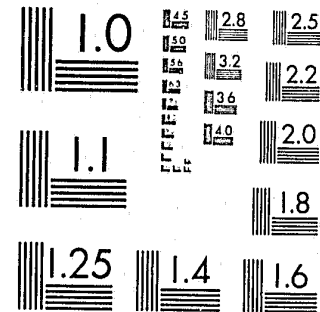


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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531

5/10/84

1982 Annual Report

Georgia Organized Crime Prevention Council

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

This twelfth annual report of the Georgia Organized Crime Prevention Council covers the period January 1, 1982, through December 31, 1982. It is designed to inform governmental officials, the media and the general public about the activities of the Council and to provide an overview of Organized Crime in Georgia. The 1982 highlights are:

- A continuing problem of illegal drugs flowing through Georgia—This drug traffic, with an estimated street value of seven and a quarter billion dollars, remains the single most lucrative source of revenue for organized crime in the state.
- The presence of traditional national organized crime involvement in Georgia—Since the 1981 report law enforcement at all levels (city, county, state and federal) has developed information for the first time that traditional LCN organized crime groups have made major inroads in Georgia.
- The presence of nontraditional national organized crime involvement in Georgia—Outlaw motorcycle gangs as highly structured as traditional organized crime families have become a major problem.
- The continuing success of the Locals to Help Locals Project—Arrests through the use of the project's equipment and manpower total over seven hundred. Two hundred different departments used items from the equipment pool, accounting for thousands of man-hours during the year. Forty-five requests from various departments throughout the state were received in the Council office to draw from the statewide manpower pool.
- The impact of Project Leviticus, a multistate investigation of organized criminal activities in the nation's coal fields—By the end of 1982 seventeen Association investigations and sixty-six Association-related investigations, for a total of eighty-three designated project cases, were in progress. The Leviticus Project Association investigates a variety of crimes affecting the nation's coal industry. These investigations include sales of fraudulent limited partnership coal mining ventures, frauds affecting financial institutions, organized theft of heavy equipment, "boiler room" sales of fraudulent commodity futures in coal, extortion, bribery, insurance fraud, advance fee schemes, loan sharking, price fixing, and violent crimes such as murder and assault, as well as other crimes.

Sincerely,

F. D. Hand

F.D. Hand
Chairman

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ADDITIONS

ANNUAL REPORT

JANUARY 1982 - DECEMBER 1982

GEORGIA ORGANIZED CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL (GOCPG)

The Georgia Organized Crime Prevention Council was statutorily created by the 1980 Georgia General Assembly, effective July 1, 1981 (see Appendices). Prior to the passage of Georgia Law No. 875 of the 1980 Georgia Laws, the Council acted under the authority of executive orders of the Governor issued in 1969, 1971, 1975 and 1979.

The 1979 executive order assigned the Council to the Georgia Board of Public Safety for administrative purposes and ordered that the Council be composed of not more than eight persons, who by virtue of their training or experience would be knowledgeable in the prevention and control of organized crime, and that one of these persons shall be a member of the Board of Public Safety, who shall be designated by the chairman of the Board of Public Safety.

Section 5(b) of the 1980 Georgia Law No. 875 mandates the functions and duties of the Council to be the following:

- (1) Creation, guidance and counseling of the Georgia State Intelligence Network (GSIN);
- (2) Coordination of joint federal, state and local intelligence conferences;

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

At the end of 1982 the Council consisted of the following persons: F.D. Hand, Jr., Director, DeKalb County Department of Public Safety; Harold P. Craft, Jr., Chief, Marietta Police Department; Gary C. Christy, District Attorney, Cordele Judicial Circuit; Madison Greeley, Jr., Deputy Sheriff, Bibb County; Paul L. Howard, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, Atlanta Judicial Circuit; Earl D. Lee, Sheriff, Douglas County; E. Philip Peters, Sr., Director, Georgia Bureau of Investigation; and George W. Ward, Chief, Elberton Police Department.

COUNCIL STAFF

James W. Foughner continued to serve as the Executive Director of the Council. Mr. Foughner is a graduate of the University of Georgia Law School and has served as Executive Director since January, 1972. Mr. Foughner is a member of and secretary to the executive committee of Project Leviticus, a seven-state national and international investigation of organized crime in our nation's coal industry. He is a frequent lecturer on organized crime and is a graduate of several Department of Justice organized crime training schools.

Ron Irvin continued to serve as the GSIN Coordinator. Prior to joining the Council in 1975, Mr. Irvin was a seventeen-year veteran of law enforcement, having served as a major of detectives in the Griffin, Georgia, Police Department, and with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

- (3) Providing organized crime and intelligence training courses;
- (4) Preparation of annual reports and annual confidential reports on Georgia's organized crime problem;
- (5) Development of an annual organized crime legislation package;
- (6) Coordination of international, national and statewide special projects to combat organized crime;
- (7) Providing advice and counsel to the Governor; and
- (8) Informing the public of the menace of organized crime and the threat it poses to the citizens of Georgia.

The Council is not an investigative agency and does not exercise any power, undertake any duty or perform any function presently or hereafter assigned by law to the Governor, the Attorney General or any prosecuting or investigatory agency at the state or local level.

The Council is a body that develops and coordinates strategies and plans to attack and control organized crime statewide.

Director F.D. Hand serves as Chairman, and Chief H.P. Craft serves as Vice-Chairman.

Mary Dettlinger continued to serve as the Council secretary and office manager.

The staff functions full time to provide support and develop programs for the Council. The Council is administratively attached to the Georgia Board of Public Safety. Staff address and telephone number: P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, Georgia 30371; (404) 656-1770.

GEORGIA STATE INTELLIGENCE NETWORK (GSIN)

The Georgia State Intelligence Network is the hub of our statewide organized crime prevention and intelligence effort and is the vehicle that provides the intelligence data on organized criminal activity in Georgia.

The following forty-five agencies comprised the Georgia State Intelligence Network:

- Georgia Bureau of Investigation
- Georgia Department of Revenue
- Georgia Drugs and Narcotics Agency
- Georgia Secretary of State's Office
- State Fire Marshal's Office
- Albany Police Department
- Americus Police Department
- Athens Police Department
- Augusta Police Department
- Bainbridge Police Department
- Bibb County District Attorney's Office
- Bibb County Sheriff's Office
- Brunswick Police Department
- Chatham County District Attorney's Office
- Chatham County Police Department
- Clayton County Police Department
- Cobb County Police Department
- Cobb County Sheriff's Office
- Columbus Police Department
- Conyers Police Department
- Covington Police Department
- DeKalb County Police Department
- East Point Police Department
- Floyd County Police Department
- Fulton County District Attorney's Office
- Fulton County Police Department
- Gainesville Police Department
- Glynn County Police Department
- Gwinnett County Police Department
- Hall County Sheriff's Office
- LaGrange Police Department
- Laurens County Sheriff's Office
- Macon Police Department
- Marietta Police Department
- Muscogee County Sheriff's Office
- Richmond County Sheriff's Office
- Rome Police Department
- Savannah Police Department
- Thomasville Police Department
- Tifton Police Department
- Ware County Sheriff's Office
- Warner Robins Police Department

Waycross Police Department
Whitfield County Sheriff's Office
Winder Police Department

Admission to membership is covered by Article IX of the Council bylaws. To paraphrase, this article states that admission to membership is subject to the approval of the Council by a unanimous vote of the members voting. The Council considers in its decision the size of the applicant agency and the extent of its organized crime problem, the desirable size of the Network, and the integrity and credibility of the applicant among law enforcement and the community in general. The applicant agency completes a GSIN department membership application form which includes, among other things, a summary of the organized crime problem in the applicant agency's jurisdiction, the organization and functions of the applicant agency's intelligence unit, names of agents in three or more intelligence units that the applicant agency has contacted recently, and a letter of sponsorship from an existing member agency.

Section Two of Article IX says that membership is not a matter of right, and suspension may be voted on by the Council at a regular or special meeting, following notice to the member agency of the scheduled action, with an invitation to appear and defend against the action proposed. The Council may suspend for any reason it feels is in the best interest of the member agency or the Network, keeping in mind that mutual trust and confidence among members of the Network are essential to a successful intelligence operation. A routine suspension occurs upon a change in command involving either the intelligence unit commander or the head of the organization, such change being subject to the approval of the Council.

In addition to Article IX of the Council bylaws, there is a four-part policy and procedures statement that governs the Georgia State Intelligence Network. Part One governs the organization and purpose and states that the Network shall be composed of law enforcement intelligence officers of proven integrity and ability, representing agencies that maintain a united and dedicated interest in combating organized crime. Its purpose is to assist in the collection, evaluation, preservation and dissemination of intelligence information concerning organized criminal activity in the State of Georgia, with a common and continuing goal of developing information resulting in the apprehension of persons engaged in such organized criminal activity.

Section Two governs membership and says that membership shall be open to local police departments, sheriffs' offices, state police organizations and bona fide investigative agencies. It provides that each member agency shall have a representative and an alternate representative, who shall be appointed by the chief

executive of the member agency and approved by the executive committee of the Network, after a thorough background check. The representative is charged with the responsibility of gathering criminal intelligence, maintaining the GSIN records and handling correspondence and requests for assistance from other GSIN members. Any new member of the Network will automatically be placed on probation. At the end of six months the executive committee will review and evaluate the new member's status and, upon approval by the Council, make the appointment permanent.

Section Three deals with officers and provides for the election of a five-man board from among the designated representatives.

ORGANIZED CRIME DEFINITION

1. Organized crime is a type of conspiratorial crime, sometimes involving the hierarchical coordination of a number of persons in the planning and execution of illegal acts, or in the pursuit of a legitimate objective by unlawful means. Organized crime involves continuous commitment by key members, although some individuals with specialized skills may participate only briefly in the ongoing conspiracies.
2. Organized crime has economic gain as its primary goal, though some of the participants in the conspiracy may have achievement of power or status as their objective.
3. Organized crime is not limited to patently illegal enterprises or unlawful services such as gambling, prostitution, drugs, loansharking, or racketeering. It also includes such sophisticated activities as laundering of illegal money through a legitimate business, land fraud, and computer manipulation. Organized crime often seeks to secure partial or complete control over many kinds of profitable, legal endeavors. Organized crime attempts to infiltrate wherever there is a potential for profit.
4. Organized crime employs predatory tactics such as intimidation, violence, and corruption, and it appeals to greed to accomplish its objectives and preserve its gains.
5. By experience, custom and practice, organized crime's conspiratorial groups are usually very quick and effective in controlling and disciplining their members, associates and victims. Therefore, organized crime participants are unlikely to disassociate themselves from the conspiracies and are in the main incorrigible.
6. Organized crime is not synonymous with the Mafia or La Cosa Nostra, the most experienced, diversified and possibly best disciplined of the conspiratorial groups.
7. Organized crime does not include terrorists dedicated to political change, although organized criminals and terrorists have some characteristics in common, including types of crimes committed and strict organizational structures.

OVERVIEW OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN GEORGIA

Preface

The following is a general overview of organized crime activities within the State of Georgia for the period of January through December, 1982. The generalizations and projections contained in this narrative summary are based upon intelligence data collected and evaluated by the members of the Georgia State Intelligence Network.

During 1982 GSIN agencies targeted 905 major organized crime figures for intensive investigation.

Section Four has to do with the disposition of GSIN records and states that information accumulated by the Georgia State Intelligence Network shall remain the property of GSIN, and all records of such information held by any member agency, when said member is suspended or terminated, shall immediately be delivered to or picked up by the GSIN Coordinator or a designated person appointed by the Chairman of the Council or the executive board of GSIN.

Traditional National Organized Crime Involvement

In 1982 traditional national organized crime groups made major inroads in Georgia. The Council in previous reports has commented on national organized crime activity statewide.

In 1973 the Council stated:

"Georgia does not have a Mafia or La Cosa Nostra family in residence. Atlanta, at this time, is considered to be an open city for any family that wishes to establish operations.

"Eleven Mafia/LCN families have been identified as having an active interest in Atlanta, Georgia, based upon information received in the intelligence gathering process."

In 1974 the Council said:

"Our Georgia State Intelligence Network agents have determined that eleven Mafia families are represented in Georgia, either by their physical presence or through financial interest, and primarily in Metropolitan Atlanta. These families direct activities in Georgia, as they have in the past and will in the future. What is somewhat alarming is that organized crime operations with direct and indirect associations with Mafia/LCN families are being detected through intelligence information and investigations with a higher degree of rapidity than in the past. Therefore, one must conclude that our state is more and more becoming an area lucrative and susceptible to national organized crime syndicates. Activities of this syndicated nature are unquestionably alarming, but Georgians would be mistaken if they concluded from this that organized crime in Georgia is monopolized by any particular Mafia family or group of Mafia families. Indeed, the greatest threat to Georgia is posed by the autonomous local or regional criminal groups who operate independently, informally, and who often assist one another when needed."

In 1975 the Council reported the following:

"Eight national organized crime families have been identified as maintaining spheres of influence in the Metropolitan Atlanta area. This ranges from union organization to real estate management. At least ten La Cosa Nostra families can be identified through their operatives within the metro area, although no family maintains any significant control over illegitimate activities."

In 1976 the Council reported that:

"Ten to twelve La Cosa Nostra (LCN) families can be identified through their operatives within the metro area, although no family maintains any significant control over illegitimate activities."

And in 1977 the Council stated that Georgia continues to attract La Cosa Nostra elements.

The 1978, 1979 and 1980 reports stressed the local home-grown garden variety of organized crime, meaning that organized crime in Georgia was nontraditional in nature, with little influence being exerted by the nationally recognized families or syndicates.

In 1981 the Council reported on the escalation of traditional national organized crime involvement in Georgia. The report stated that, "based on intelligence received and evaluated by all levels of law enforcement, the national organized crime problem in Georgia has escalated from LCN members and associates

conducting an occasional transaction in the state to members and associates establishing permanent businesses not previously detected by law enforcement.

"It is believed that seven traditional organized crime organizations have now established a significant presence in Georgia through the following activities: (1) Placing of individuals or associates in Georgia; (2) investing in and obtaining control over businesses; (3) purchasing real property and making other investments; and (4) movement of large amounts of cash through the state economy.

"The following is a list of organizations and their locales that are known to have established permanency in Georgia:

1. **Gambino**
New York
2. **Genovese**
New York
3. **Angulio**
Boston
4. **Bufalino**
Philadelphia
5. **Catronne**
Canada
6. **Accardo**
Chicago
7. **Zerilli**
Detroit

"Authorities have learned that members and associates of traditional organized crime organizations are gaining significant influence in the business community by becoming officers, key employees or major stockholders of certain businesses.

"Indications have been detected that members and associates are exercising control and influence over certain labor organizations and employee benefit plans in Georgia. Segments of the business community that have been infiltrated by traditional organized crime members and associates are:

1. hospitality industry
2. recreation industry
3. construction industry
4. business services
5. transportation industry
6. investments; vehicles; real property

"Areas of criminal violations which authorities have been alerted to involving these traditional organized crime organizations are:

1. narcotics
2. labor law violations
3. financial crimes, i.e., fraud, currency violations, tax violations
4. RICO statute violations, including investment of illegally obtained funds in legitimate businesses
5. immigration law violations - use of illegal aliens in various businesses"

Since the 1981 report, law enforcement at all levels (city, county, state, federal) has developed information for the first time that traditional organized crime groups have made major inroads in Georgia:

1. Traditional organized crime families have direct control over businesses headquartered in Georgia, which have branches or subsidiaries located throughout the U.S.
2. Traditional organized crime families have had "sit downs" or meetings held outside the State of Georgia to make operational and personnel decisions concerning the business community in Georgia.
3. Traditional organized crime members have been assigned by higher-ranking organized crime members to oversee businesses controlled in Georgia. An underworld chain of command has been created to supervise organized crime in the State of Georgia.
4. Legitimate businesses are being used as fronts to give organized crime associates and/or members residing in Georgia the appearance of legitimacy in their communities. Additionally, these businesses are being used as conduits to "launder" the proceeds of illegal activities.
5. Law enforcement officials have determined that traditional organized crime groups obtained the services of local organized crime groups indigenous to Georgia to combine together to carry out illegal activities in Georgia.

Nontraditional National Organized Crime Involvement

During early 1983, hearings were conducted in Washington, D.C., before the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, Ninety-Eighth Congress, on organized crime in America. While traditional organized crime, or LCN (LA COSA NOSTRA), was targeted and discussed as a continued problem, more attention focused on the recognition and advancement of the criminal activities and enterprises of outlaw motorcycle gangs. What was classified by law enforcement agencies as a "nuisance" during the late '50s, '60s and early '70s has become a major, contemporary problem. Outlaw motorcycle gangs of today are

structured organizationally to that of the LCN. Granted, there are no Dons, Sottocapos, Caporegini or Soldati, but there are Mother Clubs, Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurers, Sergeants-at-Arms and Members. The hierarchy of motorcycle gangs is as insulated as that of the LCN. Gangs are involved in illegal activities such as narcotics manufacturing, trafficking and distribution, prostitution, murder, kidnapping, rape, bombings and illegal firearms trafficking, to name a few. They are also involved in legitimate enterprises such as bars, clubs, motorcycle shops, tattoo parlors and massage parlors.

Some of the major gangs establish narcotics territories which they protect from rival gangs through the wanton and destructive use of improvised explosive devices (IED) and gangster-type firearms such as sawed-off shotguns and sawed-off rifles, sub-machine guns, and at times with Light Antitank Weapons (LAW). Their propensity for violence is reflective of their disregard for human life.

Outlaw motorcycle gangs are pervasive throughout the United States and there are literally hundreds of different gangs; however, there are only four major gangs which law enforcement terms the "big four" - the Hells Angels, the Bandidos, the Outlaws, and the Pagans. Most of the smaller or ancillary gangs will align themselves with one of the "big four" for the purposes of protection, monetary gain and prestige. When motorcycle gang wars erupt, such as those recently occurring in Canada and North Carolina, the ancillary, allied gangs support their benefactors in various capacities, i.e., collection of intelligence, development of sources of weapons, and participating in the actual assassinations and bombings of rival members. Many times, the ancillary gangs will be assimilated into the membership of one of the "big four."

In Georgia there are an estimated 15 to 20 active motorcycle gangs involved in some form of illegal activity, with the primary activity centered around the trafficking and distribution of narcotics - cocaine and crystal methamphetamine (crystal meth or crank). Most of these gang members are armed with handguns and/or large sheath knives or locking-blade knives. Some of the members even have pistol permits. More important is the fact that Georgia has the privilege of having two of the "big four" gangs located within its geographical boundaries - the Outlaws and the Pagans.

The Outlaws Motorcycle Gang has been in Georgia since approximately 1970, which commenced with the formation of their chapter in Atlanta. The Atlanta chapter is currently estimated to have 10-15 actual members; however, there are several "ole ladies" (female associates) and an estimated 80-100 other associates, both female and male, who are closely affiliated and supportive of the Outlaws and their illicit activities.

Historically, the criminal record of the Outlaws in the Atlanta metropolitan area includes, but is not limited to, law enforcement raids resulting in the seizure of weapons and drugs; the concealment of federal and state fugitives; arrests and convictions for the robbery and murder of a businessman; arrests and convictions for rape and aggravated assault; arrests and convictions for narcotics violations; and arrests and convictions for federal firearms violations.

On the Outlaws' clubhouse property are two semi-fortified block houses and one wooden shed. For security of the property, there are several attack-trained dogs located in strategic areas of ingress and egress; security lights; intercom communication between the buildings; and at one time there was a personnel/vehicle detection device which alerted the Outlaws to entrance on the property by any person or vehicle. There is also a 24-hour guard posted on the property or in one of the buildings. This guard is always armed with some type of handgun. There are other weapons, such as conventional rifles and shotguns, within the confines of the clubhouse, and these weapons are readily accessible.

Atlanta Outlaws and their close associates support themselves through the distribution and sale of narcotics - cocaine and crystal meth. Additional income is derived from their "ole ladies" who are topless dancers in various clubs and lounges located in the Atlanta metropolitan area. These females receive tips from patrons. More often than not, these tips average from \$100 to \$150 per night, and the money becomes unreported income. Approximately 80 percent of this income derived by the "ole ladies" is given to the Outlaw with whom she is living. At times these "ole ladies" are severely beaten for making an insufficient amount of money, or for having an altercation with an Outlaw.

Atlanta is a unique location for an Outlaws chapter because of its geographical centralization. Outlaws members frequently come to Atlanta from Florida, Tennessee, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan and Illinois enroute to other locations; there have even been Canadian Outlaws members in Atlanta. In essence, Atlanta is a hub.

In the recent past, the Atlanta Outlaws have gone to a low-profile status. This may be the result of the various federal, state, county and city law enforcement investigations directed against motorcycle gangs throughout the country. However, this does not mean that the Atlanta Outlaws have curtailed their illicit activities. It means that they have become more cautious and circumspect in their criminal operations. Law enforcement agencies must not submit themselves to a false state of complacency because the Outlaws are not currently raping, murdering or creating mayhem; the Outlaws continue to be a viable organized criminal entity involved in violence on demand and one of the major contributors to the existing narcotics problem.

The Pagans Motorcycle Gang in Georgia is not as organized as the Outlaws. While the Pagans purportedly do not have a clubhouse, they are physically located in approximately eight scattered residences in proximity to Augusta, Georgia. There is an estimated membership of 5-10 actual Pagans, with an associate following estimated to be 20 males/females. The Pagans frequent the bars and lounges and conduct their illegal activities in Richmond County, Georgia; Columbia County, Georgia; North Augusta and Aiken, South Carolina. In the past, Pagans in Georgia have been arrested for narcotics and firearms violations. Currently, similar to the Outlaws posture, the Pagans have become low-keyed and are exercising circumspection in their criminal activities.

If law enforcement is to impact on the motorcycle gang activity in Georgia, they will, out of necessity, have to combine their resources and criminal intelligence collection efforts because of the geographical ramifications of the organization and its extensive associate network. Without these cooperative efforts, the motorcycle gangs will continue to operate with impunity.

Illegal Drug Traffic

Reports indicate that drug traffic has increased in most areas of the state. GSIN agencies expend most of their time and manpower in combating this particular criminal activity. Drug and gambling operations are occasionally interrelated and monies gained from both are at times funneled into legitimate businesses. It is also important to realize that a large percentage of other crimes are connected to narcotics and drug operations, especially homicides.

Local agencies in the state working independently and in cooperation with each other, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and federal agencies, i.e., U.S. Customs, Drug Enforcement Administration, Internal Revenue Service and Federal Bureau of Investigation, have had an impact on the problem. This is reflected in the fact that each year the seizure figures are higher than in previous years. However, while these seizure figures are higher it is estimated that only five to ten percent of the drug traffic is seized. Law enforcement agencies are hampered greatly due to Georgia's deserted flat areas of land and the large number of clandestine airstrips and our coastal location. The coastal areas and rivers provide ideal locations for water smuggling operations.

Georgia's geographical location in relation to major Latin American countries places it within flight range of many types of general aviation aircraft. Airplanes land regularly in the state to unload cargoes of marijuana, cocaine, methaqualone (Quaaludes), and other narcotics such as hashish, amphetamine, phenacyclidine, MDA and LSD. A significant number of planes are now coming to northern Georgia and airdrops are on the

increase. Intelligence analysts estimate that more than 500 aircrafts and more than 100 vessels made illegal drug deliveries in Georgia during 1982.

Besides the narcotics and drugs being smuggled into Georgia from South America, the Caribbean and Mexico, domestic marijuana is increasing in most areas of the state. Both our state's climate and its rural terrain are ideal for domestic cultivation of marijuana. Cultivation of the more potent sinsemilla variety of marijuana is on the increase. Intelligence data on seizures also indicate that clandestine laboratories are being found in increasing numbers in Georgia.

Attendant to the increase in the drug problem is a dramatic increase in the corruption of public officials. The tremendous profit margin available to drug traffickers serves as an invitation to corrupt normally legitimate persons, i.e., public officials, bankers, lawyers and businessmen. Due to the task force effort now in progress in Florida to combat drug smuggling, it would appear that Georgia, as in the past, will see an increase in corruption as narcotics trafficking continues to increase. With the formation of a federal task force, headquartered in Atlanta, it is anticipated that public corruption related to drug offenses will be highlighted.

Narcotics violations in 1982 included hard narcotics as well as violators of marijuana, pills, etc. Based on arrests and drug seizures it is estimated that the street value of drugs flowing through Georgia in 1982 was seven and a quarter billion dollars.

Georgia continued to rank third in the nation in 1982 behind the States of Florida and Texas in drug trafficking. This drug trafficking continues to be the most serious organized crime problem in Georgia and is by far the primary source of revenue for organized crime. The unlimited monies available to smugglers and traffickers have enabled them to invest vast resources in sophisticated antidetection technology. They are better equipped technologically than our law enforcement personnel. The end result of successful illegal drug importation is an increase in the amount of drugs available on the street. There is a need for additional state and local drug enforcement agents. State, county and city drug enforcement units need additional funding in order to: (1) train officers in drug enforcement; (2) employ long-term undercover agents; (3) provide per diem for drug agents obtained from other cities and agencies through the Locals to Help Locals program; (4) pay informant expenses; and (5) rent automobiles and other equipment.

Gambling

One of the major sources of illegal income for organized criminals in Georgia continues to be gambling. Drug trafficking con-

tinues to precede gambling as a major source of illegal income, with gambling as a strong second. Gambling and drug trafficking are occasionally interconnected with money from these two main sources funneled into legitimate business operations. The trend for organized gamblers is to turn their operations to a more profit-making business as in the narcotics business. Gambling revenues for 1982 are estimated at six hundred fifty million dollars. Eighty percent of the organizations are in bookmaking and twenty percent in lottery.

Gambling figures have increased from the past, showing that as a whole gambling is a growing industry. Profitable types of gambling include high stakes poker games, casino-type operations and bolita. Sources advise that more and more bettors are entering the field and the average lottery bet has increased. A structured organization has not been determined to control the majority of the gambling activity, although many gamblers have connections in different regions of the state and out of state.

Pornography

Obscenity laws in the metropolitan Atlanta area have become more strenuous over the past years, causing pornography to become a lesser problem to law enforcement. Adult bookstores and x-rated movie theatres have been closed down throughout the State of Georgia, with only a small number still operating. Criminals who have in the past specialized totally in pornography have switched partially to the drug trade. Some illegal drug monies are being reinvested in the pornography business. As in the past, pornography dealers are involved in setting up warehouses and distribution points within the state to receive shipments from outside the state.

Organized Auto Thefts

Thefts of vehicles in Georgia account for a major crime problem for law enforcement in the state. These thefts include automobiles, trucks, tractors, motorcycles and motor homes. The rate of increase in organized auto thefts has been slight but steady for 1982. There are approximately sixty organized auto theft rings operating in Georgia. Persons in these auto theft rings have connections in various parts of the United States. With the number of organized criminals on the uprise, along with their experience in altering VIN numbers, converting salvage vehicles and counterfeiting certificates of title, this crime will continue to increase.

In 1982 Georgia experienced a large number of counterfeit certificates of title. Information developed has revealed that counterfeit titles are being used by interstate auto theft rings operating in Michigan, Texas, New York and Georgia. Thefts of large expensive motorcycles are on the uprise. Chop shops are becoming more prevalent throughout the state. The shops in Georgia

have connections with those in northern United States cities. The operations in the northern cities have long-established organized crime ties.

Major Theft And Fencing Operations

Millions of dollars worth of stolen property passes through the hands of professional fences in a year's time in the State of Georgia. One of the best ways to combat this problem is the sting operation, but because of the cost it is difficult to do. Fencing of stolen property results in a large amount of burglaries, organized shoplifting, credit card thefts, robberies and thefts from autos and trucks. With the increase of precious metals such as gold and silver the fencing market is increasing. The odd chance of recovery of these items makes them a great target for fences. This problem is not confined to the metro Atlanta area but exists throughout the state.

Prostitution/Escort Services

Organized prostitution and escort services can be found throughout the state, especially in the metropolitan areas. Prostitution can be defined at two levels: the first or lower level is street level prostitution. This is basically the same as in years past, with no indication of any organization other than one pimp working with several prostitutes. Prices are generally lower at this level than at the second or higher level of prostitution, which is the escort services. Escort services are very expensive and highly organized. The organization is basically devised to protect the escort services from detection by law enforcement authorities at all levels. Accounting procedures and record-keeping systems are elaborate and efficient. These services will

LOCALS TO HELP LOCALS PROJECT (LHL)

This program enables a local law enforcement agency anywhere in the State of Georgia to request and receive the manpower and equipment necessary to carry out an undercover or other special project in its jurisdiction. This program permits the greatest utilization of law enforcement manpower statewide and signifies the historic degree of cooperation and coordination that exists among local law enforcement agencies. A total of ninety-five agents contributed by forty-two police departments and sheriffs' agencies make up the current Locals to Help Locals manpower pool. The Georgia Organized Crime Prevention Council, the coordinating agency for the Locals to Help Locals Project, maintains this confidential list of names of agents and their investigative specialties. The Council identifies and selects the necessary agents upon the request of a receiving agency and provides the receiving agency and the selected agents the necessary training and sophisticated electronic equipment to carry out their assignments. The long-range effectiveness of this program

accept cash or credit cards for payment, and gross over five thousand dollars per week. This money is generally used to finance real estate and other investments.

Public and Political Corruption

In 1982 GSIN agencies reported thirty-three investigations into charges of public corruption. They indicate that public and political corruption investigations reach all levels of government. While corruption is tied primarily to narcotics, other types of crimes can also corrupt officials.

Infiltration of Legitimate Businesses

Georgia's nightclub industry continues to be the most popular area for investment of organized crime revenue. Investments of organized crime revenue were made in real estate, liquor related businesses, bonding companies, etc., during 1982. Monies from organized crime have become increasingly more difficult to trace due to investments in hidden assets.

Arson

Insurance fraud is reported to be responsible for a high percentage of arson cases based on information gathered during 1982. Some of these are connected to organized crime rings or arson for hire. The state of the economy has a definite bearing on the increase or decrease in this type of criminal activity. In 1982 the amount of actual monetary damages and/or losses is estimated in excess of forty million dollars. Arson is one of the most difficult crimes to prove, with lower clearance rates than other crime categories.

is maximized by the fact that it is not contingent on federal or state funding levels. The contributing agencies continue to pay the agent's salary and the receiving agency pays the agent's per diem for the duration of the project. Project length is usually anywhere from two days to one month. In addition, the Council has secured a liability insurance policy to cover the agents selected to participate in this project. The agents are considered temporary state employees during the course of their participation in Locals to Help Locals and the liability policy is secured through the Department of Administrative Services, State of Georgia, Insurance and Hazard Reserve Fund.

The Council maintains for use by local law enforcement agencies an array of electronic equipment (60 pieces valued at \$150,000). This equipment has been heavily used.

Since its inception on July 1, 1980, the Locals to Help Locals program has been quite successful. There has been over two

hundred requests for the use of the Council's electronic surveillance equipment. Forty-five requests from various departments throughout the state were received in the Council office to draw from the statewide manpower pool. Local departments draw from the manpower pool for undercover-type operations and other investigations which are conducted over short periods of

PROJECT LEVITICUS

The Leviticus Project is a formally structured and centrally coordinated multistate investigation of a variety of crimes affecting the coal industry. The Leviticus Project is an unincorporated association composed of fourteen member agencies from the States of Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Jim Foughner, Executive Director of the Georgia Organized Crime Prevention Council, serves as Georgia's member on the Executive Committee of Leviticus, and as the Secretary to the Executive Committee.

Law enforcement efforts to combat crime in the coal industry before the Leviticus Project relied exclusively, as do most multistate law enforcement efforts, on personal relationships between investigators and on the sharing of information in an arbitrary case-by-case manner.

The Leviticus Project is unique because it combines regular central administrative procedures with structured and predictable multistate law enforcement cooperation on special investigations and prosecutions.

The Leviticus Project is increasingly being recognized by law enforcement agencies around the United States and in Canada as the primary reliable source of cooperation and information concerning coal-related crimes. Since its beginning the Leviticus Project has effected formal liaison with approximately one hundred thirty-five agencies in forty states and in Canada. The Executive Committee of Leviticus has also briefed the U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

In order to penetrate the pattern of organized criminal activity in the coal industry and successfully prosecute the criminals, the Leviticus Project has selected certain pieces of the pattern to focus on. The Project chose to aim at limited partnership tax shelters, heavy equipment theft and fraud on financial institutions. Since the Project began, a fourth major area of potentially unlawful activity has gained such momentum that it too has been included as a major area of Project concern. This fourth area is boiler-room sales of deferred delivery contracts for coal.

The Leviticus Project continues to operate ahead of expectations in all areas. A variety of the developments during the period October 1, 1982, to December 31, 1982, include the following:

time. Smaller departments as well as the larger ones have borrowed manpower and utilized this special electronic equipment which otherwise, because of the cost factor and infrequent use, would not have been available through their local government. Arrests through the use of the equipment and manpower have totaled over seven hundred.

The Project's caseload continues to grow: there are now 17 Association investigations and 66 Association-related investigations. The Project has 83 designated cases.

There are approximately 192 other nondesignated coal-related investigations, or complaints under investigation, being handled by member agencies.

A total of 75 investigative and support personnel devoted 2,150 days to Project work.

Project investigators conducted 539 investigative interviews.

Criminal charges have been brought against 103 defendants in 42 cases. Criminal charges are expected soon in 7 cases involving 22 defendants. Civil charges have been brought against 151 individuals and business entities in 14 cases.

Members of the Leviticus Project have referred approximately 168 million dollars worth of cases to various offices of the Internal Revenue Service around the country. Additional referrals of between 20 and 40 million dollars are expected in the future.

The Leviticus Management and Information System now contains about 2.175 million pieces of information on over 17,000 documents. Documents range in length from one page to several hundred. The New York County District Attorney's Office is continuing its function as the center of operations for all data encoding and quality control work. Over 25,500 coding forms have been sent to New York for entry into the computer by data operators. The Quality Control Unit evaluates the coding forms for errors in format and spelling and continues to review the corrections entered onto the system.

Presently, jurisdictional access to the information on the master index is obtained through formal inquiries to the New York office for approval by the Project Coordinator. Each inquiry is logged and numbered to insure that requests and their responses are properly coordinated. After the information is accessed from the system, it is sent back to the requesting jurisdiction who will contact the state(s) possessing the needed document. This communication is facilitated by a facsimile (telefax) network. It per-

mits high speed transmission of photocopied documents among the member states. The network has experienced heavy use by the member agencies. It has increased the efficiency of communication among the members of the Executive Committee and its standing committees.

The system's programming analysts have developed a major inquiry program to permit cross referencing of information in the system as well as more sophisticated searches. For example, detailed reports in chronological order may be produced, as well as location searches by category and function types. In addition, analysts are creating programs that would organize the data coding form, content and folder identification indices. The Management and Information System continues to supply member agencies with updated listings of their information in the data base, as well as the system's updated editions of the master index.

TRAINING

GSIN agents attended three organized crime related training courses in 1982:

The first was a five-day course on vice investigations, held May 31-June 4, 1982. This course was designed to provide the student with an in-depth study of commercialized vice. The student became skilled in the legal aspects of each phase of vice investigations. The student gained a working knowledge of the relationship of organized crime to vice operations. Topics included liquor, gambling, pornography, prostitution violations and administrative handling of vice cases. The instructional staff included experts in this field from the local, state and federal level.

The second course was a one-week course in advanced techniques for the investigation and prosecution of complex criminal cases—major street crimes, fraud, arson, organized crime, narcotics trafficking, white-collar crime and related conspiracies. This course was presented twice at the Georgia Police Academy, the weeks of March 15-19 and November 8-12, 1982, by Anacapa Sciences, Inc., specialists in techniques for investigation and intelligence. This course is designed to improve the analytical thinking required for the successful investigation and prosecution of complex criminal cases. Through its practical "hands-on" approach the course prepares the investigator or analyst to organize available information; graphically portray relationships among individuals and organizations; trace the flow of money, stolen goods, narcotics or other commodities; develop inferences by means of inductive logic; develop investigative leads and establish priorities; and disseminate analytical results to supervi-

A special program was developed to permit storage and analysis of financial data for an Association investigation. Approximately 5,000 checks were encoded for this program, providing over 60,000 pieces of information. This data encompasses years of financial transactions between various related entities. Law enforcement personnel are now able to run complex cross reference programs depicting payments, deposits and other monetary transactions.

The New York office has purchased a microfiche reader and a microfiche reader-printer for the Management and Information System. The microfiche equipment eliminates the use of bulky computer printouts, allowing for a compact storage system and the automatic photocopying of requested MIS information. This in turn facilitates the rapid transmittal of data to the member agencies. It also permits more frequent updating of the master index, since the transferral of the data from magnetic computer tape can be done more quickly and efficiently to microfiche than to paper printout.

sors, administrators, prosecutors and other investigators. Course content included:

The AIM model - Investigative process, role of analysis, evaluation of information, evidence vs. inference;

Link analysis techniques - Link analysis concepts, eight-step approach, association matrices, link diagrams, interpretation of link diagrams;

Inference development - Logical analytical framework, how to develop inferences, probability assessment, identification of investigative leads;

Event flow analysis - Elements of event flow, charting procedures, application to investigation;

Commodity flow charting - Commodity flow concepts, money flow analysis, tracing flow of goods, applications to organized crime;

Activity flow analysis - Concepts for investigation, define complex frauds, determine M.O., assess criminal vulnerability;

Financial analysis - Components of net-worth assessments, sources of data, estimation of concealed income, application to investigation;

Practical exercises - Two practical exercises, application of all methods, comparison with model solutions, evaluation and feedback.

The third course, held November 15-19, 1982, was to provide students with the skills and knowledge required to operate and maintain the various types of electronic surveillance equipment. Course content included:

- Introduction to electronic surveillance;
- Legal aspects of electronic surveillance;
- Application for request for electronic surveillance;

Use of transmitters and receivers;
Practical exercise on use of transmitters;
Instruction on Nagra cassette recorder;
Photographic surveillance;
Nighttime photographic surveillance;
Wiretaps;
Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO).

STATEWIDE INTELLIGENCE CONFERENCES

Eleven organized crime intelligence conferences were held in 1982. This brings the total number of conferences from their inception on September 18, 1972, through December 31, 1982, to one hundred forty-eight (148). Representatives from twelve federal agencies—Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; Drug Enforcement Administration; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Federal Trade Commission; General Services Administration; Internal Revenue Service; Organized Crime Strike Force,

U.S. Department of Justice; Securities & Exchange Commission; U.S. Attorney's Office; U.S. Customs Office; U.S. Immigration Service; and the U.S. Secret Service—plus representatives from the forty-five GSIN agencies, meet to exchange intelligence on organized criminal activity. Confidence gained in each other from these meetings has led to the joint federal, state and local special operations and the targeting of organized criminals and their associates for further investigation.

LEGISLATION

The Georgia Organized Crime Prevention Council supported the following legislation that was prepared and presented in the 1983 General Assembly:

S.B. 70; 1983 Ga. Laws, Act 451 - Peace Officers/Prosecutors Training Fund Act. Provides that in any criminal or traffic case there shall be required an additional amount of bail equal to the lesser of \$50.00 or 10 percent of the amount of bail otherwise required. Provides that in every such case in which a fine is imposed there shall be imposed an additional penalty equal to the lesser of \$50.00 or 10 percent of the fine otherwise imposed. Provides that the additional penalties so imposed and the additional amount of bail bonds so imposed and forfeited shall be paid over monthly by the court to the Department of Revenue and shall be annually appropriated to fund training of law enforcement officers and prosecutors. Effective July 1, 1983.

This bill responds to a constitutional amendment ratified by Georgia voters in 1978 which authorized assessment of add-on penalties to criminal and traffic fines and bond forfeitures and the use of such assessments to fund peace officer and prosecutor training. It culminates several years of intensive effort by many law enforcement related agencies and associations, local government interest groups

and prosecutors to establish a means of financing increasing training costs incurred as training programs and facilities have expanded in Georgia.

S.B. 193; 1983 Ga. Laws, Act 203 - Forfeiture of Property: Sales, Use of Funds. Amends O.C.G.A. Section 16-13-49, so as to provide that money and currency resulting from forfeitures imposed for controlled substances violations shall vest in the local government or local governments whose law enforcement officers seized the forfeited property. Provides that such proceeds shall be used for specified law enforcement purposes except that each local governing authority may provide for the amount expended for law enforcement purposes to be limited to \$20,000.00 per year and for amounts in excess of \$20,000.00 per year to be expended for other public purposes. Effective July 1, 1983.

This bill should assist local governing authorities in complex investigations, in acquiring modern equipment, and in supporting the general upgrading of law enforcement efforts as a result of the availability of these funds. S.B. 193 reflects a continuing effort on the part of the Georgia Municipal Association and local governing authorities to acquire use of forfeited property. The 1983 General Assembly enacted legislation making it permissible for

counties to do so, and this legislation makes it mandatory and expands its application to municipalities as well.

S.B. 194; 1983 Ga. Laws, Act 257 - Drug Traffic: Methaqualone Provision. Changes the quantities of methaqualone of which the sale, manufacture or distribution constitutes the offense of trafficking in methaqualone. Provides that the court may upon the motion of the district attorney impose a reduced or suspended sentence in drug trafficking cases if the defendant has provided substantial assistance in the identification, arrest or conviction of other violators. Effective July 1, 1983.

This bill will allow significant punitive action for trafficking in greatly reduced amounts of Quaaludes (from 4,000 to 75,000 grams or more to 200 to 400 grams or more) and should lead to some reduction in such trafficking of lesser amounts. It should also lead to more convictions for these offenses by specifically providing the possibility of leniency or reduced penalties for informants.

H.B. 83; 1983 Ga. Laws, Act 21 - Antiterrorism Task Force, GBI. Creates an antiterrorism task force within the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. Provides that the task force shall operate independently of other operations within the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and shall devote itself to tasks of investigating and prosecuting those who perform terroristic acts on the basis of the victim's race, national origin or religious persuasion. Effective March 3, 1983.

This bill should enhance the capability of the GBI and other law enforcement agencies in Georgia to identify, investigate, arrest and prosecute terrorist groups. The bill responds generally to a reactivation of terroristic acts against citizens in Georgia and the requests of local communities for state assistance in countering such acts. It also generally responds to the recent international and national use of terrorism by organized groups to force their views and practices on others. It more specifically responds to an increase in activities by the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia and a desire to prevent these activities from erupting into terroristic acts on a widespread and frequent basis.

H.B. 104; 1983 Ga. Laws, Act 6 - Controlled Substances: Exclusion. Enacts O.C.G.A. Section 16-13-29.1, so as to exclude certain nonnarcotic substances from the schedules of controlled substances and allow their sale without a prescription. Amends O.C.G.A. Section 16-13-41, so as to specify matters required to be included in prescriptions for Schedule III, IV and V controlled substances. Amends O.C.G.A. Section 16-13-71, so as to change the list of

dangerous drugs and so as to authorize the State Board of Pharmacy to delete drugs from the list of dangerous drugs. Effective February 17, 1983.

This bill is a continuation of past efforts to update and keep current lists of controlled substances and dangerous drugs. It is part of a comprehensive effort to control the sale and use of such substances in Georgia and to regulate dispensing pharmacists effectively. It also reflects increased medical knowledge concerning harmful effects of new drugs which continue to become available and may be subject to abuse in use or dispensing. It also responds to the need to expedite the updating of the dangerous drug list via deletions, by granting authority to do so to the Board of Pharmacy, which could presumably update/delete the list on a more frequent basis than could the General Assembly.

H.B. 116; 1983 Ga. Laws, Act 415 - Municipal Courts: Marijuana Possession. Authorizes the recorder's, mayor's and police courts of municipalities to try and dispose of cases involving the possession of one ounce or less of marijuana as was previously authorized by the Constitution of 1976. Effective March 18, 1983.

This bill will provide statutory authority for a practice already in existence. It will serve to assure to some degree that municipalities continue to receive fine and forfeiture revenues associated with "misdemeanor marijuana cases." The enactment of statutory authority was made necessary by the new state constitution, which provides for jurisdiction of courts as prescribed by the General Assembly. The procedures authorized by this legislation are already in existence and they cause no material alteration in any judicial function currently being carried out.

H.B. 135; 1983 Ga. Laws, Act 190 - Prohibit Bail: Certain Offenses. Amends O.C.G.A. Sections 17-6-1 and 17-6-13, so as to provide that certain crimes involving Schedule I and Schedule II controlled substances shall not be bailable. Amends O.C.G.A. Section 17-7-171, so as to delete provisions mandating that bail be fixed for a defendant who has demanded a trial and has not been tried at the term at which the indictment was found. Effective July 1, 1983.

This bill should have some reductive impact on the incidence and volume of illegal drug trafficking. It essentially denies release on bail to repeat drug traffickers who, given the large amounts of capital involved in drug trafficking, usually skip bail and continue to commit crimes. It should also prevent the possibility of a person accused of a capital crime from being released on bail, if his trial is not

held during the term of court in which the indictment was returned. Since capital cases often are considerably involved and often could not reasonably be tried during the initial term of court, this will insure that those so

accused may be held in jail until trial at a subsequent term of court. These provisions may impact upon local jail populations as offenders will be held in county jails pending disposition of the cases.

1983 FORECAST

The Georgia Organized Crime Prevention Council will continue in 1983 to monitor the presence of traditional (LCN) and non-traditional (outlaw motorcycle gangs) groups of organized criminals within the state. Emphasis will be placed on the detection and control of all drugs flowing through the state, gambling, corruption of public officials, white collar crimes, and other major organized criminal activities. The Georgia State Intelli-

gence Network, the Metropolitan Area Narcotics Network and the Locals to Help Locals Project will all function at the state and local level, and Project Leviticus will function at the interstate and international level. Legislation and training efforts will focus on cases in the area of major racketeering and conspiracy violations.

APPENDICES

1. Organized Crime Prevention Council Act

ORGANIZED CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL.

Ga. Laws 1980

No. 875 (Senate Bill No. 409).

AN ACT

To create the Organized Crime Prevention Council; to provide for assignment of the council to the Board of Public Safety for administrative purposes; to provide for the members, officers, qualifications, duties, powers, authority, appointments, terms of office and vacancies; to provide for meetings; to provide for expenses; to provide for a director and other staff personnel; to provide for rules and regulations; to preserve the powers of certain state agencies; to provide for procedures connected with the foregoing; to provide an effective date; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia:

Section 1. There is hereby established the Organized Crime Prevention Council of the State of Georgia which is assigned to the Department of Public Safety for administrative purposes only, as prescribed in Section 3 of the "Executive Reorganization Act of 1972" (Ga. Laws 1972, p. 1015), as amended.

Section 2. (a) The Organized Crime Prevention Council shall be composed of eight members who shall be, by virtue of their training or experience, knowledgeable in the prevention and control of organized crime, and one of which must be a member on the Board of Public Safety. The Governor shall make all appointments and the members shall serve at his pleasure. The initial terms for the members shall begin July 1, 1981.

(b) In the event of death, resignation, disqualification, or removal of any member of the council, the Governor shall fill the vacancy in the manner as other member appointments.

Section 3. (a) The council shall elect a chairman and vice-chairman from its members to serve at the pleasure of the council and may appoint such committees as it considers necessary to carry out its duties.

(b) The council shall meet once each alternate month. Additional meetings may be held on the call of the chairman or at the written request of any three members of the council.

(c) Members of the council shall serve without compensation but shall receive the same expense allowance per day as that received by a member of the General Assembly for each day such member of the council is in attendance at a meeting of such council, plus either reimbursement for actual transportation costs while traveling by public carrier or the same mileage allowance for use of a personal car in connection with such attend-

ance as members of the General Assembly receive. Such expense and travel allowance shall be paid in lieu of any per diem, allowance, or other remuneration now received by any such member for such attendance.

Section 4. (a) The council may appoint a director who shall serve at the pleasure of the council.

(b) The director may contract for such services as may be necessary and authorized in order to carry out the purposes of this Act and may employ such other professional, technical, and clerical personnel as deemed necessary to carry out the functions of this Act.

Section 5. (a) The council is hereby authorized to promulgate and adopt rules and regulations consistent with this Act which are necessary for the performance of its duties.

(b) The council shall develop and coordinate strategies and plans to attack and control organized crime, such as:

- (1) Creation, guidance and counseling of the Georgia State Intelligence Network (GSIN);
- (2) Coordination of joint federal, state and local intelligence conferences;
- (3) Providing organized crime and intelligence training courses;
- (4) Preparation of annual reports and annual confidential reports on Georgia's organized crime problem;
- (5) Development of an annual organized crime legislation package;
- (6) Coordination of international, national, and statewide special projects to combat organized crime;
- (7) Providing advice and counsel to the Governor; and
- (8) Informing the public of the menace of organized crime and the threat it poses to the citizens of Georgia.

(c) Notwithstanding any provision in this Act to the contrary, the Organized Crime Prevention Council shall not exercise any power, undertake any duty, or perform any function presently or hereafter assigned by law to the Governor, the Attorney General, or any prosecuting or investigatory agency at the state or local level.

Section 6. This Act shall become effective on July 1, 1981.

Section 7. All laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 20, 1980.

2. Council Bylaws

BY LAWS

(amended)
October 1981

ORGANIZED CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

ARTICLE I (Name)

The name of this organization shall be the Organized Crime Prevention Council.

ARTICLE II (Purposes)

1. To develop and coordinate strategies and plans to attack and control organized crime;
2. To encourage and develop improved intelligence resources in the state and local agencies responsible for combating organized crime;
3. To provide advice and counsel to the Governor of Georgia on ways and means to prevent and control the intrusion of organized crime into Georgia;
4. To be administratively attached to the Georgia Public Safety Department;
5. To coordinate joint federal, state and local intelligence conferences;
6. To provide organized crime and intelligence training courses;
7. To prepare annual reports and annual confidential reports on Georgia's organized crime problem;
8. To develop an annual organized crime legislation package;
9. To create, guide and counsel the Georgia State Intelligence Network (GSIN);
10. To coordinate Georgia's Locals to Help Locals law enforcement program;
11. To coordinate international, national and statewide special projects to combat organized crime;
12. To inform the public about the menace of organized crime and the threat it poses to the citizens of Georgia.

ARTICLE III (Membership)

Section 1:

There shall be eight (8) members of the Organized Crime Prevention Council appointed by the Governor of the State of Georgia and serving at the pleasure of the Governor. Membership on this Council shall be broadly representative of law enforcement officials within the state and its members, by virtue of their training or experience,

shall be knowledgeable in the prevention and control of organized crime, and one of whom must be a member of the Board of Public Safety.

Section 2:

The Organized Crime Prevention Council for the purpose of the bylaws, shall hereinafter be referred to as the Council.

Section 3:

All appointed members of the Council shall have equal voting rights on all matters brought before the Council.

Section 4:

The members of the Council shall not be entitled to compensation for their services, but all members shall be entitled to receive the same expense allowance per day as that received by a member of the General Assembly for each day the member of the Council is in attendance at a meeting of the Council, plus either reimbursement for actual transportation costs while traveling by public carrier, or the same mileage allowance for use of a personal car in connection with such attendance, as members of the General Assembly receive. Such expense and travel allowance shall be paid in lieu of any per diem, allowance or other remuneration received by any Council member for his or her attendance.

Section 5:

The names of any members of the Council who are personally absent from two (2) meetings of the full Council during any one twelve-month period shall be forwarded to the Governor for consideration of the reasons for such absences and for consideration of removal from office, and such absenteeism shall be deemed sufficient grounds for dismissal.

ARTICLE IV (Officers)

Section 1: Election.

There shall be elected from the general membership of the Council a Chairman and a Vice Chairman to serve at the pleasure of the Governor or until their successors have been duly elected. The Secretary of the Council shall be the Director of the Organized Crime Prevention Council.

Section 2: Duties, Appointment of Committees, etc.

- (a) The Chairman shall preside at all meetings and conduct said meetings in an orderly and impartial manner so as to permit a free and full discussion by the membership of such matters as may be before the Council. He shall have the same voting rights as a regular member.
- (b) The Chairman shall establish and appoint any special committees or subcommittees as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

(c) The Chairman shall with the advice of the Council, select and so designate the chairman of each committee or subcommittee.

(d) The Chairman, upon approval of the Council, may designate special advisory committees composed of other than regular members of the Council for the purpose of providing information for the use of the Council.

(e) The Chairman shall be an ex officio member of all committees.

(f) The Vice Chairman shall perform all duties of the Chairman in the absence of the Chairman, or in the event of the inability of the Chairman to act, and shall perform such other duties as the Council may delegate to him.

ARTICLE V (Committees)

Section 1:

The Executive Committee shall be composed of the Chairman, Vice Chairman and one at-large member named by the Chairman. This committee will meet at the call of the Chairman and it shall have the same functions, responsibilities and authorities as those of the full Council when the latter is not in session.

Section 2:

The committees or subcommittees designated by the Chairman and the Council as being needed shall meet at the call of their chairmen, with a majority of the members of a committee constituting a quorum.

Section 3:

Each committee or subcommittee may suggest programs or methods and types of research that will be helpful in the accomplishment of the Council's goals and objectives.

ARTICLE VI (Staff)

Section 1:

The Organized Crime Prevention Council shall be authorized to appoint a full-time director and other personnel, professional or clerical, on a full- or part-time basis as may be deemed necessary to work with the Council in discharging its duties.

ARTICLE VII (Funds)

Section 1:

Should funds become available to the Council they shall

be used in furthering the Council's goals and objectives. The fiscal officer of the Department of Public Safety shall be the fiscal officer of the Council.

ARTICLE VIII (Meetings; Authority; Quorum; Voting)

Section 1:

(a) The Council shall meet regularly four times each year at the call of the Chairman. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman when deemed necessary and in the best interest of the Council. Committees shall meet at the call of their chairmen.

(b) No regular or special meeting of the Council, committee or subcommittee shall be held without notice to all members at least five (5) days prior to the date of such meeting.

Section 2:

(a) No action of the Council shall be binding unless it is duly acted upon at a regular or special meeting of the Council or executive committee of the Council. No member shall be qualified to speak for or bind the Council unless specific authorization has been granted.

(b) A majority of the Council shall constitute a quorum at any regular or special meeting, and a majority vote of those present is required for the approval of any action of the Council, unless otherwise provided therefor.

(c) The Council may delegate to its members or its professional staff such duties as it may deem necessary in fulfilling its objectives.

(d) The Council shall not have investigative authority.

ARTICLE IX (Georgia State Intelligence Network)

Section 1:

Admission to membership in the Georgia State Intelligence Network, hereinafter referred to as the "Network," is subject to approval by the Council by a unanimous vote of the members voting. The Council will include the following considerations in its decisions but is not restricted thereto: needs/benefits to applicant/Council; size of applicant agency as well as extent of its organized crime problem; desirable size of the Network; integrity/credibility of applicant among law enforcement and the community in general. Applicant agency will complete a GSIN department membership application form. This form will include, among other things, a summary of the organized crime problems in the applicant agency's jurisdiction;

organization and functions of the applicant agency's intelligence unit; names of three or more intelligence units that applicant agency has contacted recently; and letter of sponsorship from existing member agency.

Section 2:

Membership in the Network is not a matter of right, and suspension therefrom may be voted on by the Council at a regular or special meeting, following notice to the member agency of the scheduled action with an invitation to appear and defend against the action proposed. The Council may suspend for any reason it feels is in the best interest of the member agency or of the Network, keeping in mind that mutual trust and confidence among members of the Network are essential to a successful intelligence network. The Council may consider any changes in circumstances of the member's admission to the Network.

A routine suspension occurs upon a change in command involving either the intelligence unit commander or the head of the organization, subject to approval by the Council of such change

Except for a routine suspension the Council through its

Chairman or Director will keep the Governor advised of any action which may affect the credibility and effectiveness of the Council in carrying out the designated purposes for which it is organized.

**ARTICLE X
(Amendment of Bylaws)**

Section 1:

- (a) Amendments to these bylaws may be presented at any meeting but shall not be considered for passage until the next regular or special meeting.
- (b) Any proposed change in the bylaws shall be submitted to the Council members in the notice of the meeting.

ARTICLE XI

Section 1:

Roberts Rules of Order shall govern in all cases in which they are not inconsistent with the bylaws and the standing rules and orders of the Council.

END