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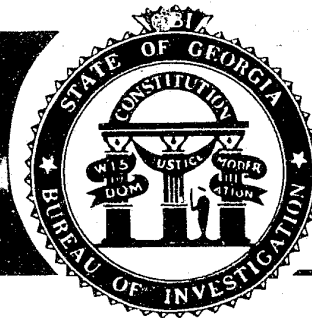
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ANNUAL REPORT 1987

CR-Sent

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GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

J.R. Hamrick, Director

NCJRS

MAY 24 1988

ACQUISITIONS



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111451

J. Robert Hamrick
Director
P.O. Box 370808
Decatur, Georgia 30037-0808



GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Division Director
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Paul L. Carter
Division Director
Investigative Division
P.O. Box 370808
Decatur, Georgia 30037-0808

T.J. McGreevy
Division Director
Georgia Crime Information Center
P.O. Box 370748
Decatur, Georgia 30037-0748



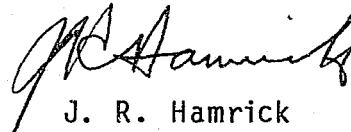
Governor Joe Frank Harris
Members of the General Assembly
Board of Public Safety
Citizens of Georgia

I am pleased to submit the Annual Report of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1987.

The Annual Report provides an overview of the contribution each division made toward the overall goals of the GBI. FY 87 was a productive year for the agency, and much of this is due to the continued dedication and support of GBI employees.

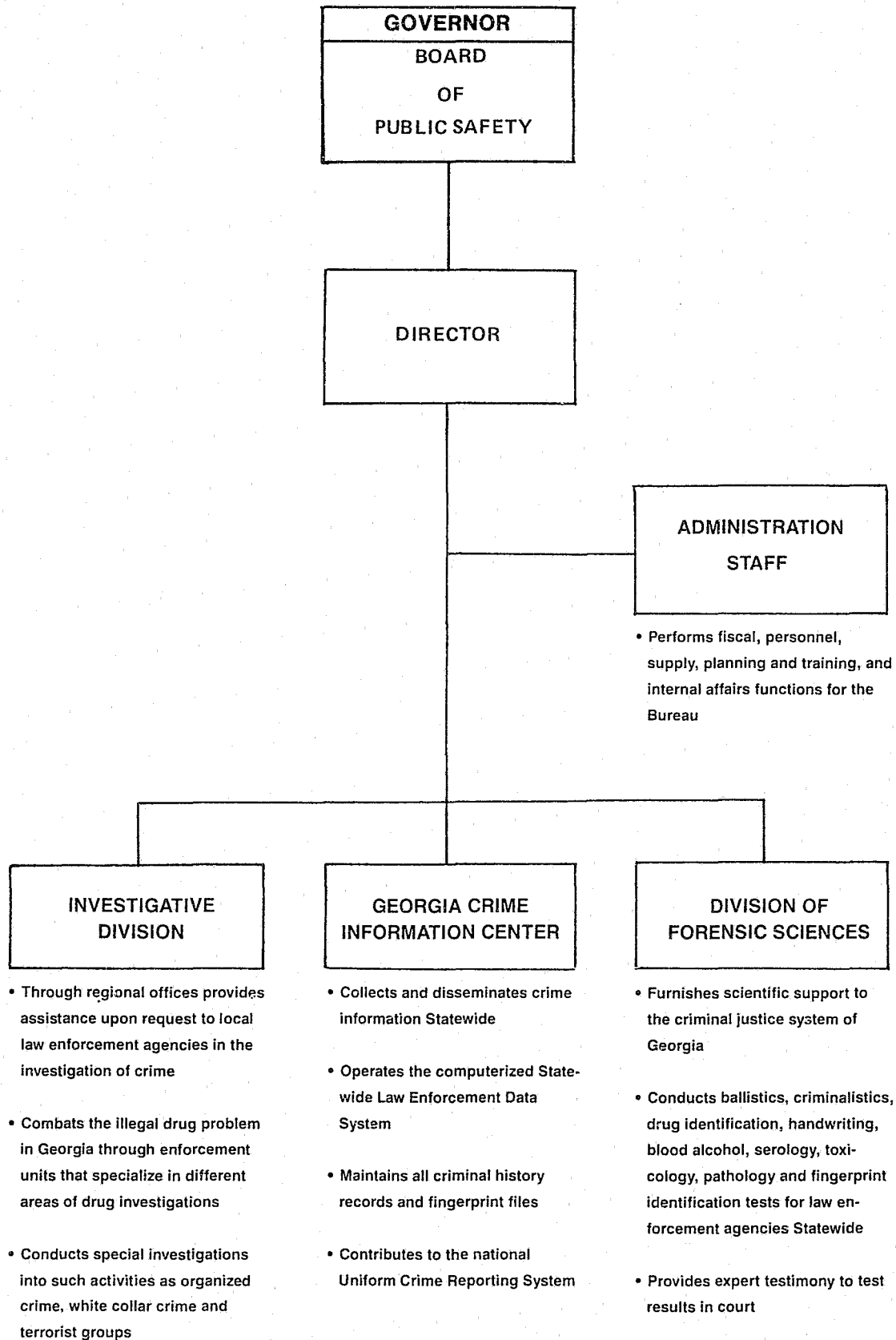
The GBI is appreciative of your continued support and will maintain its commitment toward improving the quality of law enforcement in Georgia.

Sincerely,


J. R. Hamrick
Director

JRH:mat

GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



GBI IN GEORGIA



HEADQUARTERS - ATLANTA

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Region 1 — Calhoun
 Region 2 — Thomaston
 Region 3 — Americus
 Region 4 — Douglas
 Region 5 — Statesboro
 Region 6 — Milledgeville
 Region 7 — Thomson

Region 8 — Gainesville
 Region 9 — Thomasville
 Region 10 — Conyers
 Region 11 — Athens
 Region 12 — Dublin
 Region 13 — Perry

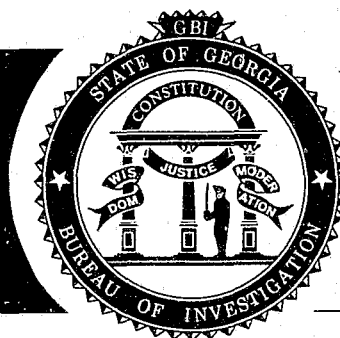
REGIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT OFFICES

Albany
 Atlanta
 Gainesville
 Savannah

BRANCH CRIME LABS

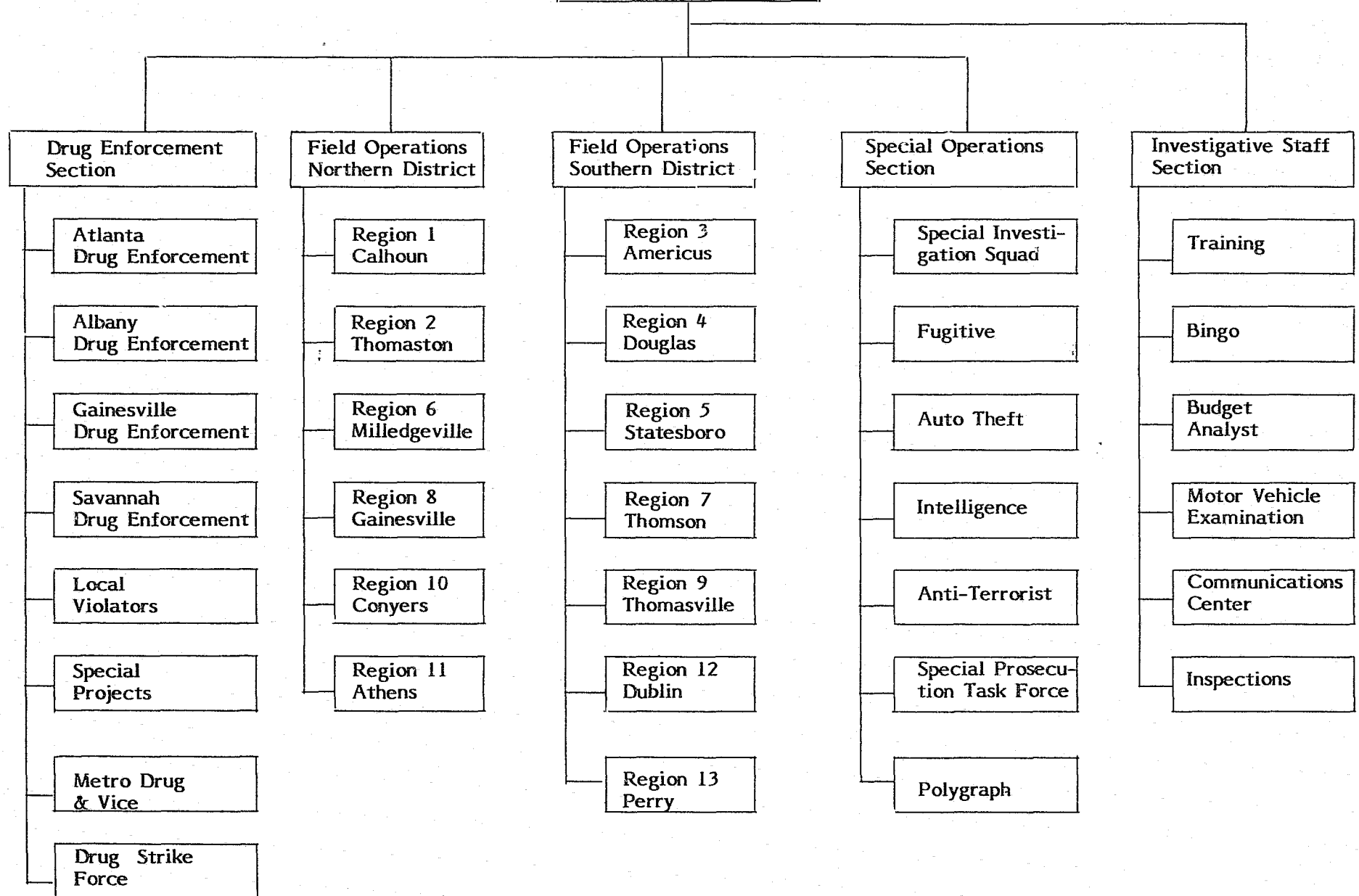
Augusta
 Columbus
 Macon
 Moultrie
 Savannah

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION



Paul L. Carter, Director
Number of Employees: 305
Amount Budgeted: \$16,337,361

**DIRECTOR
INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION**



INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

During FY87, the Division opened a total of 9,478 cases. Of this total, 3,595 were Assistance Rendered cases and the remainder full criminal investigations. This total number of investigations represent a 2 % increase over the previous fiscal year. During the year, 11 % more death investigations were conducted. Also noteworthy, is the fact that over 2,100 narcotic and drug investigations were worked during the period.

Almost \$3 million worth of stolen property was recovered and returned to the rightful owners during FY87. Additionally, more than \$440 million worth of contraband was seized; primarily drugs and narcotics. More than 5,100 persons were arrested during the course of the year. This represents a 7 % increase in the number of arrests over the previous fiscal year. Fines, forfeitures, condemnations and restitutions resulted in over \$20 million being returned to the various counties in our State.

The above statistical increases occurred although Special Agents below the supervisory ranks were placed on administrative leave during the Fiscal Year for a total of over 19,000 hours. Administrative leave represents regularly scheduled work hours the agent is not allowed to work to keep from exceeding the maximum number of hours that can be worked in a particular pay period (under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act) without compensation being made in the form of compensatory time at the rate of one and one-half hours earned for each hour worked. In the area of compensatory time, over 5,800 hours were earned by Special Agents, which is an increase of 86 % over the previous fiscal year total.

As in years past, the Investigative Division priorities continued to focus both on new as well as existing programs. The Missing Children's Information Center completed its first full year of operation. Statistics bear out that the program is a vital service and one much needed by the citizens of our State. Additionally, 549 child abuse investigations were conducted by the field offices throughout the state. This figure, as well, documents the need to provide such investigative services to local law enforcement. In other activities, the Intelligence Unit continued to move toward total automation of all intelligence data. Civil disturbances continued to increase during FY87. The Anti-Terrorist Squad, augmented by Special Agents from regional offices and headquarters-based units, continued to monitor the activities of various subversive groups.

In undertaking new and expanded activities, the Investigative Division made certain that it continued its primary mission. Personnel assigned to the thirteen regional offices and four drug enforcement offices throughout the state, as well as the various headquarters units, continued to provide assistance in all types of criminal investigations to local law enforcement agencies throughout the state. In addition to investigative responsibilities, Special Agents of the Division also continued to spend many hours training local law enforcement officers at regional police academies in Georgia.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87
Complete Criminal Investigations	5,070	5,413	5,891	5,883
Felony Arrests	4,019	4,291	4,763	5,106
Value of Stolen Property Recovered	\$ 4.5 Mil	\$ 4.6 Mil	\$ 5.4 Mil	\$ 2.9 Mil
Polygraph Examinations	3,269	3,145	3,015	3,066
Man Hours, Sworn Personnel	604,081	613,773	579,359	569,226



The GBI was responsible for coordinating law enforcement efforts during the Civil Rights March in January, 1967 in Forsyth County. This photo shows GBI Agents arresting an anti-march protestor.

FIELD OPERATIONS SECTION

Thirteen Regional Offices comprise the Field Operations Section of the Investigative Division. These offices are staffed by approximately 150 Special Agents and are located strategically throughout the State to best enable the Agents to respond to requests and needs for assistance from local law enforcement. Many cases which are highly publicized begin as routine investigations. For example, in August of 1986, a Marietta policeman on loan to the Hawkinsville Police Department and the Pulaski County Sheriff's Department to conduct an undercover investigation involving drugs was murdered and left in a wooded area in Bleckley County. Special Agents of the Investigative Division worked around the clock until an arrest was made, a confession was obtained and the body of the Marietta police officer was located. Another noteworthy investigation occurred in Douglas County where six Special Agents of the Investigative Division, along with members of the Douglas County Sheriff's Department, worked tirelessly for six months looking into allegations of sexual misconduct and improprieties at the Anneewakee Rehabilitation Center. The investigation resulted in 12 arrests and 26 indictments.

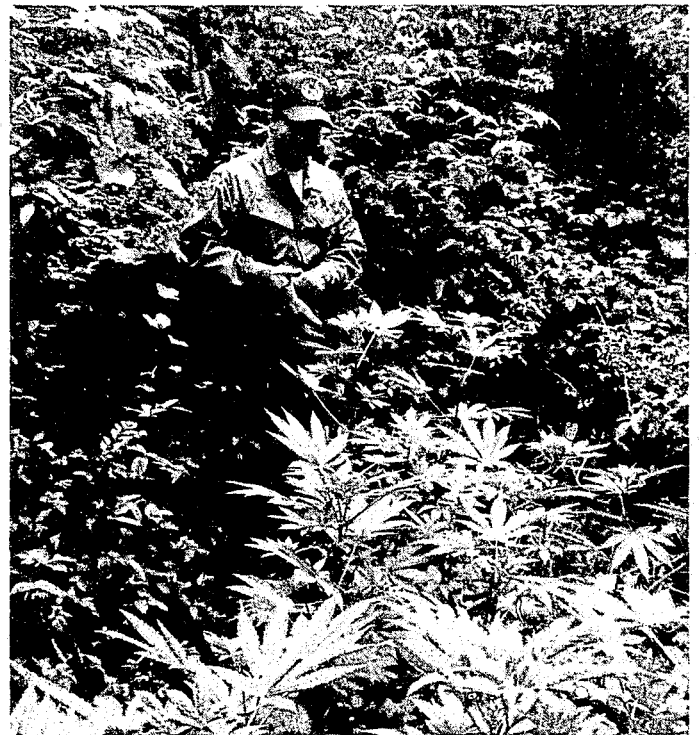
The regional offices not only assisted local law enforcement agencies, they each continued to contribute many man hours and intelligence support to other GBI squads and units. These duties include assisting the Anti-Terrorist Squad in monitoring groups such as the Ku Klux Klan and their activities around the State; providing information to the Fugitive Squad on fugitives and escapees; and assisting the Governor's Task Force in aerial and ground searches for the cultivation of marijuana.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT SECTION

The Drug Enforcement Section of the Investigative Division continued in FY87 to develop new and innovative methods of drug suppression and enforcement. Cocaine seizures highlighted a very productive year. The Regional Drug Enforcement Offices, Local Violators Squad, and Special Projects Squad efforts resulted in over 7,700 lbs. of cocaine being seized.

The four Regional Drug Enforcement Offices continued to conduct investigations of major drug organizations and defendants. Investigations of smuggling of cocaine from Florida through Georgia via I-95 and I-75 have increased drastically. Special Agents of the GBI, working closely with the Georgia State Patrol in "Operation Pipeline", have conducted 66 follow-up investigations as a result of drug seizures by the State Patrol.

During FY87, the Local Violators Squad continued to provide undercover agents to assist local law enforcement agencies in street-level drug investigations. The Special Projects Squad, made up of various drug task forces, continued to play an important role in an effort to stop drugs at their source and curtail the spread of drugs.



A GBI Special Agent on the Governor's Task Force on Drug Suppression prepares to destroy a field of marijuana.

The Governor's Task Force for the Eradication of Domestic Marijuana continued to show strong indications of progress in reducing domestically-grown marijuana. Since increased effort has been placed on domestic marijuana through aerial surveillance, marijuana growers have changed their strategy to using smaller gardens and using various types of camouflage. In one instance, an underground greenhouse was located and a large quantity of marijuana was seized. The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force, a multi-agency unit consisting of federal law enforcement agencies and the GBI, along with other local law enforcement agencies, conducted investigations in FY87 of higher-level drug dealers who primarily conduct interstate and international drug deals.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS SECTION

The Special Operations Section of the Investigative Division consists of the Special Prosecution Task Force, the Anti-Terrorist Squad, Intelligence Squad, Polygraph Squad and Metro Fugitive Squad.

In January, 1987, nearly 500 Ku Klux Klan members and their sympathizers harassed and attacked a small multi-racial group of civil rights demonstrators marching in Forsyth County. The attack was covered by national media and citizens throughout Georgia and the country were outraged by the senseless violence. Civil rights groups responded by announcing plans for a second march in Forsyth County. State and local governments had less than six days to plan for and to insure the safety of those marching. An unexpected 20,000 marchers arrived in Forsyth County on January 24 from all over the country. A multi-phase security plan was developed, under the direction of the GBI, during the preceding days by local, State and federal project officers working with representatives of all levels of government and civil rights organizations. The plan was implemented smoothly by 1,700 National Guardsmen and 1,000 law enforcement officers posted at the marcher's assembly point and along the march route. The planning effort and cooperation of local, State and federal agencies resulted in the march being conducted without interference.



Anti-March protestors await the 20,000 marchers in Forsyth County in January, 1987.

The Special Prosecution Task Force completed the first successful investigation and prosecution of a hazardous waste crime in Georgia. Reemphasis has been placed on gambling cases as connections in this illegal activity have been linked to traditional organized crime families.

The Metro Fugitive Squad arrested 204 fugitives during FY87. The squad represents an intergovernmental cooperative effort coordinated by the GBI. The unit works primarily in metropolitan Atlanta and consists of enforcement personnel from the GBI, Georgia State Patrol and various metropolitan Atlanta law enforcement agencies.

The Polygraph Squad coordinated the activities of the Bureau's polygraph function. A total of 3,066 polygraph examinations were administered during the year. Of these, 1,943 were specific examinations dealing with criminal activity. A confession rate of 55% was gained through pre and post-test interviews by the polygraph examiners.

During FY87, the Intelligence Squad processed 2,477 Intelligence reports, as compared to 2,004 from last year. The Squad began computerizing the intelligence files during FY87. The new system will provide the GBI with one of the most sophisticated and up-to-date intelligence retrieval systems in the country. The technical support unit provided assistance in 23 investigations to the Field Operations Section, which required the installation of pen registers or court-ordered wiretaps. This is a 76% increase by the field offices in the use of technical support services over the previous fiscal year.

The Intelligence Squad also was responsible for the State of Georgia Missing Children's Information Center, which completed its first full year of operation. There was a total of 314 cases generated with a clearance rate of 68%. One hundred and ninety-seven of these cases involved missing children in Georgia. The rest were from other states throughout the country. The GBI also published two Missing Children's Bulletins during the past year, which were sent to every police department in the State.

INVESTIGATIVE STAFF SECTION

During FY87, the Training Unit conducted an annual Special Agent's Basic school of 24 Agents and Narcotic Agent's Basic school for 16 Agents. These two schools accounted for 21,376 training hours. 263 Special Agents received a total of the 10,520 hours of in-service training that included changes in the criminal law, use of defensive weapons and other subjects. Additional training for employees of the Investigative Division consisted of 13,086 hours of training in advanced or specialized fields, such as electronic surveillance techniques, financial investigations and managerial training.

The GBI is responsible for licensing and monitoring Bingo operations in the State. The Bingo Coordinator currently monitors approximately 245 organizations licensed by the Bureau to conduct Bingo in Georgia. The average game grosses \$75,000 to \$100,000 annually. With many games located in metropolitan areas, grossing over \$200,000 annually. The GBI investigated 9 new license applications in FY87. In FY87, the GBI reviewed applications on over 2,000 bingo game workers as well as conducted 500 inspections to insure compliance with Bingo laws.

The Investigative Staff Section also supervises the GBI Central Communications Center. The Communications Center is operational 24-hours a day, seven days a week, and in FY87 handled an average of 190 telephone communications as well as 125 radio transmissions a day. The Communications Center was also involved in monitoring, receiving and sending over 700 teletype messages a day.

During FY87 the Motor Vehicle Examination Unit conducted 5,617 motor vehicle inspections. At the end of FY87 this unit and its six Examiners was transferred to the Department of Revenue by the General Assembly.



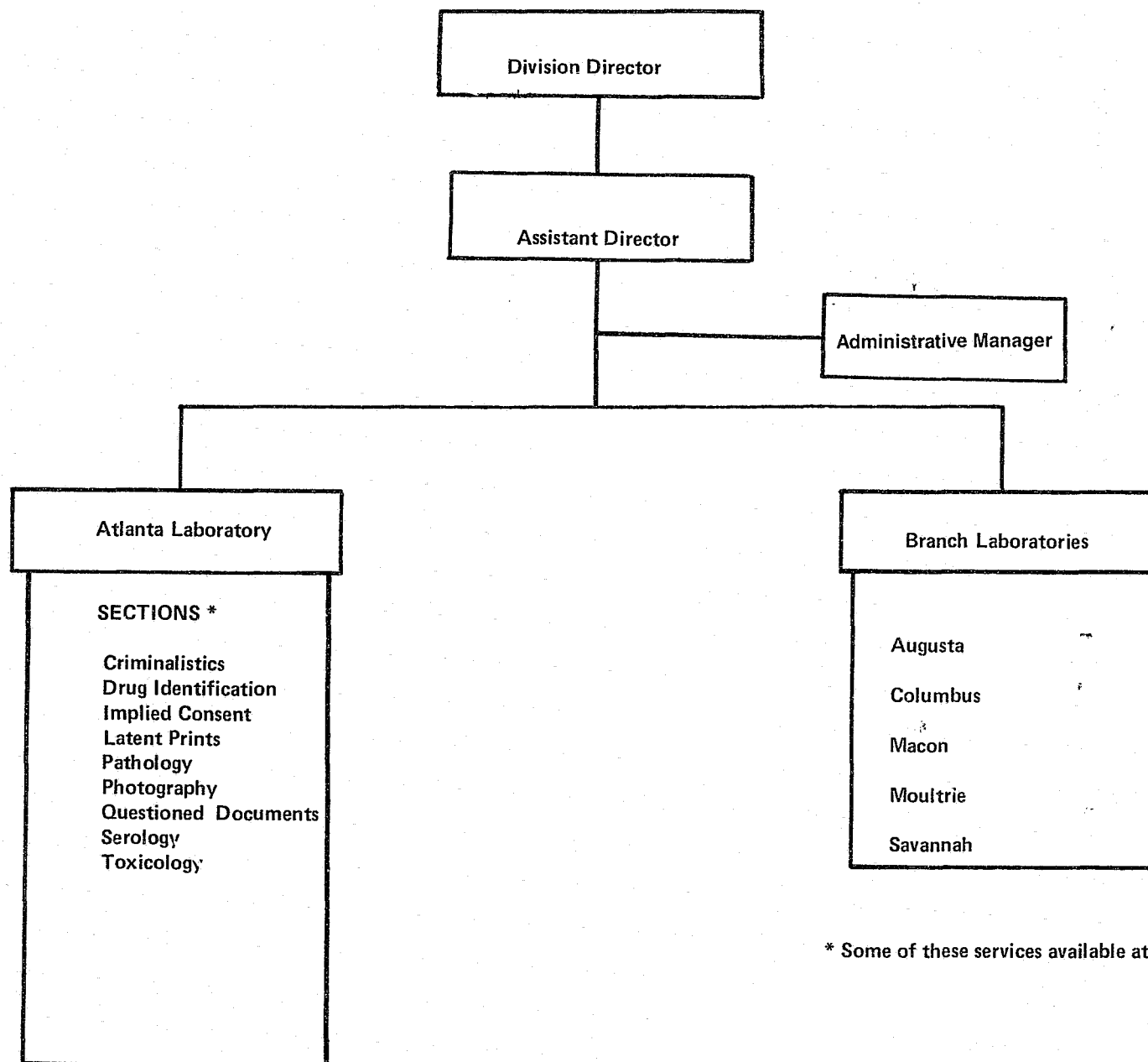
The Communications Center of the Investigative Staff Section provides 24 hours a day, 7-day a week radio and telecommunications for the Bureau.

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES



Dr. Larry B. Howard, Director
Number of Employees: 105
Amount Budgeted: \$5,113,809

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES



* Some of these services available at each branch laboratory

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

The Division of Forensic Sciences (DOFS) saw a prosperous year in FY87 with the addition of more personnel, equipment funds appropriated, a decrease in backlogged cases, and the completion of the new Branch Crime Laboratory in Savannah.

DOFS OPERATIONS

During FY87 the Legislature, upon the recommendation of the Governor and the Office of Planning and Budget, approved a Supplemental Budget to provide DOFS with eleven new positions. The positions, Laboratory Technicians, became effective April 1, 1987, placing one in each Branch Laboratory and six in the Headquarters Laboratory. They will provide technical assistance and support to the scientific staff by performing analyses on evidence from crimes and by performing routine scientific tests and methods. Additionally, ten more new positions have been funded for FY88. Each Branch Laboratory will increase their scientific staff by one, while the Headquarters Laboratory will add five positions, which include three scientists, one clerical and one administrative position.

Although by the start of FY88, DOFS will have added a total of twenty-one new positions, it should be noted that training efforts will occur for six months to a year as positions are filled. As a result, our goal to bring the time frame for processing case submissions to a level that will be acceptable to the criminal justice community should evolve some time within FY88.

The General Assembly also appropriated \$250,000 in the FY87 Supplemental Budget to purchase state of the art instrumentation. Approximately two-thirds of this funding went to the purchase of three Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrophotometers (FTIRs) which were placed in Macon, Moultrie and Savannah Branch Laboratories. The Columbus and Augusta Branch Laboratories received their FTIRs through funding in the FY86 and FY87 annual operating budgets. These instruments will be used in the analysis of drug samples submitted by law enforcement agencies throughout the State. All instrumentation purchased will increase the Division's ability to process submissions and to increase the amount of proofs which are now required to support drug identifications, but which consume an increasing proportion of time. With an annual equipment budget of \$115,000 in FY87, it would have been very difficult to purchase these much needed FTIRs and still replace other critical items. It is hoped that future annual equipment funding will continue to increase.



A Latent Prints Examiner dusts a weapon found at a crime scene for fingerprints.

The case backlog problem is beginning to be alleviated. FY87 saw an overall 4% decrease in backlogged cases. The Headquarters Laboratory and the Columbus Laboratory experienced a 33% and 40% decrease, respectively, in unworked cases while Savannah, Augusta, Moultrie and Macon experienced a 10%, 23%, 46% and 106% increase, respectively, in unworked cases. With the increase in staff, it is projected that the case backlog will continue to decrease.

The autopsy caseload continues to grow, realizing a 14% increase over FY86. DOFS now has three vehicles in which to transport bodies to the Headquarters Laboratory morgue where autopsies are performed to determine the cause of death in unusual circumstances. These vehicles are located in Douglas and Thomson, with a third to be placed in Americus. In FY87 drivers spent 1,872 hours on the road transporting bodies which allowed our staff to devote more time to administrative and managerial duties in lieu of travel time. However, there are still many circumstances which warrant presence at the scene.

In April, 1987, the second annual DOFS secretarial workshop was held in Macon with the Macon Branch Laboratory staff hosting the seminar. This workshop has become an annual event whereby Branch Laboratory Directors and their secretaries along with the Headquarters Laboratory managerial and secretarial support staff meet to discuss new programs or outline current or new procedures. In addition, community leaders are invited as guest speakers to share their experiences and ideas as they relate to the laboratory system. To date, these annual seminars have proven to be very positive and informative.

LABORATORY FUNCTIONS

On December 10, 1986, the Division of Forensic Sciences Laboratory, of the GBI Headquarters Complex, was dedicated to Dr. Herman D. Jones, its founder. His widow, Mrs. June K. Jones, along with their two sons and other family members were a part of the estimated 300 guests in attendance.



Example of the type cases handled by the Questioned Documents Section of DOFS includes handwriting analysis and crimes involving forgeries.

In June, 1947, Dr. Jones established the Fulton County Crime Laboratory which, in February, 1952, was transferred to the State. Known as the Georgia Crime Laboratory, it became only the second state-wide crime laboratory in the nation. Dr. Jones is recognized for his integrity, dedication and long years of service that he gave as founder and Director of the State Crime Laboratory from 1952 until 1969. Dr. Jones is also credited for his legacy of an integrated laboratory system in which all forensic services are offered.

Construction of a new Branch Crime Laboratory in Savannah was completed in FY87. In 1955, the first Branch Laboratory was opened in Savannah. Since that time the Laboratory has been housed in space provided by Chatham County. Space was not originally designed as a laboratory facility and this has presented various problems over the years. The new 7700 sq. ft. building has all the features of a state of the art crime laboratory including a modern morgue.

Throughout FY87, the Main Laboratory at the GBI Headquarters Complex, has continued to experience costly repairs to sophisticated instrumentation due to electrical and mechanical problems. These problems ranged from power surges and failures to inadequate cooling. Funding has been provided to hire consultants to assess the problem areas and make recommendations for improvements.

RESEARCH

The Toxicology Section of DOFS is subdivided into two areas of concentration; the processing of death cases and the processing of DUI-Drug cases. During FY87, a grant was secured from the Governor's Office of Highway Safety to study the problem of driving under the influence of drugs. As part of the DUI Research Project, the DOFS Toxicology Section and the Mercer School of Pharmacy are collaborating with the DUI Task Force and Solicitor in DeKalb County in a project which addresses the issue of drug use and driving in the

metropolitan Atlanta area. The goal is to determine what effects certain drugs, other than alcohol, have on driving ability. This is done by relating the type of drug and its concentration, in biological specimens, with performance of tasks in controlled experiments and data obtained from DUI violators. Results from drug tests of samples taken at the time of arrest of those violators and a reinterview, 72 hours later, will be compared to task-performance and demographic data, thus allowing inferences to be drawn about the DUI-drug population in the metropolitan area as well as correlations of behavioral characteristics associated with specific drugs.

In a pilot study of the above, conducted over the past summer, it was found that this methodology provides valuable information. For example, the ages of subjects involved in the study ranged from 18 to 45 years with an average age of 30.3 years. Most of the individuals were male and found to be under the influence of both cocaine and marijuana. In the reinterviews, there was no instance of an increase in drug concentration as most concentrations decreased, indicating cooperation, and paralleled the improvement in performance of certain tasks.



Histology Technician in the Pathology Section prepares specimens obtained from autopsies.

The project will be in three phases, this being the first, provided that project renewal is approved on a year by year basis for a three year period. Funding from this grant has provided an additional staff member, along with computer equipment necessary to conduct the research. When completed, this research should be an important impact on the processing of similar cases in other forensic laboratories around the nation.



A Criminalistics Scientist searches a crime victim's clothing for traces of hairs and fibers.

CRIME LABORATORY CASELOAD

CASES RECEIVED BY LABSITE

	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87
Atlanta	40,845	43,563	42,988	37,623
Augusta	3,213	3,433	3,539	4,704
Columbus	3,376	3,989	3,123	3,937
Macon	4,273	4,658	4,004	4,548
Moultrie	2,797	4,191	4,485	5,599
Savannah	5,094	5,865	5,427	5,798
TOTAL	59,598	65,699	63,566	62,209

MISCELLANEOUS

Court Appearances, Man Hours	N/A	N/A	6,108	6,916
Crime Scenes, Man Hours	N/A	N/A	1,134	974
Miles Traveled	581,927	606,253	652,498	648,704
Autopsies Performed	419	470	598	679

ENTRY SUBMISSIONS BY LAB FUNCTIONS

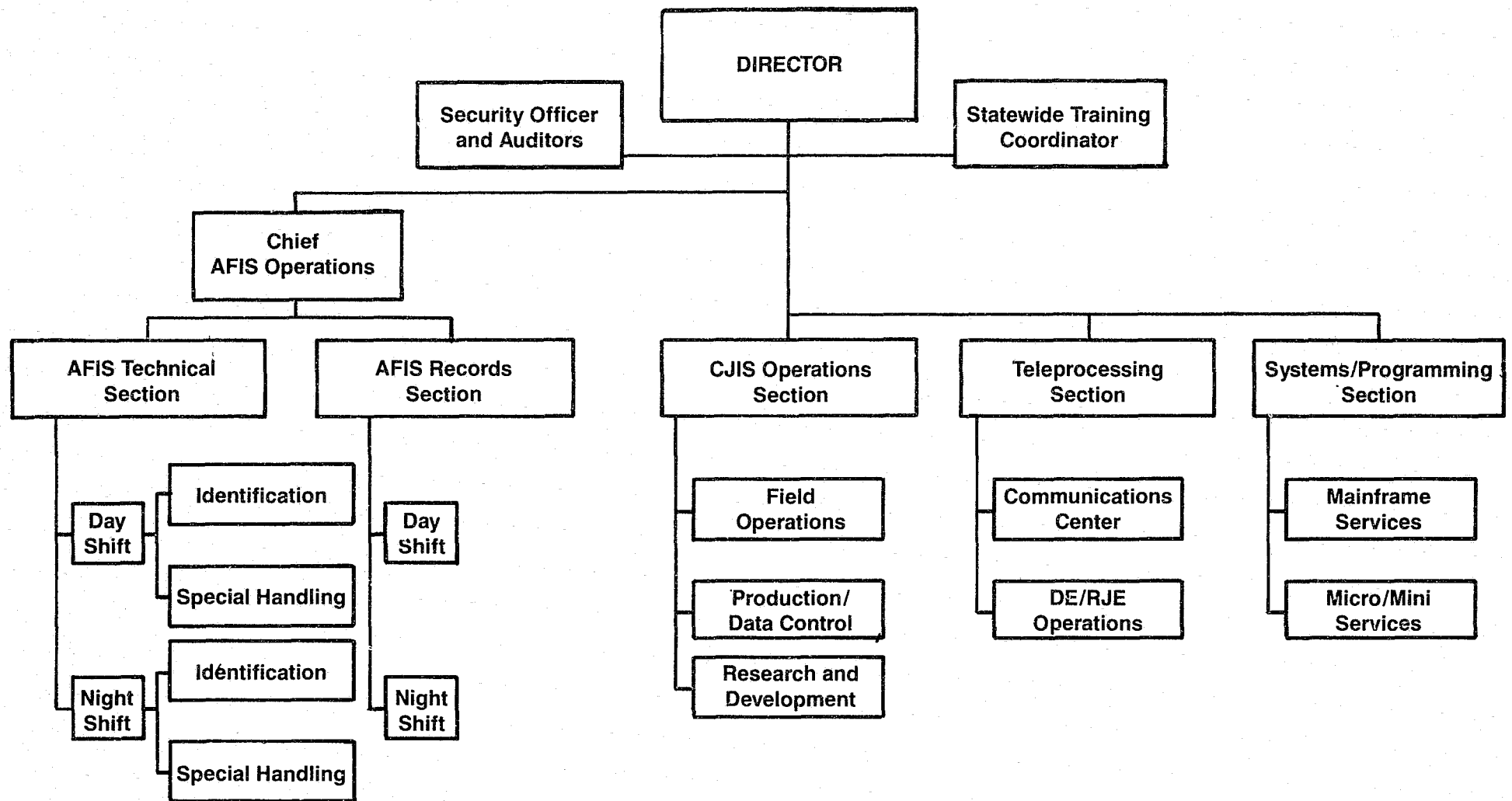
Criminalistics	5,336	5,473	5,760	5,736
Drug Identification	17,075	18,346	20,023	20,468
Implied Consent	15,626	15,864	15,443	15,304
Latent Prints	3,485	3,184	3,359	2,645
Pathology	738	927	906	926
Questioned Documents	2,911	2,215	2,343	2,247
Serology	2,637	2,849	2,872	2,748
Toxicology	6,505	6,475	6,967	8,232

GEORGIA CRIME INFORMATION CENTER



Thomas J. McGreevy, Director
Number of Employees: 126
Amount Budgeted: \$6,457,302

GEORGIA CRIME INFORMATION CENTER



GEORGIA CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

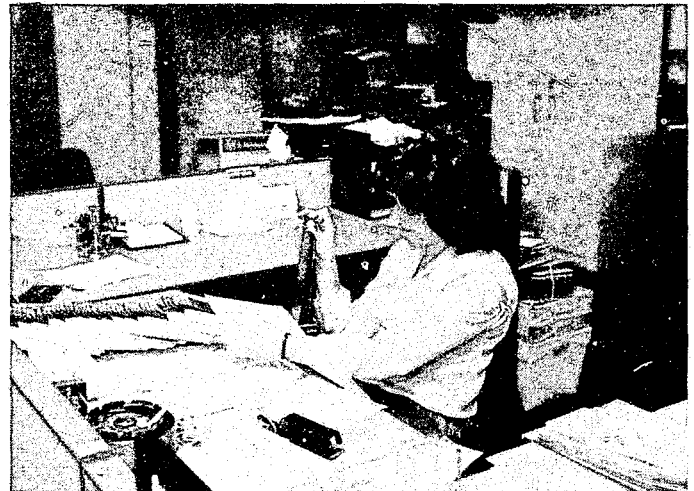
The Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC) continued to receive, process, and disseminate criminal history data and Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program statistics throughout FY87. The FY86 backlog of fingerprint cards and reports of final dispositions of criminal charges exceeded GCIC's processing capability; however, additional staff added early in FY87 permitted GCIC to establish a ten-day turnaround for current work. By the end of FY88 the processing capability turnaround schedule will be affected dramatically with the installation of an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS).

In FY86, Governor Harris proposed the procurement of an AFIS system for Georgia, and the General Assembly provided the Bureau with the necessary funding and additional personnel authorizations needed for AFIS procurement and operations. With AFIS technology, GCIC will be able to eliminate existing backlogs and reduce processing time to less than two days. In addition, with the participation of Division of Forensic Sciences Latent Fingerprint Examiners in AFIS operations, positive identifications of prior offenders, from their latent fingerprints recovered at crime scenes, will be possible for the first time in Georgia. Georgia's AFIS vendor has been selected. NEC Information Systems will begin installation of computerized AFIS equipment and conversion of Georgia's master fingerprint file during FY88.

Crime, clearance, and arrest statistics were provided to local law enforcement agencies responsible for reporting UCR data within their jurisdictions, to the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, to legislators and other public officials, to media representatives, and to other authorized requestors through the publication of "Georgia Criminal Justice Data - 1985" and in 320 specially-requested individual reports.

GCIC continued to provide blank forms, as required by statute, to law enforcement and other Georgia criminal justice agencies throughout FY87. Because the number of agencies requesting blank forms continued to increase, and because many agencies requesting blank forms in previous years increased their levels of participation in statutorily-mandated crime and arrest reporting programs, GCIC's supply of blank forms was exhausted during the 4th Quarter of the Fiscal Year.

During FY87, GCIC received requests from state and local law enforcement agencies for computerized criminal investigative support in 1987 high-priority cases. More than 350 computer reports were generated for the requesting agencies.



GCIC receives thousands of pieces of mail each day, including between 1500 to 2000 fingerprint cards.

REPORTING TRENDS

Georgia law requires state and local law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice officials (i.e., prosecutors, clerks of court, probation and parole officers) to submit reports to GCIC of offender arrests and post-arrest dispositions of charges.

In FY87, as in previous years, not all law enforcement agencies and criminal justice officials complied fully with the reporting statutes. Since the criminal

history records of Georgia offenders maintained by GCIC and by the FBI are initiated and updated by arrest data recorded on post-arrest fingerprint cards submitted to GCIC, failures to submit fingerprint cards adversely affect the accuracy and reliability of state and federal criminal history records to the same degree that the failures occur.

GCIC PRODUCTIVITY DATA	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87
Fingerprint Cards Received and Processed	221,660	244,540	290,100	315,287	321,437
Fingerprints Identified	90,956	99,140	113,592	111,276	174,213
Additions to the Master File	69,710	78,513	61,419	77,701	125,511
Criminal Records Disseminated	90,438	101,118	125,780	124,994	151,688
UCR Reports Processed	675,761	741,590	757,558	839,276	855,020
Technical Assistance Provided to Local Criminal Justice Agencies	5,750	5,956	5,859	5,293	4,536

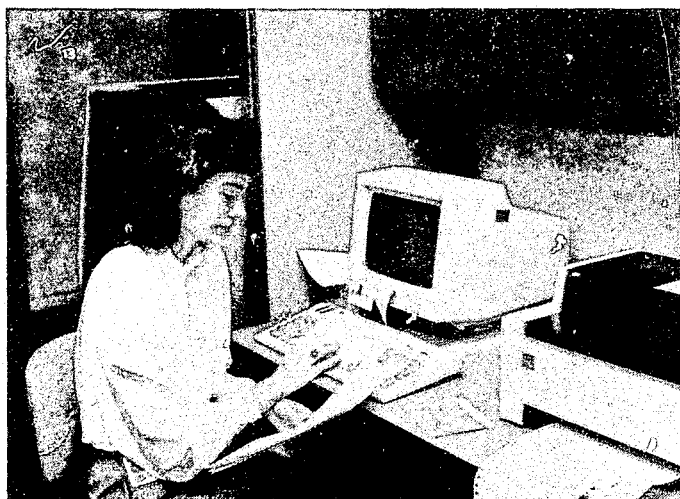


Approximately one million fingerprint cards are on file in GCIC. With the installation of the new AFIS system beginning in FY88 all fingerprint cards will be processed automatically.

In spite of some shortfall in submissions for both post-arrest fingerprint cards and reports of final dispositions of charges brought against individual arrestees, it appears that submission rates continued to improve. Over 290,000 post-arrest fingerprint cards were submitted during FY87, more than in any previous year. Disposition reporting also continued to improve. Six years ago, reports of dispositions were submitted by prosecutors, magistrates, and clerks of court in fewer than 30% of the cases reported to GCIC; in FY87, disposition reports were submitted in more than 75% of the cases. The most notable improvements have occurred in those criminal justice agencies audited by GCIC or visited regularly by GCIC's field service representatives.

AUDITS

Audits have been chiefly responsible for the record increases in submissions of post-arrest fingerprint cards, reports of dispositions of charges, and UCR program reports. So that GCIC will be able to comply with the requirements of the National Crime Information Center for audits of CJIS network terminal agencies every two years and to establish a 3-year audit cycle for all criminal justice agencies, GCIC will request authorization and funding for two more auditors in FY89.



The CJIS Operations Section collects criminal statistics for the State of Georgia and prepares various publications for dissemination.

GCIC auditors completed audits of 320 criminal justice agencies during FY87. All but one were found to be in full compliance with applicable Georgia statutes, and with the provisions of the GCIC Council Rules, either when initially audited or during follow-up audit checks six months after the auditors' initial visits. The audit program has proven to be the single most effective way to obtain complete and willing compliance with the law and GCIC Council Rules.

CJIS NETWORK OPERATIONS

GCIC continued to manage the Georgia CJIS network, which serviced more than 1400 terminals on line at year's end. Additional data circuits installed during FY87 reduced the number of terminals per circuit, increased the speed and efficiency of the network, and added new terminal agencies in all parts of the state. At year's end, however, 31 counties were still without CJIS terminals and another six counties were served only by Georgia State Patrol terminals in those counties.

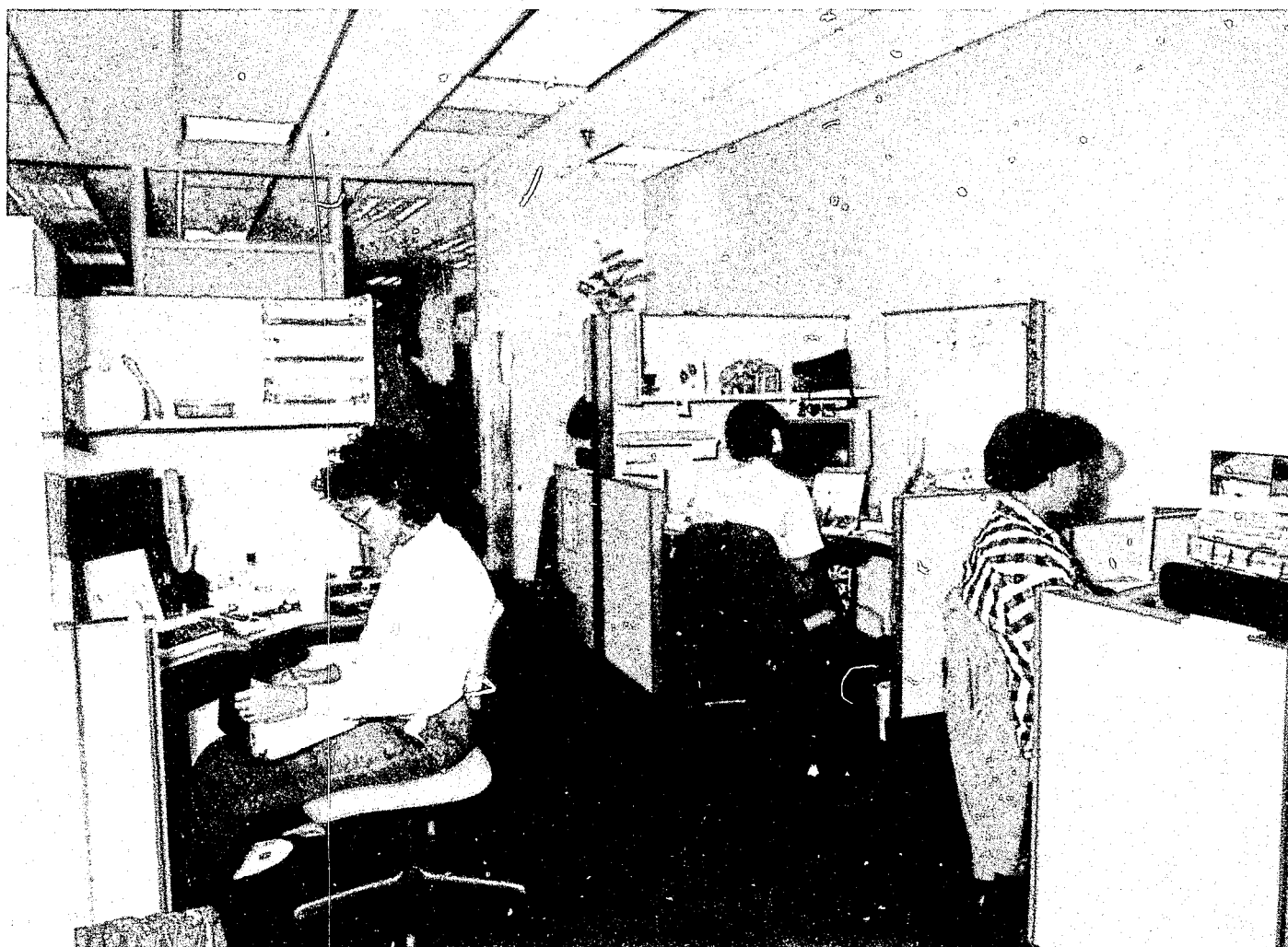
The CJIS network handled more than 45 million messages for state and local criminal justice agencies during FY87. The average message response time increased sharply in the 1st Quarter, signalling that GCIC's message switching equipment had reached the end of its useful life. New message switching computers were installed and the average response time was reduced from more than 40 seconds to less than 20 seconds by the end of FY87. Additional improvement will be needed in FY88 to meet national response time standards.

TRAINING

GCIC personnel conducted 613 hours of formal training for 2,760 employees of Georgia criminal justice agencies. Training was conducted throughout the State, with many requests for training coming from criminal justice officials whose attention was drawn to the need for employee training by the GCIC auditors and field representatives.

GCIC REVENUES

Georgia law and GCIC Council Rules provide for fees to be paid by certain public/private employers authorized to request criminal history information on job applicants. Fees generated \$77,590 for the State treasury; more than 40,000 fingerprint cards were processed for job and license applicants without payment of fees.



The GCIC mainframe computer is located in the State Computer Center in downtown Atlanta; all data entry is from GBI Headquarters.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION



Number of Employees: 22
Amount Budgeted: \$2,563,470

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

During FY87, the Central Administrative Section of the Bureau continued to provide support services to the three divisions in areas such as fiscal management, personnel, purchasing and supply, facilities and construction management, planning and training. The Office of Internal Affairs, which conducts internal investigations, is also part of Central Administration.

FINANCE SECTION

The principal responsibility of the Bureau's Fiscal Office is to carry out the recording and managing of funds received and disbursed by the agency. Staff were involved in the development of the budget request for FY88 and the preparation of the FY87 Supplemental Budget request. In FY87, the Bureau operated within its total budget of \$30,471,942. 99.95% of the budget was utilized with \$14,244 of State-appropriated funds being turned back to the State treasury.

PERSONNEL SECTION

The Personnel Office maintained the central personnel files for the Bureau, and was involved in other related functions such as recruitment and promotion activities in all three divisions. Extensive recruitment and interviewing was required to fill 11 new positions allocated to the Division of Forensic Sciences. The Division of Forensic Sciences also received an additional ten (10) positions for FY88 and interviewing began for these positions in FY87. Limited interviewing for Special Agents was held since no new agent positions were received during the last session of the General Assembly. The Special Agent test was administered by the State Merit System twice during this reporting period. Open enrollment for the Flexible Benefits Program was held in May. The new program added dental insurance coverage as well as a Spending Account.



GBI Personnel Office maintains the central personnel files and is involved in such activities as recruitment and interviewing for new positions.

STAFF SERVICES SECTION

The Staff Services Section continued, throughout FY87, to provide its varied administrative functions within the Bureau. Among these activities, the following accomplishments were realized:

- In the area of construction and facilities management, construction was completed in FY87 on the new Branch Crime Laboratory and Regional Drug Enforcement Office (RDEO) in Savannah. The facility was occupied, providing not only a modern laboratory to serve the Coastal Region, but also much needed office space for the Bureau's largest RDEO. Negotiations were finalized and plans drawn for building a new Regional Office in Perry; the construction of which should be completed by mid-FY88. Plans were also started to add security improvements to all GBI field locations, many of which will be completed in FY88. Staff Services maintained liaison with the Georgia Building Authority in coordinating security and maintenance for the GBI Headquarters Complex in Atlanta.
- 5,200 Field Purchase Orders were processed and 100 Agency Contracts were maintained. The Agency Contracts included the lease and maintenance on approximately 300 pieces of equipment. In addition, the Purchasing Section of Staff Services prepared 84 requisitions which were sent out for bid.
- The Agency's fleet of 342 vehicles was maintained and 68 replacement vehicles were purchased.
- GBI Headquarters was provided with mailroom, courier, printing and gasoline dispensing services. Approximately 640 criminal justice agencies statewide were supplied with GCIC forms shipped monthly.
- Central Supply Room services were offered to Bureau locations statewide. Logistical support was given to many Investigative Division activities, including the Forsyth County civil rights march.



Staff Services coordinated the construction for the new Branch Crime Laboratory and Regional Drug Enforcement Office in Savannah. The new facility was occupied in late FY87.

- Staff Services provided telecommunications management to the department, including supporting the operation of the Headquarters Complex telephone system and the fleet vehicle radios. Liaison was maintained with the various DOAS District Telecommunications Offices and several new electronic key telephone systems were purchased for GBI Regional Offices and Branch Labs.

Combined with the above activities, Staff Services continued to provide its other assigned functions such as records management, grants management, training coordination for the department including the keeping of Central Bureau training records, the student intern program, and the preparation of credentials for Bureau employees.



Central Supply Room services are provided to the Bureau through the Staff Services Section of Administration.