

1979
GEORGIA
COURTS
PLAN

The legislative, judicial, and executive powers shall forever remain separate and distinct, and no person discharging the duties of one, shall, at the same time, exercise the functions of either of the others, except as

provided.

**JUDICIAL
PLANNING
COMMITTEE**

Constitution
State of Georgia

52346

1979 GEORGIA COURTS PLAN
PREPARED BY
THE
JUDICIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE
OF
GEORGIA

NCJRS

NOV 27 1978

ACQUISITION



GEORGIA JUSTICE CENTER
Suite 500
84 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

June 30, 1978

This document was prepared in accord with Sections 203(d) and 302(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended by the Crime Control Act of 1976. The preparation of this document was supported in part by federal funds administered by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and subgranted by the State Crime Commission.

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Constitution
State of Georgia

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FOREWORD

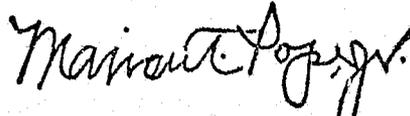
For the first time in more than two centuries of existence, the Judiciary of the State of Georgia has adopted a comprehensive set of goals for the administration of justice in our State, and has set forth the specific means whereby those goals might be obtained.

The attached report of the Judicial Planning Committee represents that historic effort.

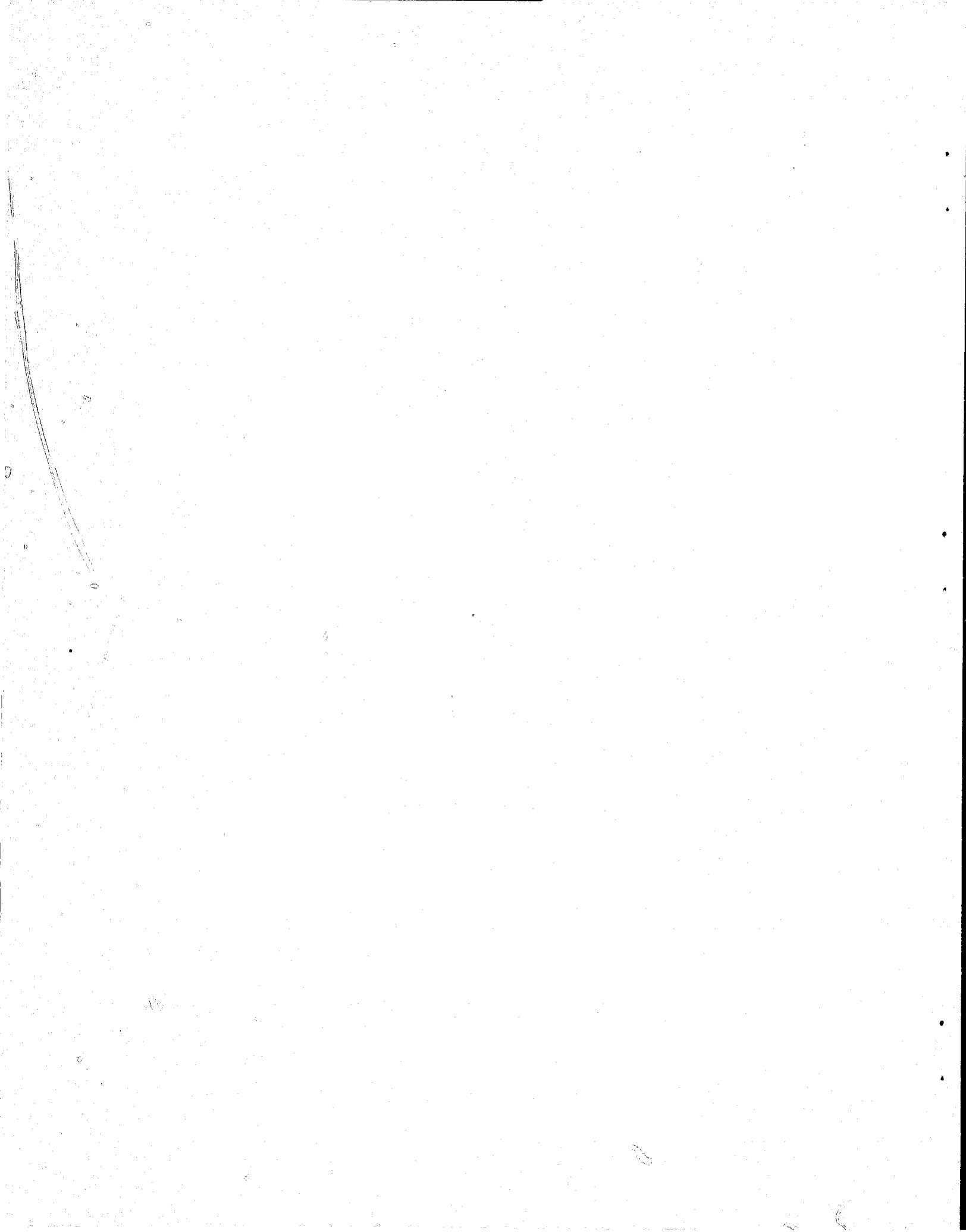
The Judicial Planning Committee was created by the Judicial Council of Georgia in response to the Crime Control Act of 1976, wherein Congress provided that the judiciary have a greater voice in the planning of programs financed and administered by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. This 1979 Courts Plan was developed by members of the Judicial Branch, with representatives of all the courts of record of Georgia, prosecutors, defense counsel, and the State Bar of Georgia.

We of the Judicial Planning Committee feel that this Plan represents a landmark effort on the part of the judiciary of Georgia to carry out the responsibility which is theirs under the Constitution of Georgia, and is a significant first step in the creation of a unified judicial system for Georgia. We submit it to the three branches of State Government, and to the People of Georgia, and welcome comments and proposals.

Respectfully,



Marion T. Pope, Jr.
Chairman
Judicial Planning Committee



JUDICIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Judge Marion T. Pope, Jr., Chairman

Judge W. Marion Guess, Jr., Vice-Chairman

Jack Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer

Judge Billy Shaw Abney

Judge Francis W. Allen

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Harold G. Clarke, Esquire

Wilton D. Harrington, Esquire

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Judge Reid Merritt

Judge C. Cloud Morgan

Chief Justice H. E. Nichols

Judge James B. O'Connor

Judge Paul W. Painter

A. Sidney Parker, Esquire

Judge Romae T. Powell

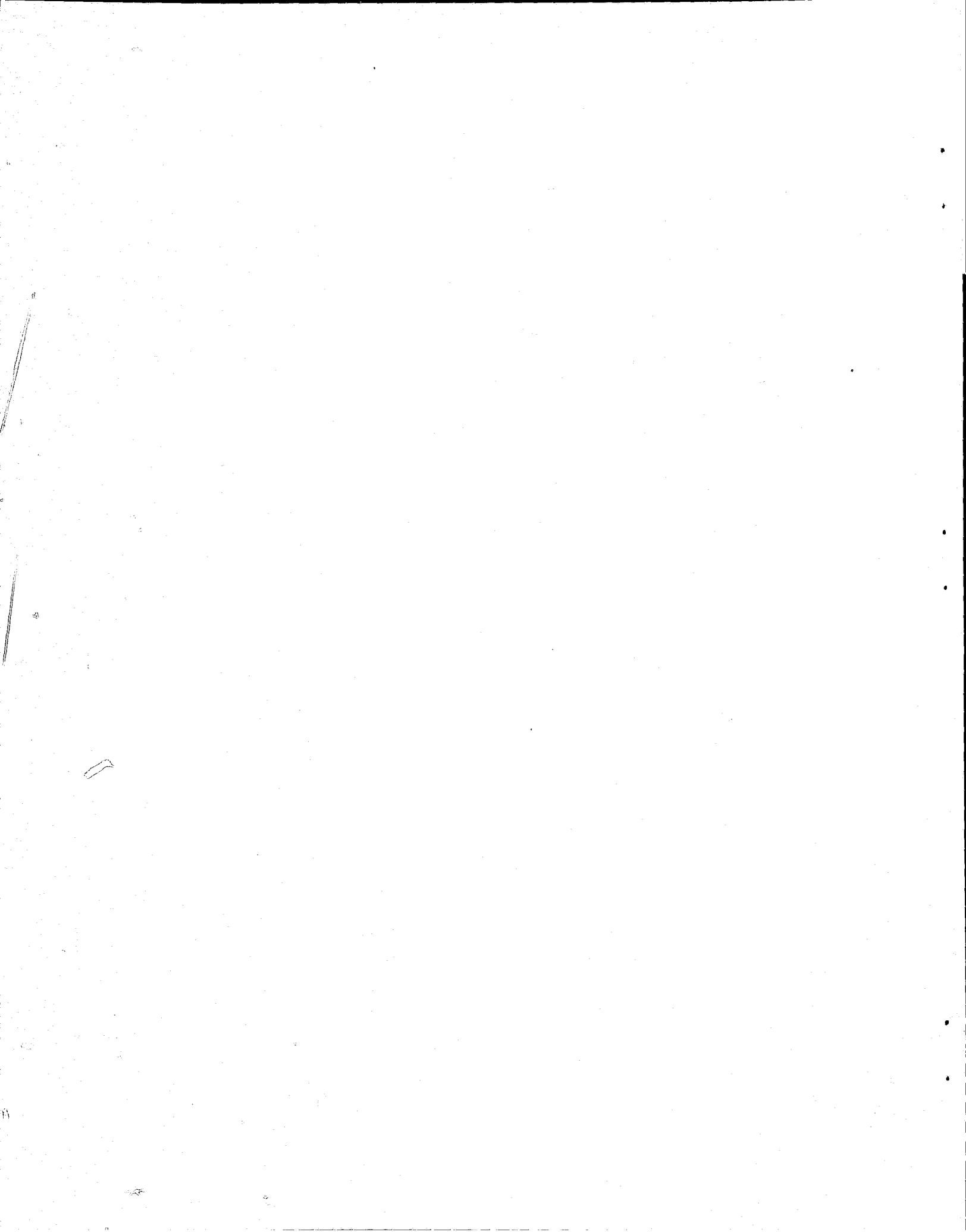
F. Larry Salmon, Esquire

Judge Robert L. Vining, Jr.

Judge Julian Webb

Judge Charles Weltner

Staff Director, Douglas C. Ikelman
Secretary, Jeannette H. Huckaby



PREPARATION OF THE PLAN

The creation of the Judicial Planning Committee on January 4, 1977, under the provisions of the Crime Control Act of 1976 gave the Judicial Branch of Government of the State of Georgia its first opportunity to develop a courts plan for the allocation of funds administered by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). This courts plan was incorporated into the 1979 Criminal Justice Plan for Georgia which is prepared by the State Crime Commission. Duties of the judicial planning committees, as defined by the Crime Control Act, include establishing priorities for improvement of the courts; defining, developing and coordinating programs and projects for improvement of the courts and developing an annual state judicial plan for court improvement. The Judicial Planning Committee did not limit itself to these duties. It decided to plan for use of funds for the prosecution and defense functions as well as to prepare a multi-year plan for courts which is presented in this document. The Courts Annual Action Programs will be distributed by the State Crime Commission as part of their grant award procedure, subject to the award of federal funds by the United States Congress. This was the second year that annual action programs had been developed under the supervision of the Judicial Planning Committee. Programs for the 1978 and 1979 Court Plans are contained on Page 6.

In developing the 1979 Courts Plan, the Judicial Planning Committee sought more involvement of court personnel in the planning process than in previous efforts. Task forces, drawing on existing judicial agencies and personnel in specific areas, were named to make recommendations in major areas covered by the plan. The task forces ensured a greater involvement of court personnel in the process. The personnel or agencies asked to participate in task forces follow:

<u>Task Force</u>	<u>Participants</u>
Trial Management	The Council of Administrative Judges
Court Administration	The Management Staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts and the District Administrators
Education	The Board of Trustees of the Institute of Continuing Judicial Education
Juvenile Delinquency	The Council of Juvenile Court Judges
Prosecution	The Prosecuting Attorney's Council
Indigent Defense	The Council of Administrative Judges and the Special Subcommittee on Indigent Defense

Faced with the difficult task of resolving differences on how an indigent defense program should be constituted, the Special Subcommittee on Indigent Defense was formed to draft acceptable legislation to establish a

viable indigent defense program for the State of Georgia. The Education and Prosecution task forces formed committees to work on the details of their recommendations. At least one Judicial Planning Committee member served on each task force as a liaison member. The task force members are listed on Page 5.

There was a difference of opinion as to which agency should plan for juvenile justice funds going to the Juvenile Courts--the Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention established by the Governor under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 or the Judicial Planning Committee. In order to move forward with the planning process and to prepare a single unified plan for juvenile courts to receive funding under both the Juvenile Justice and Crime Control Acts, a Juvenile Court Advisory Group was formed. The Council of Juvenile Court Judges presented a list of six juvenile court judges from which the Chairman of the Judicial Planning Committee chose Judge Martha Glaze, Judge Claude Goza and Judge Rex Ruff to represent the Judicial Planning Committee on this advisory group. The Juvenile Court Advisory Group, which also had representation from the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee and was chaired by a State Crime Commission member, then presented its recommendations to the State Crime Commission for inclusion in the Juvenile Justice Volume of the Commission's 1979 Criminal Justice Plan.

Using the problem, goal, priority, annual action and multi-year sections of the State Crime Commission's 1978 Plan as a basis for their work, the task forces reviewed those portions appropriate to their areas of interest and prepared recommendations for changes. The task force recommendations were then presented to the Plan Development Subcommittee of the Judicial Planning Committee. The compilation of these recommendations prepared by the Subcommittee formed the basis for the Judicial Planning Committee's final decisions on the scope and content of the 1979 Courts Plan. Recommendations also came from the Board of Court Reporting, as well as from individuals.

The Judicial Planning Committee was assisted in preparing the plan by two full-time staff members: Douglas C. Ikelman, Staff Director, and Jeannette H. Huckaby, Secretary. Arthur Parise, working part-time provided research assistance on documentation for problem statements. The Administrative Office of the Courts provided both administrative and technical support to the Judicial Planning Committee. Staff members providing technical review and information to the Judicial Planning Committee staff work were Dan Becker, Patty Bisbort, Judson Bryant, Mary Carpenter, Patti Hoover, Ron Jaudon, Leslie Johnson, George Nolan and Kathy Scott. Charles D. Cole of the National Center for State Courts also acted as a consultant to the Judicial Planning Committee Staff. Nelson Jarnigan and John Leverett, staff to the Governor's Criminal Justice Council, provided information relating to indigent defense programs to the Judicial Planning Committee.

JUDICIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE
TASK FORCES

Trial Judges Task Force

Judge Hal Bell, Chairman
Judge Marcus B. Calhoun
Judge Jefferson L. Davis
Judge John F. Hardin
Judge Dunbar Harrison
Judge Sam P. McKenzie
Judge Walter C. McMillan, Jr.
Judge Clarence L. Peeler, Jr.
Judge Robert Vining, Jr. (1)
Judge Andrew J. Whalen, Jr.
Judge P. Harris Hines (1)
Judge Harry Johnson, Jr. (1)

Juvenile Justice Task Force

Judge Romae T. Powell, Chairperson (1)
Judge Billy Shaw Abney (1)
Judge George Brown
Judge Herbert Crane, Jr.
Judge Grady Dickey
Judge Walter C. McMillan, Jr.
Judge Rex Ruff

Education Task Force

Judge G. Ernest Tidwell, Chairman
Dean J. Ralph Beard (2)
A. G. Cleveland
Robert L. Doss, Jr.
W. Stell Huie
Judge Willis Hunt
Judge Jack Langford
Judge Thomas O. Marshall
Chief Justice H. E. Nichols (1)
Dean L. Ray Patterson
Judge Marion T. Pope, Jr. (1)
Judge Floyd Probst (2)
Dean James C. Rehberg
Judge Rex Ruff (2)
Judge Jack Short

Special Subcommittee
on Indigent Defense

Judge Robert Vining, Jr., Chairman
Senator Thomas F. Allgood
Harold G. Clarke
Bobby Lee Cook
Judge Willis B. Hunt, Jr.
Judge C. Cloud Morgan
Judge Paul W. Painter
A. Sidney Parker
F. Larry Salmon

Court Administration Task Force

Robert L. Doss, Jr., Chairman
Leon Barfield
Jack L. Bean
Burton W. Butler
Michael S. deVegter
Roger E. Douglas
Ronald Owens
Chris Perrin
David Ratley
Fred Roney
John Shope
Jack Thompson (1)
Gerard P. Verzaal

Indigent Defense Task Force

Judge Hal Bell, Chairman
Judge Marcus B. Calhoun
Judge Jefferson L. Davis
Judge John F. Hardin
Judge Dunbar Harrison
Judge Sam P. McKenzie
Judge Walter C. McMillan, Jr.
Judge Clarence L. Peeler
Judge Robert Vining, Jr. (1)
Judge Andrew J. Whalen, Jr.
Judge C. Cloud Morgan, (1)
A. Sidney Parker (1)

Prosecution Task Force

Lewis R. Slaton, Chairman
H. Lamar Cole
Daniel Dubberly
Dewey Hayes
Herbert H. Howard
Hinson McAuliffe (2)
F. Larry Salmon (1) (2)
H. Reginald Thompson (2)

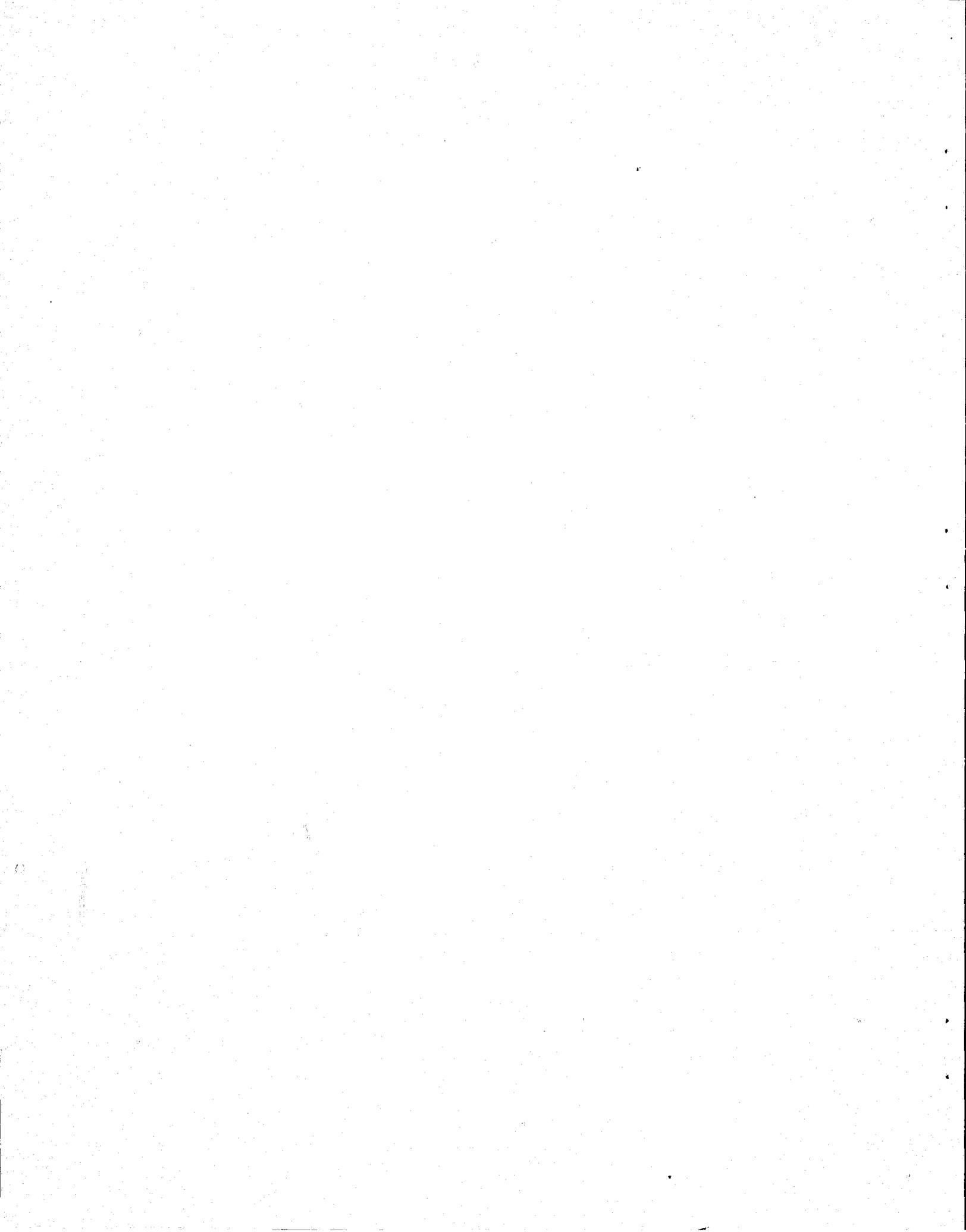
(1) Judicial Planning Committee
Liaison Member
(2) Committee of the Task Force

Court Program Budget
 Developed by the
 Judicial Planning Committee

PROGRAM - COMPONENT	1978	1979
<u>Administrative Services</u>		
Research, Analysis, and Planning	310,130	235,374
<u>Judicial Services</u>		
Law Clerks	184,258	331,059
Court Administration		71,647
Total	<u>184,258</u>	<u>402,706</u>
<u>Education</u>		
Judicial Training	167,000	167,000
Prosecution Training	40,000	40,000
Public Defender	25,000	25,000
Total	<u>232,000</u>	<u>232,000</u>
<u>Defense Services</u>		
Local Defender Offices	190,000	190,000
<u>Prosecution Services</u>		
Improvement Services	154,800	154,912
Special Prosecution Units	85,200	85,088
Total	<u>240,000</u>	<u>240,000</u>
<u>Mini-Block Grant</u>		
DeKalb County	93,700	
<u>City of Atlanta Pretrial Release</u>	68,500	
<u>Agency Support Systems</u>		
Model Docket Book Project	66,000	
Total	1,384,588*	1,300,080

* Total reflects plan adjustments to original budget.

THE PLAN



PROBLEM STATEMENTS

Problem Area 1 - Structure

The structure of the Georgia Court System is fragmented by the variety of types and the number of courts having overlapping jurisdiction. The use of part-time judges requires more judicial personnel and does not make the most effective use of available personnel. The appeal procedures vary by court, and with De Novo appeals, allows more than one appeal. The current divisions of responsibilities between courts and circuits adds to a lack of flexibility in case assignment.

Problem Area 2 - Court Management

Although steps have been made toward improving court management in the Georgia Court System only limited improvement has been initiated. A lack of personnel hinders court administration. It is further hampered by a lack of authority to implement management practices. A lack of information and a means to gather data on court operations hinders management decisions. Internal communication within the court system and with the public is inefficient. The court system is experiencing an increasing need for personnel in the areas of legal research, presentence investigation, diversion, indigent defense prosecution, probation, court reporting, and pretrial release. Improved management techniques and procedures are needed especially in the areas of juries and records.

Sub-Problem Area 2A - Jury

The jury system in Georgia is in need of improvements. Costs to counties are increasing, and exceedingly long jury trials place an additional burden on rural counties with declining tax bases. The selection of jurors is antiquated and representativeness of the community is difficult to obtain in smaller counties. The courts lack sufficient means to enforce service on juries and to protect against tampering with and threatening jurors outside of the courtroom. Requirements for numbers of jurors, procedures to select jurors, and verdicts add to court costs by the length of trials and their potential for mistrials. Adequate facilities and orientation for jurors are lacking in many counties.

Sub-Problem Area 2B - Court Reporting

The current system of court reporting is not adequate to meet the needs of the Georgia Court System. There are currently not enough court reporting personnel to meet the needs of the courts through a lack of official reporters to serve all courts and a lack of reporters in some geographical areas. The means of providing compensation, equipment, space and support personnel for court reporters varies within the various courts. There is no

adequate provision by the State of a means to provide skilled reporters and to improve the proficiency of reporters. Antiquated statutes govern the provision and retention of tapes and transcripts, and the statutes are not always complied with. A lack of statistics on court reporting does not enable a determination of the extent of the problems facing court reporters nor a determination of adequate solutions.

Sub-Problem Area 2C - Information/Records System

The information and records systems of the Georgia Court System are inadequate. The records systems and definitions of data vary from county to county and do not provide uniformly usable data. The cost of data collection and the lack of funding and staff prohibits or limits the collection and use of data by both state and local court agencies. Antiquated statutory requirements for records, a lack of adequate guidelines for records retention and destruction and a lack of records storage space compound records keeping problems and the usability of records. Records keeping and collection systems are such that data is not available for use of the courts until it is a year or more old; this is compounded by requirements that automated records systems must be duplicated by manual records systems. Court data collection and use is often assigned as a primary responsibility of non-judicial agencies and data on disposition of cases is often not comparable with other agencies. There is a lack of understanding of and the use of data.

Sub-Problem Area 2D - Public Information/Relations

The Georgia Court System does not have an adequate system to inform the public about its operations. While the public is not adequately informed about the operations of the courts and media coverage is inadequate to provide this information, local court rules are not sufficient to deal with these informational needs. Poorly designed facilities and equipment use does not facilitate media coverage and public observation.

Problem Area 3 - Financial

The Georgia Court System is not adequately financed through state or local appropriations. The fragmented funding system and the lack of uniform budgeting, accounting and disbursement procedures contribute to the inability to plan for sufficient funding of the system. The lack of uniform fee schedules, the limited tax base of some governments, procedures and authority to collect revenues does not insure sufficient revenues are generated to operate the courts. A disparity between courts in the costs for goods supplied to the system is a result of a lack of uniform purchasing procedures.

Problem Area 4 - Personnel Administration

The lack of an adequate system of personnel administration in the Georgia Courts does not insure that the most qualified personnel are provided to the Judicial System.

Sub-Problem Area 4A - Education

There is a lack of sufficient basic orientation and ongoing training programs for court personnel.

Sub-Problem Area 4B - Personnel Systems

There is a lack of standards and procedures for selection, recruitment and retention of some judicial personnel. Minimum or adequate salaries are not uniformly provided. Retirement and other fringe benefit programs do not adequately cover some judicial employees or guarantee retention of qualified personnel. A lack of personnel records systems and programs inhibits an efficient and effective personnel system in the courts.

Problem Area 5 - Facilities

Not all court facilities provide usable, adequate space which contributes to delay or problems in handling cases. There is generally a lack of adequate space to house all court functions. Antiquated or condemned facilities require immediate renovation or construction, but this is hampered by the high and increasing cost of building and renovation, insufficient tax bases and revenues and limited appropriations by funding authorities. Inefficient design and use of space does not provide enough space or use space allocations effectively; this is complicated by the different governmental agencies having responsibility for control and management of court facilities. The design and use of both space and equipment contributes to such things as inadequate security for persons in the court facilities, poor lighting, bad acoustics and inadequate heating and airconditioning.

COURTS

GOAL, OBJECTIVES, AND STANDARDS

The Judicial Planning Committee has reviewed the recommendations of the State Crime Commission, the Long-Range Planning Committee and its Task Forces. It has set the following goal, objectives and standards. The goal and objectives are summarized as follows:

GOAL

2.2 Improve the Quality of Justice

OBJECTIVES

- 2.201 Structure
- 2.202(1) Court Management
- 2.202(2) Upgrading Prosecution Services
- 2.202(3) Indigent Defense
- 2.202(4) Probation
- 2.202(5) Adult Presentence Programs
- 2.202(6) Pretrial Release
- 2.202(7) Diversion
- 2.202(8) Criminal Procedure
- 2.202(9) Judicial Planning
- 2.202 A The Jury System
- 2.202 B Court Reporting System
- 2.202 C Georgia Judicial Information System
- 2.202 D Judicial Public Information Program
- 2.203 Financial
- 2.204 Personnel Administration
- 2.205 Facilities

GOAL 2.2
IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF JUSTICE

Improve the quality of justice in the State of Georgia by increasing efficiency of the judicial process.

OBJECTIVE 2.201
STRUCTURE

Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Georgia Court System by implementing a unified Court System.

STANDARD 2.201A UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM

Institute a unified court structure having no more than two levels of trial courts, providing for magistrate services to handle summary, non-jury proceedings at the local level, and for the elimination of de novo appeals.

OBJECTIVE 2.202 (1)
COURT MANAGEMENT

Increase the efficiency of the Georgia Court System by upgrading Judicial Administrative Practices and Support Services.

STANDARD 2.202(1)(a) STATEWIDE COURT ADMINISTRATION

Statewide administrative authority should be vested in the Judicial Council. The Council's policies and guidelines should be binding on each administrative district.

STANDARD 2.202(1)(b) JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1976

Improve the unified administrative system of Georgia by providing the Administrative Judge with authority to carry out his duties, by broadening the duties of the District Administrator to include services to all trial courts in each district, and by providing a means to coordinate the functions of the 10 Administrative Districts with those of the Judicial Council/Administrative Office of the Courts.

STANDARD 2.202(1)(c) LAW CLERKS

Every Superior Court Judge and every full-time State Court Judge should be provided with a law clerk paid by the State.

STANDARD 2.202(1)(d) JUDICIAL LIBRARY

Each Superior Court Judge and full-time Judges of State and Juvenile Courts should be provided with the Georgia Code Annotated, the Georgia Law Reporter and other daily reference material which shall be maintained currently.

STANDARD 2.202(1)(e) COUNTY LIBRARY

Each county should be provided, by the State, with a library for use of the courts consisting of the Georgia Code Annotated, the Georgia Digest, Georgia Reports, and Appeal Reports, Shepard's Georgia, United States Citations and other authoritative digests.

STANDARD 2.202(1)(f) LEGAL RESEARCH

Legal Research services should be provided at the State level for those courts that do not qualify for a law clerk.

STANDARD 2.202(1)(g) BENCH BOOKS

Bench Books should be developed and maintained for Superior, State, Probate and Juvenile Courts.

STANDARD 2.202(1)(h) CIRCUIT COURT ADMINISTRATORS

Each Judicial Circuit should be provided with adequate Court Administrator services.

STANDARD 2.202(1)(i) DISPUTE RESOLUTION WITHOUT TRIAL

Where appropriate, projects should be developed and tested which can resolve certain disputes without the need of a more costly trial procedure.

OBJECTIVE 2.202 (2)
UPGRADING PROSECUTION SERVICES

Take appropriate actions to ensure that administrative, technical and support services are provided to prosecutors to enhance their effectiveness with primary responsibility for providing these services being vested in the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council.

STANDARD 2.202(2)(a) ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF

The Department of Law should be provided sufficient staff for its criminal divisions to continue assisting district attorneys on appeals and in the actual trial of cases as needed.

STANDARD 2.202(2)(b) ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S STAFFING PATTERNS

An Assistant District Attorney compensated by the State should be authorized for each full-time Juvenile Court Judge.

STANDARD 2.202(2)(c) PROSECUTION LIBRARY

Each district attorney should be provided with a basic library by the State. This library should consist of the Georgia Code Annotated, the Georgia Digest, Georgia Reports and Appeals Reports, Shepard's Georgia and United States Citations and an authoritative digest on current criminal law.

STANDARD 2.202(2)(d) LOWER COURT PROSECUTORS

Until such time as a unified court system is adopted, in the State Courts, the Solicitors should be provided with sufficient funding; personnel and facilities which will allow them to effectively and efficiently carry out their duties. The State should provide the Solicitors with administrative, technical, training and support services through the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council.

STANDARD 2.202(2)(e) DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' INVESTIGATOR

Each prosecutor's office should have one investigator for every two full-time assistant prosecutors, except for special prosecution units which may require a higher ratio of investigators to attorneys.

STANDARD 2.202(2)(f) ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS FOR PROSECUTORS

There should be an administrative assistant for each District Attorney's office.

STANDARD 2.202(2)(g) SECRETARY/CLERICAL SUPPORT
FOR PROSECUTORS OFFICE

Each prosecutor's office should have one secretary/clerical person for every two assistant prosecutors and one secretary/clerical person for every three investigators. Child Support Recovery Units will not be counted in determining this ratio.

STANDARD 2.202(2)(h) SPECIAL PROSECUTION PROJECTS

Projects should be implemented in prosecutor offices which demonstrate a need to provide specialized prosecution to deal with problem areas such as habitual offenders, organized and white collar crime, and consumer fraud.

OBJECTIVE 2.202 (3)
INDIGENT DEFENSE

Georgia should adopt a combined system for providing Indigent Defense Services including use of Assigned Counsel and Public Defender Systems. A statewide program for Indigent Defense Services should be financed by the State.

STANDARD 2.202(3)(a) INDIGENT DEFENSE LEGISLATION

Legislation should be enacted to provide for indigent defense services which provides:

1. An adequate defense for persons accused of crime who are indigent;
2. Adequate compensation for counsel appointed to represent indigent defendants;
3. Guidelines to insure a fair trial, but not perfect trial;
4. Flexibility to meet local criminal justice problems;
5. A system to insure that the local responsibility (except financial) to provide fair and adequate defense is met;
6. That the independence of defense counsel be insured;
7. For defense counsel training programs to insure cost savings and competent counsel;
8. A provision to facilitate recovery of public funds from those who abuse the system;
9. Equitable distribution of resources on need basis - determined by case load;
10. Recognition of state responsibility for funding of the indigent defense system;

11. For the development and control of local indigent defense programs to be the responsibility of local tripartite committees representative of the local bar, judiciary and governing authority. These committees must be given a reasonable time to develop such plans;
12. Where feasible, the resources of the private bar be utilized; and
13. The early entry by counsel so that the indigent accused shall be represented at the earliest possible time.

STANDARD 2.202(3)(b) THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL

The State Legislature should enact legislation requiring that counsel be available to indigents at all critical stages of criminal prosecution, as defined by the appellate courts.

STANDARD 2.202(3)(c) INDIGENT DEFENSE PROGRAM

The State Legislature should enact enabling legislation to allow for state financing of local plans for defense of indigents in criminal cases. Locally developed plans should provide for use of full-time public defenders, assignment from a panel of the private bar or a combination thereof, operating under guidelines approved by the Supreme Court of Georgia.

OBJECTIVE 2.202 (4)
PROBATION

Establish probation as a judicial function.

OBJECTIVE 2.202 (5)
ADULT PRESENTENCE PROGRAMS

Insure that a Comprehensive Statewide Presentence Services Program that included Pretrial Release and Diversion is developed under the Judicial Council of the State of Georgia which offers a full range of treatment options designed to meet individual needs of offenders and which relies on treatment options available in each judicial circuit.

STANDARD 2.202(5)(a) PRESENTENCE PROGRAM LEGISLATION

The State Legislature should enact legislation to establish a statewide presentence services program under the Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Council of the State of Georgia.

STANDARD 2.202(5)(b) PRESENTENCE PROGRAM ADVISORY BOARD

The Governor should request the Judicial Council to establish an advisory board on presentence programs composed of representative judges, district attorneys and defense attorneys as well as personnel from corrections, mental health and vocational rehabilitation.

STANDARD 2.202(5)(c) DEVELOPMENT OF STATEWIDE PRESENTENCE PROGRAMS

The State Crime Commission should develop a comprehensive statewide presentence program which offers a full range of treatment options designed to meet individual needs of accused persons. The program should include a statewide pretrial release program and a comprehensive diversion program. It should rely on treatment options available in each judicial circuit and should be accomplished in a three phase implementation:

1. Phase I should institute pretrial release on a statewide basis. This facet of the program will only require screeners and counselors and could be started immediately;
2. Phase II should establish pilot diversion programs in four judicial circuits of the State. The four circuits selected should be different in population density and geographic location;
3. Phase III should implement a complete and comprehensive presentence services program utilizing available community treatment resources in each judicial circuit in the State.

OBJECTIVE 2.202 (6)
PRETRIAL RELEASE

Establish uniform statewide pre-trial release procedures, to be administered by the judiciary, which will assure the appearance of the defendant while eliminating the need for and cost of incarceration.

STANDARD 2.202(6)(a) PRETRIAL RELEASE CRITERIA

Georgia should adopt enabling legislation and encourage wide use of a variety of alternatives to detention while awaiting trial. Release on personal recognizance or execution of unsecured appearance bond should be used wherever possible. Legislation should allow for financial support of pre-trial release programs by a percentage of individual cash deposits. Additional conditions may be authorized where necessary, but non-monetary conditions short of detention are preferred to money bail. Under no circumstances should any person be allowed to act as surety for compensation.

STANDARD 2.202(6)(b) REVOCATION OF A PRETRIAL RELEASE.

Whenever a defendant is released pending trial subject to conditions, his release should not be revoked unless a judicial officer finds new evidence that the accused is unlikely to appear or there is substantial evidence of a willful violation of one of the conditions of his release and:

1. The violation is of a nature that involves a risk of non-appearance
2. The defendant is granted notice of the alleged violation, the right to be represented by counsel, to subpoena witnesses in his own behalf, and to confront and cross-examine witnesses against him;
3. Such hearings shall be reported.

Nothing in this standard implies that a judicial officer shall not have the authority to have the defendant arrested and detained pending the hearing.

STANDARD 2.202(6)(c) FAILURE TO APPEAR

Willful failure to appear should be made a substantive criminal offense to encourage the defendant to adhere to the conditions of his pretrial release. A felony charge for willful failure to appear is recommended for defendants who face an original felony charge or a misdemeanor charge where the accused has left the state. When the original charge is a felony or a misdemeanor, and the accused has remained within the state, the offense should be classified as a misdemeanor. The judge should have wide discretion to impose in each case a penalty appropriate under the circumstances.

OBJECTIVE 2.202 (7)
DIVERSION

Establish uniform statewide diversion procedures which will relieve the court of cases which could be more appropriately handled by means other than the trial process.

STANDARD 2.202(7)(a) CRITERIA FOR DIVERSION

Diversionsary treatment should be available for first offenders and others where successful prospects for rehabilitation warrant. Consideration as to whether or not to divert should include such factors as:

1. The potential punishment in the case of conviction;

2. Whether the crime involved violence against another;
3. Whether a weapon was involved;
4. The potential impact of non-criminal disposition on victim and his family;
5. Possible deterrent effect through automatic prosecution;
6. Public response to a policy of non-criminal disposition.

STANDARD 2.202(7)(b) PROCEDURES FOR DIVERSION

State legislation should be introduced to require the following elements of a common pretrial diversion program in Georgia:

1. Decision to divert offenders should be made as soon as possible after arrest;
2. The agency responsible for the diversion program should interview those charged with offenses as early as possible after arrest, allowing counsel to be available to the accused to insure accused full understanding of his rights and consequences of facing criminal prosecution;
3. Statutory accused-counselor privilege for communications to be allowed throughout the screening process to protect the accused's self-incrimination privileges;
4. Arrest records of any individual not indicted or otherwise prosecuted be expunged to the extent possible.

OBJECTIVE 2.202 (8)

The Judicial Planning Committee should review and revise the Criminal Procedure in Georgia.

OBJECTIVE 2.202 (9)
JUDICIAL PLANNING

Planning for the Judicial Branch of Government should be accomplished by the Judicial Branch of Government through the Judicial Planning Committee.

OBJECTIVE 2.202 A
THE JURY SYSTEM

Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the operation of the Jury System.

STANDARD 2.202A (1) VOIR DIRE

Legislation should be enacted that removes the right of individual juror examination in criminal cases except with the permission of the judge and provide that voir dire would be conducted by the presiding judge with additional questions by counsel being permitted in the Judge's discretion.

STANDARD 2.202A (2) JURORS OATH

Legislation should be enacted which provides for a mandatory juror's oath before voir dire to insure truthfulness during voir dire.

STANDARD 2.202A (3) SIZE OF JURY PANELS AND NUMBER OF PREEMPTORY CHALLENGES

Legislation should be enacted which would provide for the reduction of felony jury panel size to 32 and to reduce the number of preemptory challenges to 20, or 10 for each side.

STANDARD 2.202A (4) HARRASSMENT OF JURORS

Legislation should be enacted to provide that harrassment of jurors, witnesses, court officials or parties to a suit, in person or by telephone, will be punishable as a misdemeanor.

STANDARD 2.202A (5) ENFORCEMENT OF JUROR RESPONSIBILITY

Legislation should be enacted to provide that any person who fails to answer a summons for jury duty or absents himself without leave of court without just cause may be found in criminal contempt of court.

STANDARD 2.202A (6) CHALLENGES IN MISDEMEANOR CASES

Legislation should be enacted which will provide for an equal number of challenges in misdemeanor cases for both sides,

STANDARD 2.202A (7) NON-UNANIMOUS VERDICTS

The State Constitution should be amended to allow the General Assembly to provide for a non-unanimous verdict of at least five-sixths (5/6) of the jury in all trials except capital felony trials.

STANDARD 2.202A (8) SIX-MAN JURIES

The State Constitution should be amended to allow the General Assembly to provide for the use of six-man juries in the Superior Courts except in felony trials.

STANDARD 2.202A (9) ASSISTANCE TO COUNTIES

That the Judicial Council/Administrative Office of the Courts continue to research and make recommendations for improvements in the jury process and continue to provide assistance as requested to counties wishing to improve their systems.

STANDARD 2.202A (10) IMPROVEMENT IN LOCAL JURY SYSTEMS

That District and Court Administrators develop programs to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of local jury systems and that encouragement to improve local juror systems be provided through grant programs when funds are available.

STANDARD 2.202A (11) REGIONAL JURIES

A constitutional amendment should be adopted/passed to allow for selection of grand or traverse jurors from within the judicial circuit or other appropriate geographic region within which the Superior Court is located. Counties with 25,000 or smaller population should be combined within a circuit to make the most convenient geographical area possible for selection of jurors. Jurors who would need to travel extreme distances could be excused from jury duty at the discretion of the court.

OBJECTIVE 2.202B
COURT REPORTING SYSTEM

Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the official court reporters within the Georgia Court System by elimination of overdue transcripts, thus reducing time needed for appeals.

STANDARD 2.202B (1) PROBLEM INVESTIGATION BY
BOARD OF COURT REPORTING

In problem areas where transcripts are being continually delayed and problems on appeal are resulting therefrom, the Board of Court Reporting should be requested to appoint a committee to investigate the problem and report its findings and possible solutions to the requesting body.

STANDARD 2.202B (2) MONTHLY STATUS REPORT BY REPORTER

Each reporter should be required to file a monthly status report with his/her judge, indicating the number of appeals outstanding, the date the transcripts were ordered prepared, the number of transcripts delivered during the month, and any reasons for undue delay.

STANDARD 2.202B (3) HIRING OF CERTIFIED COURT REPORTERS

Certified Court Reporters should be given priority in hiring by judges to the extent practical.

STANDARD 2.202B (4) REPORTER INFORMED OF MOTION
FOR NEW TRIAL

When a transcript is necessary, local court rules should provide that a copy of the motion for a new trial must be given to the official reporter at the same time it is given to the judge.

STANDARD 2.202B (5) PUBLICIZE 5:1 PRODUCTION RATIO

Publicize the fact that for one reporter to take down, type, and proof-read a transcript, there exists an approximate time period of five (5) days to produce one (1) day of takedown in court. This is felt to be a realistic ratio for production time. If the reporter has a typist, the ratio is reduced, but the reporter still has takedown, dictation, and proofreading time to consider.

STANDARD 2.202B (6) FREELANCING RESTRICTIONS

In urban areas, if a backlog exists, an Official Court Reporter shall not be allowed to perform freelance reporting services during the times the court for which he/she reports is in session.

STANDARD 2.202B (7)

ADDITIONAL SERVICES PROVIDED
BY THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

The Judicial Council of Georgia shall have the authority to contract with freelance reporters to provide additional court reporting services to circuits for which it determines such services are needed, if requested by the presiding judge.

STANDARD 2.202B (8)

COURT REPORTING IN JUVENILE COURTS

Provide court reporting services to all Juvenile Courts.

OBJECTIVE 2.202C
GEORGIA JUDICIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

Complete the development of a statewide Georgia Judicial Information System which should be part of a statewide Criminal Justice Information System and provide Law Enforcement, Courts and Correctional Agencies the capability of generating and maintaining the data necessary for making sound operational and administrative decisions.

STANDARD 2.202C (1)

MODEL COURTS RECORDS SYSTEMS

The manual records-keeping system being developed at the Administrative Office of the Courts should be implemented in all Georgia courts whose jurisdiction include felonies or state misdemeanor offenses. These records-keeping systems should have the capability of providing to a state court information, or a similar system, data in the following prioritized categories:

Priority 1: Data necessary for the State's Case Disposition Reporting System and the Computerized Criminal History System.

Priority 2: Data concerning judicial functions, including

- case inventory by general type of case
- case flow by general type of case
- backlog
- age of pending cases
- time intervals between major transactions
- workload on a weighted basis by general type of case
- disposition and outcome by general type of case.

Priority 3: Judicial personnel and facility data.

Priority 4: Financial data for budget preparation.

The above data should include civil, criminal and juvenile cases. Maximum time periods allowable for submission of the data should be weekly for data in Priority 1; quarterly for Priority 2; and yearly for Priorities 3 and 4.

STANDARD 2.202C (2) COURT RECORDS SYSTEMS

Records-keeping and information systems in Georgia Courts whose jurisdiction includes felony or other state offenses should be capable of:

1. Providing data required for operation of Statewide Computerized Criminal History and Case Disposition Reporting Systems;
2. Allowing judges or court administrators to schedule trials and hearings based on knowledge of courtroom judge, police witness and attorney schedules, status of defendants (i.e., in jail or free on bond), and case age;
3. Identifying those cases in danger of surpassing an established time maximum;
4. Allowing periodic tabulations of case filings and disposition backlogs, status of cases, time periods between major actions, jury and courtroom utilization;
5. Recording data for internal and statewide use simultaneously (the reader is referred to Standards and Goals Position Paper SYS 2-3 for an explanation of the statewide system).

STANDARD 2.202C (3) MICROFILMING OF COURT RECORDS

Complete microfilming of court records in all Georgia counties.

STANDARD 2.202C (4) PROSECUTOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS

A model records-keeping system for Georgia's district attorneys should be developed capable of providing the following:

1. Data required for operation of Statewide Computerized Criminal History and Case Disposition Reporting System;
2. Time periods between major steps in adjudication of type of case;
3. Age of cases in pretrial or awaiting trial to identify those in danger of exceeding established time limits;

4. Case schedule index listing witnesses, defense counsel and type of hearing;
5. Record of continuances by case, number and party requesting;
6. Criteria for rating adequacy of investigation and legality of procedure by each police unit;
7. Case files for all cases until the defendant is released from the criminal justice system.

STANDARD 2.202C (5) LOCAL COURT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Insure that every local court system is serviced by a Criminal Justice Information System (Manual or Automated).

STANDARD 2.202C (6) LOCAL AUTOMATED COURT SYSTEMS

Complete the development of nine local/regional automated judicial information systems to serve the courts in the State's major metropolitan areas as defined in the Georgia Judicial Information Systems (GAJIS) requirements analysis.

STANDARD 2.202C (7) JUDICIAL RECORDS ADMINISTRATION ACT

Legislation should be enacted and implemented which:

1. Creates a Judicial Records Commission, and
2. Provides for improved records management in the court system and standards for the retention of court records.

STANDARD 2.202C (8) COURT RECORDS SYSTEMS

The Judicial Council/Administrative Office of the Courts should design and provide for implementation of a uniform model court records forms system.

STANDARD 2.202C (9) RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE

The Judicial Council/Administrative Office of the Courts should assist the Supreme Court in the design and implementation of a courts records retention schedule.

OBJECTIVE 2.202 D
JUDICIAL PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

To ensure that the public is informed about activities of the Judicial Branch of Government through development of a Public Information Program to be coordinated by the Judicial Council.

STANDARD 2.202D (1) JUDICIAL PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

The Judicial Council/Administrative Office of the Courts should provide current information on activities of the Courts through the courts journal and press releases and should expand the distribution of the "Georgia Courts Journal" to citizens of the State.

OBJECTIVE 2.203
FINANCIAL

Establish a method by which the judiciary will determine the appropriate funding level and the state will assume financing of the total judicial system.

STANDARD 2.203A CENTRAL BUDGET PREPARATION

This administrative system should effectuate unified central budget preparation. In order to provide planning and evaluation information to the Administrative Office of the Courts, guidelines expressing administrative policy should be promulgated by the Judicial Council. These guidelines should be binding on court administrators. Guidelines should require uniform reporting necessary for planning and budgeting purposes. Court Administrators should submit budgets to the Administrative Office of the Courts for central consolidation. Within the judicial branch, the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council should perform these functions for the prosecutors.

STANDARD 2.203B INDIGENT DEFENSE FUNDING

The current system of financing indigent criminal defense with county funds should be replaced by a system of state financing in order to provide for an acceptable standard of public representation throughout the State.

STANDARD 2.203C FACILITIES

Financial assistance to counties desiring to improve their court facilities should be provided utilizing State and/or federal funds.

STANDARD 2.203D CENTRAL BUDGET PREPARATION

The Prosecuting Attorneys' Council should, under guidelines promulgated by the Judicial Council, prepare budgets for the prosecution system and submit these to the Judicial Council/Administrative Office of the Courts for inclusion in the Judicial Branch Budget.

STANDARD 2.203E BASE SALARY FOR COURT REPORTERS

A base salary, if provided by State, should only include appearance in court at request of the judge, and criminal takedown fees.

OBJECTIVE 2.204
PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Ensure that highly qualified persons are attracted to careers within the court system through development and implementation of a statewide comprehensive personnel development plan for the court system that includes job classifications, recruitment and screening, minimum selection standards, salary ranges for each classification, fringe benefits, and comprehensive training.

STANDARD 2.204A RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRAINING
COURTS PERSONNEL

The Institute of Continuing Judicial Education and the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council should be responsible for developing a comprehensive program of training for all personnel within the Judicial Branch. The Prosecuting Attorneys' Council should continue to expand its program of continuing education for the personnel of the prosecutors office so as to ensure that all new prosecuting attorneys and investigators attend a basic course within six months of their appointment and all personnel receive a minimum 12 hours of in-service training every three years.

Legislation enabling the Institute of Continuing Judicial Education to assume the responsibility for conducting a comprehensive program of training for all other courts personnel should be enacted. The Institute of Continuing Judicial Education should develop a design for implementation of the program. Such a design should include: detailed course outlines, learning objectives of the various courses, class duration, setting and location, instructor qualifications, and other pertinent factors. These activities should be based on recognition that various functions require different course materials and instruction techniques.

The Institute of Continuing Judicial Education should determine the number of various personnel who need training and would be available for training, establish schedules, and estimate costs for implementation of the training.

STANDARD 2.204B (1) PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION GUIDELINES

Personnel administration guidelines should be uniform and binding on each administrative district.

STANDARD 2.204B (2) SELECTION, ELECTION, TENURE AND TRAINING OF COURTS PERSONNEL

Improve the quality of justice by establishing procedures to ensure that qualified personnel are selected and adequately trained to serve the Judicial Branch of Government.

STANDARD 2.204B (3) FILLING JUDICIAL VACANCIES OR NEWLY CREATED JUDGESHIPS

A ten member Judicial Nomination Commission should be established. Five of the members should be citizens appointed by the Governor to serve for terms concurrent with his term, and five should be members of the State Bar - to serve ex-Officio: the President, the President-elect, and the President of the Younger Lawyers Section.

The Commission should submit to the Governor a list of five qualified nominees for each judicial vacancy, and must hold at least one public hearing to consider recommendations regarding such nominations before submitting the list. The Governor must act within 30 days.

STANDARD 2.204B (4) TENURE OF JUDGES

Trial judges should be elected for a term of six years and all appellate judges for a term of eight years.

STANDARD 2.204B (5) FILLING OF VACANCIES

The offices of Attorney General and District Attorney should remain elective offices, however, appointments by the Governor to fill vacancies in either office should be made on a merit basis.

STANDARD 2.204B (6) REMOVAL OF A PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Impeachment should be eliminated as the method for removal of a prosecuting attorney. A special qualifications commission should be created consisting of the Attorney General, two prosecuting attorneys selected by the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council, two members of the State Bar elected by the Board of Governors of the State Bar and two citizens. The commission should be empowered to investigate, and if the facts warrant, they should recommend to the Georgia Supreme Court the disciplining or removal from office.

STANDARD 2,204B (7) CONTROL OF COURT REPORTERS

Control of the Official Reporter shall remain vested in the appointing judge.

STANDARD 2,204B (8) BENEFITS PROGRAM FOR COURT REPORTERS

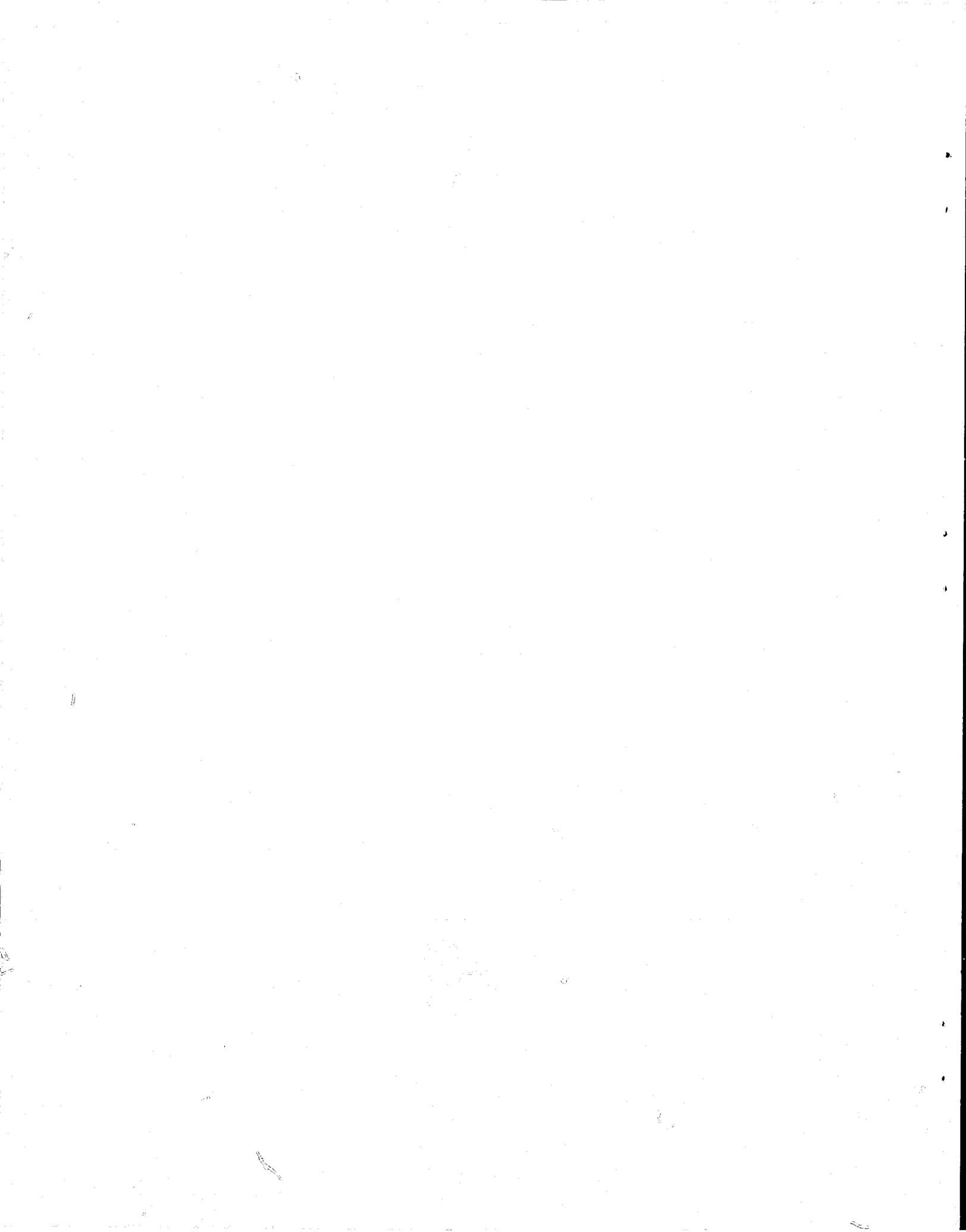
Include Official Reporters not already under their own retirement or health insurance programs, in a state program to be administered by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

OBJECTIVE 2.205
FACILITIES

Provide adequate courtroom and courthouse facilities for the Georgia Court System.

STANDARD 2,250A FACILITY DESIGN

The Judicial Council of Georgia/Administrative Office of the Courts should continue to provide assistance upon request in the design of facilities.



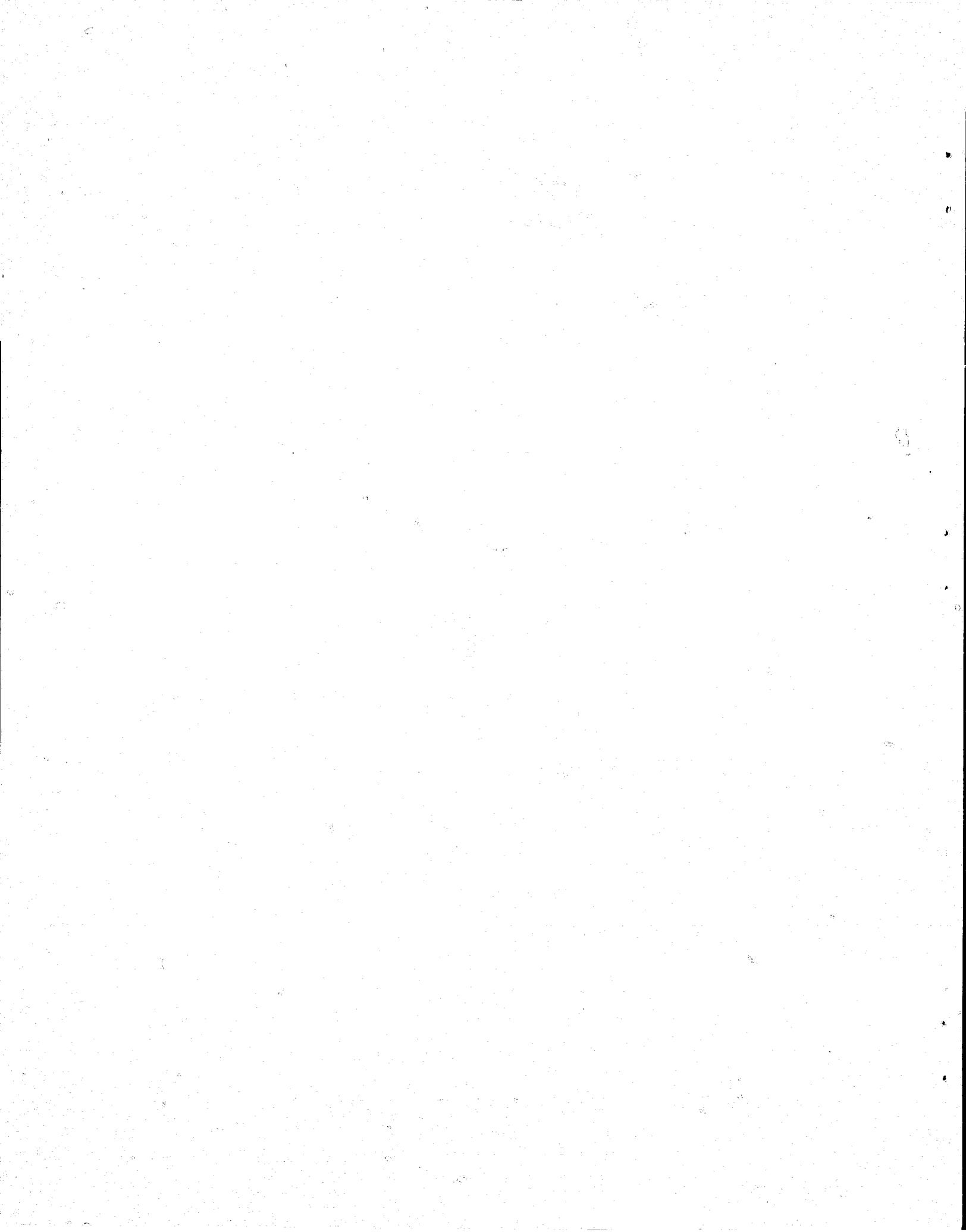
P R I O R I T I E S

The Judicial Planning Committee has two major priorities. These are listed in priority order as follows:

1. Administrative Services. (This will include programs of the Judicial Council and the Administrative Districts.
2. Education and Training for Judges and Court Personnel.

The Judicial Planning Committee has also determined five major problem areas. These are listed in priority order as follows:

1. Structure of the Georgia Court System;
2. Court Management;
3. Financial Support of the Georgia Court System;
4. Personnel Administration;
5. Inadequate Facilities.



1979 PLAN

COURTS

Multi-Year Plan Forecasts for 1979, 1980 and 1981

In making projections about projects and accomplishments during the next three years, the multi-year plan addresses the five major problem areas as identified by the Judicial Planning Committee. Projections as to state, local and federal support for the Georgia court system are provided in Table 71. State support, for 1979, is based upon the 1978 Session of the Georgia General Assembly. With the exception of LEAA support for 1979, all other projections are estimates based upon the best information which is currently available. Three year projections of LEAA support are provided in Table 72.

Problem Area 1, Structure

This problem area will not be supported by a direct allocation of federal dollars. Generally, state dollars will support these activities with some indirect support provided through funding directed to Problem Area 2. During the 1979 Session of the Georgia General Assembly, attention will once again be directed toward a revision of the Judicial Article of the Constitution of the State of Georgia. Due to previous difficulties experienced in making a firm decision on the final article, it is uncertain whether a complete one time revision or a piece meal revision will be accomplished. It is projected that some revision will be made during the three year period. A study of judicial circuit boundaries will be completed.

Problem Area 2, Court Management

This problem area will receive the bulk of State, local and LEAA support. During the three year period several activities will be taking place which affect the judicial, prosecution and defense areas.

A priority of the Judicial Planning Committee is the provision of law clerks for Superior Court Judges and full-time State Court Judges. During this period three year initial support will be provided to assist local governments in providing these services. Legislation is also projected for passage to authorize state funding of the law clerks for Superior Court Judges. Federal support will assist in implementation of circuit court administrator projects. Bench books are also projected to be at least initiated, if not completed, for Superior, State, Probate and Juvenile Courts. Through LEAA funding, pilot projects will test the effectiveness of resolving disputes without the costly trial process. The Administrative Districts'

role in judicial administration will be further defined and strengthened. The current "Pattern Jury Charges" will be updated. Model court rules will be developed for Superior and Juvenile Courts.

Efforts will be made to upgrade services within prosecutor offices by providing personnel to meet standards set by the Judicial Planning Committee. Administrative support will be provided and the area of office administration developed in prosecutor offices. Special prosecution units will be developed to deal with the prosecution of habitual offenders and crimes presenting special problems to prosecutor offices.

During the 1979 Session of the General Assembly, it is projected that legislation will be introduced and enacted to establish a state funded public defense system which will meet the thirteen principles established by the Judicial Planning Committee. Federal funds will be utilized in conjunction with state and local funding to implement the system as enacted.

Support will be provided to circuits and counties establishing pre-trial release and diversion programs. It is projected that approximately three programs will be initiated during this period.

During the period, efforts will be directed to initiate nine legislative or constitutional changes in jury legislation which will lead to improvement of the jury system and meet jury standards. It is anticipated that at least six of the bills will be enacted. Technical assistance will be provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts in the areas of jury selection; time cost, jury and facility utilization studies; jury box revision; and computer selection of jurors. A Jury Commissioners Manual will be completed. This manual and the jury chapter in the Superior Court Clerk's Manual will be updated. Further progress will be made in implementing computerized juror selection. It is estimated that four administrative districts will complete systems covering their entire districts within the next five years. The use of recorder phones to notify jury panels of the days they are to report for duty will be expanded to more circuits.

Efforts will continue toward certification of all official court reporters and toward increasing the proficiency of court reporters. Testing and development of new methods, procedures and practices will be undertaken to better transcript production. The three year results of the Atlanta Judicial Circuit's Computer-Aided Transcription project will be available and act as a guide to other circuits in the feasibility and development of similar projects. A project to determine and implement an adequate base compensation schedule for court reporters is projected for completion. The Court Reporter's Handbook will be reviewed and updated during this period. A study of compliance with the Court Reporting Rules and Fee Structure will be undertaken.

Implementation of the model docket books will be completed; and an ongoing review of model docket book pages and procedures will be maintained to

determine changes. Development of the Superior Court Clerk's Manual will be continued with a section on statutory requirements being developed and distributed. An inventory of court records is projected for completion in order to begin development and implementation of records retention schedules and model forms. It is expected that a county-by-county study of the use of microfilm will be completed and that a determination will be made of problem areas and of the feasibility of its use, which will lead to development of an effective court microfilm program.

In the area of information systems, technical assistance is projected to seven local governments in developing court information systems for major local court systems. Assistance will also be provided to development of computerized jury selection. The caseload reporting system will be updated and refined. Management summary reports are projected for development and implementation as is a system to provide statistics on juvenile court operation. Computerized support will also be provided to various administrative functions within the court system.

The Administrative Office of the Courts will continue and expand its distribution of the Georgia Courts Journal. News releases and the annual report will also be utilized as part of the state-wide public information program. New methods will be sought to improve distribution of information and communications with the courts and public. A Public Information Brochure on the Georgia Court System will be completed as well as a standards, equipment and procedures manual to implement the Supreme Courts' new "Open Court Rule".

Under Highway Safety funding, new accounting procedures will be established for reporting of convictions under the "Uniform Traffic Citation". Data will also be collected on traffic court revenues and expenditures. Additional personnel support will be provided through the use of CETA funding.

Problem Area 3, Financial Support of the Georgia Court System

A specific allocation of LEAA or other federal support will not be made here. However, information, which is provided under efforts projected in Problem Area 2, will help support solutions to the problem of financial support to the court system. Over the three year period, specific efforts will be directed toward state provision of law clerks for Superior Court Judges, adequate operational expenses for the Administrative Office of the Courts, sufficient educational funds for the Institute of Continuing Judicial Education and support of indigent defense programs. Efforts will generally be directed toward increased overall state financing of the court system to meet standards established by the Judicial Planning Committee.

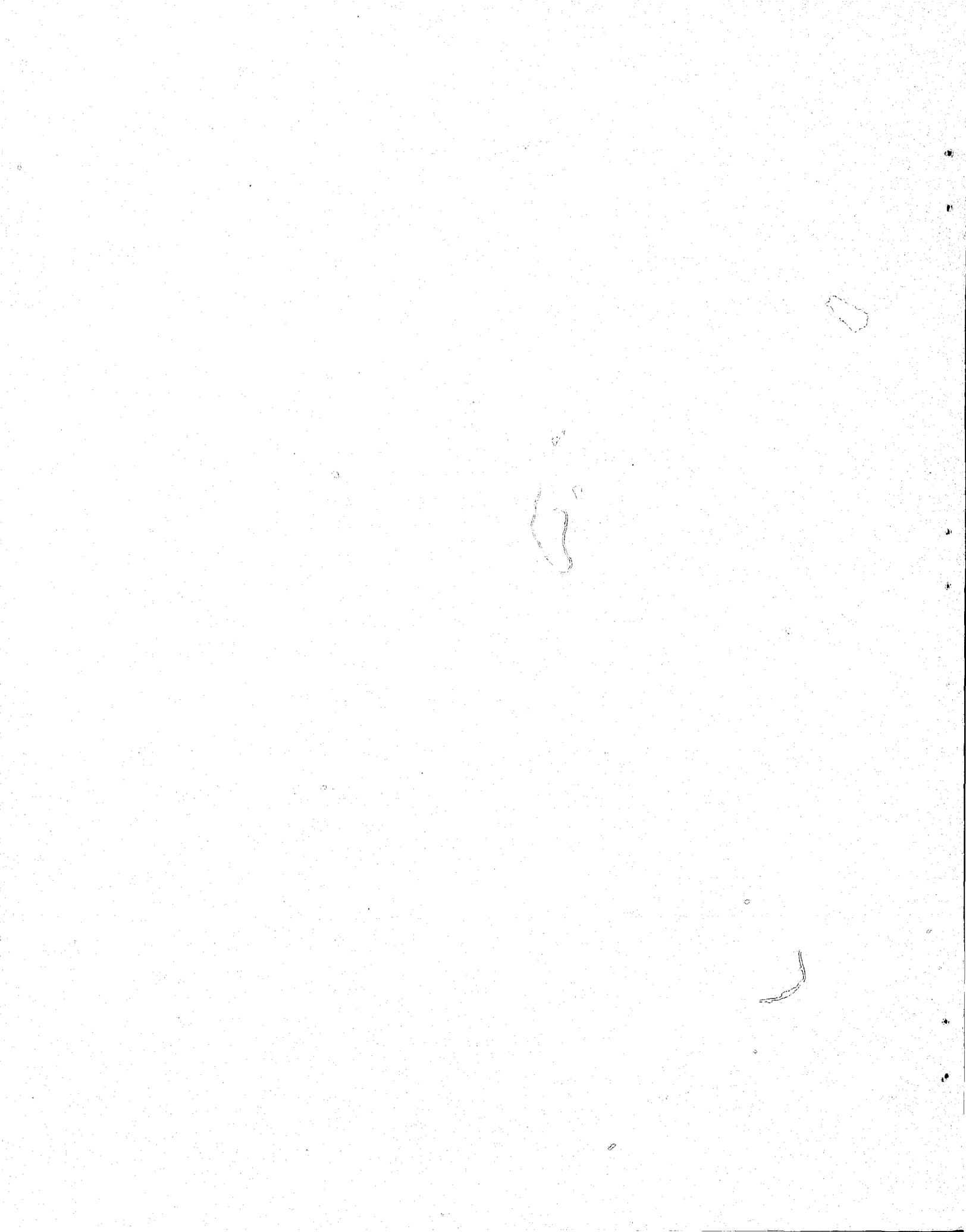
Problem Area 4, Personnel Administration

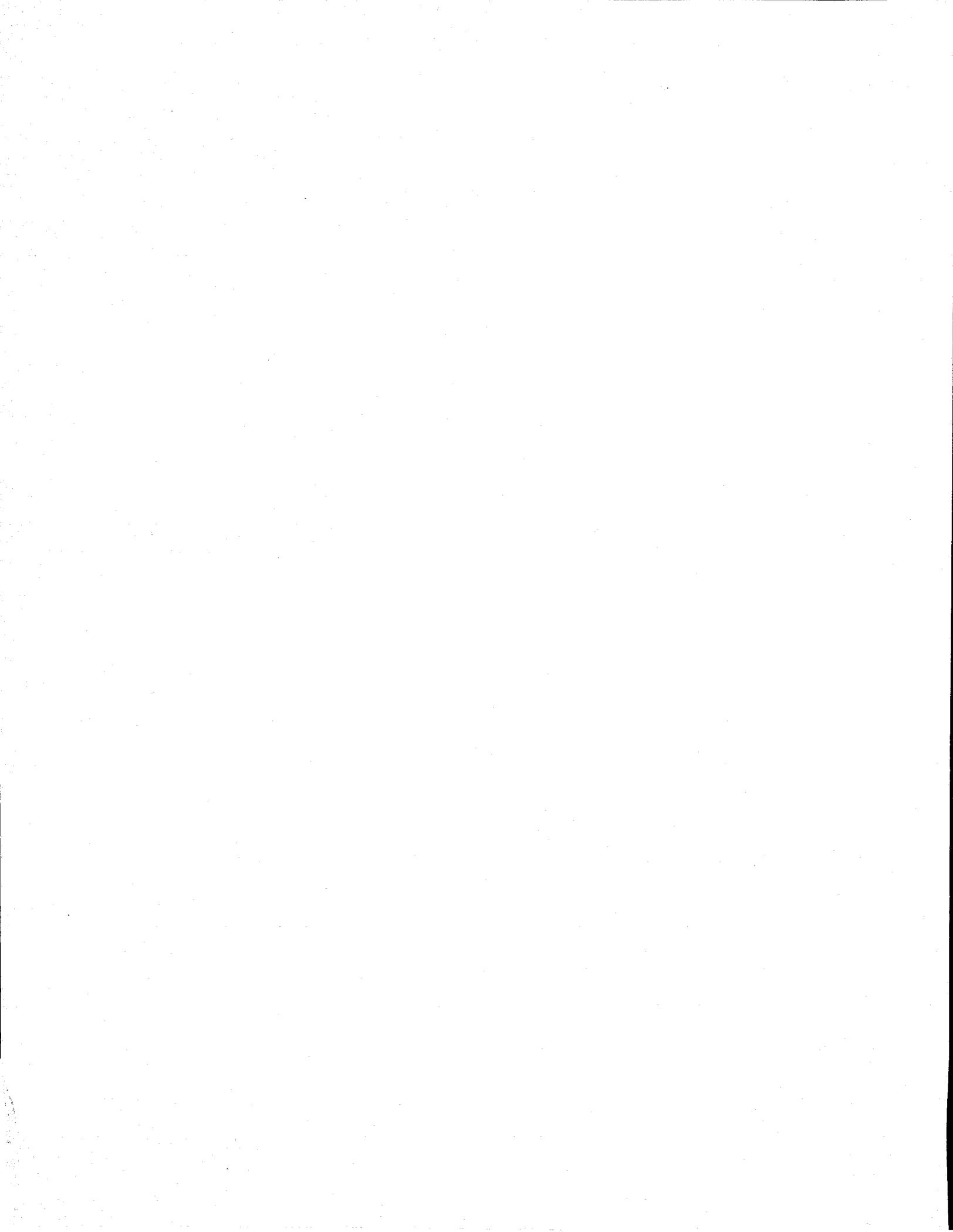
Educational programs will be improved and extended to provide necessary and adequate orientation, annual and specialized educational or training opportunities to all personnel in the court system. Increased state funding should be realized. Under Highway Safety funding, training and educational programs will be provided to judges having jurisdiction over traffic offenses. Work will also be started toward development of a model personnel administration system for the court system.

Problem Area 5, Inadequate Facilities

When the facility study for the Judicial Council was completed in 1976, it was estimated that \$50,000,000 was needed to bring all court facilities up to the standards recommended in the standards and design guidelines portion of the report. Approximately 60 courthouses have been renovated, and it is estimated that an additional 40 will be brought up to standards during the three year period with an expenditure of an estimated \$13,250,000. With the lack of county revenues, there will be a heavy reliance on federal support. Therefore, projections rely heavily on EDA, CETA and HUD funding.

Facilities standards and design guidelines will be developed for juvenile courts. A publication will be prepared on "Funding Alternatives for Local Courthouses". A study of the feasibility of a regional court facility in one circuit will be completed.





END