

(ii) Any discrepancy between the payments made and the actual required reimbursement for the preceding fiscal year should be compensated for in the September payment; and

(iii) Within 5 days after the State Comptroller receives a certification from the Secretary, the State Comptroller shall draw a warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount due each county [and Baltimore City]. The State Treasurer immediately shall pay the amount due to the county [and Baltimore City].

(e) Whenever in this article or any other law reference is made to the sentencing or confinement of prisoners to any of the institutions enumerated in § 689, such reference shall be construed to mean sentencing or confinement to the jurisdiction of the Division rather than to any particular institution or facility of the Division.

(f) The Commissioner of Correction may transfer minimum security inmates to county [or Baltimore City] detention facilities for participation in community-oriented correctional programs, by mutual agreement with [Baltimore City or] the counties involved.

(g) The Commissioner of Correction may accept transfer of inmates or pretrial defendants from a county [or Baltimore City] detention facility if such person to be transferred requires specialized treatment of behavior or medical problems, or requires maximum security detention, and the county [or Baltimore City] facility is not equipped to properly provide the necessary treatment or detention. A transfer under this subsection may not take place without such approvals by the committing court as are otherwise required by law.

(i) (1) When formulating an agreement for reimbursement of a county [or Baltimore City] for the confinement of prisoners in local facilities who have been sentenced to the jurisdiction of the Division of Correction, and prisoners sentenced to local detention centers with sentences of more than 3 months and not more than 18 months, the Division shall use the total actual annual operating costs of that local facility for the previous fiscal year divided by the total actual prisoner days of the facility for the previous fiscal year.

(2) The total annual actual operating costs include all costs directly associated with or directly attributable to the start-up and operation of the facility. Start-up costs may include costs for personnel, equipment, initial training, consultation fees, and any other service related to the start-up phase of the facility.

(3) The total actual annual operating costs do not include:

(i) Overhead costs allocated from other agencies or institutions;

(ii) Debt service related to the facility which was not initiated wholly or in part for the specific purpose of accommodating State prisoners;

(iii) Income to the institution from State (other than the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services) and federal sources, and from inmate contributions, such as room and board payment from work releases; and