

OFFICE OF
THE GOVERNOR

CRIMINAL JUSTICE
COORDINATING
COUNCIL

1990 Session of the General Assembly

1990
Criminal
Justice
Legislative
Review

12-16-91
mfl
131618

Criminal Justice Legislative Review

**State of Georgia
1990 Session of the General Assembly**

**PREPARED BY THE
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL**

**Joe Frank Harris
Governor**

**David C. Evans, Chairman
William D. Kelley Jr., Director**

June, 1990

**Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
10 Park Place South
Suite 200
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 656-1721**

131618

**U.S. Department of Justice
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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Suite 200 • 10 Park Place South • Atlanta, GA 30303

Telephone (404) 656-1721 GIST 221-1721

William D. Kelley, Jr.
Director

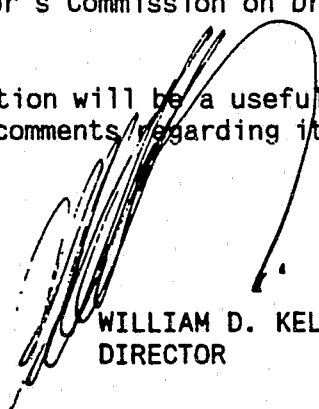
FOREWORD

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council is once again pleased to present its annual review of Criminal Justice Legislation enacted by the Georgia General Assembly. This 1990 edition of the Review is the ninth such publication published by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. It is intended to provide criminal justice practitioners, state and local government officials, and interested citizens an opportunity to review the content of the legislation which impacts upon the criminal justice system.

Special acknowledgement is given to Trenton Taylor, Henry Broitmen, and Andrew McCall, Interns from the Governor's Intern Program, who contributed significantly to the publication of this Review by their daily tracking of legislation during the Session, and for the initial analysis of passed legislation. Preparation of this publication would have been considerably more difficult without their efforts. Acknowledgement is also made to the criminal justice agencies and organizations throughout the State which were responsive to our inquiries concerning the impact of certain pieces of legislation.

One significant departure from the previous formats of this publication has been made to recognize the importance of the large volume of drug legislation which was enacted. Although much of this legislation has minimal if any direct criminal justice impact, its indirect impact can be most significant. Therefore, we have chosen to include a separate section for such legislation in which the reviews of that legislation by the Governor's Commission on Drug Awareness and Prevention are provided.

It is our continued hope that this publication will be a useful resource to its readers, and, as always, we would welcome comments regarding its usefulness and effectiveness.



WILLIAM D. KELLEY, JR.
DIRECTOR

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL MEMBERS

(June, 1990)

Mr. David C. Evans (Chairman)
State Board of Pardons and Paroles
5th Floor, East Tower
Floyd Veterans Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
(404) 656-5651 · GIST 221-5651

(Permanent Designee for the
Chairman, State Board of
Pardons and Paroles)

Dr. William L. Megathlin (Vice-Chairman)
Dean, Academic & Enrollment Services
Armstrong State College
11935 Abercorn Street
Savannah, Georgia 31419-1997
(912) 927-5384 GIST 369-5384

(Term Expires 6-30-91)

Ms. Deborah Espy (Secretary-Treasurer)
1015 Henna Court
Conyers, Georgia 30208
(404) 347-2641

(Term Expires 6-30-91)

Ms. Aurelia Sands Belle
Project Director
Victim/Witness Assistance Program
175 Decatur Street, 4th Floor
Atlanta, Georgia 30335
(404) 658-5392 or (404) 527-7666

(Term Expires 6-30-93)

Honorable Joseph H. Briley
District Attorney
Ocmulgee Judicial Circuit
Post Office Box 1209
Gray, Georgia 31032
(912) 986-3166

(Chairman, Prosecuting Attorney's
Council)

Chief Justice Harold G. Clarke
Supreme Court of Georgia
558 State Judicial Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
(404) 656-3472 GIST 221-3472

(Chairman, Judicial Council)

Mr. J. C. Cole, Chairman
Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
1809 Canberra Drive
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30088
(404) 987-3174

(Chairman, Juvenile Justice
Coordinating Council)

Mr. Kenneth Cook, Assistant Commissioner
Georgia Department of Community Affairs
1200 Equitable Building
100 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 656-3836 GIST 221-3836

(Permanent Designee for the
Commissioner of the
Department of Community
Affairs)

Chief Deputy H. P. Craft
Cobb County Sheriff's Office
185 Washington Avenue
Marietta, Georgia 30090
(404) 423-3612

(Chairman, Georgia
Organized Crime
Prevention Council)

Mr. Daniel E. Deloach, Jr.
District Court Administrator
Judicial Administrative District I
Suite 100
415 West Broughton Street
Savannah, Georgia 31401
(912) 651-2040 GIST 361-2040

(Term Expires 6-30-91)

Honorable Kenneth B. Followill
Superior Court Judge
Chattahoochee Judicial Circuit
Post Office Box 1340
Columbus, Georgia 31993
(404) 571-4922

(Term Expires 6-30-93)

Sheriff Merrill Greathouse
Upson County Sheriff's Office
613 1/2 North Church Street
Thomaston, Georgia 30286
(404) 647-8181

(Term Expires 6-30-93)

Honorable Jim Higdon, Commissioner
Georgia Department of Community Affairs
1200 Equitable Building
100 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 656-3836 GIST 221-3836

(Commissioner, Georgia
Department of Community
Affairs)

Commissioner John H. Jeffreys
Clarke County Board of Commissioners
140 Jones Drive
Athens, Georgia 30606
(404) 542-1450

(Term Expires 6-30-93)

Honorable J. Lane Johnston
District Attorney
Ogeechee Judicial Circuit
Post Office Box 1640
Statesboro, Georgia 30459
(912) 764-9924

(Vice Chairman, Board of
Public Safety)

Mayor Lyle Jones
Chairman, Georgia Board of Corrections
Post Office Box 593
LaFayette, Georgia 30728
(404) 638-2952

(Chairman, Georgia Board
of Corrections)

Sheriff Jerry L. Massey
Clarke County Sheriff's Office
300 East Washington Street
Athens, Georgia 30601
(404) 354-2790

(Chairman, Peace Officer
Standards and Training
Council)

Chief Morris G. Redding
Atlanta Bureau of Police Services
175 Decatur Street, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30335
(404) 658-6700

(Term Expires 6-30-92)

Dr. Werner Rogers
State School Superintendent
Georgia Department of Education
2066 Twin Towers East
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
(404) 656-2800 GIST 221-2800

(State School Superintendent)

Honorable Marvin W. Sorrells
Superior Court Judge
Alcove Judicial Circuit
Post Office Box 805
Monroe, Georgia 30655
(404) 688-3279, Ext. 339 or
(404) 525-4428, Ext. 339
(Atlanta Numbers)

(Three-Year Term Representing
Council of Juvenile Court
Judges - Term Expires 6-30-90)

Honorable Tracy Stallings
Mayor, City of Carrollton
West Georgia College
Carrollton, Georgia 30118
(404) 636-6447 GIST 232-6447

(Term Expires 6-30-92)

Commissioner Bobby K. Whitworth
Georgia Department of Corrections
Room 756, East Tower
Floyd Veterans Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
(404) 656-6002 GIST 221-6002

(Commissioner, Georgia
Department of Corrections)

Ms. Marjorie H. Young, Director
Division of Youth Services
878 Peachtree Street, N.E.
8th Floor
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
(404) 894-5922

(Director, Division of
Youth Services, Department
of Human Resources)

Special Advisory Assistant to the Director:

The Reverend Monsignor R. Donald Kiernan P.A.
All Saints Catholic Church
2443 Mount Vernon Road
Dunwoody, Georgia 30338
(404) 393-3255

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Staff Members Participating in
Legislative Review
(June, 1990)

William D. Kelley, Jr.	Director
Terry Norris	Deputy Director
Robert P. Schmitz	Program Director
Judy G. Garmany	Program Assistant
Faye Christian	Administrative Assistant
Dona K. Garmon	Administrative Assistant
Mary C. King	Program Assistant
Andrew V. McCall	Program Assistant
Lisa A. Reid	Program Assistant

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INTRODUCTION

The 1990 Session of the Georgia General Assembly considered legislation held over from the 1989 Session, and new legislation introduced during the 1990 Session. Laws and resolutions resulting from this legislation, which have an impact on a statewide basis upon the criminal justice system, are reviewed in this publication. Lists of special interest and local legislation are provided without analysis.

The House of Representatives considered a total of 1,522 bills, 566 were hold-overs, and 956 were new. Of these, 584 were passed, 573 were signed into law by Governor Harris, and 37 are reviewed in this publication. The House also considered 780 Resolutions. Of these 592 were adopted and 41 were signed by Governor Harris. A total of 9 Resolutions are reviewed in this publication.

The Senate considered a total of 611 bills, 251 were hold-overs, and 360 were new. 155 bills were passed and 178 bills were signed into law. 26 of these new laws are reviewed in this publication. Additionally, the Senate considered 333 resolutions. Of these, 260 were adopted and 22 were signed by the Governor. A total of 6 Resolutions are reviewed in this publication.

Legislation enacted by the General Assembly are reviewed numerically by house of origin. All bills and resolutions are listed in numerical order. A special section is included which contains only drug-related bills.

House Bills

HOUSE BILLS

H.B. 141: SUPERIOR COURTS; JUDGES' SECRETARIES; SALARY. ACT 1283.

H.B. 141 amends O.C.G.A. Sections 15-6-25 and 15-18-17 relating to courts so as to provide for additional steps on the salary schedule for secretaries of judges of the superior courts. It provides that these steps will be designated as L steps and may be granted not more often than every two years. It further provides for the adjustment of salary scales when the State Personnel Board acts to move merit system employees to a new pay grade. It provides the same benefits and L steps for secretaries of District Attorneys.

H.B. 141 should contribute toward the retention of experienced secretaries by increasing their compensation, and providing for biannual increases. It may also serve to attract more highly qualified personnel to these positions on initial employment because of the competitive compensation this bill authorizes.

H.B. 192: STATE COURT JUDGE; RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS. ACT 1085.

H.B. 192 amends O.C.G.A. 15-7-21 relating to qualifications of state court judges to provide that if no qualified person qualifies for election during the regular qualifying period, then qualifying shall be reopened with a relaxed residency requirement providing that the candidate must have been a resident of the superior court judicial circuit containing the geographic area in which the judge is to serve for three years preceding the beginning of the term of office.

H.B. 192 should contribute toward ensuring that there are candidates for judge of the state court in all jurisdictions.

H.B. 222: JUVENILE COURTS; DESIGNATE REFEREE AS JUVENILE COURT MAGISTRATE. ACT 1381.

H.B. 222 is a procedural bill which amends O.C.G.A. Sections 15-11-2, 15-11-3, 15-11-4.1, 15-11-10, 15-11-35 and 15-11-50, to change the designation of "referee" as it relates to juvenile courts to the term "juvenile court magistrate" and designations of "traffic referee" to "juvenile court traffic magistrate".

H.B. 222 is basically a housekeeping bill which changes terms to more accurately reflect the actual role played by those who hold the designated positions.

H.B. 251: DISTRICT ATTORNEYS; DEFINITION. ACT 1285.

H.B. 251 amends O.C.G.A. Section 15-18-14 relating to assistant district attorneys to include in the definition of "prosecuting attorney" a person who serves on a full-time basis as a district attorney, assistant DA, deputy DA, or other attorney appointed by a district attorney of this state; it also includes those who serve full time as a solicitor or assistant solicitor of a state of juvenile court, attorneys employed on a full-time basis by the Attorney General of Georgia, and other similar positions.

H.B. 251 clarifies the title of prosecuting attorney to include a wide array of personnel employed full-time in the prosecution of cases before various courts.

H.B. 1149: INDEMNIFICATION; IN THE LINE OF DUTY; DEFINITION. ACT 1111.

H.B. 1149 amends O.C.G.A. 45-9-81 to provide that if a law enforcement officer is performing duties for and receiving compensation from a private employer at the time of his death or bodily injury causing permanent disability shall not be considered in the line of duty of indemnification purposes unless he has left the scope of his employment for the private employer for the direct purpose of being involved in traditional law enforcement functions normally performed by a law enforcement officer employed by a political jurisdiction. This, however, shall not be considered in the determination of the entitlement of such officer to workers' compensation, disability, health, or other benefits from his public or private employer.

H.B. 1149 should make it easier for a law enforcement officer, who while employed by a private business or person, and who takes law enforcement type actions which result in injury or death, to be eligible for indemnification from the peace officers indemnification fund.

H.B. 1151: MOTOR CARRIERS; PSC PERSONNEL; INSPECTION. ACT 1442.

H.B. 1151 amends O.C.G.A., Sections 46-7-28, 46-7-70, and 46-7-101 relating to motor carriers, to provide that in addition and incidental to the other powers of the enforcement personnel of the Public Service Commission to inspect motor common carriers, motor contract carriers, and private carriers, these personnel may also inspect to determine if such carriers are complying with laws concerning possession, use, and transfer of controlled substances. It gives these PSC enforcement personnel arrest powers when violations are detected.

H.B. 1151 should assist in cutting down the transportation of controlled substances and dangerous drugs by authorizing another category of enforcement personnel to arrest offenders when violations are discovered in the course of their routine inspections.

H.B. 1158: PARKING AREAS; CRIMINAL TRESPASS BY MOTOR VEHICLE; SIGN. ACT 1224.

H.B. 1158 amends O.C.G.A. 16-7-29 relating to criminal trespass by motor vehicle to change the requirement concerning "no trespassing" signage from one sign for every 150 parking spaces to requiring a sign to be posted at each entrance to the parking area.

H.B. 1158 should contribute toward more readily identifying parking areas, and ensuring that those entering the area from any entrance should see the signs which designate the area and prohibit trespassing.

H.B. 1163: PRISONS; SANITATION AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS; STANDARDS. ACT 728.

H.B. 1163 amends O.C.G.A. Sections 42-2-14 and 42-4-32 relating to penal institutions to terminate waiver authority over certain requirements concerning acquisition of professional services, terminating those waiver procedures effective July 1, 1991. It also removes the requirement that housing and other operational procedures conform to standards of the Department of Human Resources.

H.B. 1163 responds to concern regarding certain bid and other professional standards used by the Department of Corrections to react to the emergency situation requiring fast-track construction of penal facilities, and returns to the Department of Corrections actual operational control over detention facilities rather than having such control over standards residing in the Department of Human Resources.

H.B. 1180: SAFETY BELTS; PICKUP TRUCK EXEMPTION. ACT 1158.

H.B. 1180 amends O.C.G.A. Section 40-8-76.1 and creates Section 40-8-79 by redefining the term "passenger vehicle" to exclude vans, minivans, etc. from the exemption afforded passengers of vehicles mounted on truck chassis, i.e., pickup trucks. It also stipulates that it is illegal for anyone under the age of 18 to ride as a passenger in the uncovered bed of a pickup truck on interstate highways in Georgia. The driver of a vehicle who violates this prohibition shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

H.B. 1180 clarifies the term "pickup truck" as it relates to passenger carrying capability, and prohibits those under the age of 18 from riding in the uncovered bed of a pickup truck, thus contributing toward highway safety.

H.B. 1181: FAX MACHINES; UNSOLICITED COMMERCIAL MESSAGES; PROHIBITIONS. ACT 960.

H.B. 1181 amends O.C.G.A. Part 1 of Article 2 of Chapter 5 relating to telephone service, by adding a new Code Section 46-5-25. It makes it unlawful for any person to transmit an unsolicited facsimile message for the commercial purpose of advertising or offering the sale, lease, rental, or gift of any goods, services, or real or personal property. Any person violating this prohibition shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.00. Each transmission of a facsimile message shall constitute a separate offense. The Public Service Commission is charged with the responsibility of civil enforcement of this prohibition.

H.B. 1181 should contribute toward the reduction of unsolicited commercial messages being transmitted via facsimile machine, and serve toward reducing transmission time and tying up of receivers of facsimile machines.

H.B. 1184: FIRST OFFENDERS; CERTAIN CRIMINAL RECORDS; REQUIREMENTS. ACT 1192.

H.B. 1184 amends O.C.G.A. 42-8-62 and 42-8-65 relating to first offenders. It prohibits altering, expunging, or destroying criminal records of first offenders as a result of the discharge of a defendant without court adjudication of guilt. It establishes certain procedures for maintaining records on computers, microfilm, or similar means and prohibits expunging such records. Further, it removes certain prohibitions concerning the release of the records of these first offenders.

H.B. 1184 should contribute toward the maintenance of certain criminal records of first offenders who were discharged by the court without adjudication of guilt, and should serve toward making those records available for any further court action concerning criminal conduct on the part of such person.

H.B. 1204: CRIME INFORMATION CENTER; AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION. ACT 1402.

H. B. 1204 amends O.C.G.A. Section 35-3-35 relating to the dissemination of records of the Georgia Crime Information Center, to authorize the Center to make criminal history records it maintains available to any county board of registrars

or county board of registration and election. Any such records requested shall be used for the sole purpose of verification of information provided on voter registration cards by registration applicants.

H.B. 1204 should make it easier for voter registration officials to verify information concerning registrants, and may contribute toward denying voter rights to those whose criminal record is revealed and whose civil rights have not been restored.

H.B. 1220: COUNCIL OF SUPERIOR COURT CLERKS; CREATE. ACT 750.

H.B. 1220 enacts O.C.G.A. Section 15-6-50.2 relating to clerks of the superior courts so as to create The Council of Superior Court Clerks of Georgia, whose membership shall be comprised of the Clerks of the Superior Courts. It provides for purpose, powers, duties, funds, organization, and administration of the Council.

H.B. 1220 should contribute toward further professionalizing of the clerks of the superior courts of this state by establishing a Council similar to those of other court entities, which serve to improve the roles of those the Councils are organized to serve.

H.B. 1246: FUNERAL PROCESSION; LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; IMMUNITY OF LIABILITY. ACT 1307.

H.B. 1246 amends O.C.G.A. Section 45-9-3.1 relating to immunity from liability of law enforcement officers by deleting the code section and transferring the same immunity provisions to Code Section 40-6-76.

H.B. 1246 is a housekeeping bill which merely transfers the provisions of one code section to another more appropriate code section.

H.B. 1296: USED MOTOR VEHICLE DISMANTLERS, REBUILDERS, ETC. TERMINATION DATE.
ACT 1196.

H.B. 1296 extends the termination date of the State Board of Registration for Used Motor Vehicle Dismantlers, Rebuilders, and Salvage Dealers from July 1, 1990 to July 1, 1994.

H.B. 1296 changes the sunset provision of the Board by four years, and is essentially a housekeeping bill.

H.B. 1323: STATE MEDICAL EXAMINER; PROVIDE OFFICE; CORONERS REQUIREMENTS. ACT
1385.

H.B. 1323 amends O.C.G.A. Sections 45-16-1, 45-16-20 through 45-16-48, 45-16-62, and 45-16-66 and creates Section 35-3-15, relating to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, so as to provide for the office of state medical examiner, and to provide for the appointment, qualifications, and duties of that office, and provides for the Medical Examiner Advisory Commission. It further amends O.C.G.A. Chapter 16, Title 45 relating to coroners, to make the provisions of that Title come in line with the duties and functions of the State Medical Examiner. H.B. 1323 makes extensive revisions of Article 2 of said Chapter to create the "Georgia Death Investigation Act". This Article revises certain procedures for the investigation of death by coroners who have been renamed "County Medical Examiner".

H.B. 1323 provides for more effective investigation of questioned deaths, further professionalism in such investigations, and brings Georgia into a more modern era regarding investigation of questioned deaths.

H.B. 1350: BONDS; JUDGMENT OF FORFEITURES NULL AND VOID; CERTAIN CASES. ACT
1452.

H.B. 1350 amends O.C.G.A. Sections 17-6-71 and 17-6-72 relating to execution hearings and forfeiture of bond. It extends from 75 to 90 days the earliest time a judge may order an execution hearing on a failure to appear, and extends from 100 to 150 days the later date such hearing may be held. It provides that if within 90 days of judgment the surety of one on bond surrenders the principal to the sheriff, the surety shall only be required to pay costs and 5 percent of

the face amount of the bond. Upon payment of that amount the court shall be authorized to direct that the judgment be marked satisfied and that the writ of execution be cancelled.

H.B. 1350 provides for a long period of time to elapse before a judge issues an execution warrant on failure to appear and forfeiture of bond. It also makes it easier on the surety if the principal is eventually surrendered, by requiring the surety (bail bondsman) to pay only 5% of the value of the bond.

H.B. 1377: CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND DANGEROUS DRUGS; AMEND LIST. ACT 1163.

H.B. 1377 amends O.C.G.A. Section 16-13-25 and 16-13-71 concerning controlled substances to add to the list an array of substances which now come under the enforcement provisions of the Controlled Substances Act.

H.B. 1377 is a housekeeping bill which makes the annual addition of substances brought under the purview of the Controlled Substances Act.

H.B. 1423: HAZING PENALTY. ACT 1380.

H.B. 1423 amends O.C.G.A. 16-5-61 to change the penalty for hazing from a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500.00 to a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature.

H.B. 1423 recognizes the seriousness of hazing among college students, and increases the penalty accordingly.

H.B. 1435: HIGHWAYS; REST AREAS; LAW ENFORCEMENT; JURISDICTION. ACT 1311.

H.B. 1435 amends O.C.G.A. 35-2-32 relating to the jurisdiction and duties of the Uniform Division of the Department of Public Safety so as to expressly and

affirmatively grant law enforcement jurisdiction over highway safety rest areas and welcome centers to the Uniform Division, and removes the requirement to have a local law enforcement officer, if available, make any arrest.

H.B. 1435 affirms the jurisdiction of the Highway Patrol over rest areas and welcome centers, making it easier to have their personnel enforce laws and arrest offenders.

H.B. 1440: PROBATION; COLLECTION OF CERTAIN FINES; WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS. ACT 1321.

H.B. 1440 adds a new code section, O.C.G.A. 42-8-34.2. It provides that in the event a defendant is delinquent in the payment of fines, costs, or restitution or reparation, as was ordered by the court as a condition of probation, the defendant's probation officer is authorized, but not required, to execute a sworn affidavit to that effect. The affidavit shall contain information as to efforts to collect the debt, and shall be submitted to the sentencing court for approval. Upon approval the arrearage shall be collectible through issuance of a writ of fieri facias by the clerk of the sentencing court. The Department of Corrections may enforce collection through any judicial or other process or procedure which may be used by the holder of a writ of execution arising from a civil action.

H.B. 1440 provides one more means for probation officers to collect monies due from defendants who have been ordered by the sentencing court to make monetary payments of some type. While civil in nature, this legislation does impact the work of probation officers.

H.B. 1445: FIREARMS; LICENSE FEES. ACT 734.

H.B. 1445 amends O.C.G.A. 16-11-129 relating to licenses to carry pistols or revolvers, to change the amount which may be charged by the Georgia Crime Information Center for a search of FBI fingerprint files for applicants' fingerprints. The fee is raised from \$16.00 to an amount established by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, but not to exceed \$30.00.

H.B. 1445 should provide additional funds to more adequately cover the cost of the Crime Information Center to search fingerprint records for weapons license applicants.

H.B. 1505: CRIMES: TATOOING NEAR THE EYE; PROHIBITIONS. ACT 1410.

H.B. 1505 adds a new code section, O.C.G.A. 16-12-5, so as to prohibit tattooing of any person within any area within one inch of the nearest part of the eye socket of such person. Any person who violates this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

H.B. 1505 apparently responds to two interests. First, that of health, in that tattooing near the eye is very dangerous. Secondly, there has been an increase in the number of women who have had their eyes permanently eye-shadowed via tattooing, and the beauty interests have strongly objected to this from an economic point of view (loss of sales).

H.B. 1523: JUDGES; TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS; ATLANTA/OCMULGEE CIRCUIT; ADD JUDGE. ACT 1113.

H.B. 1523 deletes O.C.G.A. 15-1-9.1 and replaces it with a new code section with the same designation. It outlines procedures for the temporary assignment of judges by the district administrative judge, and provides for the compensation and expenses of part-time judges. It further amends O.C.G.A. 15-6-2 to increase the number of judges authorized in the Atlanta Circuit from 13 to 14, and the Ocmulgee Circuit from 3 to 4, and provides for the appointment of these judges as soon as the suit concerning Georgia's judges filed under the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 shall be resolved.

H.B. 1523 clarifies procedures that the courts need to use in order to receive temporary judicial assistance when required. It also provides the legislative basis for increasing the number of judges in two circuits upon resolution of current federal suits.

H.B. 1549: PAROLE; NOTIFICATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIME. ACT 1242.

H.B. 1549 amends O.C.G.A. 42-9-46 relating to granting of relief by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, to provide that where the Board gives notice of consideration of parole to a judge or district attorney, the same notice shall be given to the victim of a crime against the person, or if such victim is deceased, the spouse, children, or parents of the deceased victim. It further provides that such victim, or if deceased, the victim's spouse, children, or parents shall be entitled to appear before the Board or make a written statement to the Board expressing their views and making their recommendation as to whether the person should be paroled.

H.B. 1549 correlates the views of victims advocates that the victim, or the victim's relatives, should have input into the decision of the Board of Pardons and Paroles when considering the release of the perpetrator of the crime against the victim. It should help ensure that the Board hears arguments that more fully reflect the array of views regarding parole of any individual.

H.B. 1574: AUGUSTA JUDICIAL CIRCUIT; ADD JUDGE. ACT 1107.

H.B. 1574 amends O.C.G.A. 15-6-2 relating to numbers of superior court judges for each judicial circuit, to increase from five to six the number of judges authorized for the Augusta Circuit.

H.B. 1574 responds to the increased work load of the judges of the Augusta Circuit and provides for the additional judge so that the work of the court shall be more expeditious, and should contribute toward the reduction of case load in that Circuit.

H.B. 1616: YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS; PLACE OF DETENTION; CHANGE FACILITIES. ACT 1323.

H.B. 1616 amends O.C.G.A. 15-11-20 to provide that no child alleged to be or found to be unruly who has not previously been adjudicated unruly may be detained in a secure juvenile detention facility, and if detained in such facility, that detention shall be only as long as is required to effect the child's return home or to ensure the child's presence at a scheduled court appearance when the child has previously failed to appear for a scheduled court appearance.

H.B. 1616 should contribute toward reducing the number of instances that a child is detained in secure detention, and should contribute toward the reduction of time spent there by those who are detained.

H.B. 1617: JUVENILE COURTS; SUPERVISION FEES; CERTAIN SERVICES. ACT 1413.

H.B. 1617 amends O.C.G.A. Article 1, Chapter 11, Title 15 to add a new Code Section 15-11-56.1. It authorizes the juvenile courts to collect supervision fees from those who are placed under the courts' formal or informal supervision in order that the court may use these fees to expand the provision of certain ancillary services relating to juveniles. The initial court supervision user's fee shall be not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$100.00. A court supervision user's fee shall be not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$15.00 for each month the child receives supervision. The judge shall attempt to provide that such fees shall be imposed on such terms and conditions as shall assure that the funds will be paid to the county for use in increasing services to youth. The legislation also addresses the membership of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council and its duties. It further provides that each county shall conduct or arrange for a study of youth needs in the county giving particular attention to the need for delinquency prevention programs and community based services, residential or nonresidential, which would provide an alternative to commitment to the Division of Youth Services and placement in a YDC or any other secure institution. Such study to be submitted to the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council.

H.B. 1617 should contribute toward the improvement of juvenile services as an alternative to commitment to detention. It should provide a study-basis to the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council to assist in the development of statewide program models for use in addressing juvenile needs. It should also provide funds to counties to assist in the expansion or development of their own programs.

H.B. 1630: INDEMNIFICATION; EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS; COVERAGE. ACT 1167.

H.B. 1630 amends O.C.G.A. 45-9-81 relating to indemnification so as to provide that emergency medical technicians and firemen are covered for indemnification purposes, in addition to other circumstances, while returning from an emergency response or returning from a fire.

H.B. 1630 merely provides an extension of coverage to the two categories of emergency personnel so that they are covered in the event of injury or death while returning from a mission.

H.B. 1654: HONEY AND IMITATION HONEY; MISLABELING; PENALTY. ACT 1104.

H.B. 1654 amends O.C.G.A. 26-2-32 relating to honey and imitation honey, to change the penalty for mislabeling a honey product to provide that upon conviction, the penalty shall be a fine of not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 or by confinement for a term not to exceed 12 months, or both.

H.B. 1654 merely clarifies the misdemeanor penalty for the offense of mislabeling of honey.

H.B. 1663: DISTRICT ATTORNEYS; PERSONNEL; CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN POSITIONS. ACT 1328.

H.B. 1663 amends O.C.G.A. 15-18-28 relating to district attorneys to provide that personnel positions authorized in the office of the District Attorney, shall be retained, transferred, or equitably allocated, in the event of consolidation of judicial circuits.

H.B. 1663 provides specific job security for the personnel in district attorney offices in the event federal courts order, or for some other reason, circuits consolidate.

H.B. 1728: JAILS; INCARCERATION; FULL-TIME JAILOR ON DUTY. ACT 1332.

H.B. 1728 amends O.C.G.A. 42-4-31 relating to required safety and security measures for municipal and county detention facilities. It stipulates that a full-time dispatcher may also serve simultaneously as a full-time jailor of a municipal detention facility with 12 or fewer inmates if such dispatcher is

equipped with a mobile telephone and radio equipment to allow simultaneous performance of duty, or if provided with temporary assistance or relief from the duties of a dispatcher while performing the duties of a jailor.

H.B. 1728 should provide some personnel relief to smaller detention facilities by allowing one person to perform the duties of both jailor and dispatcher.

H.B. 1946: COWETA JUDICIAL CIRCUIT; ADD JUDGE. ACT 1108.

H.B. 1946 amends O.C.G.A. 15-6-2 relating to the number of judges of the superior courts, to increase the number of judges authorized in the Coweta Circuit from three to four, and provides for the administrative matters concerned with increasing the number of judges.

H.B. 1946 addresses the workload of the judges of the Coweta Circuit, and provides for an additional judge to reduce court backlog and should reduce the individual workload of current judges.

H.B. 1951: FLINT JUDICIAL CIRCUIT; ADD JUDGE. ACT 1112.

H.B. 1951 amends O.C.G.A. 15-6-2 relating to the number of judges of the superior courts, to increase the number of judges authorized in the Flint Circuit from two to three, and provides for the administrative matters concerned with increasing the number of judges.

H.B. 1951 addresses the workload of the judges of the Flint Circuit, and provides for an additional judge to reduce court backlog and should reduce the individual workload of current judges.

House Resolutions

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

H.R. 645: PARADE AND DEMONSTRATION COST CONTAINMENT STUDY COMMITTEE. CREATE.

H.R. 645 recognizes that parade permits must be issued to all kinds of groups in this state, and that those groups parade in order to advocate, encourage, or incite hatred, discrimination, or the commission of crimes against other segments of society. It recognizes that some of these groups require extraordinary expenses for traffic control and poice protection, and they should share in the costs of such public safety functions. It creates the House Parade and Demonstration Cost Containment Study committee composed of five members, to be appointed by the Speaker, who shall designate a member as chairman. The Committee shall study the problems relating to public safety costs and feasibility of placing limitations or regulating parades and demonstrations. It shall make recommendations and issue a report by December 1, 1990, at which time the Committee shall stand abolished.

H.R. 645 should explore if there are Constituional means whereby certain groups may have limits imposed upon their parade and demonstration activities, and whether or not these groups (generally known as "hate groups") should be required to contribute toward the cost of providing essential public safety measures. It may result in recommended legislation to address the problem.

H.R. 849: GEORGIA COURTS AUTOMATION COMMISSION: CREATE. R 98.

H.R. 849 recognizes the lack of sufficient automation of Georgia courts, and that there is a need to gather information uniformly and track cases from the time and from the point each case enters our justice system until each case has gone through our courts and entirely exited the justice system. It creates a 15-member Georgia Courts Automation Commission, and designates the members, and provides for its chairman and organization. The Commission shall study court automation needs and procedures, and make a report of its findings and recommendations for the automation of the courts of Georgia, including any proposed legislation, to the Judicial Council of Georgia, the Governor, and all members of the General Assembly on or before December 31, 1990. The Resolution stands repealed on January 1, 1992, and the Commission shall stand abolished at that time.

H.R. 849, supported by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council which serves in an advisory capacity to the Commission, should result in a thorough study of automation needs for Georgia courts, and the methods to provide for those needs.

H.R. 857: EDUCATION; FIREARMS SAFETY PROGRAM; PREVENT INJURIES TO CHILDREN.

H.R. 857 encourages school systems in Georgia to adopt professionally developed firearms safety programs with a view toward preventing accidental injuries to children. It sets forth that the National Rifle Association commits two-thirds of its annual budget for general operations to education and safety training, and that its program "EDDIE EAGLE" is an effective firearms safety program for children, and encourages the initiation of such program in all elementary schools in Georgia.

H.R. 857 may contribute toward the establishment of firearm safety courses in many schools throughout Georgia, thus contributing to safety education and the hoped-for result in the reduction of firearm accidental injury or death among Georgia youth.

H.R. 861: MUNICIPAL COURTS; VIOLATIONS; JURISDICTION--CA. R 99.

H.R. 861 proposes an amendment to the Constitution so as to authorize the General Assembly to confer "by law" jurisdiction on municipal courts over violations of state law. It provides for the submission of the amendment for ratification of the people at the General Election.

H.R. 861, if adopted by the voters, will authorize the General Assembly to determine the jurisdiction of municipal courts via legislative action, rather than the jurisdiction as conferred by the Constitution of Georgia.

H.R. 960: FIREARMS; GENERAL ASSEMBLY REGULATE.

H.R. 960 reaffirms the exclusive authority of the Georgia General Assembly in matters pertaining to the regulation of firearms. It states that some county

and municipal governments have attempted to encroach upon the exclusive authority of the General Assembly, and resolves that no county government or municipal corporation is authorized under the Georgia Constitution to infringe the right of people to keep and bear arms. It further resolves that no local governments are authorized to prohibit the sale or transfer of any firearm to a law-abiding citizen whenever such sale or transfer is made in compliance with existing state and federal statutory provisions.

H.R. 960 establishes the General Assembly's supremacy in matters regarding the control of firearms in Georgia, and may restrict local legislation which has the effect of controlling the sale or possession of any or all types of firearms.

H.R. 1093: LAW RELATED EDUCATION WEEK IN GEORGIA; PROCLAIM FIRST WEEK IN MAY.

H.R. 1093 is identical to S.R. 436.

Senate Bills

SENATE BILLS

S.B. 20: FIREARMS; POSSESSION; CERTAIN PERSONS. ACT 1145

S.B. 20 amends O.C.G.A. 16-11-130 relating to exemptions from certain provisions of law relating to carrying or possessing firearms, by adding to the list of those exempt from licensing and concealment requirements U.S. Attorneys and Assistant U.S. Attorneys, when in pursuit of official duty or when authorized by federal or state law, regulation, or order.

S.B. 20 merely authorizes U.S. Attorneys and Assistant U.S. Attorneys to carry concealed weapons and exempts them from certain application requirements.

S.B. 262: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY; UNIFORM DIVISION; QUALIFICATIONS. ACT 966.

S.B. 262 amends O.C.G.A. 35-2-43 relating to persons eligible for appointment to or enlistment in the Uniform Division of the Department of Public Safety to provide that no person shall be eligible for appointment as an officer or trooper unless such person is a citizen of the United States, of good health and good moral character, and not younger than 21 years nor older than 36 years.

S.B. 262 codifies requirements of citizenship, health and moral character, and age floors and ceilings for eligibility for appointment as a uniformed member of the Department of Public Safety (State Trooper).

S.B. 354: PRISONERS; TRANSMITTAL INFORMATION; NOTIFICATION. ACT 1148.

S.B. 354 amends O.C.G.A. 42-5-50 relating to the transmittal of information on convicted persons to the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections. It provides that the Clerk of the Court shall notify the Commissioner of a sentence within 30 working days following the receipt of the sentence. The Clerk shall

forward three complete and certified sentence packages containing the following documents: (1) A certified copy of the sentence; (2) a complete history of the convicted person, including a certified copy of the indictment, accusation, or both and such other information as the Commissioner may require; (3) an affidavit of the custodian of such person indicating the total number of days the convicted person was incarcerated prior to the imposition of sentence; and shall also forward the order of probation revocation or tolling of probation. The Commissioner shall file one copy of each document with the State Board of Pardons and Paroles within thirty working days of receipt of the documents from the clerk of the court.

S.B. 354 should ensure that both the Department of Corrections and the State Board of Pardons and Paroles receive documentation relative to a convicted person's record and background, as well as court documents.

S.B. 445: PROBATE COURT JUDGE: TRAINING REQUIREMENTS; REPEAL CERTAIN PROVISIONS. ACT 1068.

S.B. 445 amends Article 1 of Chapter 9 of Title 15, O.C.G.A., to change reporting requirements concerning Probate Court Judges from the secretary-treasurer of the Judges of Probate Courts Retirement Fund to the Executive Probate Judges Council of Georgia, effective January 1, 1990. It further sets forth that required training of Probate Court Judges must be met annually, and failing to meet those requirements within a two year period may result in an administrative extension of six months by the Executive Probate Judges Council of Georgia. Should the Judge fail to meet the training requirements during this extension period, a private admonition shall be given by the Executive Probate Judges Council with a copy going to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. If a judge fails to meet training requirements during any three-year period, a show cause hearing will be held. At the hearing the Executive Probate Judges Council will determine if there was a reasonable excuse for the judge's failure. If so, it may grant an extension up to six months. If the Council finds that there was no reasonable excuse, it will issue a reprimand and send it to the Supreme Court for approval. If the reprimand is approved it shall be made public by posting it at the courthouse in the county where the judge presides, and publishing it once a week for a period of four consecutive weeks in the legal organ of the county.

S.B. 445 changes the reporting requirements concerning Probate Court Judges training, and establishes when training requirements must be met, and what procedures are to be used by the Executive Probate Judges Council If a Probate Judge fails to meet those requirements.

S.B. 450: ABANDONED MOTOR VEHICLE; TOWING; LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER FURNISH INFORMATION. ACT 1375.

S.B. 450 creates O.C.G.A. Section 40-1-5 and amends Sections 40-2-5, 40-2-20, 40-3-2, 40-3-35, 40-11-2, and 40-11-3, relating to motor vehicles. It provides that certain damage to new motor vehicles must be disclosed to the buyer of the vehicle. It further provides that prior to the delivery of a new motor vehicle that manufacturers, distributors, carriers, or importers must disclose to the dealer any damage which has occurred to the vehicle. It further amends Chapter 2 of Title 40 to prohibit the sale, purchase, use, etc., of license plates for the purpose of concealing the identity of the motor vehicle or to avoid payment of ad valorem taxes, and that the certificate of registration for a motor vehicle must be provided to the purchaser or transferee of the vehicle. It amends Chapter 3 of Title 40 concerning scrap or dismantled motor vehicles, requiring that the title thereto shall be delivered for cancellation. It further amends Chapter 11 of Title 40 relating to abandoned motor vehicles to provide that persons towing a motor vehicle from public or private property may obtain certain information from local law enforcement agencies regarding the vehicle. This is basically a procedural Bill.

S.B. 450, while basically a procedural Bill, does provide protection to the automobile-purchasing consumer in that damage to the vehicle which occurred prior to the sale must be reported to the buyer of the vehicle at the time of purchase.

S.B. 454: PROBATION; MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF FINES; INCREASE. ACT 1339.

S.B. 454 amends O.C.G.A. 17-10-8 relating to the imposing of a fine on a person convicted of a felony, as a condition to such probation, increasing from \$10,000 to \$100,000 the maximum fine which may be imposed.

S.B. 454 dramatically increases the amount of fine that a judge can impose upon a convicted person as a condition of probation. This is a ten-fold increase from the previously authorized level of fine.

S.B. 484: HUMAN RESOURCES; DELINQUENT CHILD; TRANSFER CUSTODY. ACT 1422.

S.B. 484 amends O.C.G.A. Sections 15-11-2, 15-11-30, 15-11-38, 15-11-39, 15-11-58, 15-11-59, 17-10-14 and 49-5-10 and creates section 49-5-10.1, relating to juvenile proceedings to provide a definition of an incorrigible child. It provides for the right to counsel of a child who has been determined by the Department of Human Resources to be incorrigible. It further provides that the prohibition against commitment of a child to a penal institution shall not be construed as prohibiting the transfer of certain children to the custody of the Department of Corrections. It provides that if the juvenile court has reasonable grounds to believe that a child while confined to a youth development center committed the offense of murder, voluntary manslaughter, aggravated assault, or aggravated battery, the court shall transfer the offense for prosecution to the appropriate court having jurisdiction. It provides that the Department of Corrections may have access to certain juvenile records, and makes certain records available to the Department of Corrections and the Council of juvenile Court Judges to extract data for the purpose of obtaining statistics on juveniles. This legislation sets forth detailed procedures to be followed by the Department of Human Resources and the Department of Corrections in handling juvenile offenders who have committed serious offenses.

S.B. 484 codifies the treatment authorized for a child who has been determined to be incorrigible. It provides alternatives, and may mean that there will be more youth committed to the Department of Corrections when the resources of the Department of Human Resources have been exhausted to handle the youth.

S.B. 499: PROBATE COURT JUDGE; FILLING VACANCY. ACT 1150.

S.B. 499 amends O.C.G.A. 15-9-11.1 to provide that the chief clerk shall discharge the duties of the probate court judge when a vacancy occurs, until the first of January following the next general election which occurs more than 60 days after the vacancy or the expiration of the remaining term of office, whichever occurs first. If the next general election shall be held at the same time as the general election to fill the vacancy of Probate Court Judge.

S.B. 499 ensures that Probate Judges are elected to fill vacancies at the earliest possible election, even though that election may not be one at which county officials would normally be voted upon.

S.B. 537: ALIEN CORPORATIONS; ANNUAL REGISTRATION; FILING. ACT 1037.

S.B. 537 amends O.C.G.A. Section 16-14-15, known as the "Georgia RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations) Act", to provide procedures for filing an annual registration with the Secretary of State, which shall include the identification of the country under whose law the alien corporation is incorporated. It provides that the first annual registration must be delivered to the Secretary of State between January 1 and April 1 of the year following the calendar year in which an alien corporation filed its initial application. It provides for the return of the application for correction if it does not contain the information required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, and by the Secretary of State.

S.B. 537 provides for an additional mechanism to identify foreign corporations who do business in the State of Georgia, such identification procedure attempting to preclude corrupt organizations from being able to conduct business in Georgia.

S.B. 561; COUNTY JAILS; CONFINEMENT OF INMATE; JURISDICTION. ACT 1349.

S.B. 561 amends O.C.G.A. 42-4-4 by replacing it in its entirety with a new code section. It provides that, subject to certain conditions, a sheriff shall not release a prisoner from his custody prior to the lawful completion of his sentence. It further provides, however, that the sheriff shall not be precluded from designating a prisoner as a trustee, or from transferring a prisoner to another jail if in the best interest of the prisoners that such transfer is necessary for the orderly administration of the jail.

S.B. 561 is intended to ensure that a sheriff will not release a prisoner from custody prior to expiration of the sentence, which implies that early release programs are no longer an acceptable means of reducing jail population.

S.B. 566: BINGO; FINGERPRINTS OR PHOTO; LICENSING REQUIREMENTS. ACT 1425.

S.B. 566 amends O.C.G.A. 16-12-53 to delete the requirement for fingerprints or photographs as a condition of being granted a license to operate a bingo game, if the gross receipts are \$100.00 or less during each bingo session, and if it pays prizes having a value of only \$100.00 or less during each bingo session.

S.B. 566 merely relieves truly small bingo game operators from complying with photograph and fingerprint requirements which are necessary for those who conduct larger scale bingo operations. Its intent is to make small games easier to conduct.

S.B. 579: ARSON INVESTIGATOR; WITNESS FEES. ACT 1351.

S.B. 579 amends O.C.G.A. 24-10-27, relating to witness fees for law enforcement officers, correctional officers, and similar persons, to add to the list of those eligible for payment of such witness fees, any arson investigator of the state fire marshal's office or any member of a local fire department, if called during hours when not normally at work.

S.B. 579 ensures that arson investigators are among those authorized to be compensated for time spent when appearing as a witness in a court during other than their normal working hours.

S.B. 580: LAW ENFORCEMENT: ASSISTANCE; INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM. ACT 1427.

S.B. 580 amends O.C.G.A. Sections 36-69-2 through 36-69-8, known as the "Georgia Mutual Aid Act", to include the site of a campus of an institution within the University System of Georgia in the definition of "local emergency". Further, it authorizes campus police, upon request of local authorities and the approval of the president of the institution, to cooperate with and render assistance extraterritorial to such local law enforcement agency requesting the assistance. Conversely, it authorizes local law enforcement authorities to render assistance upon a campus upon request of the institution. It further includes institutions within the University System in all definitions throughout the Chapter.

S.B. 580 codifies that University Police may participate in local mutual aid agreements, and may be called upon by local authorities for assistance in an emergency; likewise, campus police may call upon local authorities for assistance.

S.B. 593: CORONER'S TRAINING COUNCIL; QUORUM; AMEND PROVISIONS. ACT 1429.

S.B. 593 amends O.C.G.A. 45-16-64 relating to the Georgia Coroner's Training Council. It changes from four members to a simple majority of the council members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of council business.

S.B. 593 merely changes the number of members of the Coroner's Training Council which constitute a quorum, a simple majority of the members.

S.B. 594: CORONER'S EMBALMING EXPENSES; PAYMENT. ACT 1430.

S.B. 594 amends O.C.G.A. 45-16-25 relating to the duties of the coroner, medical examiner, and peace officer upon receipt of notice of suspicious or unusual death, to provide that if it is necessary to have a body embalmed for preservation or to avoid the threat of infectious disease prior to the release of the body to the next of kin, such expense shall be borne by the county of the coroner's or medical examiner's jurisdiction.

S.B. 594 establishes that it is the responsibility of the county to pay for embalming of a body when such embalming is necessary or required by the coroner or medical examiner of said county.

S.B. 595: CORONER'S TRAINING COUNCIL; MEMBERSHIP; TERMS. ACT 1077.

S.B. 595 amends O.C.G.A. 45-16-6 concerning coroner's annual training to require that every coroner and deputy coroner shall be required, as a condition of continuing to serve, to take the training course of at least 24 hours provided by the Georgia Police Academy. It amends O.C.G.A. 45-16-62 to provide that the membership of the Georgia Coroner's Training Council shall be composed of the superintendent of the Georgia Police Academy or his designee, as a non-voting member, and five coroners appointed by the Board of Public Safety, and provides for terms of office. It amends O.C.G.A. 45-16-65 to provide for the duties of the Georgia Coroner's Training Council. It further amends O.C.G.A. 45-16-66 requiring coroners to file a certificate of training annually with the Board of Public Safety.

S.B. 595 is a further effort to professionalize Coroners in Georgia by establishing training requirements, and reporting requirements, as well as including the Superintendent of the Georgia Police Academy or his representative as a non-voting member of the Coroner's Training Council.

S.B. 600: PUBLIC OFFICIALS; MALFEASANCE; PUNISHMENT. ACT 1431.

S.B. 600 creates a new Code Section, O.C.G.A. 45-11-4 which provides that any elected county officer, any member of any board of commissioners, or any mayor or member of any municipal governing authority, who shall be charged with malpractice, misfeasance, or malfeasance in office; or with using oppression or tyrannical partiality in the administration or under the color of his office; or, when required by law, with willfully refusing or failing to preside in or hold his court at the regular terms thereof, and for other enumerated offenses, may be indicted. It provides for the right of the official to appear before the grand jury to make such sworn statement as he shall desire at the conclusion of the presentation of the state's evidence, however, he shall not be subject to direct or cross examination nor have the right to question the state's witnesses. If a true bill is returned by the grand jury, the indictment shall, as in other cases, be published in open court and shall be placed on the superior court criminal docket of cases to be tried by a petit jury. Upon conviction, punishment shall be a fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court; and, if still in office, he shall be removed from office.

S.B. 600 enumerates offenses, that if committed by public officials, may be indicted and specifies that such person may be present during grand jury proceedings involving such person. It further provides that if said official is convicted of an offense he shall be removed from office if still in office.

S.B. 602: SEXUAL OFFENSES; OFFENSE OF SEXUAL BATTERY. ACT 1243.

S.B. 602 amends O.C.G.A. 16-66-5.1 to create a new code section which sets forth that a person commits sexual assault when he engages in sexual contact with another person who is in the custody of law or who is enrolled in a school or who is detained in or is a patient in a hospital or other institution and such actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person. Upon conviction of sexual assault punishment shall be by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than three years. It further creates two new code sections,

16-6-22.1 and 16-6-22.2. The first defines sexual battery as when one intentionally makes physical contact with the intimate parts of the body of another person without the consent of that person. Punishment is as for a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated battery. The second new code section sets forth that a person commits the offense of aggravated sexual battery when he intentionally penetrates with a foreign object the sexual organ or anus of another person without the consent of that person. Punishment shall be by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than twenty years.

S.B. 602 establishes the crime of sexual assault committed by one who has custody of or is in charge of the individual against whom the assault was committed. It further defines sexual battery and aggravated sexual battery and provides for punishment for these offenses. It should serve as a deterrent for these types crimes being committed, particularly in day-care centers and schools.

S.B. 615: FINANCIAL TRANSACTION CARD; FRAUD; PENALTY. ACT 973.

S.B. 615 amends O.C.G.A. 16-6-30 relating to the illegal use of financial transaction cards, by including the definition of "acquirer", which means a business organization, financial institution, or an agent of a business organization or financial institution that authorizes merchants to accept payment by a financial transaction card (credit card) for money, goods, services or anything else of value. It further amends O.C.G.A. 16-9-33 relating to the offense of financial transaction card fraud to provide that if one who is authorized by an acquirer to conduct transactions with a credit card presents a card or a card account number for payment or a transaction card record of sale, which was not actually made, commits the offense of financial transaction card fraud. Conviction of this offense is punishable as provided in O.C.G.A. 16-9-38.

S.B. 615 should serve as a deterrent to anyone who is authorized to receive payment for credit card acquirers from falsely presenting transaction documents or card numbers for payment, when a transaction requiring reimbursement did not actually transpire.

S.B. 634: MAGISTRATE COURT; DISCIPLINING OF MAGISTRATES; APPROVAL. ACT 1078.

S.B. 634 amends O.C.G.A. Sections 15-10-24 and 15-10-25, relating to magistrates of the magistrate courts to provide for Supreme Court of Georgia approval of the disciplining of magistrates. If any magistrate does not satisfactorily complete required training in any one year, the Judicial Qualifications commission shall recommend removal of the magistrate from office unless the Commission finds extenuating circumstances.

S.B. 634 is a procedural bill which establishes procedures for disciplining Magistrate Court Judges, necessitating that the Georgia Supreme Court approve disciplinary measures recommended by the Judicial Qualifications Commission.

S.B. 636: EVIDENCE; PERSONS GATHERING NEWS AND DISSEMINATION; PRIVILEGE. ACT 753.

S.B. 636 creates O.C.G.A. Section 24-9-30. It provides qualified privilege against disclosure of information, documents, or items obtained or prepared in the gathering or dissemination of news in a proceeding where the one asserting the privilege is not a party, unless it is shown that this privilege has been waived or that what is sought: (1) is material and relevant; (2) cannot be reasonably obtained by alternative means; and (3) is necessary to the proper preparation or presentation of the case of a party seeking the information, document, or item.

S.B. 636 codifies journalist and reporter privilege against disclosing sources of information unless certain showings of need are made, and those needs override the right of privilege. It will help ensure that sources which provide information are protected from disclosure.

S.B. 640: DISTRICT ATTORNEYS EMERITUS; PRACTICING LAW; REPEAL CERTAIN PROHIBITIONS. ACT 919.

S.B. 640 repeals O.C.G.A. 47-12-81 which prohibited District Attorneys emeritus from practicing law in cases against the State of Georgia in any of the courts of Georgia or the United States.

S.B. 640 merely authorizes those District Attorneys Emeritus who wish to practice law in cases against the State of Georgia in Georgia and United States Courts to do so.

S.B. 641: SEARCH WARRANTS; ISSUANCE REQUIREMENTS. ACT 1433.

S.B. 641 amends O.C.G.A. Sections 17-5-20 and 17-5-21, relating to searches with warrants so as to clarify the authority of peace officers employed by universities and colleges and schools, as well as officers of the state and political subdivisions, to apply for search warrants. Peace officers who have met the standards established by the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council shall be authorized to apply for and obtain search warrants. It sets forth procedures for applying for search warrants, and establishes that if a campus police officer conducts a warranted search off the campus, that the search shall be conducted jointly by the campus police officer and the local political jurisdiction police officer.

S.B. 641 should make it easier for POST certified police officers, whether employed by a political jurisdiction, or by a university, college, or school, to acquire a search warrant when necessary.

S.B. 642: MOTOR VEHICLE FLEEING OR ATTEMPTING TO ELUDE OFFICER; PENALTY. ACT 1156.

S.B. 642 amends O.C.G.A. 40-6-395 relating to fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer to further provide that driving in excess of 30 miles an hour above the posted speed limit, or leaving the state while fleeing or attempting to elude an officer, shall be a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature.

S.B. 642 codifies a separate offense of eluding a police officer, and that evasive action on the part of the perpetrator includes speeds thirty miles above the speed limit, or crossing the state line. It should serve as a deterrent to high speed chases if the driver of the vehicle being chased is aware of the increased penalties which can be applied.

Senate Resolutions

SENATE RESOLUTIONS

S.R. 116: PUBLIC OFFICIALS; CERTAIN CRIMES; INELIGIBILITY TO HOLD OFFICE. RESOLUTION 107.

S.R. 116 proposes an amendment to the Constitution to provide that no person who has been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude shall be eligible to hold any office or appointment of honor or trust in the state unless that person's civil rights have been restored and at least ten years have elapsed from the date of the completion of the sentence without a subsequent conviction of another felony involving moral turpitude. The proposed amendment will be submitted to the voters of the State for approval or disapproval.

S.R. 116 seeks a constitutional amendment which would make it more difficult for persons convicted of certain crimes to achieve public office before the expiration of a considerable period of time subsequent to the restoration of civil rights. One or two specific individuals may have been in mind when this Resolution was introduced.

S.R. 309: COMMITTEE ON RIGHTS OF PEACE OFFICERS WHILE UNDER INVESTIGATION. CREATE.

S.R. 309 creates the Senate Study Committee on Rights of Peace Officers While Under Investigation, composed of five members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, who shall also designate a member of the committee as chairman. The Commission will study the conditions, needs, and issues relating to rights of peace officers while they are under investigation and under other circumstances involving demotions, transfers, reassignments, and other punitive actions. Any proposed legislation shall be recommended on or before December 1, 1990 upon which date the Commission shall stand abolished.

S.R. 309 creates a study committee to look into rights of peace officers under investigation, and under certain other circumstances. A Peace Officers Bill of Rights is introduced perennially in the Georgia General Assembly, and this study committee could serve as the means to determine the actual need for such Bill of Rights.

S.R. 416: CRIME PREVENTION SYSTEMS. URGE IMPLEMENTATION.

S.R. 416 sets forth that communities with crime prevention systems available can and should reduce crime and the need for confinement space if judicial authority is fully utilized to prevent crime as well as to confine unrelenting criminals. It requests that the Supreme Court of Georgia encourage judges of the Superior Courts of this state to implement crime prevention systems in their judicial circuits, and to make available to them such professional assistance needed to achieve that end.

S.R. 416 urges more involvement of the judiciary in crime prevention programs in Georgia. It recognizes that the judiciary is responsible for sentencing individuals to incarceration, creating the continuing need for additional prison bed space, and that crime prevention programs may reduce that need.

S.R. 436: LAW RELATED EDUCATION WEEK. PROCLAIM IN MAY.

S.R. 436 relates that the Law-related Education program is an educational program to teach nonlawyers about the law, the justice system, and the fundamental principles and values upon which our constitutional democracy is based and to promote law-abiding behavior. A state-wide Law Related Education Consortium, an association of agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals has been organized to meet law-related education needs has been established, and the Senate recognizes this body. The Resolution declares that, in conjunction with National Law Day, the first week of May is to be Law Related Education Week in Georgia.

S.R. 436 recognizes the salutary contribution that law-related education can and does make in assisting our youth in understanding our system of government, our judicial system, and the criminal justice system. It set the first week of May as Law Related Education Week in Georgia.

S.R. 529: AUTHORITY OF STATE. REGULATION OF FIREARMS.

S.R. 529 reaffirms the exclusive authority of the Georgia General Assembly in matters pertaining to the regulation of firearms. It cites the constitutional authority granting the people of Georgia the right to keep and bear arms, and sets out that some county and municipal governments have attempted to encroach upon the exclusive authority of the General Assembly of Georgia, and their constitutional authority is questioned. It resolves that no county or municipality is authorized to infringe the right of the people to keep and bear arms, nor are they authorized to prohibit the sale or transfer of any firearm to a law-abiding citizen whenever such sale or transfer is made in compliance with existing state and federal statutory provisions.

S.R. 529 reaffirms that the regulation of firearms in the State of Georgia is the exclusive authority of the General Assembly, and deplores efforts of local governments in regulating and/or banning of firearms.

Drug Related Legislation

House and Senate

DRUG-RELATED LEGISLATION, HOUSE AND SENATE

The 1990 Session of the Georgia General Assembly featured a heavy emphasis on anti-drug proposals, with 35 Bills or Resolutions concerning drug use, abuse, and the use and abuse of alcohol receiving favorable passage. Because so much of this legislation is closely related to each other, this special section of the 1990 Criminal Justice Legislative Review is devoted exclusively to that drug legislation. The analysis provided for this legislation was prepared by the Governor's Commission on Drug Awareness and Prevention, which was deeply involved in promulgating virtually all anti-drug legislation from its conception to its passage.

HOUSE LEGISLATION

H.B. 9: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ACT. ACT 1255.

H.B. 9 forbids the State from doing business with contractors who do not certify a drug-free workplace. This bill specifies requirements for a drug-free workplace and provides conditions under which the State may suspend, terminate, or debar contractors who fail to comply.

[This bill creates O.C.G.A. Sections 50-24-1 through 50-24-6.]

H.B. 164: TAXATION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS. ACT 1284.

This bill provides for the excise taxation on the use, possession, consumption, storage, or transfer of illegal drugs. Persons who are lawfully using marijuana or a controlled substance are not subject to this taxation.

[H.B. 164 creates O.C.G.A. Sections 48-15-1 through 48-15-11.]

H.B. 663: D.U.I. MANDATORY ASSESSMENT AND INTERVENTION. ACT 1269.

This bill changes the conditions for the issuance and reinstatement of licenses of D.U.I. offenders. H.B. 663 requires offenders to complete an approved D.U.I. program which includes alcohol and drug assessment services, an intervention course, or an alcohol and drug education course.

[H.B. 663 amends O.C.G.A. Sections 40-5-1, 40-5-58, 40-5-70, 40-5-72, 40-5-80, 40-5-82, 40-5-83 and 40-6-391.1.]

H.B. 1139: ADDITIONAL FINES FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES. ACT 1440.

H.B. 1139 provides for the collection of an additional fine equal to 50 percent of the original fine imposed for a drug-related offense. This additional fine will go into the "County Drug Abuse Treatment and Education Fund" of the county in which the court is located, and the money will be used only for financing drug abuse programs.

[This bill creates O.C.G.A. Section 15-21-100.]

H.B. 1171: RANDOM DRUG TESTING OF STATE EMPLOYEES. ACT 1445.

This bill provides for random drug testing of state certified peace officers engaged in high-risk work. Employees who test positive for illegal drug use or who refuse to take a test will be terminated.

[H.B. 1171 creates O.C.G.A. Sections 45-20-90 through 45-20-93.]

H.B. 1185: DELAYED ISSUANCE OF DRIVERS' LICENSES TO MINORS. ACT 1267.

H.B. 1185 provides for delaying the issuance of learners' permits and drivers' licenses to minors who are convicted of a drug-related offense. The issuance of a license or permit will be delayed until age 17 for a first offense, 18 for a second or subsequent offense, and issuance will not take place until the person submits proof of completion of certain components of a D.U.I. Alcohol and Drug Use Risk Reduction Program.

[This bill creates O.C.G.A. Section 40-5-22.1.]

H.B. 1200: SUSPENSION OF DRIVERS' LICENSES. ACT 1268.

This bill provides that persons convicted of a drug-related offense will have their drivers' licenses suspended for 120 days on the first offense, three years

on the second offense, and five years on the third offense. An individual's license cannot be reinstated until he or she completes the appropriate component(s) of a D.U.I. Risk Reduction Program.

[H.B. 1200 creates O.C.G.A. Section 40-5-75.]

H.B. 1225: STUDENT ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBILITY FOR DRUG ABUSE ACT. ACT 1446.

H.B. 1225 provides that any student organization that knowingly engages in illegal drug activity will be expelled from its college campus for a minimum of one year. A student organization may appeal to the Board of Regents, or, in some cases, to certain superior courts.

[This bill creates O.C.G.A. Sections 20-3-90 through 20-3-96.]

H.B. 1231: DRUG-FREE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1990. ACT 1447.

This bill provides that students enrolled in public postsecondary schools who are convicted of a drug-related offense shall be suspended for the remainder of the quarter, semester, etc. and shall forfeit all academic credit for that period. H.B. 1231 further provides that students enrolled in nonpublic postsecondary schools who are convicted of a drug-related offense shall be denied state funds for any loans, grants, or scholarships for the remainder of the quarter, semester, etc.

[H.B. 1231 creates O.C.G.A. Sections 20-1-20 through 20-1-27.]

H.B. 1240: CHECK CASHING BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. ACT 190.

This bill amends a current statute to provide a definition relating to possible illegal drug money that may be present for transactions in a financial institution.

[H.B. 1240 amends O.C.G.A. Sections 7-1-681, 7-1-911, and 7-1-912.]

H.B. 1252: TAX ASSESSMENTS ON ILLEGAL DRUGS. ACT 1448.

H.B. 1252 provides that tax assessments based upon the possession, sale, or distribution of an illegal drug shall be considered jeopardy assessments. If any civil or administrative proceedings are initiated for the collection of taxes, interest, or penalties, the burden of proof falls upon the taxpayer to show their incorrectness.

[This bill amends O.C.G.A. Section 48-2-51.]

H.B. 1261: MANDATORY DRUG EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS. ACT 1449.

This bill provides for the establishment of mandatory and minimum instruction in grades K-12 concerning alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. The minimum course of study must be available for implementation no later than July 1, 1990, and must be implemented by each local board of education no later than December 31, 1990.

[H.B. 1261 creates O.C.G.A. Section 20-2-144.]

H.B. 1263: DRUG TESTING OF STATE EMPLOYMENT APPLICANTS. ACT 1450.

H.B. 1263 provides that state employment applicants who refuse a drug test or who test positive shall be disqualified from employment by the state or any public school system for two years. This bill also provides that boards of education may require school system applicants to pay for their own tests.

[This bill amends O.C.G.A. Sections 45-20-2 and 45-20-16.]

H.B. 1297: REPORTING OF STUDENTS' ILLEGAL DRUG ACTIVITY. ACT 1404.

This bill provides that a school employee who suspects a student of engaging in illegal drug activity may report such to the principal, the principal shall

report to the superintendent, and superintendent shall report to the police. Persons making the reports shall be immune from civil or criminal liability provided that the reports were made in good faith.

[H.B. 1297 creates O.C.G.A. Section 20-2-1184.]

H.B. 1340: PROHIBITING THE PURCHASE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS. ACT 1238.

H.B. 1340 amends a current statute so as to make it unlawful to purchase controlled substances, counterfeit substances, and marijuana.

[This bill amends O.C.G.A. Section 16-13-30.]

H.B. 1360: ZERO TOLERANCE FOR DRUG USE WHEN OPERATING A MOTOR VEHICLE. ACT 1451.

This bill amends a current statute relating to motor vehicles so as to make it unlawful for persons to drive who have any trace of an illegal drug in their system.

[Provisions of H.B. 1360 amending O.C.G.A. Chapters 40-1, 40-2, and 40-3.]

H.B. 1377: AMENDING THE LIST OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES. ACT 1163.

H.B. 1377 adds several names to the list of dangerous drugs.

[This bill amends O.C.G.A. Sections 16-13-25 and 16-13-71.]

H.B. 1521: REPORTING OF EDUCATORS COMMITTING DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES. ACT 1411.

This bill amends a current statute and directs school administrators to notify their board of education if they receive a report stating that an educator has engaged in illegal drug activity. If warranted, the Professional Practices Commission will investigate the matter and make recommendations, if any, for disciplinary action.

[H.B. 1521 creates O.C.G.A. Section 20-2-795.1.]

H.B. 1835: "SAVANNAH-CHATHAM COUNTY ANTI-DRUG COMMISSION ACT".

This bill provides for the creation of the Savannah-Chatham County Anti-Drug Commission. The purpose of this Commission is to take such actions as it deems necessary to prevent illegal drug activity in the area of Savannah and Chatham County, Georgia.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

H.R. 692: JOINT OUTPATIENT DRUG TREATMENT STUDY COMMITTEE.

This resolution provides for the creation of a committee composed of House and Senate members. This committee will investigate the need for mandatory insurance coverage of outpatient treatment for the addiction to drugs.

H.R. 832: POSTING OF HIGHWAY SIGNS BY THE D.O.T.

H.R. 832 urges the Department of Transportation to post signs along roadways warning drivers about the dangers of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

H.R. 871: POSTING OF DRUG LAWS.

This resolution encourages counties, municipalities, schools, colleges and businesses to post on their premises summaries of drug legislation enacted during the 1990 Session. These summaries should include the risks and penalties imposed for using and/or selling illegal drugs.

H.R. 912: CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN OF COCAINE AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

H.R. 912 provides for the establishment of a "Conference on Children of Cocaine and Substance Abuse". The purpose of the Conference will be to establish a one-day Georgia General Assembly's Conference on Children of Cocaine and Substance Abuse and to develop methods of preventative and curative social and medical care for these children.

SENATE LEGISLATION

S.B. 204: DRUG-FREE SCHOOL ZONE. ACT 1258.

This bill makes it unlawful for persons to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or possess with intent to distribute illegal drugs within 1,000 feet of any elementary or secondary school property. A first conviction is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years and/or a fine of not more than \$20,000.00, and a second or subsequent conviction is punishable by imprisonment for at least five years but not more than 40 years and/or a fine of not more than \$40,000.00.

[S.B. 204 creates O.C.G.A. Section 16-13-32.4.]

S.B. 500: DRUG-FREE PUBLIC WORK FORCE ACT OF 1990. ACT 1436.

This bill provides that public employees convicted for the first time of a drug-related offense will be suspended for at least two months with reinstatement only after completion of a drug abuse treatment and education program, and, upon the second or subsequent conviction, employees will be terminated and made ineligible for public employment for five years. S.B. 500 further provides that persons convicted of a drug-related offense will be ineligible for public employment for three months for a first conviction and five years for a second or subsequent conviction.

[S.B. 500 enacts O.C.G.A. Sections 45-23-1 through 45-23-9.]

S.B. 503: PROFESSIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING SANCTIONS. ACT 1437.

S.B. 503 provides for licensing sanctions against persons convicted of drug-related crimes. This bill provides for a three month suspension of licenses for a first conviction, revocation for a second or subsequent conviction, and reinstatement only after the offender has completed a drug-abuse treatment and education program.

[S.B. 503 enacts O.C.G.A. Sections 16-13-110 through 16-13-114, which become effective with regard to criminal offenses committed on or after July 1, 1990.]

S.B. 512: INELIGIBILITY TO POSSESS FIREARMS. ACT 1438.

This bill prohibits certain persons, including persons convicted of a drug-related offense, from being granted a license to possess a firearm.

[S.B. 512 amends O.C.G.A. Section 16-11-129.]

S.B. 545: DRUG TESTING OF POLITICAL CANDIDATES. ACT 1439.

S.B. 545 mandates that individuals seeking to qualify for nomination or election to a state office must be certified "drug-free". Candidates must present a certificate showing that they have tested negative for illegal drugs within 30 days of qualifying.

[This Bill creates O.C.G.A. Section 21-2-140.]

SENATE RESOLUTIONS

S.R. 334: SHIELDING CHILDREN FROM ILLEGAL DRUGS.

This resolution provides that youth groups teaching citizenship should recruit members to receive the United States of America Patriotic American Citizen Award, municipal governments should be encouraged to enact "An Act for Good Government", citizens should join their county All-American Citizen Team and celebrate the Constitution by using it to keep drugs away from children, and other governmental bodies should adopt similar resolutions.

S.R. 572: SENATE DRUG-FREE GEORGIA STUDY COMMITTEE

S.R. 572 provides for the creation of the Senate Drug-Free Georgia Study Committee. The purpose of the committee is to undertake a study to determine the link between human services and drug abuse, develop a comprehensive anti-drug program, and provide findings and recommendations.

**Secondary Criminal Justice
Legislation and Resolutions
House and Senate**

STATEWIDE SECONDARY CRIMINAL JUSTICE LEGISLATION
HOUSE AND SENATE

Driver's License

- H.B. 402 - Driver's license; persons holding Class I permits; certain restrictions.
- H.B. 1185 - Driver's license; suspension; possession of controlled substances.
- S.B. 248 - Driver's license; suspension; notify Public Safety Department.
- S.B. 448 - Driver's license; vision standards; requirements.

Motor Vehicle

- H.B. 255 - Motor vehicle insurance; cancellation notice; certain fines.
- H.B. 1235 - Motor vehicles; automobile carriers; length.
- H.B. 1295 - Motor vehicles; certain accidents; remove reporting requirements.
- H.B. 1360 - Motor vehicles; revise code.
- H.B. 1555 - Motor Vehicle Warranty Rights Act; create.
- H.B. 1568 - Used car dealers; definition.
- H.B. 1677 - Motor vehicles; financial responsibility; habitual offender.
- S.B. 433 - Motor vehicle insurance; premium reduction; defensive driving course.
- S.B. 544 - Motor vehicle insurance; proof; counterfeit document; penalty.
- S.B. 662 - Motor vehicle accident insurance; reduced premium; honor student.

Retirement

- H.B. 10 - State courts; retired judges; compensation.
- H.B. 44 - Peace Officers' Annuity/Benefit; benefit provisions.
- H.B. 115 - Peace Officers' Annuity/Benefit; benefit changes if spouse dies.

H.B. 230 - District Attorneys emeritus; minimum salary.

H.B. 436 - Employees Retirement System of Georgia; certain judicial membership.

H.B. 441 - Superior Court Judges Retirement; certain creditable service.

H.B. 752 - District Attorneys Retirement; transfer membership to Employees Retirement System of Georgia.

H.B. 764 - Public retirement systems; no benefits paid for certain crimes committed.

H.B. 1035 - Superior Court Clerks' Retirement Fund; benefits.

H.B. 1088 - Employees' Retirement System of Georgia; certain judicial employees; membership.

S.B. 28 - Peace Officers' Annuity/Benefit; membership; Human Resource employees.

S.B. 58 - Probate Courts Retirement Fund; secretary-treasurer; credit.

S.B. 71 - Trial Judges and Solicitors' Retirement; average annual compensation.

S.B. 72 - District Attorneys' Retirement; average annual compensation.

S.B. 76 - Superior Courts; certain judge serve another term.

S.B. 79 - Superior Court Judges' Retirement/Trial Judges/Solicitors Retirement; membership.

S.B. 121 - Sheriffs' Retirement Fund; single life annuity.

S.B. 455 - Sheriffs' Retirement Fund; membership.

Child-Related

H.B. 67 - Child custody; pick-up from school by parent.

H.B. 390 - Human Resources Department; child welfare service and service to courts.

H.B. 560 - Child and youth; services for disturbed children.

H.B. 1316 - Child abuse; reporting requirements.

H.B. 1317 - Child abuse; establish central registry.

- H.B. 1378 - Child abuse protocol committee; reporting requirements.
- H.B. 1379 - Child abuse; records; accessibility.
- H.B. 1320 - Juvenile proceedings; removal of child from home.
- H.B. 1321 - Evidence; child molestation; competency.
- H.B. 1508 - Ad valorem tax; youth programs; additional purpose.
- S.B. 705 - Family Preservation and Child Protection Reform Act; provide.

Game and Fish

- H.B. 264 - Wildlife; feeding certain animals; prohibit.
- H.B. 1373 - Conservation rangers; law enforcement; assistance; authorization.
- H.B. 1412 - Hunting; certain handguns for game animals; authorization.

LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE LEGISLATION - HOUSE

- H.B. 1189 - Douglas County; coroner's compensation.
- H.B. 1238 - Chatham County; clerk of probate court; compensation.
- H.B. 1239 - Chatham Co.; recorder's court; compensation of senior judge.
- H.B. 1283 - Western Judicial Circuit; judge/solicitor; compensation.
- H.B. 1266 - Brooks County; coroner's; compensation.
- H.B. 1327 - Mitchell County; state court; judge/solicitor; compensation.
- H.B. 1343 - LaGrange; municipal court; establish.
- H.B. 1400 - Wilkinson Co.; sheriff's auto; replace at 100,000 miles.
- H.B. 1489 - Cobb County Juvenile Court; second judge; appointment.
- H.B. 1491 - Columbus; municipal court; compensation of cert. officials.
- H.B. 1529 - Stephens County; state court judge and colicitor; compensation.
- H.B. 1582 - Atlanta; municipal court; costs.
- H.B. 1588 - Manchest; cert. violations; fines for jail construction.
- H.B. 1636 - Mitchell County; magistrate court; fees for law library.
- H.B. 1715 - Chattooga County; chief magistrate; probate judge no longer serve.
- H.B. 1809 - Walker County; state court judge and solicitor; compensation.
- H.B. 1831 - Butts County; courthouse; maintenance from certain fees.
- H.B. 1835 - Savannah-Chatham County Anti-Drug Commission; provide.
- H.B. 1841 - Heard County; sheriff; compensation.
- H.B. 1857 - Catoosa County; coroner; compensate.
- H.B. 1863 - Clarke County; state court; solicitor's compensation.
- H.B. 1879 - Hampton; municipal court; jurisdiction.
- H.B. 1880 - Stockbridge; municipal court; provide.
- H.B. 1881 - Locust Grove; municipal court; jurisdiction.

H.B. 1883 - Fayette County; sheriff; compensation.
 H.B. 1884 - Fayette County; superior court clerk; compensation.
 H.B. 1885 - Fayette County; probate court judge; compensation.
 H.B. 1902 - Cobb County; state court; change certain titles.
 H.B. 1920 - Cobb Judicial Circuit; amend provisions.
 H.B. 1922 - Griffin Judicial Circuit; judges supplement.
 H.B. 1933 - Chatham County Magistrate Court; mediation service; fee.
 H.B. 1936 - McDonough, City of; municipal court; penalty.
 H.B. 1937 - Chatham County; state court; mediation service; fee.
 H.B. 1956 - Augusta Judicial Circuit; probation officials; supplement.
 H.B. 1967 - Cobb County; sheriff and staff; compensate.
 H.B. 1980 - Rockdale County; state court; judge's salary.
 H.B. 1981 - Rockdale County; probate court; judge's compensation.
 H.B. 1983 - Rockdale County; chief magistrate; salary.
 H.B. 1984 - Rockdale County; coroner; compensation.
 H.B. 1985 - Rockdale County; sheriff's compensation.
 H.B. 1990 - Rockdale County; clerk of superior court; compensation.
 H.B. 1991 - Worth County; state court; solicitor's compensation.
 H.B. 1993 - Lee County; sheriff's; deputies' employment.
 H.B. 1994 - Banks County; coroner's compensation.
 H.B. 2001 - Richmond County; state court; solicitor's compensation.
 H.B. 2005 - Clayton County Commission on Children and Youth; membership.
 H.B. 2025 - Bartow County; chief magistrate; compensation.
 H.B. 2028 - Cobb County; state court; clerk and chief deputy; compensation.
 H.B. 2040 - Eastern Judicial Circuit; district attorney; supplement.
 H.B. 2044 - Dougherty Judicial circuit; judges; supplement.

- H.B. 2051 - Washington County; state court; judge and solicitor; compensation.
- H.B. 2062 - Clayton County coroner's compensation.
- H.B. 2067 - Clayton County; sheriff; superior court clerk; salary.
- H.B. 2069 - Clarke County; magistrate court; judge's compensation.
- H.B. 2072 - Clayton County; probate court judge; compensation.
- H.B. 2073 - Fayette County; probate court; judge's compensation.
- H.B. 2075 - Fayette County; superior court clerk; compensation.

LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE LEGISLATION - SENATE

- S.B. 349 - Floyd County; juvenile court; duties and salary.
- S.B. 357 - Hart County; sheriff's compensation.
- S.B. 359 - Hart County; superior court clerk/probate court judge; compensation.
- S.B. 363 - Atlanta; traffic court; funds for constructing jails.
- S.B. 677 - Atlanta; municipal court; certain cases; additional fee.
- S.B. 685 - Irwin County; deputy sheriffs; compensation.
- S.B. 722 - Cobb County; state court; position of chief judge.
- S.B. 727 - Glynn County Superior Court; Brunswick Judicial Circuit; term.
- S.B. 731 - Ocmulgee Judicial Circuit; judges; supplement.
- S.B. 742 - Cobb Judicial Circuit; judges; supplement.
- S.B. 743 - Cobb County; probate court judge and clerk, compensation.
- S.B. 744 - Cobb County; state court judge; compensation.
- S.B. 752 - Whitfield County; motor vehicle; staggered registration.
- S.B. 756 - Cobb County; state court; certain judges; compensation.
- S.B. 757 - Cobb County; solicitor and assistant solicitors; compensation.
- S.B. 766 - Cobb County; state court; assistant solicitors; increase number.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESOLUTIONS - HOUSE

- H.R. 651 - Lee, Sheriff Earl Daniel; commend.
- H.R. 690 - State Patrol Post One: Griffin; personnel; commend.
- H.R. 733 - "Motorcycle Awareness and You Month", recognize.
- H.R. 760 - Cole, Chief L.C.; commend.
- H.R. 782 - Retirement systems of local law enforcement officers; urge improvement.
- H.R. 833 - Lemacks, Sheriff D.G. "Bill"; commend.
- H.R. 871 - Anti-drug laws; relating to enactment.
- H.R. 882 - Howell, H. Wayne; commend;
- H.R. 1075 - Ray, Lt. O.T.; Officers M. Robinson; C. Kennedy; C. Williams; commend.
- H.R. 1077 - Correctional Officers Don Pendavis and Ferrell Peagler; commend.
- H.R. 1080 - Afro-American Police League of Albany, Ga.; commend.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESOLUTIONS - SENATE

- S.R. 376 - Warner Robins Police Department; commend.
- S.R. 380 - "Motorcycle Awareness and You Month"; recognize.
- S.R. 441 - Judge Robert Benham Day; designate 2/1/90; commend.
- S.R. 445 - Howell H. Wayne; commend.
- S.R. 459 - Compton, Sheriff Zollie R.; commend.
- S.R. 487 - Stafford, Joe Sherrill; commend.
- S.R. 504 - English, Sheriff James L.; commend.
- S.R. 570 - Cobb County Specialized Juvenile Probation Program; commend.
- S.R. 571 - G.L.A.D.; Drug prevention efforts; commend.

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