Capitol Square. Approximately 225 of the 535 citations reviewed (42%) were written outside of Capitol Square.

***DPS Response:** The Department concurs that an assessment is the most appropriate method to determine the proper mix of civilian security personnel and sworn, armed security. Citation data cited and/or arrests and thefts do not provide a good basis for such an assessment. Emergency (911) calls are handled by the City of Atlanta. The Capitol Police's primary focus is police and security presence, securing state buildings and property through access entry points, cross-walk safety, and emergency call box response in state parking facilities. These activities generally will not provide regular citation and/or crime data.*



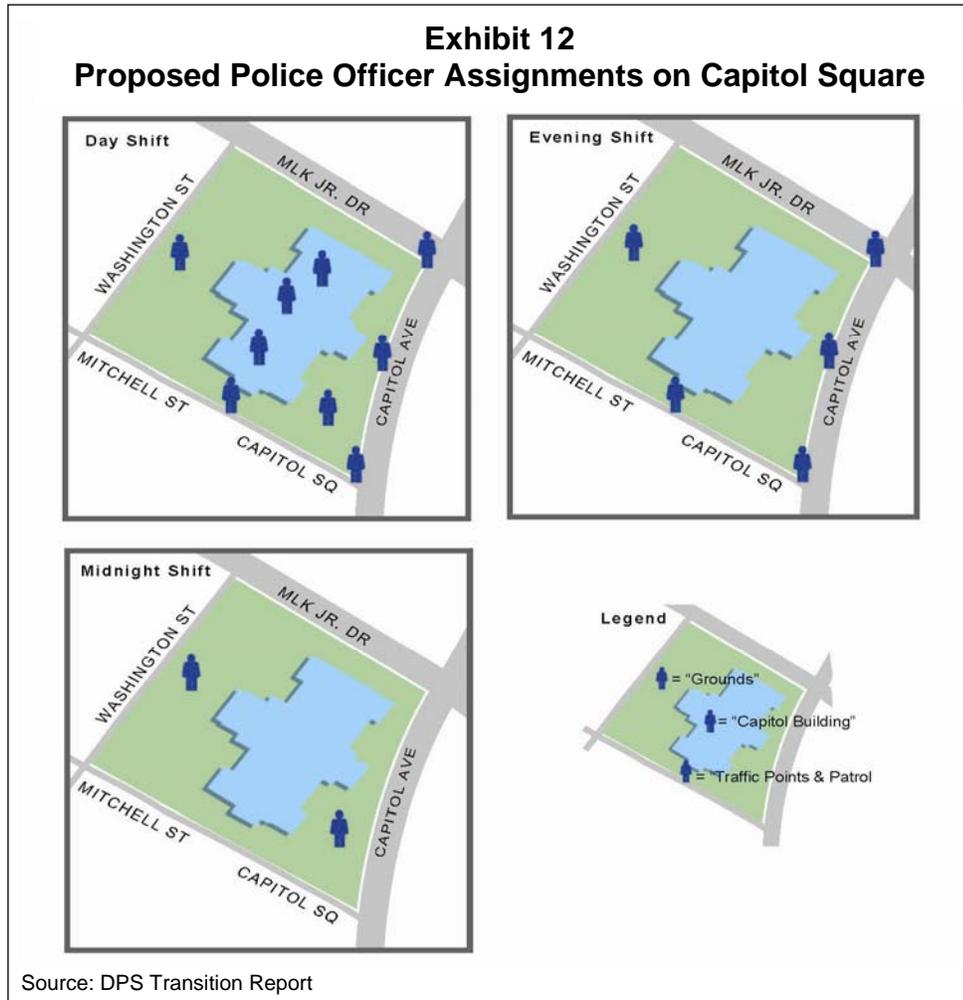
Has any security assessment been done to determine the level and type of security needed?

There have been two reports regarding security issues in the Capitol Square area. These reports are discussed further below.

- Capitol Hill Terrorism and Civil Assessment – This report was conducted by the Georgia Office of Homeland Security and was completed in 2005. The objective of this assessment was to *identify vulnerabilities, gaps, and subsequent protective measures to strengthen overall Capitol security and to protect the infrastructure, personnel, and continuity of operations against a civil or terrorist attack*. This report provides a wide range of specific recommendations to improve security. Examples include providing specialized training to Capitol Police officers, closing certain buildings to the general public, increasing armed presence in certain buildings, improving exterior lighting, and trimming hedges. This study was not an assessment of the overall security needs of each building or the Capitol Square area and did not define the type of security needed at each building or the Capitol Square area.
- Transition of Capitol Police and Security – This study was conducted by DPS and was completed in April 2001. The study details the transfer of all police positions and responsibilities from GBA to DPS. In addition, the report details the transfer of security positions and responsibilities for the Capitol Building, Coverdell Legislative Office Building (CLOB), and Judicial Building from GBA to DPS. In the study, DPS states, *it was the determination of the Georgia State Patrol, that the primary emphasis of the Capitol Police section will be security of Capitol Hill and Capitol Square. Security needs for Capitol Hill can be assessed with a reasonable degree of accuracy based on experience during the sessions of the General Assembly in past years. Sworn personnel will patrol the Capitol Square area and provide initial response as required. Exhibit II shows the allocation of police positions as detailed in the study.*

<b>Exhibit 11</b>				
<b>Proposed Police Officer Assignments on Capitol Square</b>				
<b>Assignment</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Evening</b>	<b>Midnight</b>	<b>Total</b>
Capitol Building	3	0	0	3
Traffic Points and Patrol	4	4	0	8
Grounds	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>9</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>16</u></b>
Source: DPS Transition Report				

The study states that the traffic points and patrol positions will have *shared responsibilities for managing the traffic points and providing patrol and response support to positions inside the buildings and on the grounds on Capitol Hill*. Exhibit 12 shows the general location of the police officer positions on each shift in the Capitol Hill area, as outlined in the study.



While the Division is not following the specific locations for police officer assignments detailed in the study, the number of police officers on duty does approximate the number in the study. Currently, police officers are issued a patrol assignment in the Capitol Square area, and these patrols are usually conducted in a patrol car or a motorcycle. Also, the study does mention a reallocation of 36 police officers from GBA to DPS but does not provide a basis for the 36 budgeted positions. In addition, the study does not detail a use of the 36 positions, only the 16 positions detailed in Exhibit 12. According to GBA, some of the police officer positions were vacant at the time of the transfer.

Exhibit 13 shows the allocation of security positions as detailed in the study and the current security positions allocated to the Capitol Building, CLOB, and Judicial Building.

<b>Exhibit 13</b>						
<b>Proposed &amp; Current Capitol Hill Security Coverage</b>						
<b>Building</b>	<b>DPS Transition Report</b>			<b>Current</b>		
	<b>Day</b>	<b>Evening</b>	<b>Midnight</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Evening</b>	<b>Midnight<sup>1</sup></b>
Capitol	20	2	2	13	4	1
CLOB	4	2	1	2	1	1
Judicial	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>25</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>17</u></b>	<b><u>6</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>

1. Midnight shift assignments may include an additional building.  
Source: DPS Transition Report; Capitol Hill Security Duty Rosters - October 5, 2010 (most recent available date)

*DPS Response:* The Department disagrees with the conclusion that the independent Homeland Security/Terrorism Assessment does not define the type of security needed at each building. The report does not address the number of and/or mix of security and sworn personnel, but specifically recommends sworn, armed security at certain buildings. The report recommends training for sworn and security personnel. Training for contract personnel is not practical because their turnover rate of personnel is substantial. This impracticality is an important disadvantage to consider before expanding the contract for cost savings.

Have building closures and investments in physical controls decreased the level or type of security needed in Capitol Square?

There have been multiple changes to building operations in the Capitol Square area that have resulted in the need for fewer security officers to monitor buildings or entrances. These changes are discussed below.

- Building Closures – There have been three buildings closed including the Capitol Education Center (CEC), the Archives Building, and the DOT building which has decreased security needs.
- Entrance Closure – GBA has closed entrances in several buildings with multiple entrances. For example, CLOB had two of the three entrances closed which decreased security needs.
- Change in Hours – The hours that entrances at certain buildings are staffed has been decreased. For example, the parking deck entrance under the Archives building used to be monitored 168 hours per week and is now only monitored 80 hours per week.

- Physical Security – GBA has invested in security devices that control access to buildings, such as high speed roll-up garage doors and card readers, that reduce the need for security officers at entrances. For example, the 47 Trinity, Trinity-Washington, and Agriculture Buildings have had high speed roll up doors added to their parking entrances, which resulted in a decrease in security needs.

The reduction in the number of security officers needed has resulted in an approximately \$1.5 million reduction in the contract between DPS and Allied Barton. Exhibit 14 shows the type of change and the decrease in security expenditure by building. In a few instances the changes impacted posts or entrances that were staffed by Capitol Hill Security personnel. In those instances, the Capitol Hill Security personnel replaced the Allied Barton personnel that staffed other posts or entrances, and the Allied Barton contract was subsequently decreased.

<b>Exhibit 14</b>					
<b>Decrease in Private Security Contract</b>					
<b>FY2008 – FY2010</b>					
<b>Building/Position</b>	<b>Change in Hours</b>	<b>Replaced by DPS</b>	<b>Closure<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Physical Improvement</b>	<b>Reduction in Annual Cost</b>
Archives Building	✓		✓		\$489,245.12
Department of Transportation			✓		\$154,336.00
Trinity & Washington	✓	✓		✓	\$116,909.52
Floyd (Twin Towers)	✓		✓		\$114,208.68
Capitol Education Center			✓		\$108,613.96
Support Staff			✓		\$100,318.40
47 Trinity		✓		✓	\$88,743.20
Supervisors/Rovers	✓		✓		\$69,451.20
Agriculture Building	✓			✓	\$54,017.60
GBA Motorpool				✓	\$50,159.20
CLOB		✓			\$46,300.80
244 Washington		✓			\$38,584.00
254 Washington		✓			\$38,584.00
JOL Booth	✓				\$964.60
MLK Jr. Dr. Courtyard Booth	✓				<u>\$964.60</u>
<b>Total</b>					<b><u>\$1,471,400.84</u></b>

1. Closure may indicate building entrance closure, security post closure, or closure of an entire building.  
 Source: Capitol Police Records; Allied Barton Records

Although the Allied Barton contract decreased by approximately \$1.5 million between fiscal years 2008 and 2010, rent collections allocated to security only decreased by approximately \$680,000. The two primary reasons for not fully realizing the \$1.5 million savings resulting from the decrease in the Allied Barton contract are discussed in detail below:

- At the request of DPS, GBA budgeted approximately \$6.8 million in rent collections for security in fiscal year 2010, which was a \$680,000 decrease from the fiscal year 2008 budget. Of the \$6.8 million, DPS expended approximately \$6.4 million on security, and the remaining unexpended amount of \$414,000 was retained by GBA and spent on other GBA activities.
- In fiscal year 2010, DPS detached GSP Troopers, at a cost of \$695,510, to the Division. As discussed below, the purpose of this detachment is primarily to mitigate budget decreases to the amount of the state appropriations DPS has received for its GSP Field Services budget over the last few years.

[Could changes to the current level of security services result in a decrease to the cost of security?](#)

During our review, we noted four potential changes that could result in a decrease in the cost of security. The four changes include: discontinuing the detachment of GSP troopers to the Division, closing entrances at the Capitol Building, replacing Capitol Hill Security personnel with private security personnel, and changing the command structure of the Division. These potential changes are discussed in further detail below.

#### [Detached GSP Troopers](#)

In order to meet required budget reductions in GSP's Field Services Program, DPS has detached troopers to the Division. While DPS views the Division's funds as other funds, the original source for 72% of the funds is state appropriations to state agencies. DPS staff indicated that the purpose of the detachment is to fully staff Capitol Police, which is budgeted for 36 police officers but only has 24 positions filled. The purpose of the detachment is to make up for the deficiency in the number of police officers. Based on our analysis, however, it appears the detachment is primarily to mitigate budget reductions to GSP's Field Services Program and not to make up for a reduced number of Capitol Police. Our reasoning is discussed further below:

- According to Capitol Police daily duty rosters from fiscal year 2010, Capitol Police officers are assigned to patrol. The detached troopers are not assigned to patrol, but are assigned to building security/ID check, specifically at the 244 and 254 Washington buildings, positions that would typically be filled by non-sworn Allied Barton officers. In addition, Capitol Police officers may be staffed at any point 24 hours a day, seven

days a week. Detached troopers, however, are only assigned duty during normal weekday business hours, which is Monday to Friday between 6:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

- Of the 535 citations reviewed for a four month period in 2010, we found only two citations were written by GSP troopers. This indicates that the troopers are not patrolling in the same manner as Capitol Police officers.
- We identified several instances of detached GSP troopers being detached to duty off of the Capitol Square area (i.e., training) and one instance of a trooper on long-term sick leave being detached to the Capitol Police Division after the sick leave began.
- As shown in **Exhibit 8** on page 9, the number of crimes has not decreased, nor has the number of felony arrests increased since the troopers have been detached to the Division.

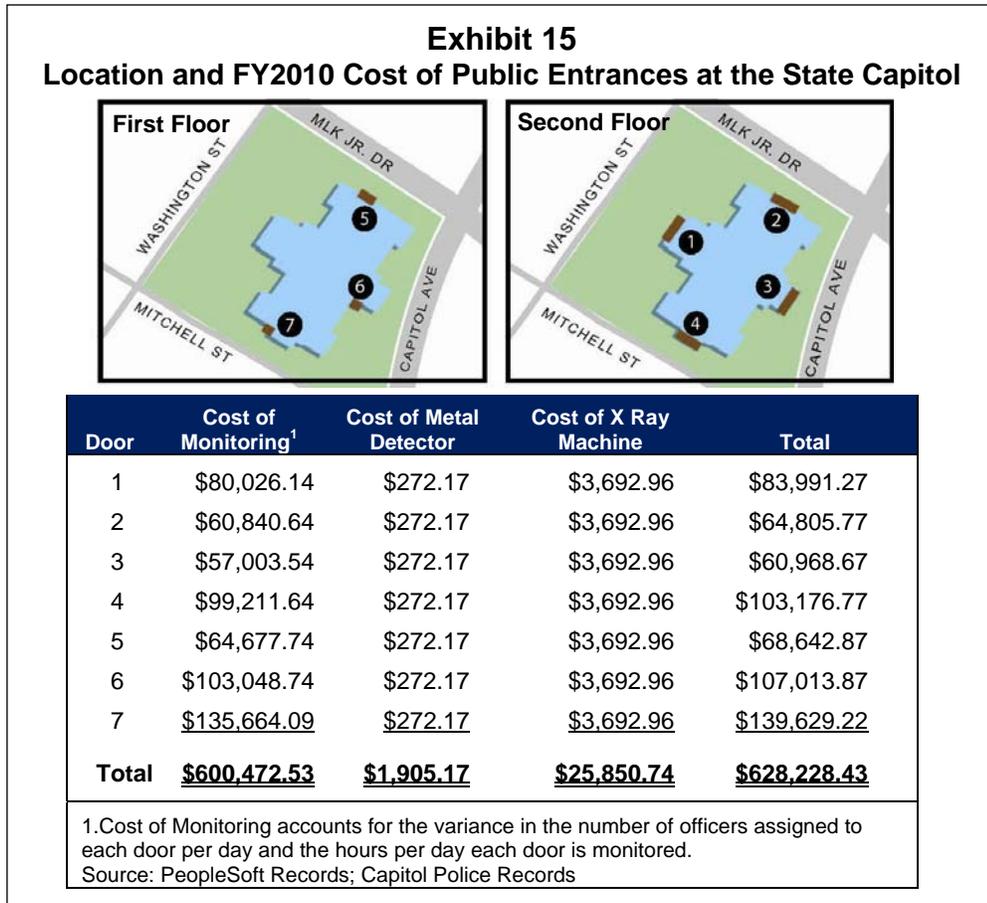
While detached troopers may perform other duties on Capitol Hill, the detached troopers are primarily responsible for monitoring the entrances at 244 and 254 Washington Street buildings. The detached troopers cost approximately \$695,000 in fiscal year 2010. In previous years Allied Barton monitored these entrances at a cost of approximately \$77,000 annually.

*DPS Response:* While the Department concurs that the detached troopers being utilized are primarily at Capitol Police for budgetary reasons, it disagrees that it is appropriate to return contract security personnel entirely at these entrances.

#### Capitol Building Entrances

As shown in **Exhibit 15**, the Capitol Building currently has seven entrances in use. Each entrance is staffed with security personnel and has an x-ray machine and a walk through metal detector. The annual cost of each entrance is also shown in **Exhibit 15**.

In order to reduce security costs and potentially make the Capitol more secure, the number of entrances open could be reduced. For example if doors 3,4 and 5 were closed, the state could save approximately \$233,000 annually in security costs while still having an open entrance on each side of the Capitol Building. It should be noted that currently the number of entrances that are open is not adjusted for when the General Assembly is in session. If the number of open doors was limited for the part of the year when the General Assembly is not in session, there could be a potential cost savings of \$175,000 per year.



**Increasing the Use of the Private Security Contract**

As shown in Exhibit 16, private security officers are currently the lowest cost alternative for security personnel. Division personnel indicated the primary difference between Allied Barton security officers and Capitol Hill safety officers is that Capitol Hill Safety officers are state employees who receive salary and benefits. Division personnel indicated that there was not a difference in the training between the two types of security officers.

<b>Exhibit 16</b> <b>Employee Cost Comparison</b>	
Employee Type	Average Annual Cost per FTE
Detached GSP Trooper	\$72,629
Capitol Police Officer	\$54,153
Capitol Hill Safety Officer	\$38,371
Allied Barton Security Officer	\$29,680
Source: DPS PeopleSoft Reports - June and Sept. 2010	

As shown in Appendix B on page 27, Capitol Hill Security and Allied Barton each have buildings or posts to which they are assigned to provide security. Division personnel stated that there is no specific reason for assigning a particular type of security officer to a particular building or post. As shown in Exhibit 17, rotating the security responsibility from Capitol Hill Security to Allied Barton would (at current contract rates) result in an approximate \$430,000 cost savings<sup>3</sup> to the state.

Building	Entity Currently Responsible	Cost of DPS Coverage	Cost of Private Security Coverage	Annual Cost Difference
Capitol	Capitol Hill Security	\$618,997.50	\$497,882.00	\$121,115.50
CLOB	Capitol Hill Security	\$107,932.50	\$86,814.00	\$21,118.50
Judicial	Capitol Hill Security	\$94,095.00	\$75,684.00	\$18,411.00
244 Washington	Detached Troopers & Capitol Hill Security	\$246,420.00	\$118,720.00	\$127,700.00
254 Washington	Detached Troopers	\$209,520.00	\$89,040.00	\$120,480.00
Trinity & Washington	Capitol Hill Security	\$34,132.50	\$27,454.00	\$6,678.50
47 Trinity	Capitol Hill Security	<u>\$73,800.00</u>	<u>\$59,360.00</u>	<u>\$14,440.00</u>
<b>Total</b>		<b><u>\$1,384,897.50</u></b>	<b><u>\$954,954.00</u></b>	<b><u>\$429,943.50</u></b>

Source: Capitol Police Duty Rosters; Capitol Police PeopleSoft Reports; DPS Contracts.

*DPS Response:* The Department agrees that the option of increasing the private security contract will produce the most cost savings, but it does not provide adequate security to the Capitol Square area and to the employees and visitors to the area.

### Changing the Command Structure of Capitol Police

Currently, the Division has seven command staff and 17 police officers. The command staff is comprised of two captains, two lieutenants, and three sergeants. One of the lieutenants is responsible for criminal investigations and one sergeant is responsible for supervising security operations. House Bill 1074, which became effective July 1, 2010, transferred responsibility for security and police services in the Capitol Square area from GBA to DPS. This transfer provides an opportunity to reorganize the Division command structure to one that is similar to a Georgia State Patrol (GSP) post. GSP's Field Services' command structure consists of the state being geographically separated into troops, with multiple posts reporting to a troop. For example, Troop I is responsible for providing services for 15 counties in southeast Georgia, and

<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that approximately \$200,000 of this savings is also reflected in the savings from eliminating detached troopers.

Troop I's five posts each provide services to multiple counties (with the exception of Post 35 as discussed below). The Troop provides the shared command structure for the posts. Post 35 (Jekyll Island) is similar to the Capitol Police Division in that both act as localized police forces instead of traditional posts. Post 35 is part of Troop I and has one sergeant to command the nine troopers at the Post level, but is able to utilize the command staff at Troop I as needed.

Now that the responsibility of security and police services has been given to DPS, the command structure could be changed to allow for the Division to become a post under Troop C, with Troop C providing command staff for the Division as well as the other three posts in Troop C. This could result in a reduction of the command staff at the Division. Reducing the command staff at the Capitol Police Division headquarters by two to three positions could result in an annual cost savings of approximately \$150,000-\$200,000.

*DPS Response: The Department does not agree that the Capitol Police Division is similar to a Post structure in Troop C or Jekyll Island. The Capitol Police Division is responsible for securing the Capitol Square area, including the employees, legislators and visitors to the area. Additionally, the Division is responsible for ensuring the public's safety as they interact with state agencies and elected state officials. No other Post is responsible for securing buildings, and especially not the state's core operational personnel. For this reason, the Department believes an assessment in concert with the appropriate state officials is the appropriate means to determine command structure and staffing. The Department does concur that it is in a period of transition and the command structure will be addressed adequately in future assessments and discussions with each of the states branches' representatives which are protected in the Capitol Square area.*

#### Are all agencies receiving the level of security for which they are paying?

All state agencies who occupy space in a GBA-owned building in the Capitol Square area do not receive the same level of security. As noted earlier in the report, all agencies who occupy space in GBA-owned buildings in Capitol Square pay the same percentage of their total rent for security services (with the exception of the occupants of the Capitol Building and the CLOB). However, in a few instances agencies receive different levels of security. For example, the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals have sworn officers in the courtroom when they are in session. These officers are in addition to the security officers that monitor the entrances to the buildings these agencies occupy. Neither agency pays additional funds for the additional security services they receive. It should be noted that the Office of State Administrative Hearings (OSAH) requires sworn officers to be present daily. OSAH pays the cost of this additional security.

The tenants of the Capitol Building do not pay any rent to GBA. Also, the tenants of the CLOB pay a reduced rental rate that is approximately \$565,000 annually. Therefore, the security costs of the Capitol Building and the CLOB are subsidized by the remaining GBA tenants. Additionally, the Department of Revenue (DOR) occupies space in a GBA-owned building at the Tradeport Offices. The rent paid to GBA from DOR includes the security component that all other GBA tenants pay. However, Capitol Police do not provide any security at the Tradeport Offices. This results in DOR paying for security that it is not receiving.

*DPS Response: The Department of Public Safety realizes the question addressed may be seeking equitable payment for services provided, however, the Department notes that it is arranging its security staff in buildings and locations that have the greatest exposure for safety concerns and not necessarily where the tenants pay the most for security.*

### **How do the funding and staffing levels of the Capitol Police Division compare with the funding and staffing levels of other states and industry standards?**

Annually, the Building Owners and Managers' Association (BOMA) conducts a survey regarding the cost to operate government office buildings. Based on this survey, BOMA calculates various costs, including security, per square foot of rentable space. It should be noted the BOMA survey is anonymous, and the audit team is unaware of the respondents to the government sector portion of the survey. These respondents could include local, state, and federal government building owners that may or may not be incurring police costs in addition to the security costs. The security costs for Georgia include the cost of police and security services provided by the Division.

As shown in **Exhibit 18**, the security costs of GBA-owned buildings in fiscal year 2009 were higher than the national average for government sector buildings in that same year. Since BOMA security averages varied from year to year (\$0.59 - \$1.20), we included three years of BOMA information. It should be noted that in most other categories in 2009, including the total cost, GBA costs are at or below the national BOMA average.

<b>Exhibit 18</b>				
<b>GBA Fiscal Year 2009 Costs Compared to BOMA Averages</b>				
<b>Expense Category</b>	<b>GBA 2009 Average</b>	<b>BOMA Government Sector 2009 Average</b>	<b>BOMA Government Sector 2008 Average</b>	<b>BOMA Government Sector 2007 Average</b>
Cleaning	\$0.66	\$1.80	\$2.02	\$1.95
Repairs/Maintenance/Parking	2.43	2.47	2.65	2.97
Utilities	2.01	2.50	2.49	2.47
Roads/Grounds	0.29	0.14	0.19	0.23
<b>Security (DPS Only)</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.05</b>
Administrative	1.03	1.01	1.19	1.20
Fixed Expense (Insurance)	<u>0.30</u>	<u>0.33</u>	<u>0.98</u>	<u>0.82</u>
<b>Total Cost Per Square Foot</b>	<b><u>\$8.45</u></b>	<b><u>\$8.84</u></b>	<b><u>\$10.72</u></b>	<b><u>\$10.69</u></b>
Source: GBA Annual Report; BOMA Experience Exchange Report				

In addition to comparing Georgia's security costs to the BOMA survey, we conducted our own survey comparing Georgia's Capitol Complex security costs to Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina's Capitol Complex security costs. Exhibit 19 shows the security cost per square foot provided by each state's Capitol Police.

<b>Exhibit 19</b>				
<b>Cost per Square Foot Of Capitol Police &amp; Security in Other States</b>				
<b>State</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Square Feet</b>	<b>Cost of Capitol Police &amp; Security</b>	<b>Cost per Square foot</b>
North Carolina	77	2,973,774	\$4,085,683	\$1.37
Alabama	20	3,870,948	N/A	N/A
South Carolina	8	1,114,324	\$1,741,933	\$1.56
Georgia	26	3,641,543	\$6,408,164	\$1.76
Florida	42	4,032,784	\$7,283,452	\$1.81
Source: Survey of Other States				

### Georgia

The Georgia Building Authority owns 26 buildings as well as 18 parking complexes and two offsite warehouse facilities (approximately 5 miles away) which contain 3.6 million rentable square feet. These buildings house approximately 12,000 permanent and temporary state employees. The Division has 24 sworn officers who are responsible for patrolling the area, responding to calls, and performing police duties. Also, the Division has 47 safety officers who monitor the entrances to 13 buildings on and around the Capitol Square area. In addition to the 47 safety officers, the Division contracts with Allied Barton for additional security on Capitol Square. Allied Barton security officers are also responsible for monitoring the entrances to state buildings in the Capitol Square

area. In fiscal year 2010 the Capitol Police Division expended approximately \$6.4 million to perform police and security activities in the Capitol Square area. The Capitol Police Division is funded by a portion of rent payments that state agencies make to GBA.

The four comparison states' Capitol Complex and security provisions are discussed in further detail below:

#### North Carolina

The state of North Carolina has an Administrative State Government Complex which houses its state Capitol. This center contains 77 buildings, which total approximately 3 million square feet and house approximately 25,000 state employees. The Capitol Police in North Carolina is responsible for patrolling this entire area. North Carolina Capitol Police is funded through a direct appropriation from the state legislature. The 2010-2011 appropriation for Capitol Police totaled approximately \$3.1 million. This appropriation does not cover providing access control for state buildings. Agencies that need security at the entrances of their buildings contract with Capitol Police to provide access control. In 2009-2010 Capitol Police collected approximately \$1 million from state agencies that contracted for access control services. North Carolina Capitol Police has 88 employees (59 sworn officers, 20 non-sworn security personnel, and nine support positions). North Carolina Capitol Police also has a SWAT Team as well as a canine unit.

#### Alabama

The Alabama Capitol Complex consists of 20 buildings totaling approximately 3.9 million square feet and housing 10,000-15,000 employees. Alabama also has office buildings offsite (approximately 10-15 miles away), which officers do not regularly patrol but will respond to calls. The Capitol Police in Alabama has 26 sworn officers who are staffed in shifts of seven officers. Capitol Police is responsible for access control to the Capitol Building only (2 sworn officers). Other officers are assigned to patrol the Capitol Complex. Access control for other buildings is provided through card readers or agency contracted security (not Capitol Police). Alabama did not provide the audit team with any information regarding the cost of the Alabama Capitol Police.

#### South Carolina

The South Carolina Capitol Complex consists of eight buildings (including the Capitol Building) that total approximately 1.1 million square feet. The Capitol Police in South Carolina is responsible for police and security services in the Capitol Complex. The Capitol Police has 28 positions, including 27 sworn officers who are responsible for access control to the buildings as well as patrolling the complex and performing police duties. The Capitol Police is funded through a direct appropriation, and the 2009-2010 budget for the Capitol Police force was approximately \$1.7 million.

### Florida

The state of Florida has a Capitol Complex as well as two additional complexes of state buildings six or seven miles from the Capitol Complex. There are 42 buildings in these three complexes that total approximately 4 million square feet and house approximately 16,000 employees. The Capitol Police in Florida is responsible for police services at all three of these complexes and are funded through rent payments (5.9% of rent goes to fund Capitol Police) made by state agencies to the Florida Department of Management Services (DMS). The Capitol Police in Florida has 91 paid positions including 67 sworn officers. Capitol Police is responsible for access control, provides foot and bike patrols in addition to vehicle patrols, and has a bomb squad (including canines). The total budget for Capitol Police in Florida is \$6.2 million. In addition, DMS also provides access control to state buildings using security officers that cost approximately \$1.1 million annually.

## **Appendix A**

### **Objectives, Scope, and Methodology**

We conducted this special examination in response to a request from the House Appropriations Committee. The Committee asked that we review the Capitol Police Division of the Department of Public Safety (DPS). After consultation with the House Budget Office, we determined that the report would provide information to answer the following questions: (a) How is Capitol Police funded? (b) What is the current level and type of security provided by Capitol Police? (c) How do the funding and staffing levels of Capitol Police compare with the funding and staffing levels of other states and industry standards?

Our review of the Capitol Police Division included interviews with personnel from GBA and DPS regarding the reason for the current funding method as well as the shift in responsibilities from GBA to DPS. The review team also obtained and reviewed contracts between DPS and GBA. We also reviewed rent payments from 36 GBA tenants including amount and fund source using PeopleSoft for agencies who utilize the PeopleSoft accounting system and surveying and reviewing payables to GBA for rent from agencies that do not use the PeopleSoft accounting system.

Our review of the current level and type of security provided by the Capitol Police Division consisted of reviewing state law to determine the responsibility of the Capitol Police Division as well as the area designated as Capitol Square. We also reviewed two available assessments of security in the Capitol Square area: Capitol Hill Terrorism and Civil Assessment by the Georgia Office of Homeland Security and Transition of Capitol Police and Security by DPS. The review team also obtained daily duty rosters of the Capitol Police Division from 7/1/2009 through 10/7/2010 as well as documentation from Allied Barton regarding the level of security provided from fiscal years 2008 through 2010. Additionally, we reviewed citations written by Capitol Police from June through September 2010. We also reviewed GBA documentation regarding building closures, entrance closures, and physical improvements to access control that affect the level of security needed. We also examined PeopleSoft reports to determine the budgetary impact of detaching GSP Troopers to Capitol Police. In addition, we obtained a copy of the contract between DPS and Allied Barton to determine the impact of the closures and improvements mentioned previously.

Our comparison of funding and staffing levels of the Capitol Police Division to other states and industry standards included a survey of four other states including Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina. We also reviewed the Building Managers and Owners Association (BOMA) Experience Exchange Report from 2007 through 2009.

The project was not conducted in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS), given the timeframe in which the report was needed. However, it was conducted in accordance with Performance Audit Division policies and procedures for non-GAGAS engagements. These policies and procedures require that

we plan and perform the engagement to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for the information reported and that data limitations be identified for the reader.

## Appendix B

<b>Security Coverage on Capitol Hill by Building</b>		
<b>Building</b>	<b>Entity Responsible</b>	<b>Annual Cost<sup>2</sup></b>
Capitol	Capitol Hill Security	\$618,998
CLOB	Capitol Hill Security	\$107,933
Judicial	Capitol Hill Security	\$94,095
244 Washington	Detached Troopers, Capitol Hill Security	\$246,420
254 Washington	Detached Troopers	\$209,520
47 Trinity	Capitol Hill Security; Allied Barton	\$110,900
Trinity & Washington	Capitol Hill Security, Allied Barton	\$70,305
JOL Booth	Allied Barton	\$44,520
MLK Courtyard	Allied Barton	\$44,520
Agriculture	Allied Barton	\$37,100
Archives	Allied Barton	\$59,360
Floyd Building	Allied Barton	\$501,592
2 Peachtree	Allied Barton	\$563,178
Other Positions <sup>1</sup>	Capitol Hill Security, Allied Barton	<u>\$543,993</u>
<b>Total</b>		<b><u>\$3,252,433</u></b>
<p>1. Other Positions includes the Supervisors, Relief and Rovers assigned to multiple buildings and the Allied Barton Account Manager.</p> <p>2. Annual cost accounts for the variance in number of officers assigned to each post each day and the number of hours each post is monitored.</p> <p>Source: Capitol Police Duty Rosters &amp; Allied Barton Staffing Plan</p>		

## Appendix C

### Rent Payments<sup>1</sup> to GBA – Fiscal Year 2010

Agency	Square Feet	Rent Payments to GBA			
		(State Funds)	(Other Funds)	(Federal Funds)	(Total)
Department of Agriculture	114,551.30	\$1,398,581.36		\$13,907.52	\$1,412,488.88
Department of Administrative Services	64,146.29	\$136,844.97	\$710,387.42		\$847,232.39
Department of Audits	90,520.83	\$1,160,676.36			\$1,160,676.36
State Accounting Office	41,077.44	\$150,819.52		\$369,248.20	\$520,067.72
Office of Bar Admissions	6,027.99	\$57,736.28	\$10,188.76		\$67,925.04
Department of Insurance	58,728.41	\$743,074.66			\$743,074.66
Georgia State Finance and Investment Commission	70,154.20		\$985,917.84		\$985,917.84
Governors' Office	100,685.35	\$1,273,957.16	\$304.68	\$84,405.68	\$1,358,667.52
Department of Education	126,264.21	\$1,020,806.95		\$512,960.45	\$1,533,767.40
Department of Community Health	352,422.53	\$2,819,943.10	\$339,059.74	\$1,099,991.42	\$4,258,994.26
Department of Human Services	337,886.19	\$4,422,571.30			\$4,422,571.30
Administrative Office of the Courts	32,474.13	\$366,888.72			\$366,888.72
Court of Appeals	52,317.67	\$685,186.88			\$685,186.88
Superior Court	7,190.73	\$89,416.44			\$89,416.44
Supreme Court	37,430.35	\$422,741.49	\$57,736.28		\$480,477.77
Department of Labor	12,082.17			\$48,036.00	\$48,036.00
Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities	66,626.15	\$650,921.34			\$650,921.34
Department of Law	88,020.44	\$1,014,295.24	\$11,359.00		\$1,025,654.24
State Personnel Administration	52,724.34		\$671,877.96		\$671,877.96
Department of Natural Resources	162,186.04	\$1,130,036.22	\$144,340.72	\$470,033.72	\$1,744,410.66
Board of Pardons and Paroles	48,730.97	\$621,442.40			\$621,442.40
Department of Corrections	89,791.20	\$1,572,336.96			\$1,572,336.96
Public Service Commission	49,979.88	\$671,369.60			\$671,369.60
Board of Regents	99,273.09	\$1,142,477.16		\$113,541.44	\$1,256,018.60
Department of Revenue	106,076.44	\$1,173,040.74	\$106,355.06		\$1,279,395.80
Secretary of State	91,137.46	\$491,991.41	\$297,795.32		\$789,786.73
Department of Veterans Services	11,424.58	\$144,910.92			\$144,910.92
Carl Vinson Institute of Government	6,382.43	\$75,892.52			\$75,892.52
State Road and Tollway Authority	24,128.61		\$212,405.22		\$212,405.22
State Employees Credit Union	1,208.25		\$15,699.72		\$15,699.72
State Properties Commission	6,798.76		\$102,669.44		\$102,669.44
Education Credit Union	2,279.45		\$29,687.24		\$29,687.24
Department of Public Safety	3,281.17	\$37,392.28	\$53,189.00		\$90,581.28
Department of Driver Services	0.00	\$33,150.00			\$33,150.00
Georgia Public Communications Commission	8,108.15	\$109,318.96			\$109,318.96
Georgia Technology Authority	118,372.85		\$1,636,284.24		\$1,636,284.24
Georgia State University	119,836		\$1,419,818.24		\$1,419,818.24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,660,326.05</b>	<b>\$23,617,820.94</b>	<b>\$6,805,075.88</b>	<b>\$2,712,124.43</b>	<b>\$33,135,021.25</b>

1. The fund sources for agency rent payments were only available from the agency accounting records, not GBA records. Because these two records did not match 100% of the time the fund sources are an estimate based on over 90% of each agency's accounting records reconciling to GBA records.

Source: GBA Accounting System; PeopleSoft; Survey of State Agencies not using PeopleSoft



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