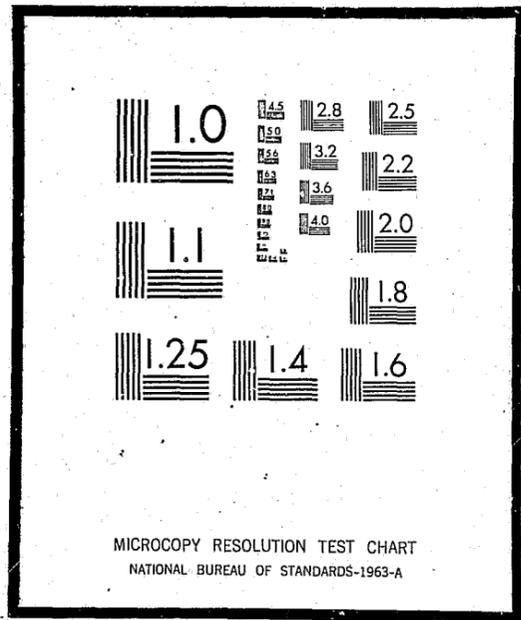


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1975
PROFILE
OF CRIME
AND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
IN GEORGIA, 1975



STATE CRIME COMMISSION

**STATE CRIME COMMISSION
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James L. McGovern, Chairman
McGovern & Henderson, Inc.

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Professor, Georgia State University

1974
12307

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Association of County
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National Council on
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Deputy Administrator**

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CRIME STATISTICS DATA CENTER

Charles Harmon, Director

Chris Herndon

Samit Roy

Rosalind Hay

STANDARDS AND GOALS

Gene Slade, Director

Joe Mitchell, Assistant Director

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INTRODUCTION

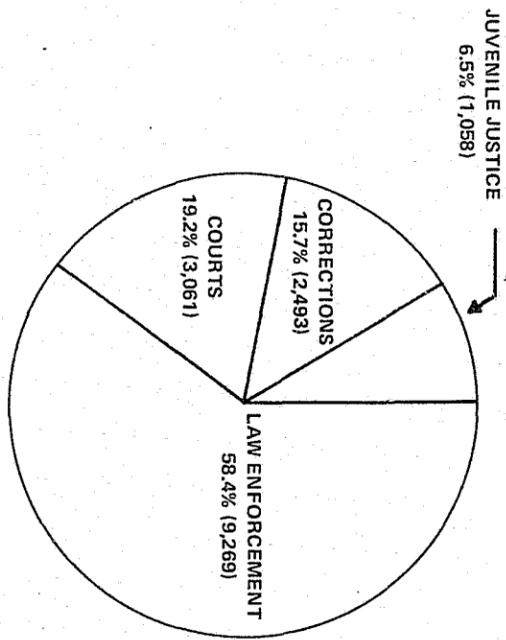
Introduction

In the development of a comprehensive plan for reducing crime and improving the criminal justice system, Georgia employs a component approach. Thus, the following description of the State of Georgia's system of law enforcement and criminal justice administration is organized by the three major components of the system, police, courts, and corrections. Coverage under each component includes State, county and municipal agencies, and the private sector and their respective roles and responsibilities within the component. The criminal justice system employs more than 15,000 persons in State and local agencies (see Figures 1-1 and 1-2). Separate treatment is given to each of the State's seven high crime areas.

State Level

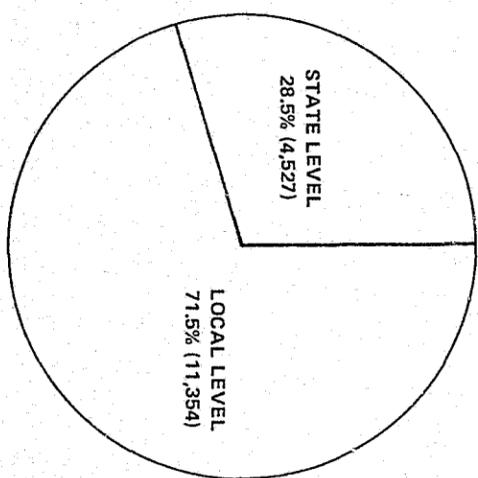
The Executive Branch of Government of the State of Georgia was reorganized in 1972 (Ga. Laws 1972, p. 1015) into twenty-two major departments. In 1974, a twenty-third department, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation was created (Ga. Laws, 1974, p. 109) (see Figure 1-3). Five agencies bear primary responsibility for performing the tasks of enforcement, adjudication, and rehabilitation (see Table 1-1). Several other agencies have enforcement activities as a part of their overall responsibilities. Just over 5% of the State's General Funds are budgeted for direct criminal justice activities (see Table 1-2).

GEORGIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANPOWER BY TYPE OF AGENCY
Figure 1-1



TOTAL = 15,881 EMPLOYEES

GEORGIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANPOWER BY LEVEL OF AGENCY
Figure 1-2



TOTAL = 15,881

STATE OF GEORGIA
EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Figure 1-3

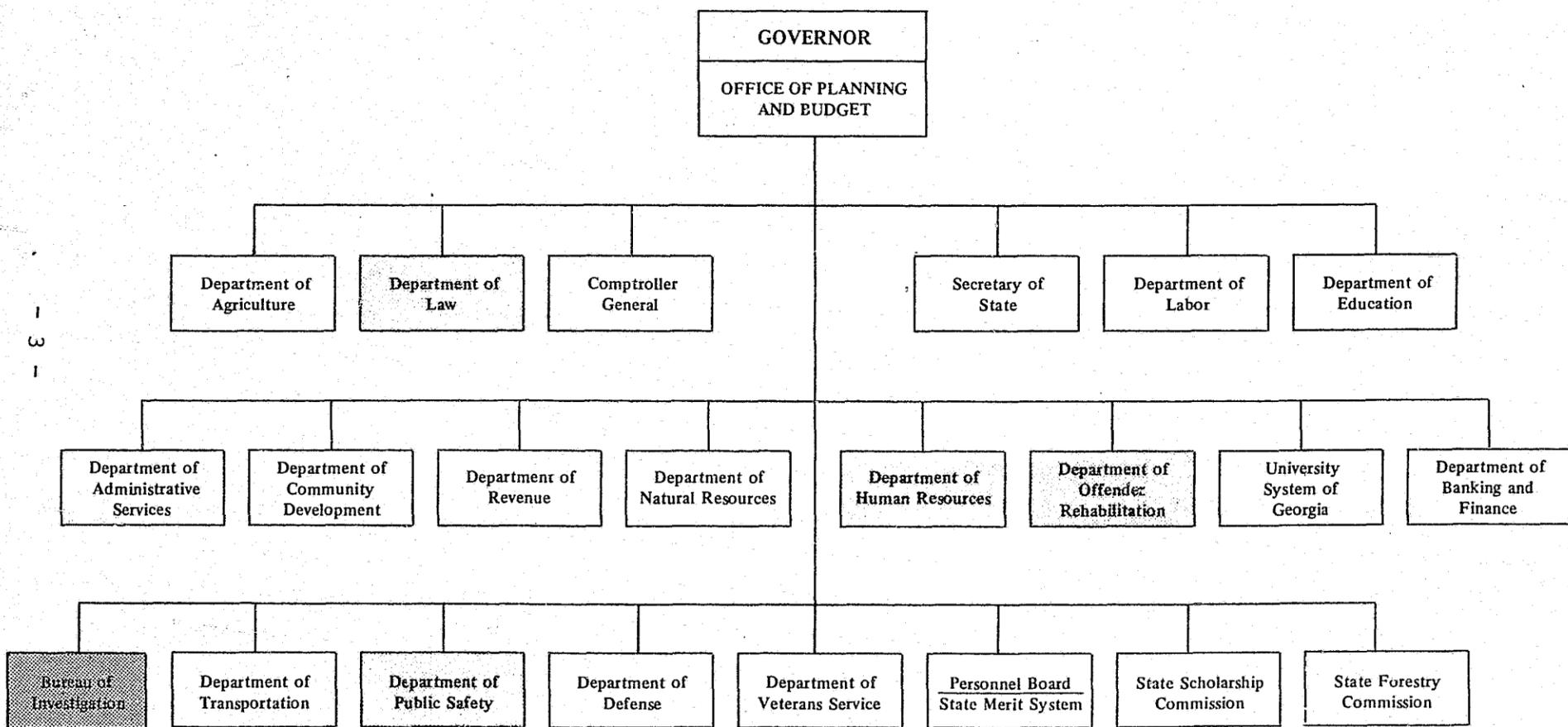


Table 1-1
Criminal Justice Tasks
in State Agencies

| Criminal Justice Task | Primary Agencies | Secondary Agencies |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Enforcement | Department of Public Safety Georgia Bureau of Investigation | Secretary of State Department of Revenue University System of Georgia Dept. of Human Resources Drug Inspectors Office Office of Comptroller (arson) |
| Adjudication* | Department of Law | |
| Rehabilitation | Department of Offender Rehabilitation (adult) Department of Human Resources (Juvenile - Division of Family and Children Services) | |

* Table only includes agencies in the executive branch and not the judicial branch of government

Table 1-2
State Level
Criminal Justice Budget
FY 1974

| | Total Budget (millions) | CJ Portion (millions) | CJ Portion as % of State Budget ¹ |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Public Safety | 23.1 | 16.2 ² | 1.0 |
| Bureau of Investigation | 4.6 | 4.6 | - |
| Law | 1.5 | 1.5 | - |
| Offender Rehab. | 41.6 | 41.6 | 2.5 |
| Human Resources | 311.0 | 11.6 ³ | 0.7 |
| Revenue | 19.1 | 1.4 ⁴ | - |
| University System | 251.6 | 0.5 ⁵ | - |
| Judicial Branch | 7.8 | 7.8 | 0.5 |
| Secretary of State | 5.6 | 0.2 | - |
| Totals | 665.9 | 85.4 | 5.1 |

¹ Total State budget is \$1,677.0 million

² Does not include Highway Safety, Driver and Vehicle Regulation

³ Includes Youth Development and a portion of Programs for Children, Youth, Families and Adults

⁴ Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Enforcement Unit

⁵ Estimate of university police

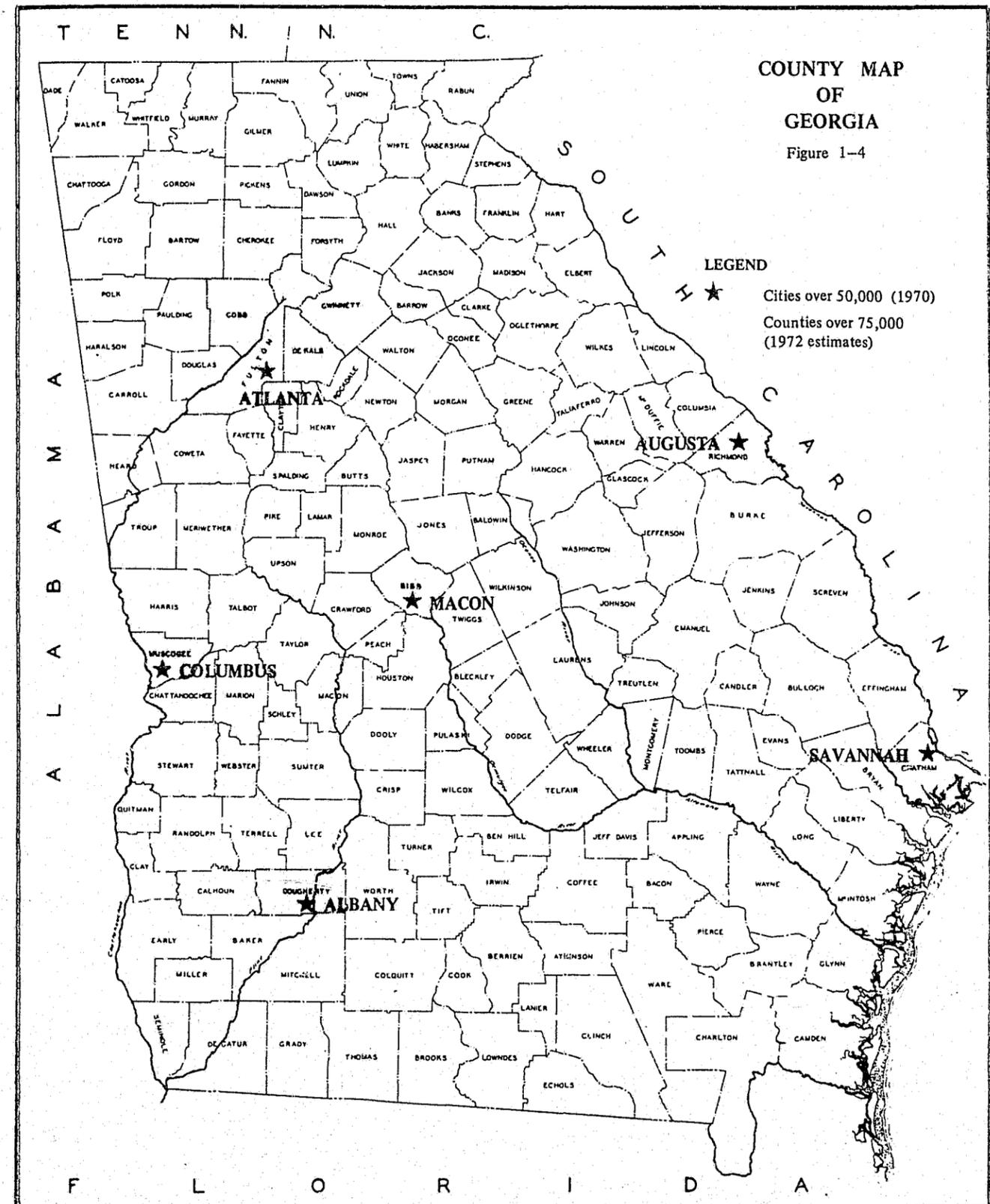
Local Level

The operations of the criminal justice system at the local level in Georgia are widely and unevenly distributed over 159 counties (see county map, Figure 1-2) and 574 cities and towns. The population distribution by size of cities is shown in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3
Number of Cities
by Population Group

| Population Range | Number of Cities | % of State's Population |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Over 250,000 | 1 | 10.8 |
| 100,000 - 250,000 | 3 | 8.6 |
| 50,000 - 100,000 | 2 | 2.9 |
| 25,000 - 50,000 | 6 | 4.5 |
| 15,000 - 25,000 | 13 | 5.4 |
| 5,000 - 15,000 | 40 | 7.3 |
| 1,000 - 5,000 | 169 | 9.0 |
| Incorporated under 1,000 | 340 | 2.7 |
| Rural | - | 48.8 |
| Totals | 574 | 100.0 |

The Bureau of the Census reported that 68.7% of total criminal justice expenditures in the State are borne by local government. This amounts to an estimated 187 million.



THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

POLICE COMPONENT

Overview

State Level

Organization

Resources and Activities

Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Department of Public Safety
Department of Revenue
State University Police Units
Office of the Secretary of State
Department of Natural Resources
Drug Inspector's Office
Office of the Comptroller General

Local Level

Organization

County Sheriffs' Offices
County Police Departments
Municipal Police Departments

Resources and Activities

Manpower
Education and Training
Crime Prevention
Specialized Activities
Information Systems
Radio Communications
Interagency Cooperation

Private Sector and
Other Governmental Resources

POLICE COMPONENT

The police component is defined as that portion of the criminal justice system responsible for the detection and apprehension of violators of the criminal laws. Because it is the portion of the criminal justice system closest to the actual occurrence of crime, the police component will also include crime prevention.

Overview (Police)

Responsibility for the police function in Georgia is shared by five State agencies and 508 local agencies. The police component of Georgia's criminal justice system is extremely fragmented since all 159 counties and 337 of the 574 cities in the State have their own law enforcement agencies. Although many counties (62) have only two local enforcement agencies, some have as many as eleven.

There are an estimated 9,200 (1974) sworn police officers (1,500 State and 7,700 local). The number of local officers per 1,000 population vary considerably from county to county, ranging from 0.44 to 2.57 with a statewide level of 1.59 (1972 population estimated at 4,720,000). When the number of state law enforcement agents is added to the picture, a manpower ratio of 1.95 officer per 1,000 population is achieved.

State Level (Police)

Organization

As indicated in Table 1-1, there are five State agencies with law enforcement responsibilities. The Georgia Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Public Safety have law enforcement as their primary function while the Department of Revenue and the University System have divisions or units within their organizational structure which are assigned law enforcement tasks. In addition, a specialized law enforcement unit operates under the direction of the Secretary of State's Office with the specific task of enforcing securities violations. All five of these agencies exist as major departments in the executive branch of State government (see Figure 1-3).

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) is organized into four major divisions (see Figure 1-5): Investigation and Prevention, Crime Lab, Crime Information Center, and Administration.

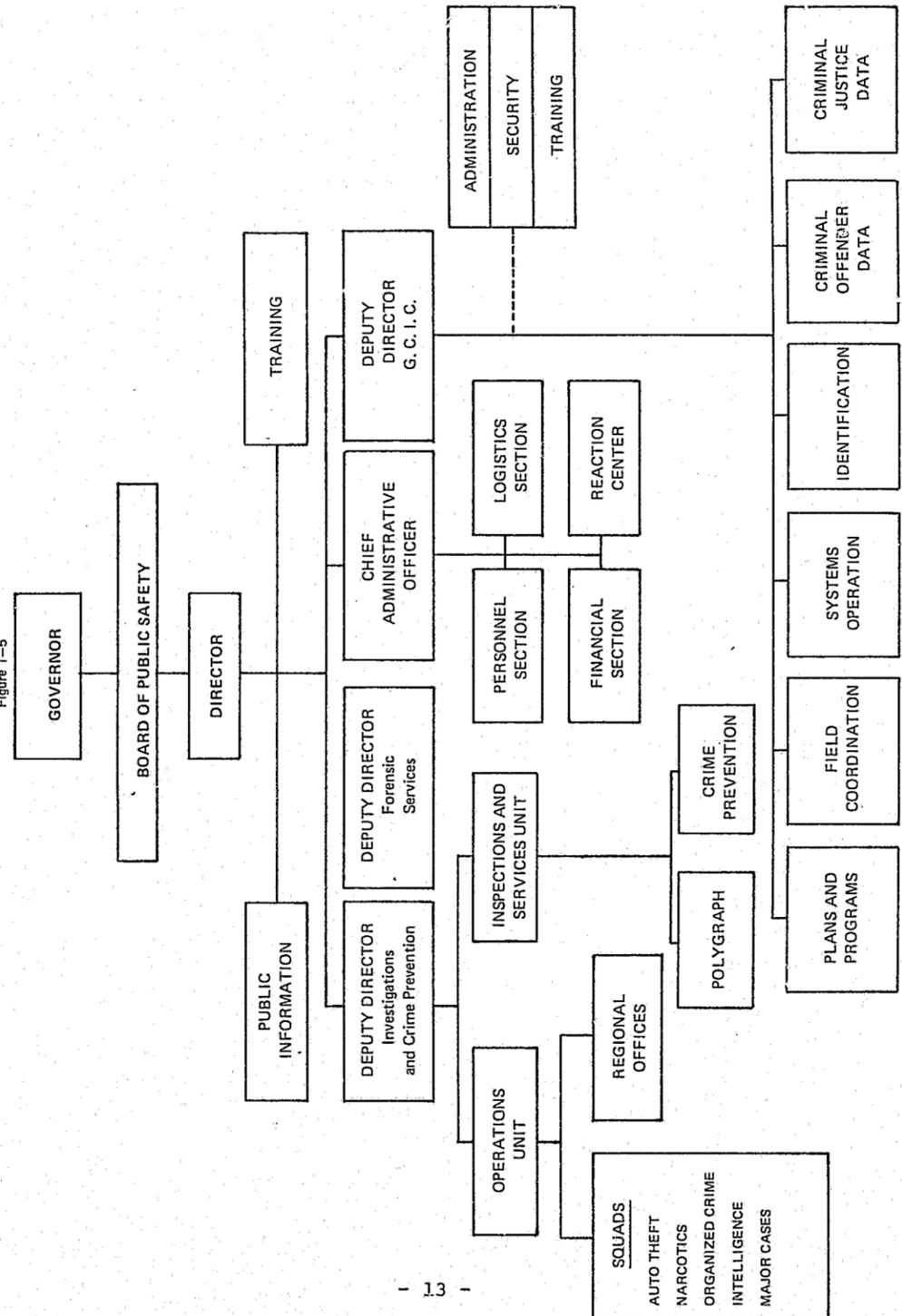
The organizational structure of the Department of Public Safety (see Figure 1-6) is somewhat complex as a result of the variety of services offered and the divisional relationships established by Georgia law.

Figure 1-7 shows the structure of the Department of Revenue and emphasizes the fact that law enforcement activities in

this agency are concentrated in the Alcohol-Tobacco Tax Unit. Similarly, the University System has only a small portion of its total structure allocated to direct law enforcement in the form of the police departments on the campuses of the University System. The organizational structures of campus police departments vary (see the section on State University Police Units for the organizational structure of major departments).

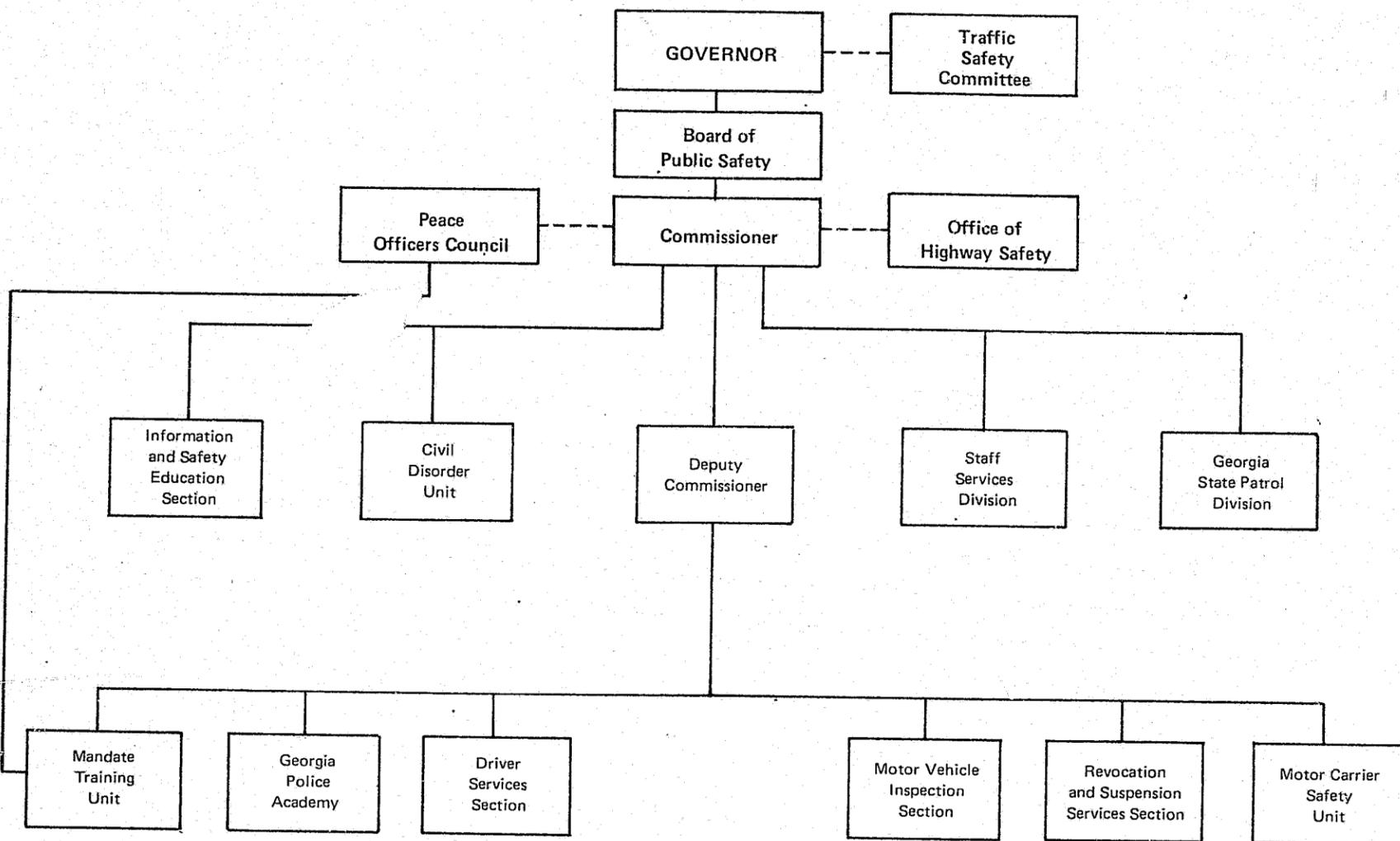
The most significant contributions of the University System to the criminal justice system are of an indirect nature, through its educational programs. Georgia has thirty-five (35) four-year colleges and universities and twenty-three (23) junior colleges which award various degrees. There are nine (9) four-year colleges and universities and fourteen (14) junior colleges under the University System of Georgia which offer criminal justice degrees or programs (Figure 1-8). Further, there are at least six (6) private colleges and universities offering similar degrees or programs.

GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Figure 1-5



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

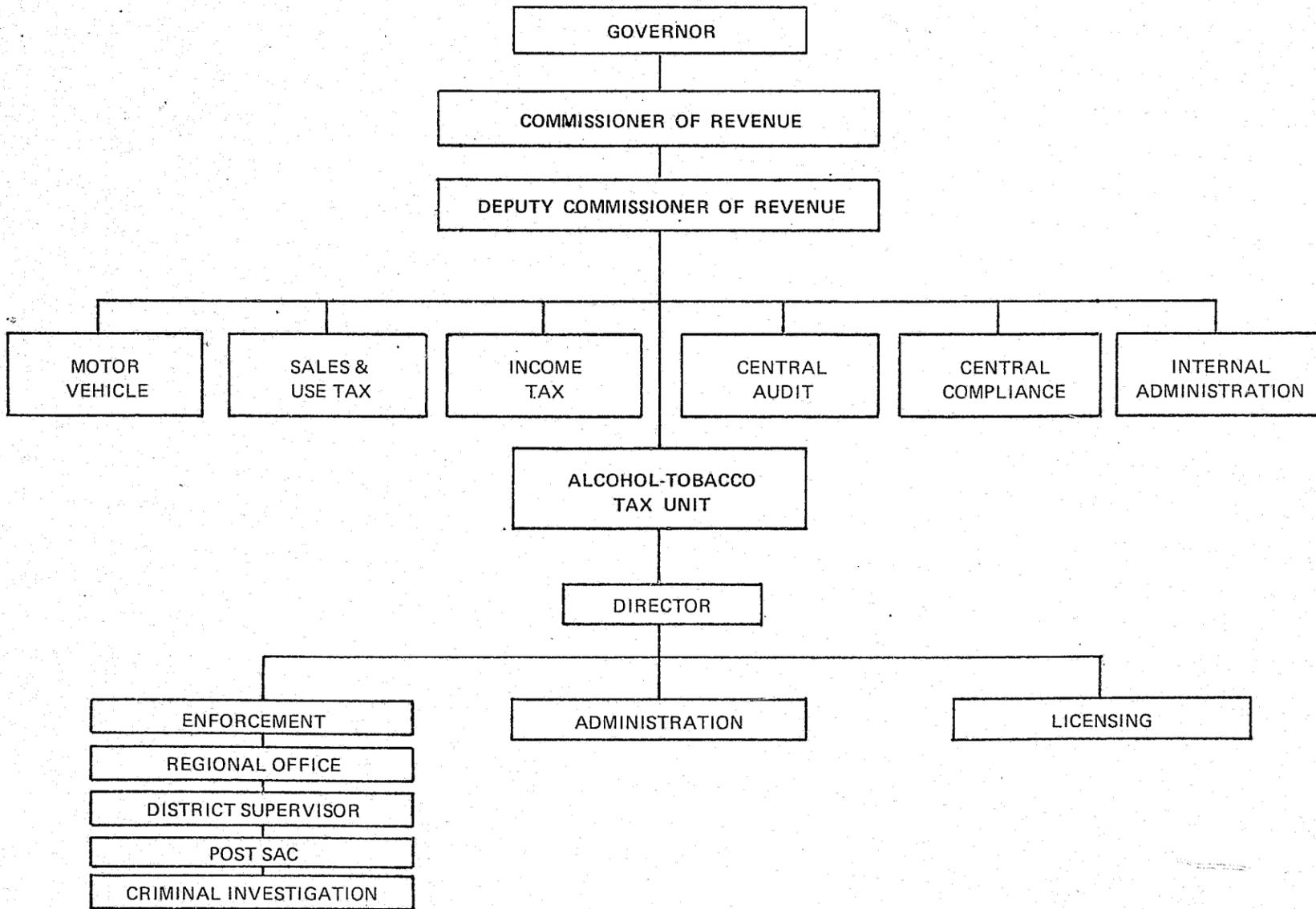
Figure 1-6

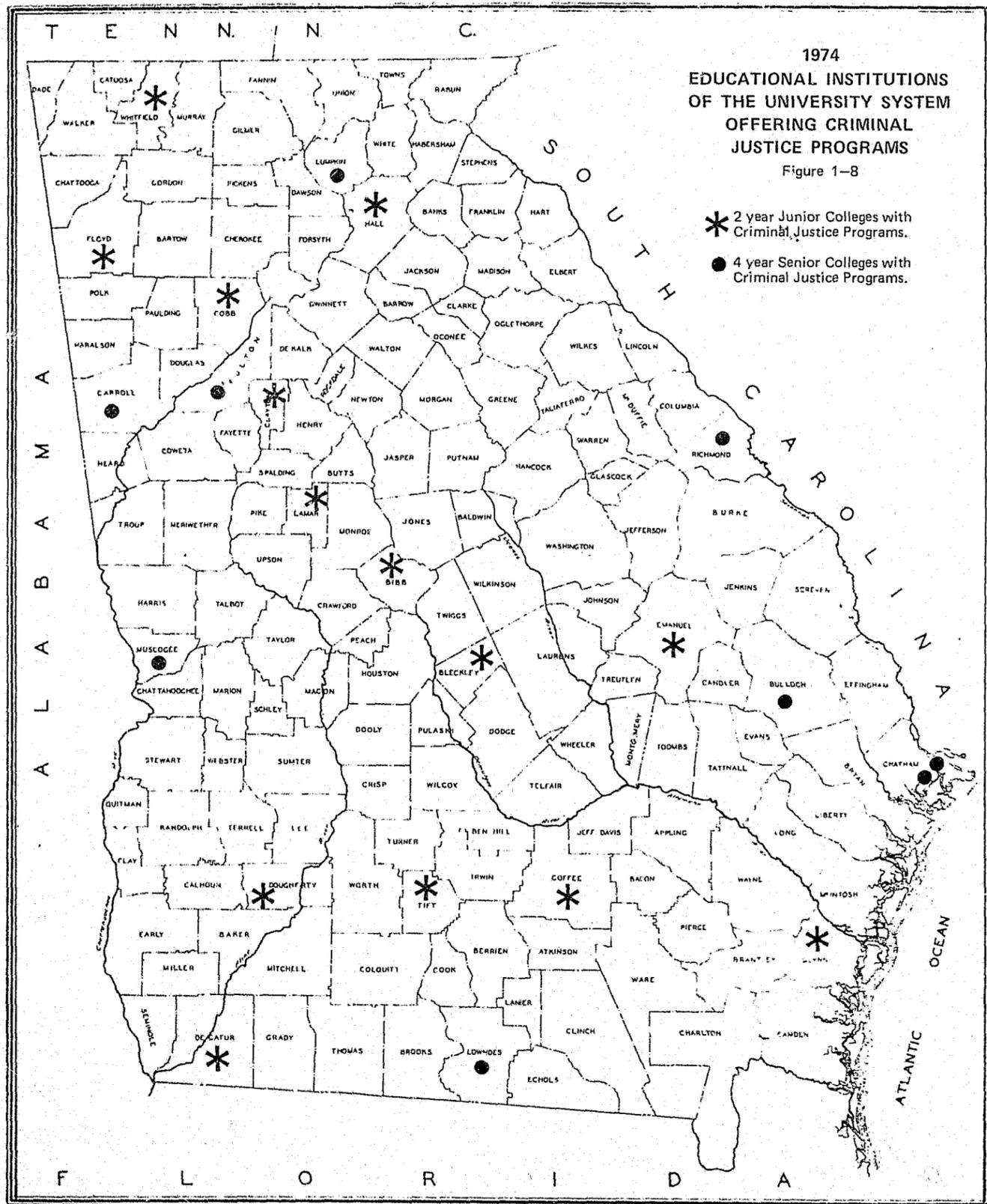


--- Denotes administrative attachment only.

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Figure 1-7





Resources and Activities

Georgia Bureau of Investigation

While the Bureau of Investigation (GBI) has again been established as a separate State Department (Ga. Laws 1974, p. 109), the director is appointed by and reports directly to the Board of Public Safety (see Figure 1-5). Prior to its recreation as a separate department, the GBI existed as a Division of the Department of Public Safety. It was originally created by an Act of the General Assembly in 1937, and began operating on April 1, 1937. The role of the GBI is to render assistance to municipal officers, sheriffs, Superior Court judges and prosecutors in the scientific investigation of criminal cases, to develop, maintain and operate the statewide criminal justice information system (CJIS), and to provide crime laboratory services to State and local law enforcement agencies. Investigative assistance to local agencies is rendered only at the request of the local agency or by order of the Governor.

A total of 335 personnel are employed in four major divisions (see Figure 1-5). Personnel standards are set by the State Merit System with promotional opportunities available. However, the agency does not have a clearly defined career ladder. Agents receive 360 hours of training at the Georgia Police Academy supplemented by advanced training at the FBI

Academy, Southern Police Institute or other reputable programs. A pay incentive plan for employees completing one, two or four years of college is provided by law.

GBI headquarters, located in Atlanta, maintains a 24 hour statewide in-WATS line in its Reaction Center to provide local law enforcement and Georgia residents round-the-clock access to GBI services. These services are delivered from nine (9) regional offices (see Figure 1-9). Levels of GBI activity are shown in Tables 1-4 through 1-10.

A major undertaking of the GBI at present is the development of the statewide CJIS as set forth in the Georgia Crime Information Center Act (Ga. Code Ann. 92A-30 ; Supp. 1973).

The Georgia CJIS is comprised of a central State level system with local support systems in the major urban areas. The (GCIC), is being developed in six component parts: Data Communications, Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS, the Police Component Information System), Criminal Justice Activity Reporting System (CJARS), Computerized Criminal History System (CCH), Case Disposition Reporting System (CDRS), and Automated Identification System (AIDS) (see Figure 1-10).

The information system utilizes an IBM 360/65 in the State Computer Center with access to CCH files controlled by the GCIC through dual COMTEN computers (see Figure 1-11). Computer-to-computer interfaces will be accomplished between the COMTENS and the eleven developing local systems. Information

services to all other locations will be provided by a terminal network (see Figure 1-12) of more than 160 terminals. Development of the Georgia CJIS is being financed by State General Funds and LEAA block and discretionary funds. Annual budgets are shown below:

GCIC Budgets (000)

| | FY 74 | Estimated FY 75 | Estimated FY 76 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Personnel | 1,397 | 1,437 | 1,650 |
| Operation Expenses | 1,456 | 1,639 | 1,350 |
| Total | 2,853 | 3,076 | 3,000 |

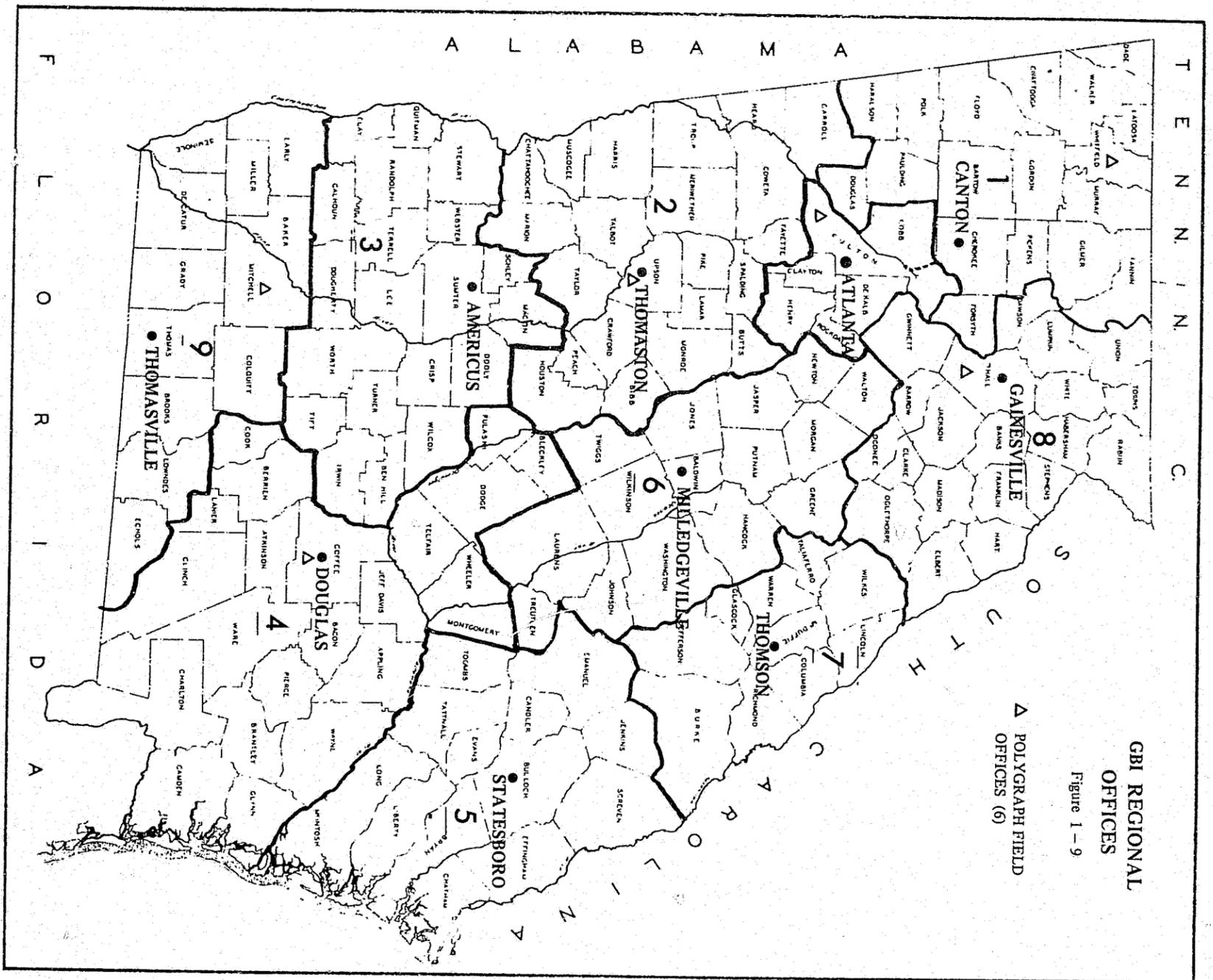


Table 1-4
GBI Resources and Activities

| Major Units | Composition | Activities |
|--|---|--|
| Nine Regional Offices (see map, Fig. 1-6) | Each office has 1 Supervisor and 8-12 investigators | See Tables 1-5 and 1-6. The percentage of total cases closed increased from 35% in January-June, 1973 to 59% for July, 1973-June, 1974 |
| Polygraph Unit (see map, Fig. 1-6) | 1 Director 7 Field examiners 2 Clerical | See Table 1-7. Increase in investigative examinations, 1973 to 1974 was 53% |
| Crime Laboratory | Toxicology Drug identification Criminalistics Pathology Handwriting Serology & Other 60 Total personnel | See Table 1-8. Main lab in Atlanta. Branch labs in Savannah and Columbus handle 15% of caseload. Average case cost is \$38. Further details available in the Master Plan for Provision of Crime Laboratory Services for the State of Georgia, 1973 |
| Intelligence Unit | 9 Agents 2 Analysts 1 GSIN 3 Clerical | See Tables 1-5 and 1-6. Also coordinates the activities of the Georgia State Intelligence Network (GSIN) which is comprised of 16 local agencies. |
| Organized Crime Unit | 11 Agents 1 Tax Analyst 1 Attorney 1 Elec. surv. tech. 1 Legal steno 1 Clerical | See Table 1-5 and 1-6. |
| Narcotics Squad | 12 Agents 2 Clerical 25 Undercover agts. | See Tables 1-5 and 1-6. |
| Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC) | 146 Personnel | See Tables 1-9 and 1-10. Further description is detailed in the Georgia Criminal Justice Information System Master Plan, July, 1972. |

Table 1-5

GBI Investigations by
Geographic Region

July 1973 - June 1974

| Region or Squad | Cases Investigated | Cases Closed | % Cases Closed |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| # 1 | 136 | 88 | 65% |
| # 2 | 264 | 197 | 75% |
| # 3 | 286 | 161 | 56% |
| # 4 | 234 | 147 | 63% |
| # 5 | 199 | 118 | 59% |
| # 6 | 241 | 223 | 93% |
| # 7 | 227 | 99 | 44% |
| # 8 | 241 | 222 | 65% |
| # 9 | 265 | 170 | 64% |
| Major Case Squad | 280 | 248 | 89% |
| Auto Theft/Commercial Loss Squad | 300 | 178 | 59% |
| Narcotic Squad | 581 | 172 | 30% |
| Intelligence Unit | 59 | 0 | - |
| Organized Crime Unit | 26 | 15 | 58% |
| Total | 3,439 | 2,038 | 59% |

Table 1-6

GBI Investigations by
Type of Case
July 1973 - June 1974

| Type of Case | Cases Investigated | Cases Closed | % Cases Closed |
|--|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Death Investigation | 261 | 157 | 60% |
| Sex Offenses | 61 | 36 | 59% |
| Robbery | 132 | 90 | 68% |
| Assault | 103 | 56 | 54% |
| Burglary | 963 | 692 | 72% |
| Theft greater than \$100 | 251 | 160 | 64% |
| Theft less than \$100 | 27 | 19 | 70% |
| Auto Theft | 342 | 193 | 56% |
| Kidnapping | 22 | 17 | 77% |
| Arson | 31 | 22 | 71% |
| Forgery | 126 | 69 | 55% |
| Narcotics | 683 | 211 | 31% |
| Missing Persons | 99 | 93 | 94% |
| Intelligence | 59 | 0 | --- |
| Gambling | 35 | 19 | 54% |
| Criminal Damage to property | 34 | 25 | 74% |
| Possessing Motor Vehicle with altered number, etc. | 30 | 25 | 83% |
| Personnel Investigation | 6 | 5 | 83% |
| Applicant Investigation | 27 | 27 | 100% |
| Appointee Security Investigations | 0 | 0 | --- |
| Perjury | 2 | 2 | 100% |
| Fugitive and Wanted Persons | 5 | 3 | 60% |
| Invasion of Privacy | 2 | 0 | 0% |
| Crime Prevention | 0 | 0 | --- |
| Others (Including assistance to other agencies) | 138 | 117 | 85% |
| Total | 3,439 | 2,038 | 59% |

Table 1-7
 GBI Polygraph Examinations
 January - June, 1974

| | Subtotals | Totals |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Pre-Employment Examinations | | 319 |
| Investigative Examinations | | 666 |
| Totals | | 985 |

Table 1-8

State Crime Lab Cases
 July, 1972 - June, 1974

| Lab Division | July-Dec. 1972 | Jan.-June 1973 | July-Dec. 1973 | Jan.-June 1974 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Toxicology | 510 | 650 | 731 | 551 |
| Drug | 3772 | 4336 | 4708 | 6049 |
| Identification | | | | |
| Criminalistics & Firearms | 716 | 783 | 857 | 951 |
| Pathology | 44 | 51 | 23 | 29 |
| Handwriting | 360 | 489 | 619 | 814 |
| Serology & Other | 312 | 424 | 668 | 772 |
| Totals | 5714 | 6733 | 7606 | 7622 |

Table 1-9

Georgia Crime Information Center

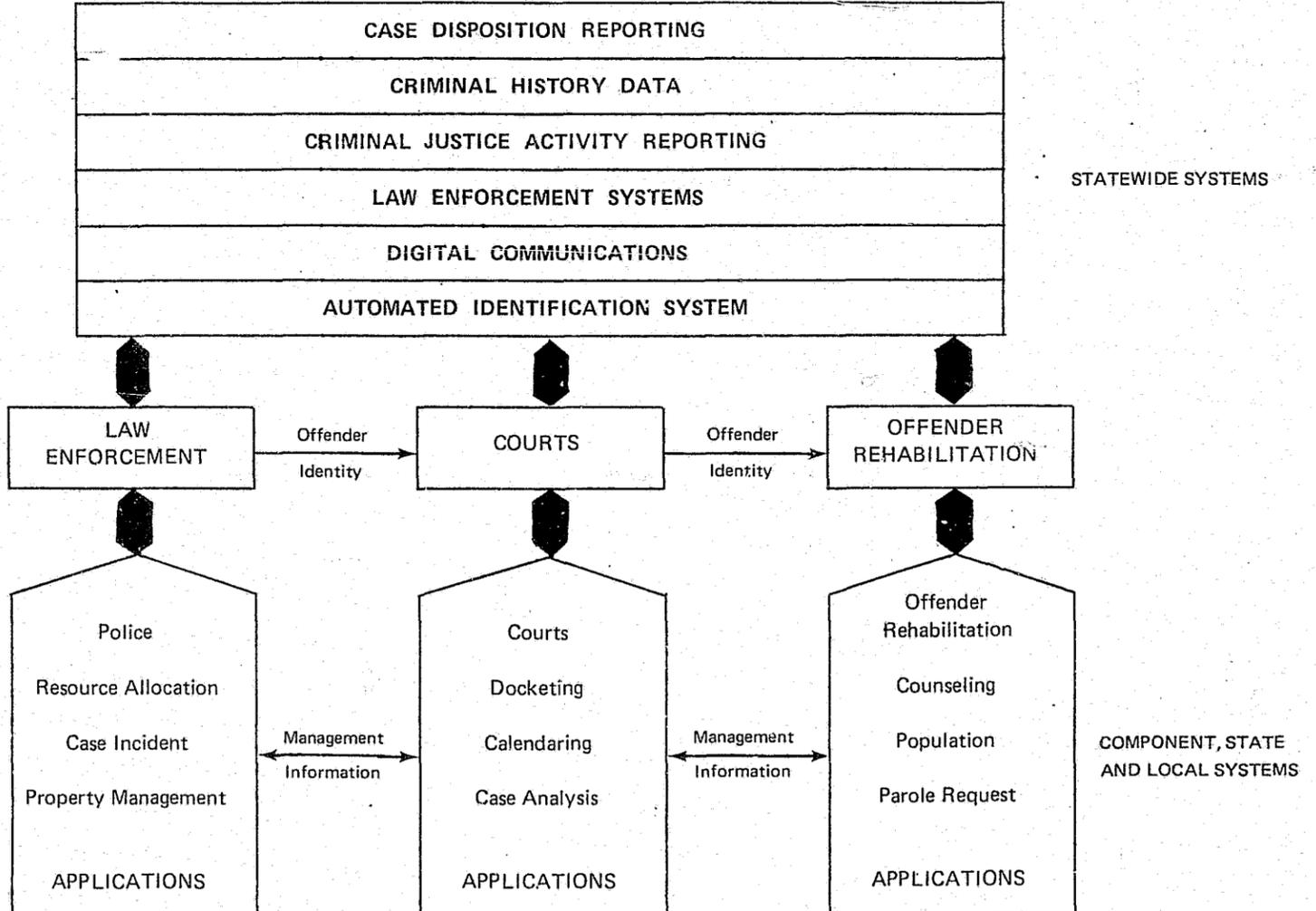
| Agency Section | # & Type Personnel | Activity | Workload |
|---|---|--|---|
| Office of the Director. Also Plans and Programs Component | 4 - Administrative 5 - Planning/Analysis 4 - Clerical 34 Sub Total | Direction and administration of GCIC and all related planning and research activities. Preparation of publications, training materials, and CJIS master plan updates. | |
| Field Coordination | 1 - Chief 16 - Field Coordinators 17 Sub Total | Provides orientation and training for local agency participants in GCIC. Provides problem solving and technical assistance related to GCIC reporting and activity systems. Audits accuracy of reporting and security/confidentiality compliance. | 160 (approx) field terminal users. All law enforcement & criminal justice agencies in Ga. (fig 1) |
| System Operations | 1 - Chief 6 - Supervisors 7 - Computer Operators 11 - Keypunch Operators 25 Sub Total | Operates the GCIC Command Center (separate and secure computer facility), and performs computerized batch data library control and generalized data reduction (keypunch, etc) services | All in-house and field terminal |
| Identification | 1 - Chief 4 - Supervisors 23 - Examiners/Tech's 7 - Clerical 35 Sub Total | Performs classification, identification, verification, and response functions related to receipt of fingerprints of all persons arrested in Ga. Latent unit provides field service to local crime scenes. | 2,000 transactions/wk. |
| Criminal Offender Data | 1 - Chief 2 - Supervisors 15 - Analysts/Tech's 4 - Clerical 22 Sub Total | Processes criminal offender data, enters on system, and disseminates criminal offender/history reports. | 4,500 transactions/wk. |
| Criminal Justice Data | 1 - Chief 2 - Supervisors 20 - Analysis/Tech's 1 - Clerical 34 Sub Total | Serves as control point for Law Enforcement data System (LEDS), monitoring and analyzing input/output over system and assisting in problem resolution; processes incoming data associated with UCR, prepares output reports for dissemination and generally monitors program; responsible for implementation of SAR/MARS programs (and operation upon when development complete) | UCR-4,000 Transactions per week. |

STATE AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES IN CJIS DEVELOPMENT
Table 1-10

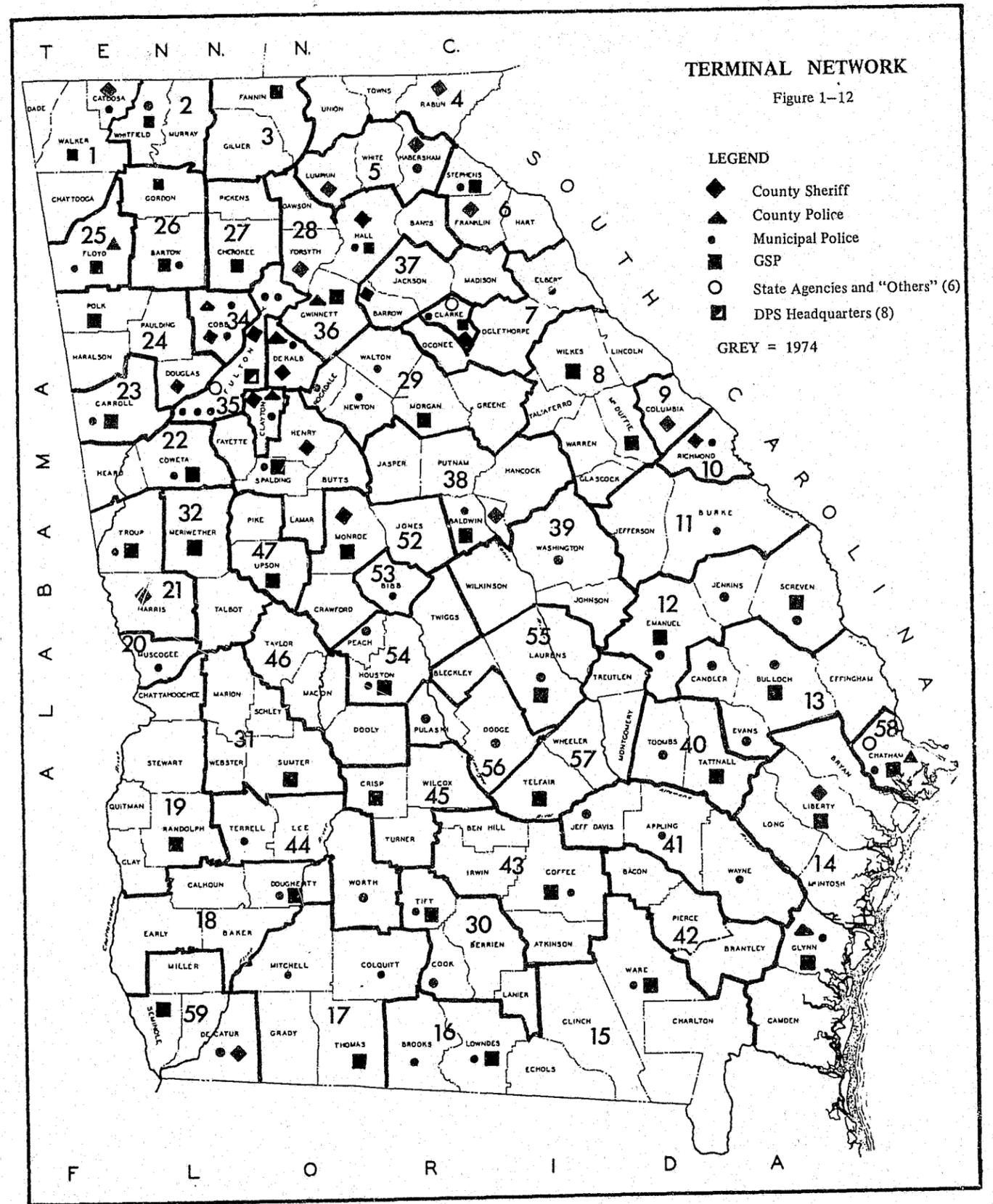
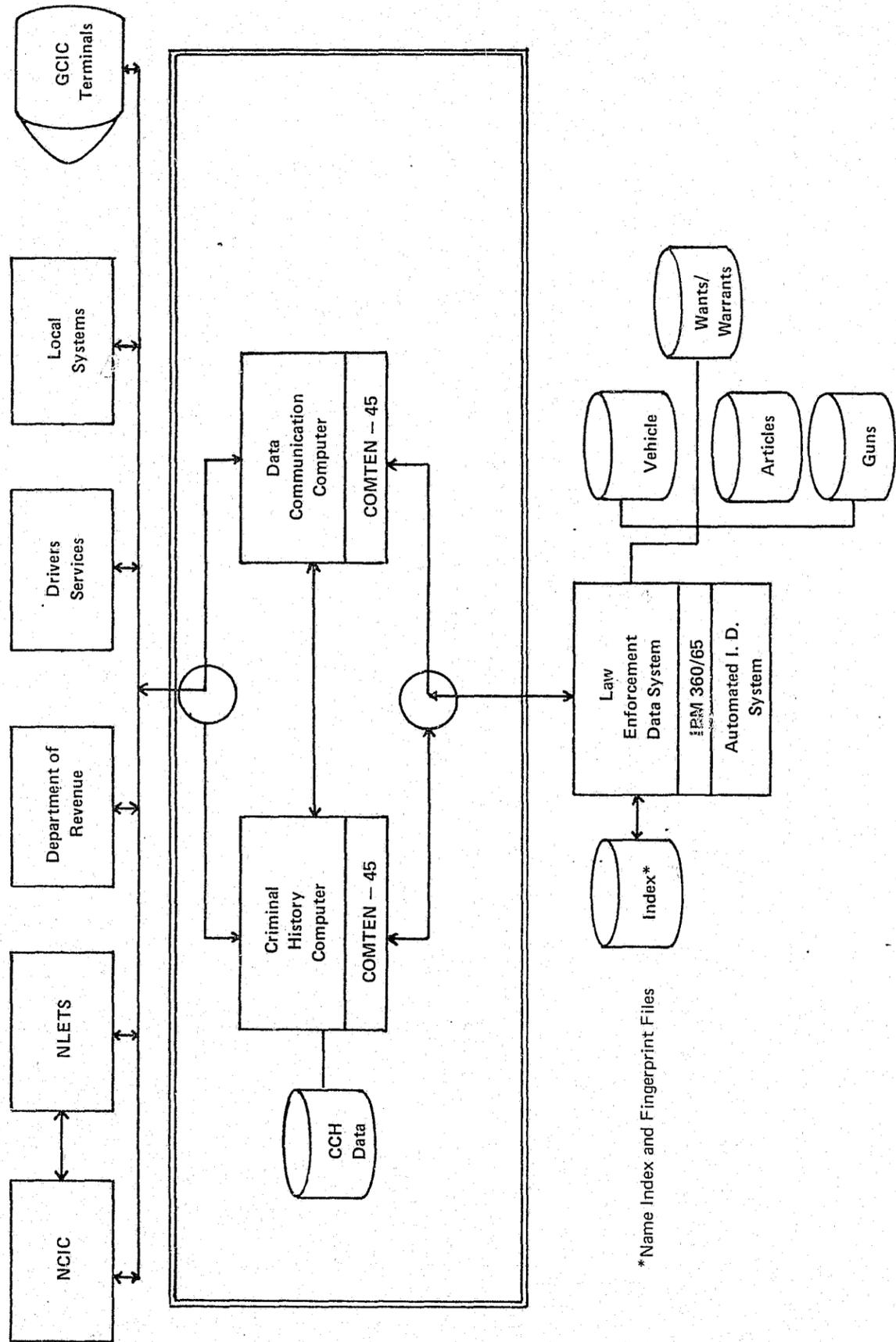
| AGENCY | DATA COMMUNICATIONS | LAW ENFORCEMENT DATA SYSTEM | COMPUTERIZED CRIMINAL HISTORY | CJ ACTIVITY REPORTING SYSTEM | CASE DISPOSITION REPORTING SYSTEM | AUTOMATED ID SYSTEM | OTHER |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| Georgia Crime Information Center | Document requirements and develop specs for command functions and interfaces. Develop terminal plan. | Document requirements develop specs and acceptance tests. | Redesign R and I for digital reduction of histories. Specs for remote fingerprint ID and maintenance of histories. System operation. | Develop UCR, summary activity and management data specs. Design, implement, monitor, and correct reporting system. | Develop reporting, specs. Design, implement, monitor and correct reporting system. System operation. | Develop requirements and specifications. Conversion of fingerprints in manual file for computerization. Design implement monitor and correct system. System operation. | Organize and administer the GCIC. Establish secure facility at computer center. Prepare needed legislation. Review and coordinate local CJIS plans. |
| Department of Offender Rehabilitation | | Design and implement procedures to enter and remove notices on escapes and apprehensions in Wanted Persons System. | Design and implement reporting procedures for identifying and tracking offenders under DOOR jurisdiction. | Design and implement procedures for reporting activity volumes and administrative data. | Design and implement reporting procedures for case identity, date and change of status. | | |
| Department of Administrative Services | Hardware procurement. Detailed design of system. Software development. | Upgrade current hardware. Computer operation and software development and maintenance. | Detail system design. Software for file conversion, on-line ID, and statistical reporting. Software maintenance. | Detailed system design. Hardware evaluation. Software for file maintenance and any special requirements. Computer operation. | Detailed system design. Software development (batch). Train GCIC personnel. Hardware evaluation. Software maintenance. | Detailed system design. Software development and maintenance. | Detailed design of interface specifications for GCIC/local interface. |
| Department of Revenue | | Design and implement high speed interface with COMTEN for on-line access to vehicle registration files. | | | | | |
| Department of Community Development (Crime Commission) | | | | | | | Determines fund allocations and reviews all applications. |
| Department of Public Safety | | Design and implement high speed interface with COMTEN for on-line access to drivers license files. | | | | | |
| Department of Community Development (Crime Statistics Data Center) | | | | | | | Analysis and interpretation of criminal justice data. |

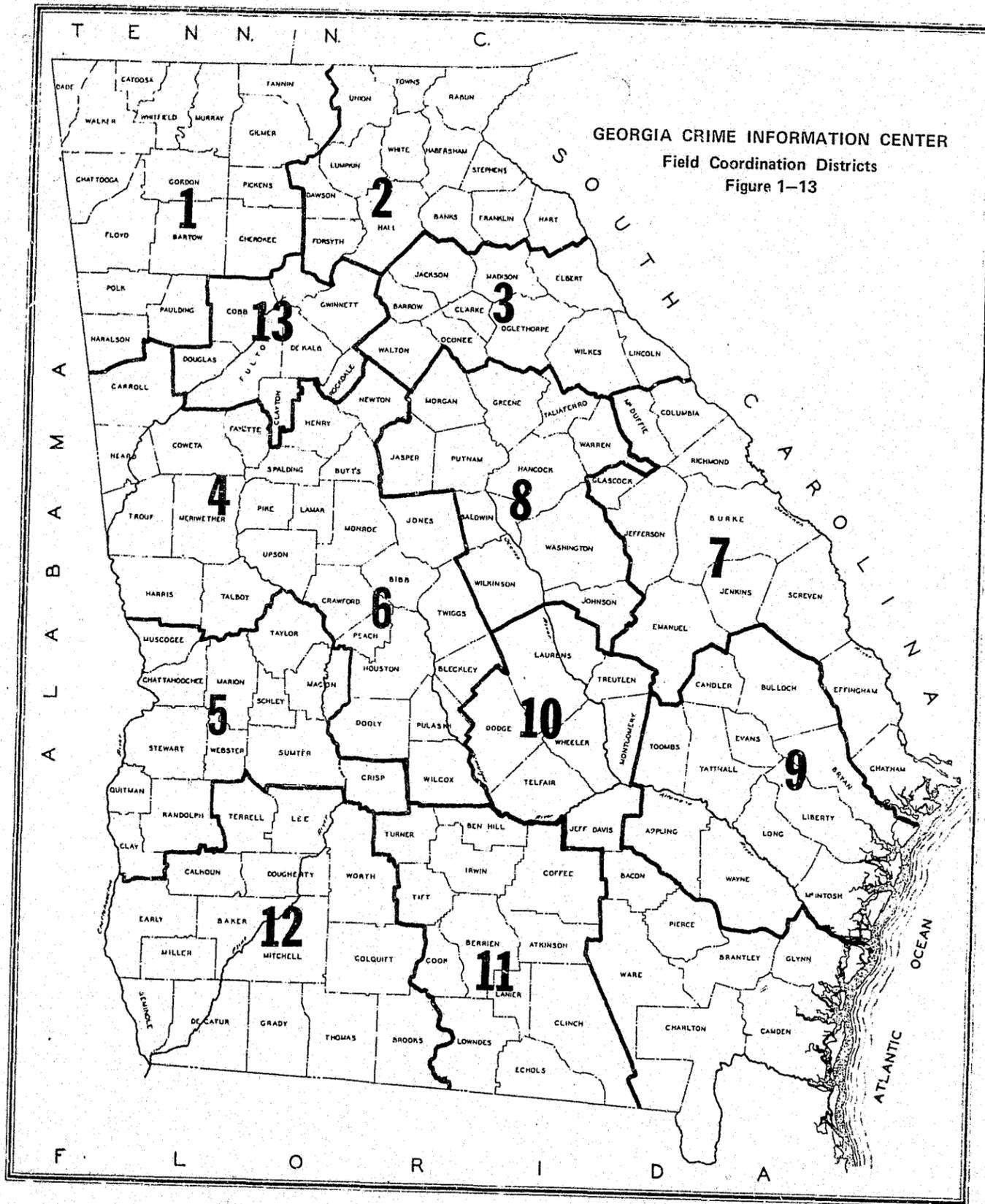
GEORGIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS
CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

Figure 1-10



GEORGIA CJIS
HARDWARE CONFIGURATION
Figure 1-11





Department of Public Safety

The Georgia Department of Public Safety (DPS) was created by an act of the Georgia Legislature in 1937 and was initially composed of three divisions - Georgia State Patrol, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, and Driver Licensing. The Department was re-created in 1943, including modifications in structure. Its current authority and organization are derived from Chapter 16 of Georgia Law 1489 (Executive Reorganization Act of 1972). The Department operates under State appropriations of more than \$19.2 million annually, plus funds from several federal grants and employs almost 1,200 personnel (see Table 1-11) of which 675 are sworn officers covered by the Peace Officers Standards and Training Law. These officers receive 340 hours of State Patrol training, which includes the 114 hour mandated basic police course and 40 hours of in-service training at the Georgia Police Academy. Selected individuals attend other, more specialized courses. A pay incentive plan for officers completing one, two or four years of college is provided by law.

Criminal case involvement of the Georgia State Patrol is shown in Table 1-12. The major divisions of the Department of Public Safety offering direct services to local law enforcement are shown in Table 1-13.

Table 1-11

Department of Public Safety
Personnel Complement

| | Personnel | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Total | Sworn Officers | Administra- tive & Tech. |
| Commissioner's Office | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Staff Services | 59 | 2 | 57 |
| Georgia State Patrol | 910 | 636 | 274 |
| Other Administrative | 186 | 35 | 151 |
| Highway Safety* | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| Totals | 1,176 | 675 | 501 |

*Attached to the Department for administrative purposes only (50% federally funded and 50% state funded).

Table 1-12

Georgia State Patrol
Criminal Cases - 1973

| Category | Total Number |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Stolen Vehicles Recovered | 190 |
| Criminals Apprehended | 425 |
| Escapes Apprehended | 183 |
| Investigations | 388 |

Table 1-13

Department of Public Safety
Activities and Resources

| Major Division | Composition | Activities |
|--|---|---|
| Georgia Peace Officers Standards and Training Council (see Fig. 1-6) | Ga. Code Ann. 92A-21 (1973 Supp.) provides for 13 regular and 3 advisory members assisted by a full-time staff of 13. | Establishes and updates curriculum for mandated basic training for Georgia peace officers. Certifies instructors, schools and candidates for peace officers. Assigned to DPS for administrative purposes only as provided by Ga. Law 1972, p. 1015. |
| Georgia Police Academy (see Fig. 1-6) | | Offers mandate basic training for state and local law enforcement officers as required under Standards and Training Act (Ga. Code Ann. 92A-21). Trains approximately one half of the 1200-1300 officers certified annually. Also offers advanced training seminars and workshops. |
| Georgia State Patrol (see Fig. 1-6) | 636 Sworn officers in 6 troops (45 Patrol posts) 274 Administrative & Technical personnel | See Table 1-12. Serves as primary link in the police data and voice communications networks. Forty-four of the posts have computer terminals on the Statewide Criminal Justice Information System and make inquiry and informational services available to local law enforcement. |

Department of Revenue

The primary division of the Department of Revenue which exercises law enforcement functions is the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit. The Unit functions statewide, with agents operating within six regions, divided among fourteen districts with forty-one posts. The fiscal year 1974 budget for the Department of Revenue was \$19,058,979, of which \$1,809,542 was the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit portion. Statistics for 1973 are shown in Table 1-14.

The Department's 105 sworn peace officers (agents) receive 86 hours of federal agency training in alcohol and tobacco tax law enforcement, in addition to the 114 hours of mandated basic police training. Each quarter, all agents attend a two-day departmental training program.

Table 1-14

Department of Revenue Case Statistics
January - December, 1973

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Total Cases | 3,268 |
| Total Arrests | 3,309 |
| Illicit Stills captured and destroyed | 654 |
| Non-tax paid whiskey destroyed | 190,802 gallons |
| Tax paid whiskey confiscated | 7,572 gallons |
| Citations issued (for violations of legal liquor law and regulations) | 317 |
| Motor fuel | 1,700 |

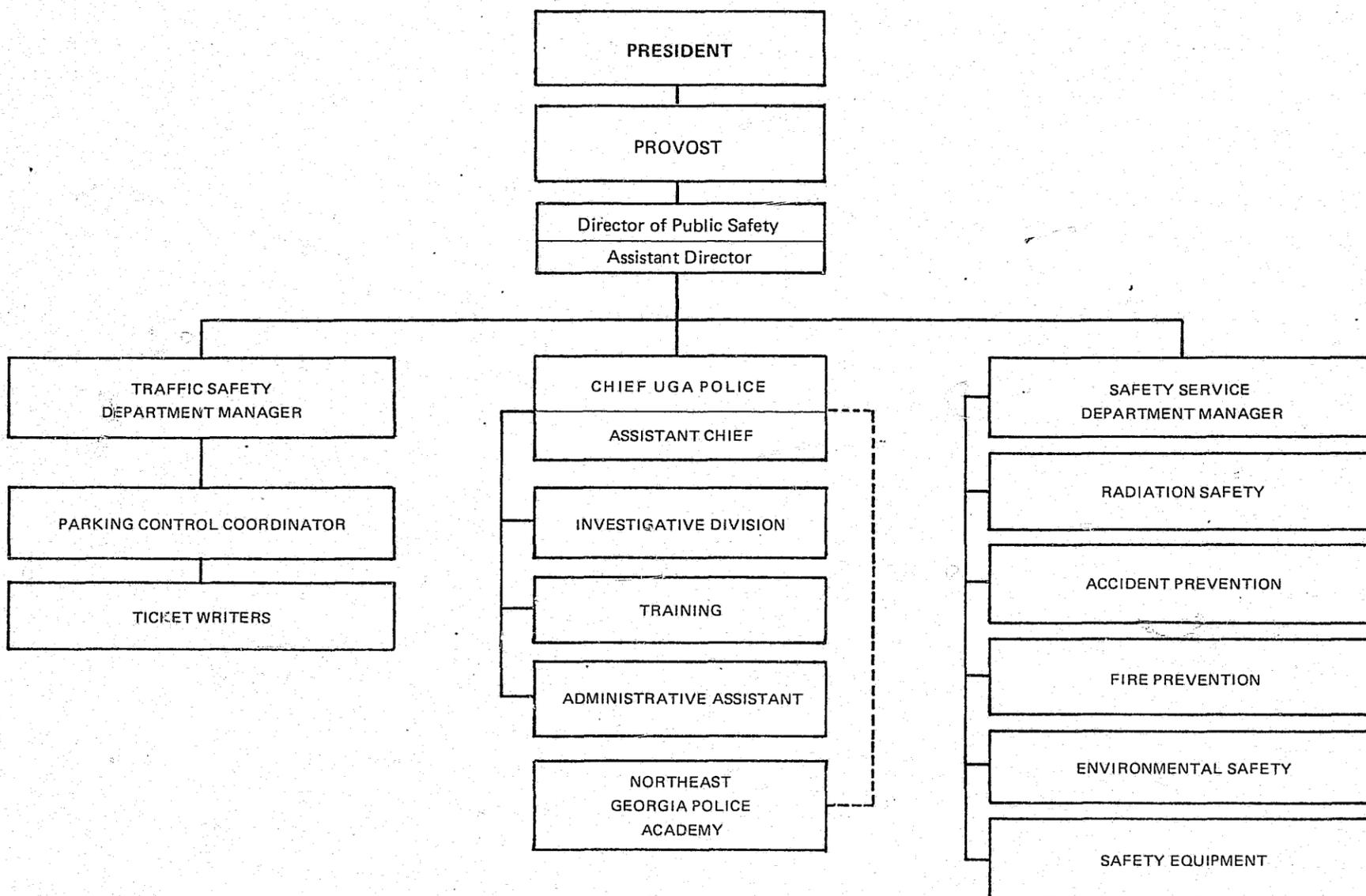
State University Police Units

Most university and State college campuses in Georgia maintain their own police department. The three schools with the largest agencies are the University of Georgia (see Figure 1-14), Georgia Institute of Technology (see Figure 1-15) and the Medical College of Georgia (see Figure 1-16). Department size and crime figures for these three agencies are shown in Table 1-15.

Some of the smaller colleges have very small departments which function primarily as security forces. All departments in this category have full police responsibility and powers to enforce the criminal laws of Georgia within their jurisdiction which is limited to the campus or properties owned by the school. An estimated 35 officers are employed by these schools.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

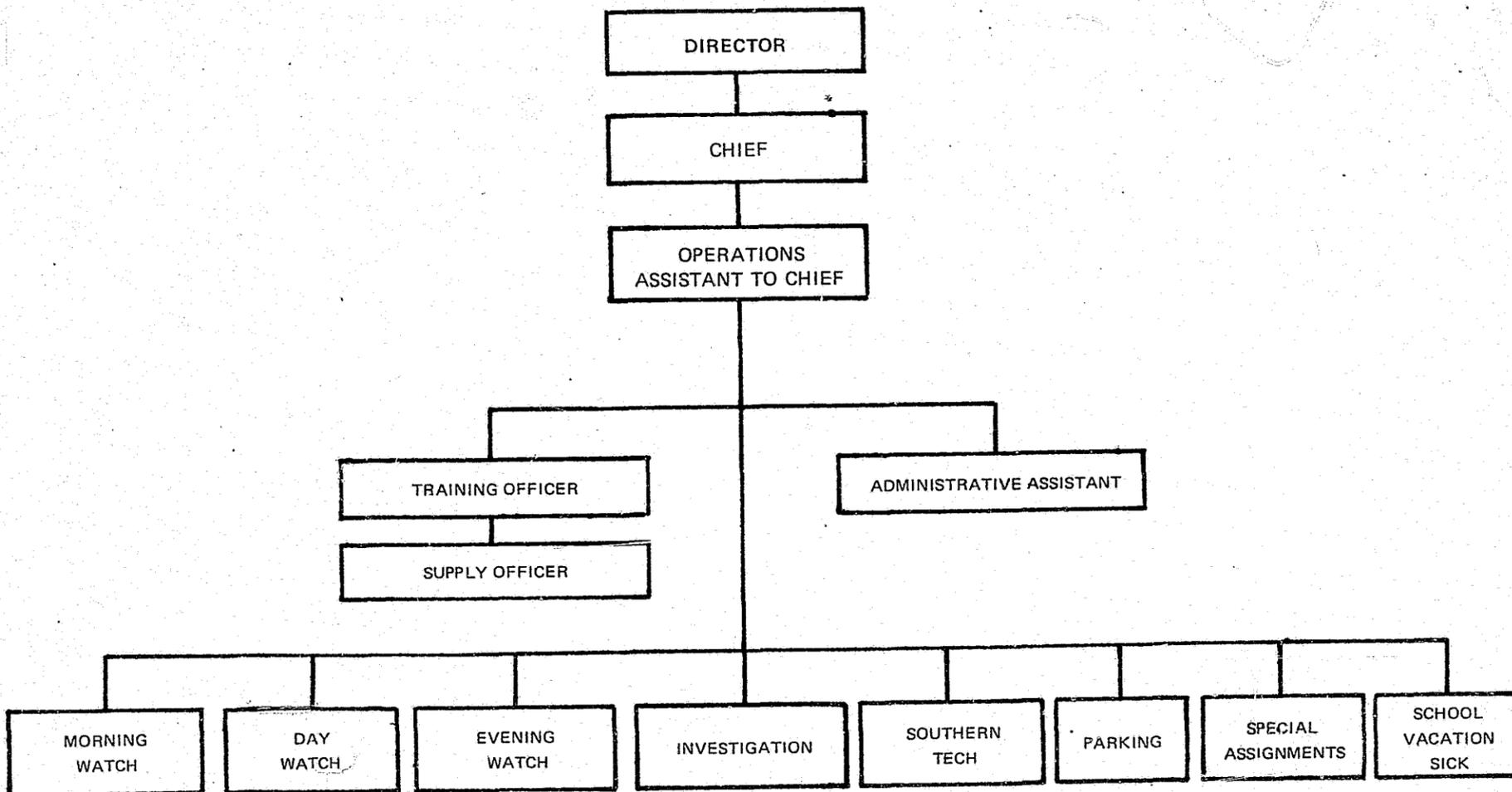
Figure 1-14



- 36 -

GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Figure 1-15



- 37 -

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Figure 1-16

- 38 -

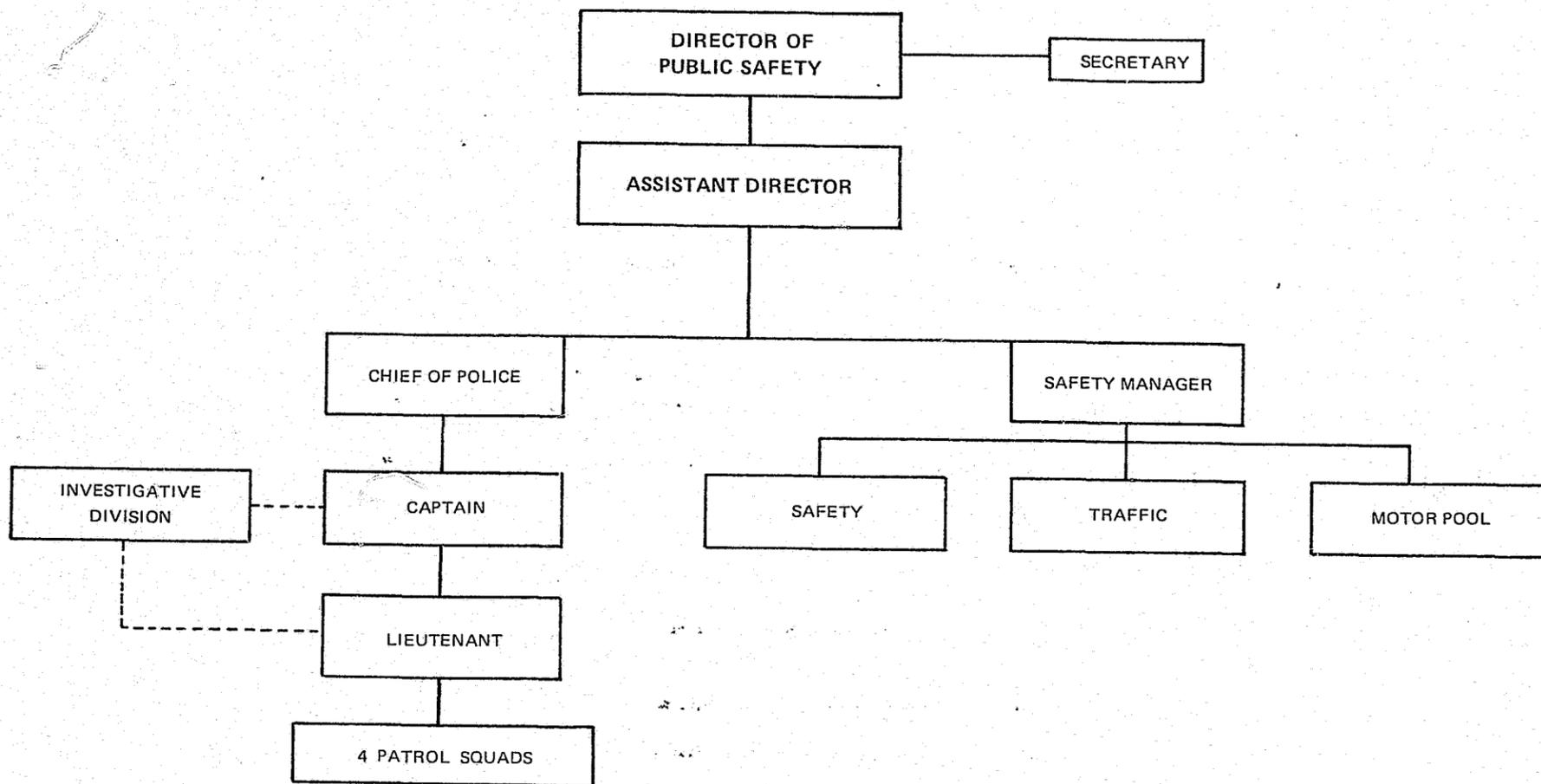


Table 1-15

State University Police Units

- 39 -

| Major Units | Manpower | Jurisdiction | Crime Index | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|------|----------|-------|
| | | | 1972 | 1973 | % Change | |
| University of Georgia (Athens) | 50 sworn 5 civilian | 6.4 sq. miles 27,000 pop. | Homicide | 0 | 1 | |
| | | | Rape | 1 | 1 | |
| | | | Robbery | 3 | 2 | |
| | | | Aggr. Assault | 16 | 11 | |
| | | | Burglary | 28 | 7 | |
| | | | Larceny | 280 | 253 | |
| | | | Auto Theft | 31 | 22 | |
| | | | Total | 359 | 297 | - 17% |
| Georgia Institute of Technology (Atlanta) | 35 Officers | 0.5 sq. miles 10,000 pop. | Homicide | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | Rape | 0 | 1 | |
| | | | Robbery | 5 | 6 | |
| | | | Aggr. Assault | 4 | 12 | |
| | | | Burglary | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | Larceny | 403 | 338 | |
| | | | Auto Theft | 21 | 30 | |
| | | | Total | 443 | 387 | - 13% |
| Medical College of Georgia (Augusta) | 27 Officers 2 Support | 2.5 sq. miles 8,000 pop. | Homicide | | 0 | |
| | | | Rape | | 3 | |
| | | | Robbery | | 0 | |
| | | | Aggr. Assault | | 11 | |
| | | | Burglary | N/A | 34 | |
| | | | Larceny | | 171 | |
| | | | Auto Theft | | 5 | |
| | | | Total | | 224 | |

Office of the Secretary of State

The securities investigative unit of the Office of the Secretary of State was created by an act of the Georgia Legislature in 1973 and amended by the Georgia Securities Act of 1974, which designated the Secretary of State as Commissioner of Securities. The securities investigation unit, which operates with a total complement of seven (7) officers, is delegated investigative and arrest powers. The unit is required by the creating legislation to coordinate efforts with the administrators of the securities law enforcement of other states and of the United States. Table 1-16 shows investigative activity during the unit's first year of formal operation.

Table 1-16
Office of the Secretary of State
Securities Investigation
July 1973 - June 1974

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| New Investigations | 204 |
| Investigative Hearings | 43 |
| Number of Criminal Indictments | 42 |
| Orders of Prohibition | 40 |
| Sale License Suspended | 10 |

Department of Natural Resources

The Department of Natural Resources (fish and game) has 218 sworn peace officers (wardens) who are responsible for the enforcement of fish and game laws. Each warden undergoes a 2,060 hour total training program, and the basic police course is part of this package. The remainder of the training program consists primarily of on-the-job training under varying degrees of supervision, but included also is an annual one-week special course offered by the University of Georgia.

Drug Inspector's Office

The Drug Inspector's Office has 11 registered pharmacists who are sworn peace officers, and who are responsible for the enforcement of drug and narcotic laws. These inspectors receive four to six months of on-the-job training under close supervision in addition to the 114 hours basic police course. Further, as part of in-service training, each inspector receives annually 40 hours of advanced and specialized training.

Office of the Comptroller General

The Office of Comptroller General has 11 arson investigators who are sworn peace officers, and who are responsible for

fire and arson investigation and detection.

These inspectors receive on-the-job training under close supervision in addition to the 114 basic police training course. As part of its in-service training program, each investigator attends annually a one-week seminar sponsored by the department and attends at least one specialized or advanced training course offered in-state or out-of-state by a reputable training agency.

Local Level (Police)

Organization

The police component at the local level is organized by three types of agencies: county sheriffs' departments, county police and municipal police. Local law enforcement is highly fragmented with 508 agencies serving 159 counties and 337 cities. The total number of enforcement agencies per county varies from one to eleven (see Table 1-17). The distribution of these 508 agencies by population group served and type of agency shows that 286 (56%) of the agencies serve populations of 5,000 or less (see Table 1-18).

Table 1-17

Number of Law Enforcement Agencies Per County

| Number Agencies | Number Counties | Total Agencies |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 11 | 1 | 11 |
| 10 | 2 | 20 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 2 | 16 |
| 7 | 2 | 14 |
| 6 | 4 | 24 |
| 5 | 10 | 50 |
| 4 | 31 | 124 |
| 3 | 40 | 120 |
| 2 | 62 | 124 |
| 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Totals | 159 | 508 |

Table 1-18

Number of Law Enforcement Agencies by Population and Type of Agency

| | over 250,000 | 100,000 to 250,000 | 50,000 to 100,000 | 25,000 to 50,000 | 15,000 to 25,000 | 5,000 to 15,000 | under 5,000 | Totals |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------|
| No. of Cities in the State | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 40 | 530 | 595 |
| No. of Municipal Police Departments | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 40 | 272 | 337 |
| No. of Counties in the State | 2 | 5 | 11 | 19 | 33 | 78 | 11 | 159 |
| No. of County Sheriffs' Departments | 2 | 5 | 11 | 19 | 33 | 78 | 11 | 159 |
| No. of County Police Departments | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 |
| Total Departments | | | | | | | | 508 |

County Sheriffs' Offices

The primary department of countywide jurisdiction in Georgia's 159 counties is the sheriff's department. The sheriff of each county is a constitutional officer and elected by popular vote. He is, by law, exempt from Mandate Training, although his deputies are required to receive the training if they were employed after July 1, 1970. The sheriffs serve the courts, investigate crime and accidents, operate jails, enforce laws, help control traffic, and cooperate with small municipal departments by assisting them when possible.

Eighty-four per cent (133) of the sheriffs' departments have 10 or fewer personnel (see Table 1-19). Working hours range from 40 to 80 hours per week, depending on department staffing. Starting salaries for deputies range from \$2,000 to \$7,200 with a median of \$5,450. Sheriffs are covered by a minimum salary law (Ga. Code Ann. 24-2831; 1973 Supp.) which sets minimum salaries by population groups (see Table 1-20).

The 1973 Uniform Crime Reports indicate that 32,143 of the State's 164,166 reported crimes (20%) occurred in the unincorporated areas patrolled by the county sheriffs' offices. This compares with 20% within the jurisdiction of county police and 60% under municipal police (see Table 1-21).

Table 1-19

Sheriffs' Offices:
Department Size by County
Population
1972

County Population Groups

| Dept. Size | County Population Groups | | | | | | | Total Dept. | Total Men |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | over 250,000 | 100,000 to 250,000 | 50,000 to 100,000 | 25,000 to 50,000 | 15,000 to 25,000 | 5,000 to 15,000 | under 5,000 | | |
| 1 | | | | 1 | | 4 | 4 | 9 | 9 |
| 2-5 | | | | 2 | 12 | 64 | 8 | 86 | 268 |
| 6-10 | | 1 | 1 | 9 | 18 | 9 | | 38 | 287 |
| 11-15 | | | 2 | 7 | 2 | | | 11 | 140 |
| 16-20 | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 35 |
| 21-30 | | | 3 | | 1 | | | 4 | 113 |
| 31-40 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 33 |
| 41-50 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 3 | 141 |
| 51-60 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 53 |
| 61-70 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 65 |
| 71-100 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 88 |
| 101-150 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 141 |
| 151-200 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 187 |
| Totals | 2 | 5 | 11 | 19 | 33 | 77 | 12 | 159 | 1,560 |

No. of Depts.

Table 1-20

Minimum Salaries for County Sheriffs

| County Population | Minimum Salary |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 0- 5,999 | \$ 7,000 |
| 6,000- 11,999 | 9,000 |
| 12,000- 19,999 | 10,000 |
| 20,000- 29,999 | 11,000 |
| 30,000- 39,999 | 12,000 |
| 40,000 49,999 | 13,000 |
| 50,000- 99,999 | 14,000 |
| 100,000-199,999 | 15,000 |
| 200,000- and up | 16,000 |

Table 1-21

Percentage Distribution of Population,
Law Enforcement Personnel and Crime
by Type of Agency

| Agency | 1973 % State Population | 1974 % L. E. Personnel | 1973 % State's Crime |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| County Sheriffs (159) | 38% | 21% | 20% |
| County Police (12) | 18% | 11% | 18% |
| Municipal Police (337) | 44% | 68% | 62% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% |

County Police Departments

Twelve counties maintain a police department in addition to the sheriff's department. Eleven of these departments are in counties with a population of more than 25,000 (see Table 1-22). These 12 agencies serve approximately 20% of the state's population in jurisdictions reporting 20% of the state's crime (see Table 1-21). Starting salary ranges from \$4,950 to \$7,752 per annum with a median of \$6,300. The twelve counties with county police forces are:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Chatham County | Floyd County |
| Clarke County | Glynn County |
| Clayton County | Gwinnett County |
| Cobb County | Polk County |
| DeKalb County | Ware County |
| Dougherty County | Warren County |

In counties which have both a sheriff's office and a county police department, the workload is usually divided with the sheriff's office responsible for maintaining the jail and serving the court while the police are responsible for patrol, investigation, apprehension, and response to citizen complaint calls.

Table 1-22

County Police Departments:
Department Size by County
Population
1972

| Dept. Size | County Population Groups | | | | | | | Total Dept. | Total Men |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | over 250,000 | 100,000-250,000 | 50,000-100,000 | 25,000-50,000 | 15,000-25,000 | 5,000-15,000 | under 5,000 | | |
| 2-5 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 4 |
| 6-20 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 6 |
| 21-30 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 22 |
| 31-40 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 35 |
| 41-50 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 49 |
| 51-60 | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 110 |
| 61-100 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 149 |
| 101-200 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 155 |
| 201-300 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 297 |
| Totals | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 827 |

Municipal Police Departments

Georgia has 337 municipal police departments ranging in size from one-man departments to almost 1,600 (1974) full-time sworn officers in the largest department (Atlanta). The distribution of these 337 departments by size and jurisdictional population is shown in Table 1-23. Unlike the sheriffs' departments, only small percentages (10% as opposed to 18% in the sheriffs) of the total number of officers work in departments of five men or less. Starting salaries range from \$3,000 to \$8,320 per annum with a median of \$4,970. As a general rule, salaries increase with the size of the department. The function of these law enforcement agencies varies from that of part-time law enforcement to traffic control, crime prevention and investigation of the most serious crimes. Municipal agencies serve approximately 44% of the state's population in jurisdictions reporting 62% of the state's crime (see Table 1-21).

Table 1-23

Municipal Police:
Department Size by City
Population
1972

| Dept. Size | City Population Groups | | | | | | | Total Depts. | Total Men |
|------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| | over 250,000 | 100,000-250,000 | 50,000-100,000 | 25,000-50,000 | 15,000-25,000 | 5,000-15,000 | under 5,000 | | |
| O or P-T | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 2-5 | | | | | | | 140 | 140 | 451 |
| 6-10 | | | | | | 7 | 64 | 71 | 549 |
| 11-15 | | | | | | 12 | 14 | 26 | 224 |
| 16-20 | | | | | | 10 | 0 | 10 | 178 |
| 21-30 | | | | | 3 | 7 | | 10 | 259 |
| 31-40 | | | | | 1 | 4 | | 8 | 260 |
| 41-50 | | | | 1 | 4 | | | 5 | 230 |
| 51-60 | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | 174 |
| 61-80 | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 127 |
| 81-100 | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 179 |
| 101-200 | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 310 |
| 201-300 | | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 440 |
| 301-400 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 307 |
| over 1000 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1294 |
| Totals | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 40 | 272 | 337 | 5136 |

No. of Depts.

Resources and Activities
(Local Police)

Manpower

Local law enforcement agencies range in size from one-man departments to Atlanta's 1,600-man force (1974). The number of local officers per 1,000 population varies consistently from county to county (see Figure 1-17). Composite personnel characteristics of the 7,700 local officers are shown in Table 1-24.

Minimum pre-employment standards for all local sworn personnel, except sheriffs, are set by law (Ga. Code Ann. 92A-2108; Supp. 1973). Only a few of the State's 508 agencies have formal recruitment programs. Thirteen of the State's 47 largest agencies have police cadet programs to provide qualified candidates (see Table 1-25).

Education and Training

In 1970, the General Assembly of Georgia passed a bill known as the Georgia Peace Officers Standards and Training Act. This Act became law and was made effective July 1, 1970. Among other things, this Law created a Training Council, set minimum pre-employment standards for Georgia Peace Officers, and required that newly appointed peace officers (with some exceptions) receive a minimum of 114 hours of police training. The Training Council and a small

staff within the Department of Public Safety was designated the responsibility for implementing training and certification of peace officers.

There are 13 approved police academies in Georgia certified to offer instruction to meet the State's mandated peace officer training requirements (see Figure 1-18). Training hours vary from academy to academy and range from a low of 114 to a high of 540 hours with classes of eight to 55 students. No meaningful written standards are available for facilities, curriculum, instructor certification, visual aids, resource materials, etc. At least four of these academies are geared primarily to serving needs of their respective departments. The State operated facility, the Georgia Police Academy, handles one half of the students completing the 114 hour mandate basic training and two thirds of the students completing special workshops or seminars (see Table 1-26).

Few departments have set educational or training standards higher than the minimum required by law (high school or equivalent and 114 hours of basic training). Levels of education and training actually attained are directly related to department size and inversely related to age (see Table 1-27). Another factor in training requirements/achievements

FULL TIME SWORN LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS PER 1,000 POPULATION—1972

Figure 17

in the availability of a training officer. Only 19 of the State's 47 agencies with 25 or more personnel have a training officer (see Table 1-25).

In 1973, the State Crime Commission contracted with Midwest Research Institute (MRI), a consultant firm, to survey Georgia's criminal justice training needs, and to recommend a Master Training Plan to satisfy these needs. The report was completed in September, 1974.



Table 1-24

GEORGIA LAW ENFORCEMENT COMPOSITE PERSONNEL CHARACTERISTICS
BY CITY AND COUNTY POPULATION GROUPINGS

| Categories | Population Groupings | | | | | | | Totals for State |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|------------------------|
| | 100,000+ (9 Agencies Reporting) | 50,000- 100,000 (7 Agencies Reporting) | 25,000- 50,000 (12 Agencies Reporting) | 15,000- 25,000 (33 Agencies Reporting) | 5,000- 15,000 (124 Agencies Reporting) | 1,000- 5,000 (206 Agencies Reporting) | 0-1,000 (107 Agencies Reporting) | |
| Sworn Personnel Population Ratio (Officers per 1,000 Population) | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.6 |
| Average Age Sworn Personnel | 31.7 | 33.3 | 35.2 | 36.6 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 40.6 | 35.44 |
| Average Starting Salary - S.P. | 7,300 | 7,246 | 7,021 | 6,656 | 6,086 | 5,706 | 5,435 | 5,908 |
| Av. Educational Level - S.P. | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 12.0 |
| | CITIES | | | | | | | |
| | (4 Agencies) | (2 Agencies) | (5 Agencies) | (13 Agencies) | (35 Agencies) | (150 Agencies) | (85 Agencies) | |
| Sworn Personnel Population Ratio (Officers per 1,000 Population) | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.1 | |
| Average Age Sworn Personnel | 31.0 | 34.0 | 33.5 | 35.3 | 36.3 | 37.7 | 40.6 | |
| Average Starting Salary - S.P. | 7,335 | 6,545 | 7,152 | 6,812 | 5,805 | 5,538 | 5,435 | |
| Av. Educational Level - S.P. | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 11.5 | |
| Total Population (1972 estimate) | | | | | | | | 4,720,000 |
| Total Local Sworn Personnel | | | | | | | | 7,699 |

S.P.=Sworn Personnel

Table 1-24 (Continued)

GEORGIA LAW ENFORCEMENT COMPOSITE PERSONNEL CHARACTERISTICS
BY CITY AND COUNTY POPULATION GROUPINGS
(Continued)

| Categories | COUNTIES | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| | 1,000,000+ (4 Agencies Reporting) | 50,000- 100,000 (5 Agencies Reporting) | 25,000- 50,000 (6 Agencies Reporting) | 15,000- 25,000 (18 Agencies Reporting) | 5,000- 15,000 (80 Agencies Reporting) | 1,000- 5,000 (37 Agencies Reporting) | 0-1,000 (0 Agencies Reporting) |
| Sworn Personnel Population Ratio (Officers per 1,000 Population) | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | NONE |
| Average Age Sworn Personnel | 34.4 | 32.4 | 36.8 | 37.5 | 40.5 | 42.5 | NONE |
| Average Starting Salary - S.P. | 7,250 | 7,596 | 6,911 | 6,542 | 6,141 | 5,961 | NONE |
| Av. Educational Level - S.P. | 11.9 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 11.4 | NONE |

Table 1-25

Law Enforcement Specialization in Jurisdictions Served by Agencies of 25 or More Personnel

| | Crime Prevention | Police Community Relations | Police Planner | Legal Advisor | Narcotics Squad | Intel. Officer | Police Cadets | Training Officer |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Counties | | | | | | | | |
| Bibb County | | X | | | | X | | |
| Chatham Co. | | | X | | X | X | | |
| Clarke Co. | | X | | X | X | X | X | |
| Clayton Co. | X | X | X | | X | X | | |
| Cobb County | | X | | | | X | | |
| DeKalb Co. | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Dougherty Co. | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Floyd Co. | | | | | X | X | | |
| Fulton Co. | | | | | X | X | | |
| Glynn Co. | | | | | | | | |
| Gwinnett Co. | | X | | | X | X | X | X |
| Hall Co. | | X | | | X | | X | X |
| Henry Co. | | X | | | X | | X | X |
| Houston Co. | | X | | | X | | | |
| Richmond Co. | | | | | X | X | | |
| Whitfield Co. | | | | | X | | | |
| Cities | | | | | | | | |
| Albany | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X |
| Americus | | | | | X | | | |
| Atlanta | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Athens | | X | X | | X | X | X | X |
| Augusta | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Brunswick | | X | | | X | | | |
| Cartersville | X | X | | | X | | | |
| College Park | | X | | | | | | |
| Columbus | | | | | | X | | X |
| Covington | | X | | | X | | | |
| Dalton | X | | | | X | | | |
| Decatur | X | X | X | | X | X | | X |
| East Point | | | | | X | X | | X |
| Forest Park | | X | | | | | X | |
| Gainsville | | | | | | | | X |
| Griffin | | X | | | X | | | X |
| Hayesville | | | | | | | | |
| LaGrange | X | X | X | | X | | | X |
| Macon | | X | X | | X | | | X |
| Marietta | | X | X | | | | | X |
| Milledgeville | X | X | | | X | X | | |
| Moultrie | | | | | X | | | |
| Newnan | | X | | | X | | | |
| Rome | X | X | X | | X | X | | |
| Savannah | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X |
| Smyrna | | X | | | | | | X |
| Thomasville | | X | | | X | | | X |
| Tifton | X | X | | | X | | X | X |
| Valdosta | X | X | | | X | X | | X |
| Warner Robins | | X | | | X | | X | X |
| Waycross | X | | | | X | | | X |

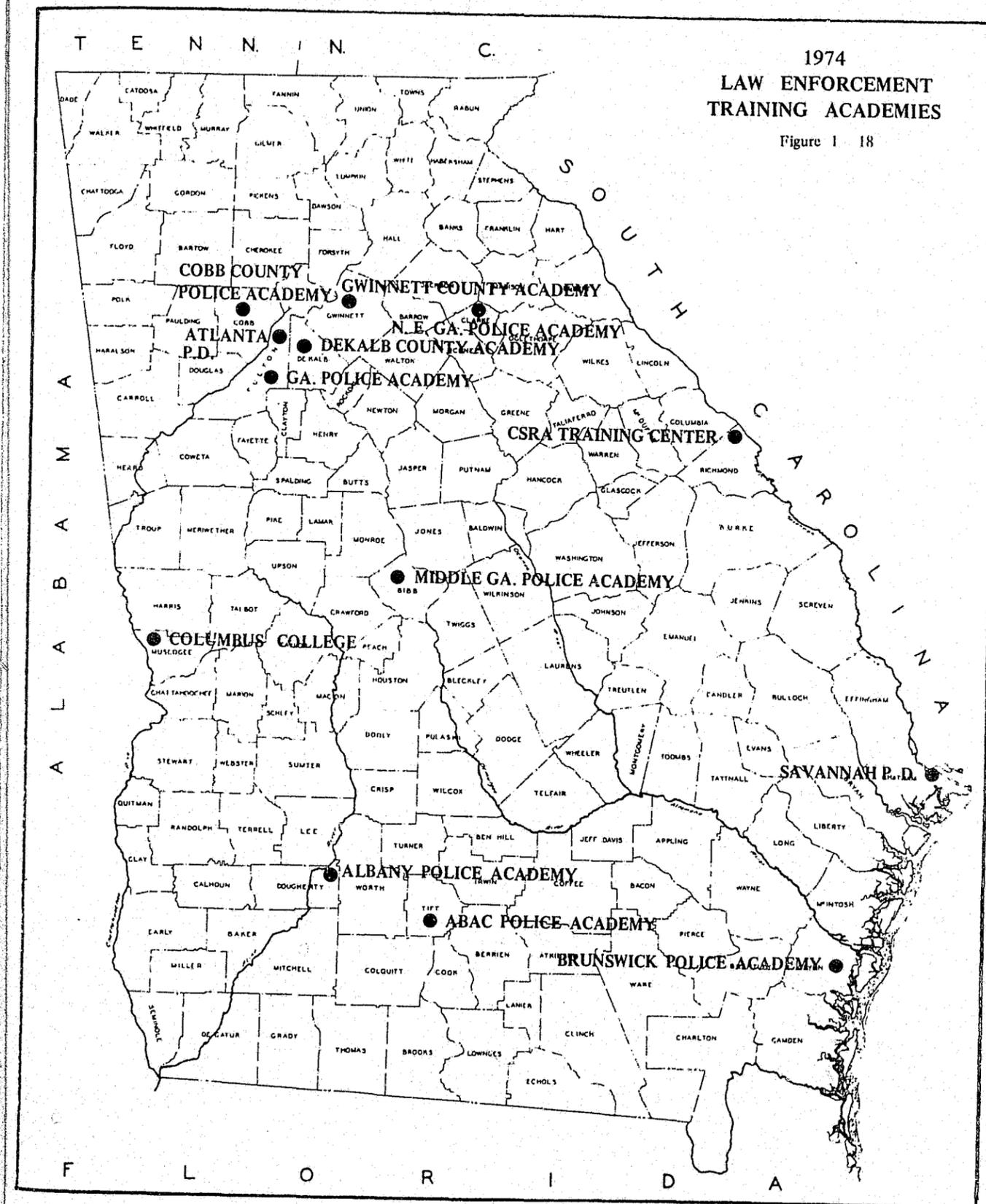


Table 1-26

Law Enforcement Training Academies
1973

| | <u>Number of School Sessions</u> | <u>Number of Students Graduated</u> | <u>Special Workshops/ Seminars</u> | <u>Number of Students</u> |
|-------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| ABAC | 4 | 70 | 4 | 150 |
| Atlanta | 4 | 150 | 1 | 40 |
| Brunswick | 3 | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| Cobb Co. P.A. | - | - | - | - |
| CSRA | 11 | 106 | 6 | 236 |
| Georgia P.A. | 12 | 596 | 25 | 1,948 |
| Middle Ga. | 4 | 64 | 2 | 38 |
| Northeast Ga. | 4 | 79 | 0 | 0 |
| Savannah P.A. | 1 | 24 | 3 | 420 |
| Columbus College | 5 | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| Albany P.A. | 5 | 55 | 12 | 346 |
| DeKalb Co. P.A. | 2 | 36 | 4 | 90 |
| Gwinnett Co. P.A. | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 56 | 1,279 | 57 | 3,268 |

Table 1-27

Education and Training of Local
Law Enforcement Personnel
by Department Size

| <u>Department Size</u> | <u>Average Age</u> | <u>Average Years Education</u> | <u>Average Hours Training</u> |
|------------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Local, 1-20 | 39.8 | 11.2 | 91.6 |
| Local, 21-100 | 36.2 | 12.1 | 119.4 |
| Local, 101-500 | 34.8 | 12.8 | 116.2 |
| Atlanta P.D. (1600) | 31.4 | 13.3 | 229.4 |
| Total | 36.6 | 12.1 | 118.9 |

Crime Prevention

Crime prevention programs operated or coordinated by local law enforcement vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction with the most common type being police-community relations with an emphasis on public education. Other program types include preventive patrol, juvenile recreation (including junior deputy or junior police leagues), property identification with engraved registered numbers, crisis hot lines, counseling (drug and family), drug abuse education, building inspections to identify security needs, analysis of crime occurrences for more effective resource allocation, silent alarms, and neighborhood watches.

Some cities or counties have several separate programs with different personnel responsible for each. In most jurisdictions, however, there is a single crime prevention team or unit responsible for coordinating and operating several different approaches to the problem of crime prevention. Table 1-28 shows the variety of programs in 42 cities and counties. In cases of single programs with multiple approaches, each approach has been indicated, giving the impression of three or four programs when only one actually exists.

Table 1-28

Crime Prevention Programs

| Jurisdiction | Public Education | Preventive Patrol | Juvenile Recreation | Property Identification | Crisis Hot Line | Counseling | Drug Education | Community Relations | Building Inspection | Crime Analysis | Silent Alarm | Neighbor Watch |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Augusta | X | | X | X | | | | X | | | | |
| Richmond Co. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LaGrange | X | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| Brunswick | | X | | | X | X | | | | | | |
| Glynn Co. | | | | X | X | | | | X | | | |
| Savannah | X | X | | X | | | | | | | | |
| Tifton | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Valdosta | X | | | X | | | X | X | | | | |
| Fitzgerald | X | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| Nashville | X | | | | | | X | X | | | | |
| Cartersville | X | X | | | | | X | X | | | | |
| Floyd Co. | X | | X | | | | X | X | | | | |
| Rome | X | X | X | | | | X | X | | | | |
| Hall Co. | X | X | X | | | | X | X | | | | |
| Griffin | X | | X | | | | X | X | | | | |
| Covington | X | | X | | | | X | X | | | | |
| Henry Co. | X | | X | | | X | X | X | | | | |
| Atlanta | X | X | | X | | X | X | X | | X | | |
| Clayton Co. | X | | | | | X | X | X | | X | | |
| College Park | | X | | | | | | | | X | | |
| Cobb Co. | X | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decatur | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DeKalb Co. | | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Point | | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| Forest Park | | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smyrna | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gwinnett Co. | X | | | | | | | X | | | X | |
| Marietta | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Americus | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Macon | X | | X | X | | X | X | X | | | | |
| Bibb Co. | X | | X | X | | X | X | X | | | | |
| Warner Robins | X | | X | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Houston Co. | X | | | X | | X | X | X | | | | |
| Perry | | | | | | X | X | X | | | | |
| Whitfield Co. | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Dalton | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| Athens | X | | X | X | | | | X | | | | X |
| Elberton | X | | X | | | | X | | | | | |
| Milledgeville | X | | X | | | | | X | | | | |
| Thomasville | X | | | | | | X | X | | | | |
| Albany | X | | | X | | | X | X | X | | | X |
| Dougherty Co. | | | X | | | | | | | | | |

/ Indicates one or more combined programs with the jurisdiction listed below.

Specialized Activities

Local law enforcement agencies are becoming more conscious of the increasing complexity of law enforcement and the criminal justice process. As a result there is an increasing recognition of the need for some specialization and of the need for assistance from other disciplines. Of the 47 jurisdictions with law enforcement agencies of 25 or more personnel, twelve employ planners, make use of legal advisors, 33 have specialized narcotics squads, and 20 have a designated intelligence officer (see Table 1-25).

Local use of the State Crime Laboratory is also increasing (see Table 1-8). Six of the larger agencies, Chatham, Clayton, Cobb and Gwinnett Counties, Macon and Columbus have mobile crime scene search units to aid in evidence collection and preliminary processing.

Information Systems

Eleven local criminal justice information systems (CJIS) are in the planning or developmental stages in the State's six Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (see Figure 1-4). While these systems will ultimately include police, courts and corrections applications, the police portion is the most well developed at present. Table 1-29 indicates the cities and counties and the organization (city,

county or joint city/county) and status of the systems. Table 1-30 describes the capabilities and design for the nine local systems with completed master plans and for the Fulton County Juvenile Court System. Two local systems Gwinnett and Clayton Counties were omitted from Table 1-30 since their local CJIS plans have not been completed.

The position of local criminal justice information systems within the structure of local government varies, however, all operates from city and/or county data processing or computer centers in a shared environment with appropriate security/privacy considerations. Since none are dedicated, none will receive CCH (criminal histories) information. All local systems will have a terminal on the State system for accessing and receiving CCH data.

All of the systems have one to five years of phased implementation ahead of them.

LOCAL CJIS IN GEORGIA
Table 1-29

| JURISDICTION | POP. (000) | LOCAL EDP: NAME | CJ SYSTEM: NAME | CJIS PLAN | CURRENT CS APPLICATIONS | AGENCIES PRESENTLY SERVED |
|-----------------------|------------|----------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|--|
| ALBANY/ DOUGHERTY | 97 | City of Albany D. P. | Albany Area Criminal Justice Information System | Approved June, 1973 | Some Police (records only) | Albany P. D. |
| ATLANTA | 500 | City of Atlanta D. P. | Atlanta Criminal Justice Information System | Approved August, 1973 | Police | Atlanta P. D. |
| AUGUSTA/ RICHMOND | 161 | City of Augusta D. P. | Criminal Justice Information System for the city of Augusta | Draft completed June, 1974 | None | Augusta P. D. Superior Court |
| CLAYTON CO. | 111 | N. A. | N. A. | Under development | N. A. | N. A. |
| COBB CO. | 213 | Cobb County Data Processing | Cobb County Criminal Justice Information System | Approved March, 1974 | None | None |
| COLUMBUS/ MUSCOGEE | 170 | City of Columbus Data Processing | Columbus Area Justice Information System | Approved March, 1973 | Police Courts | Columbus P. D.; Sheriff's Dept.; Albany P. D.; Columbus Recorder's Court |
| DEKALB CO. | 434 | DeKalb Co. D. P. Center | DeKalb Co. Criminal Justice Information System | Approved April, 1974 | Some Police | DeKalb Co. P. D. |
| FULTON CO. | 608 | Fulton Co. D. P. Department | Fulton Co. Criminal Justice Information System and Fulton Co. Juvenile Court Information System | Approved June, 1973 | Courts | Fulton Co. Juvenile Court |
| GWINNETT CO. | 87 | N. A. | N. A. | Under development, target February, 1975 | N. A. | N. A. |
| MACON/BIBB | 146 | Bibb Co. Computer Center | Middle Georgia Area Criminal Justice Information System | Approved July, 1973 | Police Courts Corrections | Macon P. D.; Bibb Co. Sheriff; Macon Recorder's Court |
| SAVANNAH/ CHATHAM | 192 | City of Savannah D. P. Center | Savannah Area Criminal Justice Information System | Approved May, 1973 | Police | Savannah P. D. |

LOCAL CJIS SYSTEMS DESIGN

Table 1-30

| SYSTEM | DATE OPERATIONAL | GCIC INTERFACE | LANGUAGE | CURRENT CAPABILITIES | CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF PROPOSED SYSTEM |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|--|
| ALBANY AREA C. J. I. S. | N. A. | N. A. | N. A. | Manual Records System | <i>Law Enforcement Module:</i> indexes, local warrants, computer assisted dispatching incident reporting, booking + inmate accounting; <i>Judicial Module:</i> manual records, case scheduling, resource allocation, traffic citation processing; |
| ATLANTA C. J. I. S. | Batch, 1957 On-line, 1971 | Proposed 1975 | ANS COBOL | On-line wants, warrants, stolen vehicles, parking violations. Batch reporting of crime, traffic violations and accidents, arrests, patrol activity, and financial accounting. | Three modules—Atlanta Police Information System (APIS) with master name index and master data base, Computer Assisted Dispatch, and Atlanta P. D. interfaces (GCIC/NCIC, Fulton Co., and other local systems). |
| AUGUSTA C. J. I. S. | N. A. | N. A. | N. A. | None | <i>Law Enforcement:</i> on-line wants/warrants, stolen property, subject-in-process, resource allocation programs, administrative systems; <i>Courts:</i> case management, notices; <i>Custodial:</i> inmate accounting, administration; |
| COBB COUNTY C. J. I. S. | September, 1974 | September, 1974 | COBOL | None | <i>Promis:</i> Prosecutor Management Information System, (case screening, case preparation serving superior and state courts, D. A., Solicitor, Pre-trial and Probation Offices); <i>Criminal History Sub-system—</i> Law Enforcement Sub-system (access to GCIC files, field reporting, name index, property index, case management); Statistical Reporting (CDRS, manpower allocations, incident analysis); |
| COLUMBUS AREA JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM | April, 1972 | 1973 | CICS ANS COBOL | On-line wants/warrants, stolen vehicles. Personnel records. Batch reporting of outstanding warrants and stolen vehicles. Files: master, name index, general index, charge, logging, and paging files. | <i>Dispatch/Incident Reporting</i> (should be operational December, 1974); <i>Law Enforcement, Courts and Detention Module:</i> on-line booking, inmate accounting, criminal case histories, traffic ticket processing; <i>Judicial and Prosecutive Module:</i> case management, jury selection + utilization; <i>Agency Management Module:</i> summary and analytic statistics; |
| DEKALB COUNTY C. J. I. S. | | | COBOL | VCR reporting; Manpower allocation programs for Police Department; | <i>Computer-aided Dispatch:</i> incident reporting, incident and address file; <i>Law Enforcement, Lower Courts + Detention:</i> on-line booking, inmate accounting, case histories, traffic ticket processing; <i>Judicial + Prosecutive Module:</i> case management; <i>Agency Management + Adult Probation:</i> summary and analytical statistics; |
| FULTON COUNTY C. J. I. S. | | 1975 | CICS DL/1 | Jury Selection; Computerized booki,ig | Three integrated data systems utilizing manual and automated procedures: Offender based (criminal and civil), and Agency based. Case index and assignment, Calendaring, Court Management Statistics. |
| FULTON COUNTY JUVENILE COURT INFORMATION SYSTEM | December, 1971 | None planned. | COBOL FASTER-MT | On-line files: juveniles' family and history court calendar, and name index. | Uses IBM Baic Court System tailored for juvenile court. Fully operational at present time. |
| MIDDLE GEORGIA C. J. I. S. | November 1971 | | FASTER-MT | ID wants, warrants, stolen property, vehicle registration. | Business location files, incidence analysis, statistical reporting, court docketing, manpower allocation, jail reporting, criminal history; |
| SAVANNAH C. J. I. S. | Batch 1960 On-line 1971 | | COBOL | On-line name-based data files, (ID, incident data, master name and numeric indices) and incident files—person and property. | Incident reporting system integrating radio communications and fields reporting. Off-line VC ² to replace manual tally—OBTS. Case based tracking system using manual and automated procedures. |

LOCAL CJIS SYSTEMS DESIGN

Table 1-30 (Continued)

| SYSTEM | HARDWARE | AGENCIES TO BE SERVED | SECURITY PROVISION |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALBANY AREA C. J. I. S. | Proposed: mini-computer with mass storage, 15 visual display terminals, 4 teleprinters. | Albany P. D.; Dougherty Sheriff's Office; Superior Court Clerk; District Attorney; Adult Probation and Parole Office; Juvenile Probation + Parole Office. | Proposed security provisions—terminal locking devices, terminal shut-down by mini-computer, physically secure computer and terminal sites, personnel background checks; |
| ATLANTA C. J. I. S. | IBM 370/145 and 360/40, 256K, message switching processor for police department, 113 mobile terminals, 45 video display, and 5 remote printers. | Atlanta P. D., interface with Fulton County C. J. I. S. planned because Atlanta is served by Fulton County Courts. | Police Department control of message switching processors. No dial-ups, terminal control by security classification, selective address and keylock, physical security. Back up terminal on State network. |
| AUGUSTA C. J. I. S. | Proposed: N. A. | Augusta P. D.; Richmond County Sheriff; Superior Court Clerk; District Attorney; Local Probation + Parole Offices. | Proposed: personnel security checks, secured physical facilities with power backups, software security procedures, terminal and operator identification systems; |
| COBB COUNTY C. J. I. S. | Burroughs 2500, 30K | Cobb County Superior Court, District Attorney, Sheriff, State Court of Cobb County, Cobb Police Department. | Back-up terminal on state network also will receive CCH. Physically secure computer center. On-line and interface systems to have dedicated portion of computer core storage. |
| COLUMBUS AREA JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM | IBM 360/40, 256K, 8 local terminals, 3 remote, 4 local printers, 2 remote. | Columbus P. D., Muscogee County Sheriff, District Attorney, Solicitor, Public Defender, Superior Court, State Court, Municipal and Juvenile Courts, Adult Probation, Columbus Correctional Institution. | Management control of all GCIC interfaced equipment by CJ agencies. Adoption of GCIC requirements. Physically secure locations. Personnel security checks. |
| DEKALB COUNTY C. J. I. S. | Mini-computer with mass storage. | DeKalb County P. D., 9 City P. D.'s, Magistrate, Ordinary, Superior, Juvenile + State Court, District Attorney, Solicitor and Public Defender. | Restricted terminal access. Individual and agency accountability, physically secure locations, personnel security checks. |
| FULTON COUNTY C. J. I. S. | IBM 360/40, 256K | Fulton County Sheriff, Fulton State Court, Fulton Superior Court, Fulton County Probation, Fulton County Public Works Camp. | Terminal control and message switching processor to be installed in physically secured area of Fulton County Sheriff's Office. |
| FULTON COUNTY JUVENILE COURT | IBM 360/40 | Fulton County Juvenile Court. | Terminal transaction codes, operator codes. Transaction log file. Backup master files. |
| MIDDLE GEORGIA C. J. I. S. | IBM 360/40, 196K 10 CRT's, 6 printers | Bibb County Sheriff, District Attorney, Macon P. D., Municipal Court, State Court of Bibb County. | Modification of entries only by originating agency. Use of system log file. Secured TC-500 on State network for receiving CCH. |
| SAVANNAH C. J. I. S. | Honeywell 1250, 98 K | Chatham Superior Court, Savannah P. D., Chatham County P. D., Recorder's Court, District Attorney's Office, Chatham State Court | No CCH on city computer. Secured TC-500 to receive CCH from State network. |

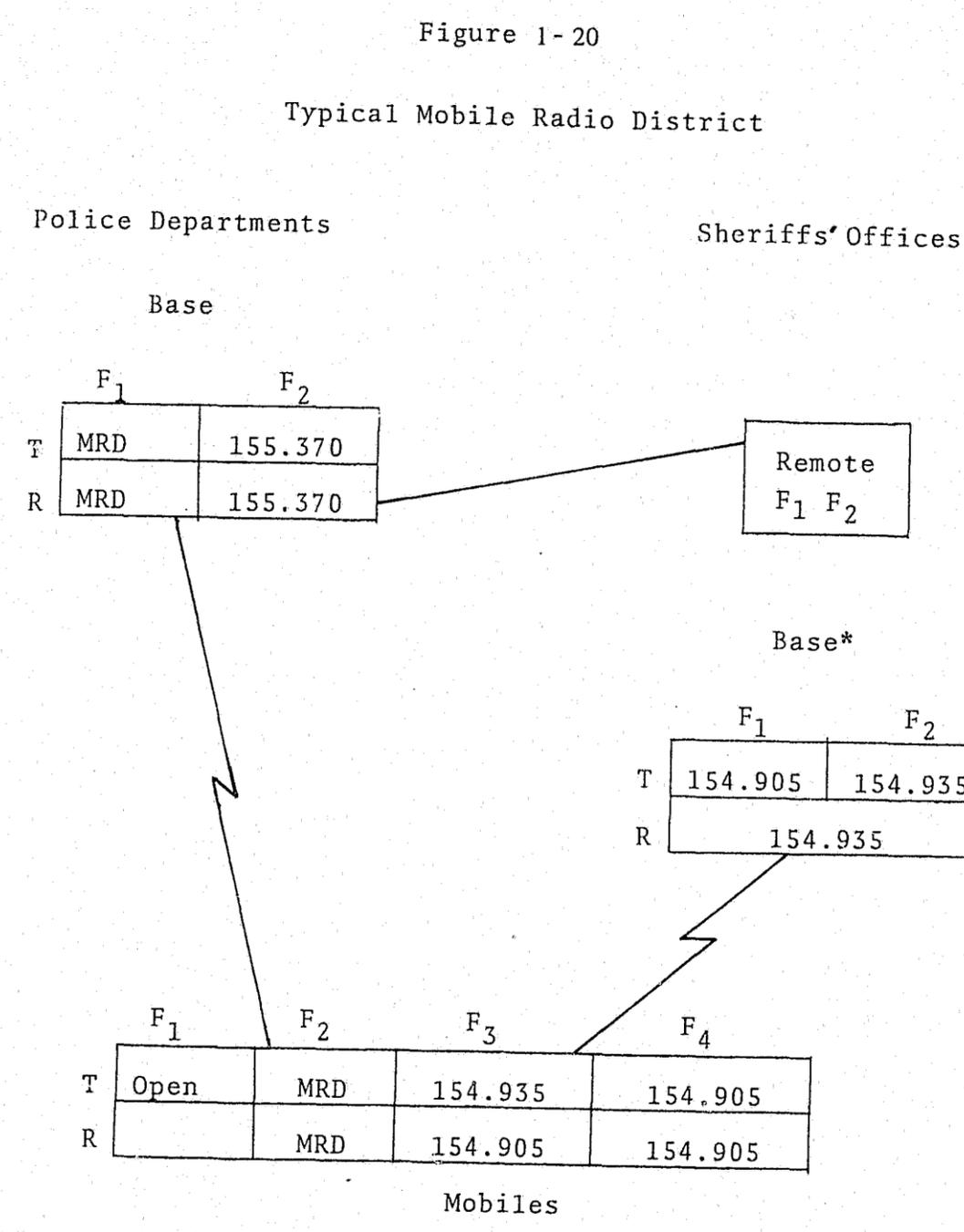
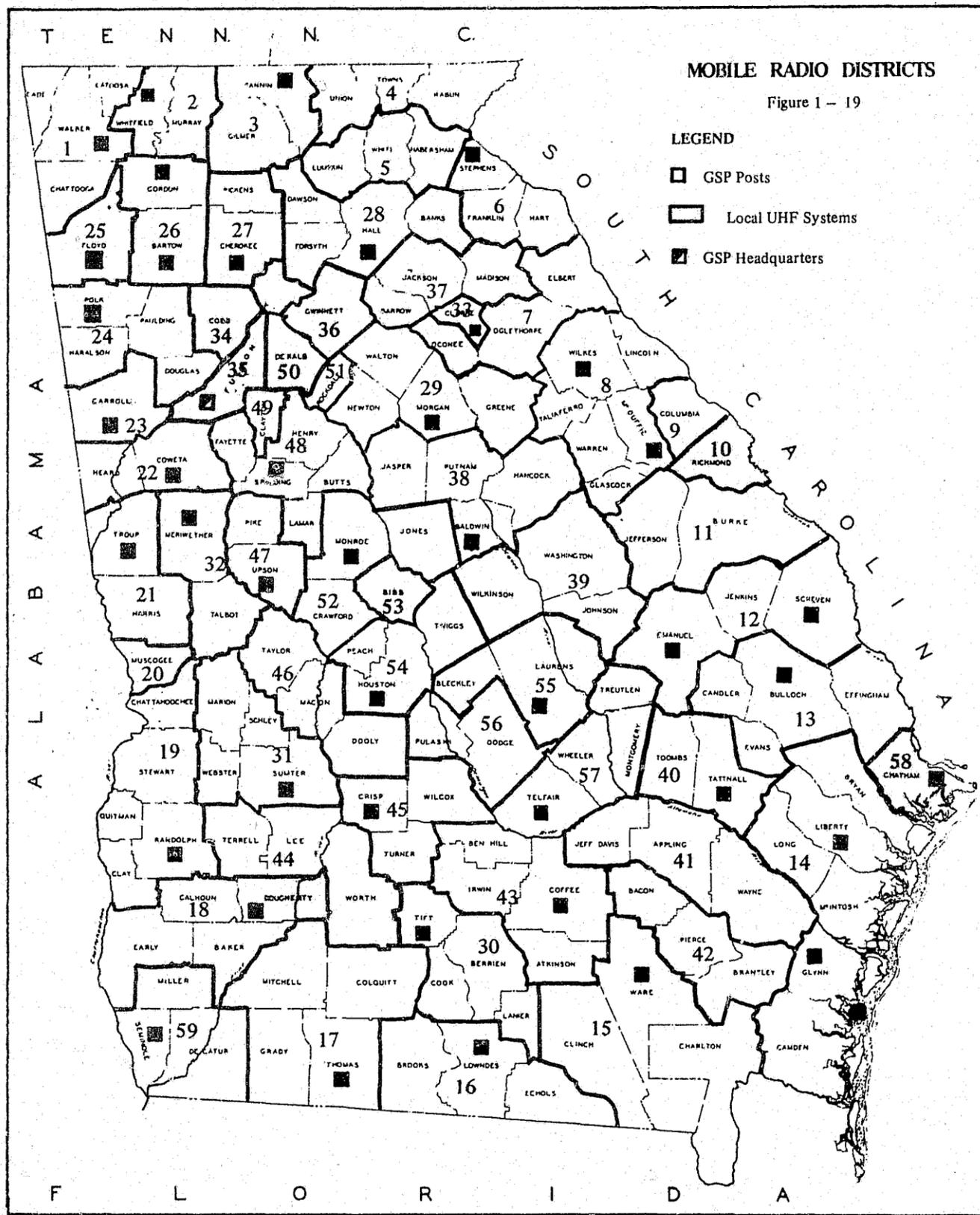
Radio Communications

The criminal justice radio communications system in the State of Georgia is used primarily by law enforcement agencies - the Georgia State Patrol (GSP), Sheriffs' Offices and Police Departments. A Police Radio Communications Plan for the State of Georgia was published in September, 1971, and is nearing completion of implementation of its basic structure. The plan is premised on a mobile radio district (MRD) shared frequency concept with multi-channel VHF capability with larger municipal departments on UHF (see Figure 1-19). The statewide radio "system" is actually comprised of several hundred locally owned systems fitted together in a coordinated frequency pattern. Statewide tactical frequencies, referred to as the Intrastate Coordinating Channels (ICC), tie the local systems together across MRD lines and relate them to the GSP.

A typical MRD has three county sheriffs' offices and six municipal police departments with a total of 110 sworn personnel and approximately 30 patrol vehicles equipped with mobile units. Several of the municipal departments will be too small to operate a total communications system and will depend on the sheriff's office or a larger police department for dispatching service. Thus, a typical MRD with nine (9) enforcement agencies will have six or seven base stations operative to dispatch patrol units. Figure 1-20

shows the channel configuration of the base stations and mobile units in a typical MRD. The system is designed to operate in three modes: routine dispatch (MRD frequency), point-to-point emergency transmissions (intercity frequency 155.370), and coordinating (intrastate coordinating channels using 154.905 and 154.935). The system is designed to meet the needs of the officer in the field. With the shared frequency network every officer will be assured access to the criminal justice information system when there is a terminal in each MRD. The current distribution of terminals is shown in Table 1-31. Local agencies are responsible for 66% (1973 data) of the total terminal transactions on the statewide information system (see Table 1-32).

A survey of fifty of the largest departments in the State showed that only 15 could provide each on-duty officer with a portable radio unit and only 20 operate equipment for recording both incoming complaint calls and dispatches. Nine of these agencies have only one telephone line which must handle both emergency and administrative calls. There are four 911 systems in the State serving six agencies: Albany/Dougherty County, Macon/Bibb County, Milledgeville, and Thomasville.



*Some Sheriffs' base stations include an optional second receiver to copy car-to-car traffic (mobile F₄).

TABLE 1-31

Terminal Distribution
by
Mobile Radio District

| MRD# | GSP | MPD | CPD | CSO | OTHER | Number of Terminals | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | | | | | | MRD# | GSP | MPD | CPD | CSO | OTHER |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 31 | | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 32 | | | | | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | | | | | 33 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | 34 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 35 | 8 | 2 | 1 | | 6 |
| 6 | | 1 | | | | 36 | 1 | | | | |
| 7 | | 1 | | | | 37 | | | | | |
| 8 | 2 | | | | | 38 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 9 | | | | | | 39 | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | 1 | | 40 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 11 | | | | | | 41 | | | | | |
| 12 | 2 | 3 | | | | 42 | | 3 | | | |
| 13 | 1 | 1 | | | | 43 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 44 | | 1 | | | |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | | | | 45 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 16 | 1 | 1 | | | | 46 | | | | | |
| 17 | 1 | 2 | | | | 47 | 1 | | | | |
| 18 | 1 | 1 | | | | 48 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 19 | 1 | | | | | 49 | | | | | |
| 20 | 1 | 1 | | | | 50 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| 21 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 51 | | 1 | | | |
| 22 | 1 | 1 | | | | 52 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 23 | 1 | 1 | | | | 53 | | | | | |
| 24 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 54 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 55 | | | | | |
| 26 | 1 | 1 | | | | 56 | | | | | |
| 27 | 1 | 2 | | | | 57 | 1 | | | | |
| 28 | 1 | 1 | | | | 58 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 29 | 1 | 1 | | | | 59 | 1 | | | | |
| 30 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 27 | 32 | 2 | 12 | | | 24 | 34 | 5 | 10 | 8 |

TABLE 1-32

CJIS Terminal Transactions

| Agency Type | Per Cent Usage by Agency | | | | | | Total (125,000) ³ |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Number of Terminals | Entries (4625) ¹ | Inquiries (4500) | Drivers License (5750) | Motor Vehicle Registra. (57,875) | Test (50,250) ² | |
| DPS Headquarters | 8 | 2% | 0 ⁴ | | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| GSP | 44 | 18 | 7 | | 28 | 24 | 24 |
| Police Departments | 43 | 65 | 82 | | 58 | 65 | 61 |
| Sheriffs Offices | 5 | 4 | 10 | | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Other | 7 | 11 | 0 ⁴ | | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Totals | 107 | 100% | 99 | 100 ⁵ | 100 | 100 | 100 |

¹ Figure in parentheses is monthly average of transaction volume for January thru June, 1973. Comparable statistics for 1974 are not available.

² Test inquiries are largely test queries on motor vehicle registration files.

³ Total monthly volume does not equal the sum of the five columns because of other transaction omitted from the table (e.g., cancels, clearances, etc.)

⁴ Actual figure between zero and 1%.

⁵ Almost 100% of drivers license checks are presently made from terminals in the license division at DPS headquarters.

Interagency Cooperation

Interagency cooperation at the local level is relatively informal although a few formal programs exist. Of the few, the oldest and most organized is Metropol, a voluntary association of 50 police and sheriffs' departments from the six county Atlanta metropolitan area. Monthly meetings of Metropol have been held since 1965 and the cooperative efforts of the organization have shown definite, tangible results. A standard set of radio signals has been adopted by member agencies. The impetus for the teletype network, Georgia's access to NCIC, and the recruit school at the Georgia Police Academy was provided by Metropol. Until 1972, Metropol sponsored a Quarterly Criminal Intelligence Conference at which time Metropol asked the Georgia Organized Crime Prevention Council to assume this responsibility. The conference was initially limited in scope to Georgia Law Enforcement agencies, but now receives participants from as many as 25 states.

Other units of formal cooperation are the Southeast Georgia and Coastal Plain Sheriffs and Police Intelligence Units.

Each of these units is comprised of police chiefs and sheriffs of agencies in their respective area planning and development commissions. Monthly meetings are held for the exchange of information and ideas and the coordination of area law enforcement efforts. Mutual aid agreements have developed

from these efforts.

The Georgia State Intelligence Network (GSIN) is an organization through which interested law enforcement officials and certain individuals can keep abreast of the current whereabouts and activities of significant crime figures. Georgia State Intelligence Network membership is normally restricted to agencies having an operating intelligence unit. There are currently 19 member agencies contributing a total of 40 intelligence agents to the GSIN:

- Albany Police Department
- Atlanta Police Department
- Augusta Police Department
- Bibb County Sheriff's Office
- Chatham County Police Department
- Clayton County Police Department
- Cobb County Police Department
- Columbus Police Department
- Columbus-Muscogee Sheriff's Office
- DeKalb County Police Department
- East Point Police Department
- Fulton County District Attorney's Office
- Georgia Department of Revenue
- Georgia Bureau of Investigation
- Glynn County Police Department
- Gwinnett County Police Department
- Savannah Police Department
- Secretary of State's Office - Security Division
- Valdosta Police Department

Private Sector and Other
Governmental Resources

Georgia Organized Crime Prevention Council

The Georgia Organized Crime Prevention Council was created by Executive Order of the Governor in 1971 to develop and coordinate strategies and plans to attack and control organized crime in Georgia. The Council created the Georgia State Intelligence Network and provides general oversight and supervision over the development and implementation of the network.

The Council coordinates a monthly organized crime intelligence conference comprised of federal, state and local agents and attorneys.

Department of Education

This State agency has a program which addresses itself to assisting in the curbing of child molesting. Utilizing the well planned "Patch the Pony" kit, materials and audio visual aids are being made available to elementary schools so that the children can be made aware of the danger.

Institute of Government

The Institute of Government of the University of Georgia maintains a criminal justice film library which includes

65 specially developed Georgia police training films. These training films in the library are available to any Georgia law enforcement agency at nominal rental costs.

Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission

This agency was created and operates as a permanent Commission to make the public and governmental officials aware of conditions conducive to the growth and continuation of crime within the Atlanta metropolitan area. Functioning with a staff of five (5) full-time and up to five (5) part-time individuals plus a 23 member Advisory Board, the Commission conducts investigations and research which may culminate in proposals and suggestions as to how beneficial changes and crime reduction may be accomplished.

Department of Administrative Services

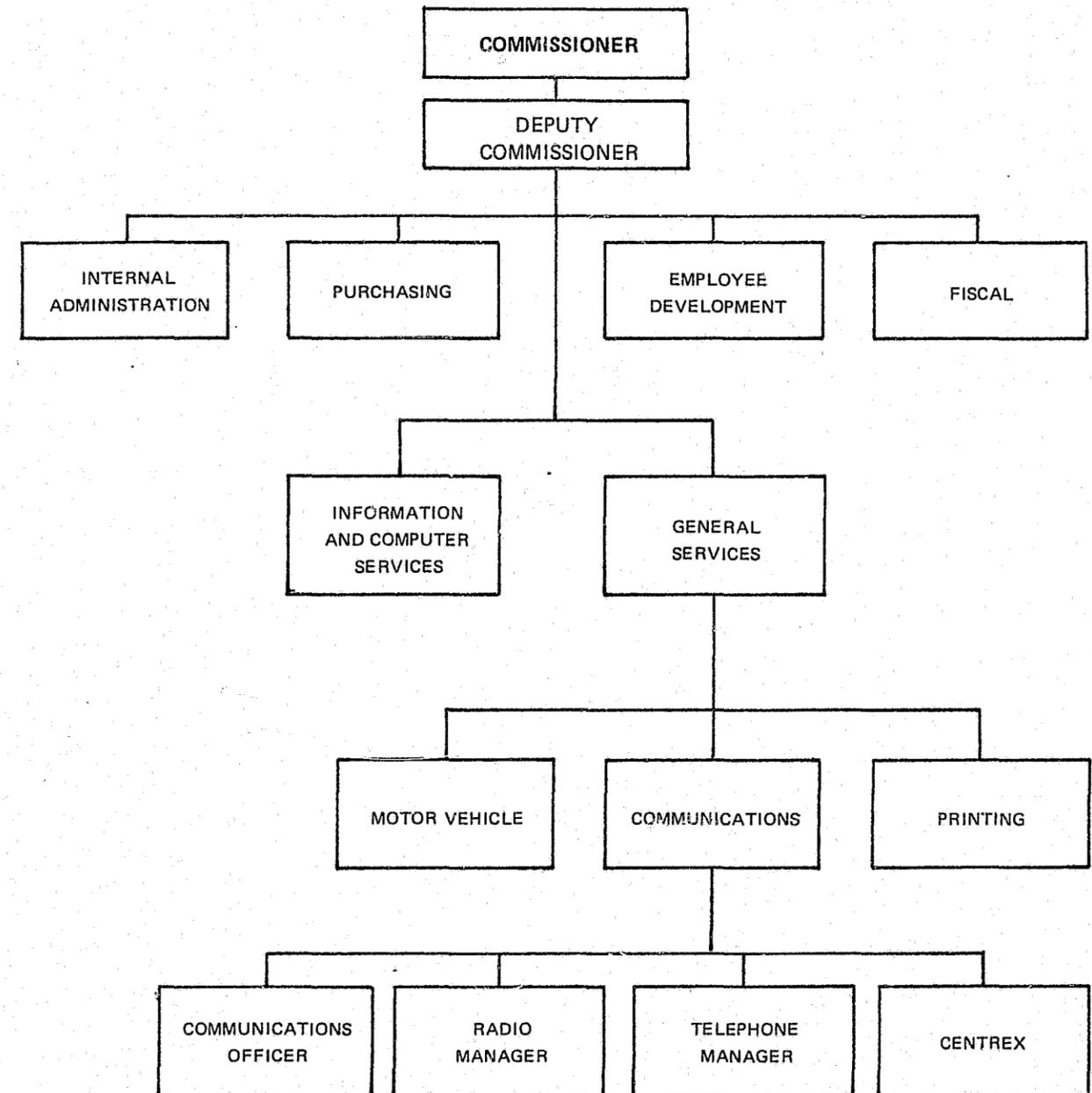
Although not directly involved in law enforcement, the Department of Administrative Services (DOAS) is a key service agency in the development of the criminal justice information system (CJIS) and the radio network. The three divisions of DOAS that are of prime importance to law enforcement, State and local, are purchasing information and computer services, and communications (see Figure 1-21).

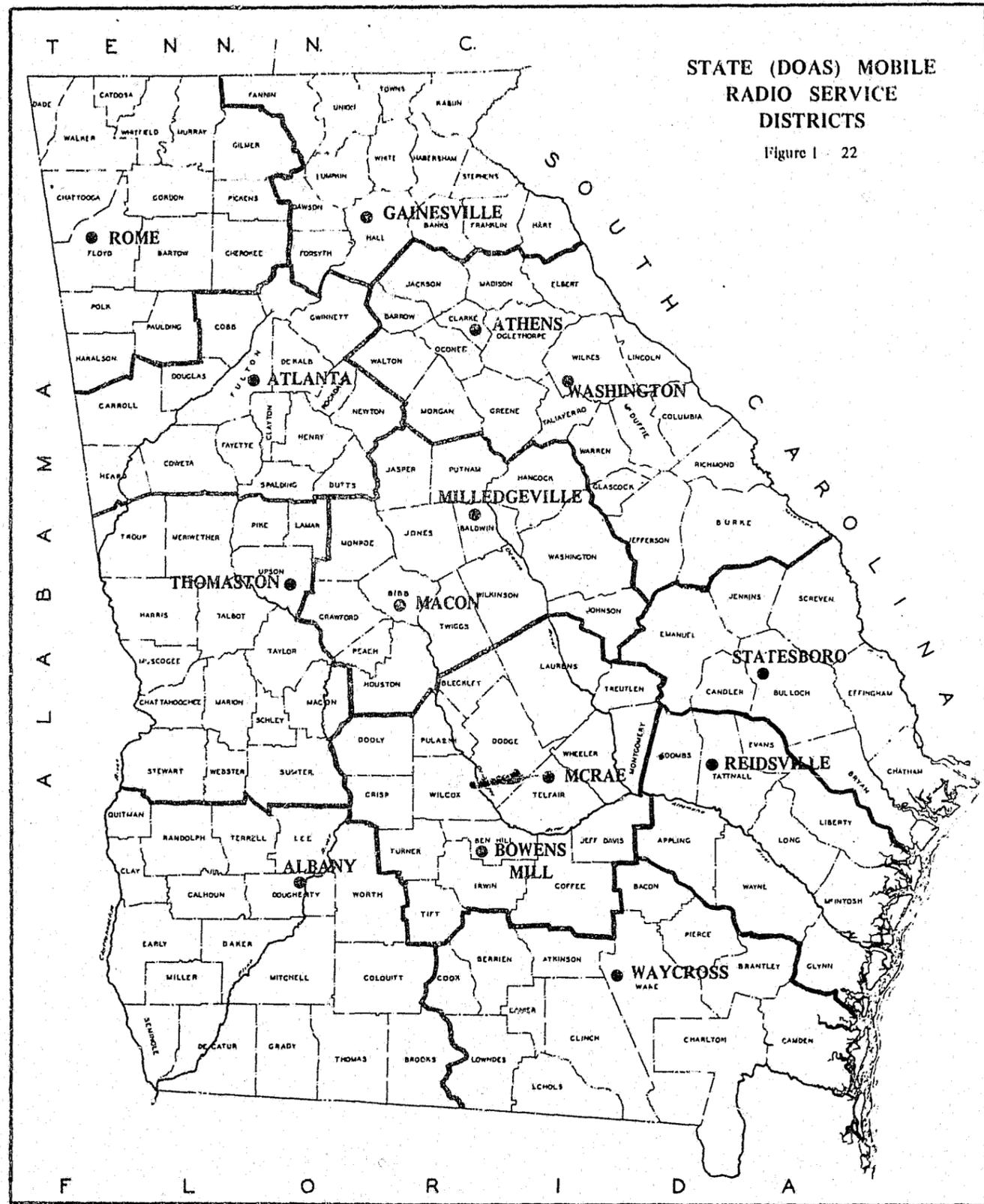
DOAS is authorized by law (the Telecommunications Consolidation Act of 1973) "to formulate and implement a plan for a

statewide telecommunications system to serve state government." This agency provides radio repair and maintenance to state agencies, including the GBI and the Georgia State Patrol, from 14 locations (see Figure 1-22). It assists State and local agencies in equipment procurement by developing specifications, issuing requests for proposals and selecting contractors for VHF and UHF equipment on contracts open to all legal subdivisions.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Figure 1-21





CONTINUED

1 OF 3

COURTS COMPONENT

Overview

State Level

Supreme Court and Court of Appeals
Georgia Judicial Council
Judicial Qualifications Commission
Department of Law

Local Level

Organization

County Level Courts

Superior Courts
State Courts
Juvenile Courts
Specialty Courts of County Jurisdiction

Municipal Level Courts

Multi-Level Shared Resources

Facilities
Pre-trial Release
Prosecution Clinics
Public Defense

Private Sector and Other
Governmental Resources

COURTS COMPONENT

Overview

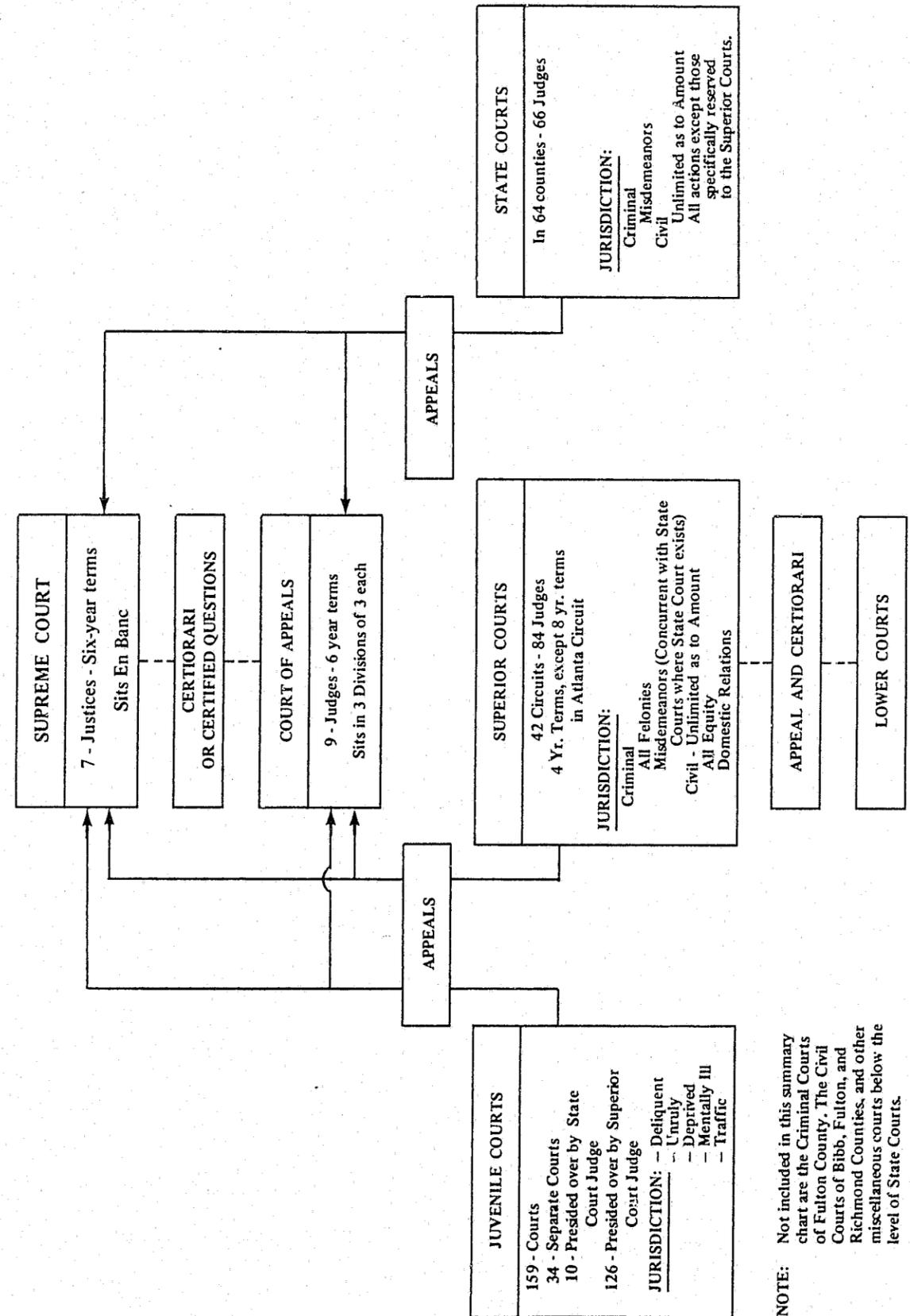
The Courts Component of the criminal justice system covers the area of offender related activities ranging from the issuance of warrants through the final disposition of cases. Since this component includes the judicial, prosecution and defense aspects of case handling, the courts as well as administrative and advisory agencies, including private associations, will be addressed.

Figure 1-23 graphically portrays the courts exercising criminal jurisdiction at the three levels of government: State (Supreme and Appeals); County (Superior, State and Juvenile); and municipal (lower courts). Avenues of appeal as well as relations existing among the various courts are also shown. Not included in this chart are a number of specialty courts with county or municipal jurisdiction. These include: civil, criminal, county, municipal, small claims, magistrates, ordinary and recorders courts. These specialty courts enter the existing Georgia court system at the lower courts level through their authority to issue warrants and conduct preliminary hearings in criminal matters.

There are 751 courts in Georgia which handle criminal or juvenile cases. A constitutional amendment to provide for a unified judicial system was placed on the ballot for the 1974 general election.

GEORGIA COURTS

Figure 1-23



NOTE: Not included in this summary chart are the Criminal Courts of Fulton County, The Civil Courts of Bibb, Fulton, and Richmond Counties, and other miscellaneous courts below the level of State Courts.

State Level (Courts)

Organization

Elements of the courts system exist in both the Judicial and Executive branches of State government. Included in the State budget of the Judicial branch is the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Judicial Council, Judicial Qualifications Commission, and Superior Courts. While the State budget reflects \$6,147,213 for Superior Court operations (primarily salaries and operating expenses for judges and district attorneys), the State exercises no functional supervisory or regulatory authority over these courts which are primarily of a local nature. The Superior Courts of Georgia operate within the structure of county government and are discussed below under local level courts.

The Department of Law is the court-related agency within the Executive branch as shown in Figure 1-3.

Supreme Court and Court of Appeals

The Supreme Court exercises appellate jurisdiction in the review of rulings of trial courts upon the records directly received from the clerks of the individual jurisdictions.

The court hears oral argument and publishes written opinions, based on an interpretation of the constitutions of the State of Georgia or the United States or of treaties and on ques-

tions of the constitutionality of any law of the State or of the United States. The judgements of the Court of Appeals are also reviewed by the Supreme Court upon the granting of certiorari. The Supreme Court is responsible for appointments and supervision of the State Board of Bar Examiners as well as for making rules which govern the State Bar Examination.

The Court of Appeals exercises appellate jurisdiction for the trial of errors of law in those cases arising in the Superior, City, and Civil Courts over which the Supreme Court has no original jurisdiction. The Court is composed of nine judges who operate in divisions of three judges each. The Court of Appeals holds three terms during the calendar year.

A summary of the personnel, budget, and workload of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals are shown in Table 1-33.

Justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the Court of Appeals, holding office prior to April 2, 1973 and meeting certain requirements of service, are eligible for appointment to the position of Justice or Judge Emeritus. These appointees constitute an advisory appellate council which advises and assists the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and the General Assembly upon request.

Table 1-33
State Level Court Resources and Workloads

| | Personnel | Budget | | Workload |
|------------------|--|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Fiscal Year | Amount | |
| Supreme Court | 7 Justices elected to 6 year terms at \$40,000. Requires 7 years law practice, 3 years state residency and age 30. Vacancies filled by Executive appointment until next election. 1 Clerk appointed for 6 years 2 Deputy clerks 1 Reporter appointed for 6 years. Also serves Court of Appeals 1 Assistant reporter also serves Court of Appeals 7 Law assistants 7 Secretaries 10 Other Clerical | 1973 | \$ 719,110 | 1970 - 693 cases |
| | | 1974 | \$ 871,981 | 1971 - 690 |
| | | 1975 | \$ 948,381 | 1972 - 697 1973 - 912 (estimated) |
| Court of Appeals | 9 Judges elected for 6 year terms at \$39,500. Requirements and filling of vacancies same as Superior Court 1 Clerk 1 Deputy clerk 6 Law assistants 1 Reporter also serves Supreme Court 1 Assistant Reporter also serves Supreme Court 21 Other Clerical | 1973 | \$ 782,799 | 1946 - 35 |
| | | 1974 | \$ 952,844 | |
| | | 1975 | \$1,167,940 | |

Georgia Judicial Council

The 1973 Georgia General Assembly approved legislation establishing the Georgia Judicial Council and the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). The Judicial Council is composed of eleven members, consisting of judges of the various courts of record and two members of the State Bar of Georgia. The Administrative Office of the Courts provides staff support to the Council. The intent of the enabling legislation for this office is to provide services to the individual courts in the State without interfering with or limiting their operations. Essentially, the purpose of the Administrative Office of the Courts is to consult with court personnel on matters relating to court administration and to provide services to judges, clerks, and other personnel of the courts of the State; to collect and compile statistical and financial data regarding the courts; to act as fiscal agent and prepare and submit budget estimates of State appropriations necessary for the operation of the judicial system; to make recommendations for improvements in the judicial system; and to prepare and publish annual reports on the work of the courts and the activities of the Administrative Office and the Judicial Council. The AOC has also been given the responsibility of developing a component information system for the courts in Georgia. Present plans call for the implementation of a manual in-

formation system in three circuits (a one-judge, two-judge and three-judge circuit) on a pilot basis and the coordination and interface of two automated local systems. The courts information system is being coordinated with the Georgia Crime Information Center's case disposition reporting System (CDRS) and Project SEARCH.

The Judicial Council appoints a director who then selects other staff members with approval by the council. Presently, the budget for fiscal year 1975 is \$200,000 which provides for a director, deputy director, eight professional staff, four clerical staff, and operating expenses.

Judicial Qualifications Commission

An amendment to the Georgia Constitution in 1972 established the Judicial Qualifications Commission. The Commission is charged with the responsibility for investigating complaints against Justices and Judges of the Courts of the State and for making recommendations to the State Supreme Court regarding the removal, discipline, or involuntary retirement of such judges. The seven-member Commission consists of two judges of any court of record, three members of the State Bar of Georgia, and two lay citizens.

Fiscal year 1975 State budget appropriations for the operating expenses of the Commission is \$5,000.

Department of Law

The Attorney General heads the Department of Law which is vested with complete and exclusive jurisdiction in all matters of law pertaining to every department of State other than the judicial and legislative branches. The Office of the Attorney General represents State departments, offices, institutions, commissions, boards, authorities and other agencies before State and Federal courts in civil suits, as well as in quasi-judicial hearings before administrative agencies. It also prepares briefs on capital felony appeals, defends habeas corpus cases, consults with prosecuting authorities concerning criminal law matters, handles real property transactions and condemnations for the State, handles revenue bond financing on behalf of State authorities, formulates and issues opinions on questions of law, prepares and approves contracts to be entered into by units of State government, and acts as a State Information Agency under the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement Act.

The fiscal year 1975 budget for the Department of Law is \$1,994,600 which includes positions for 99 persons. There are eight divisions of this office: two Civil, a Criminal, a Highway, a Revenue, a Property, a Natural Resources, and a Miscellaneous Division.

The following is an indication of the cases represented by this office:

| | <u>1972</u> | <u>1973</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital Felony Cases | 180 | 265 |
| Other Cases | 679 | 314 |
| Civil Cases | 1,249 | 1,350 |
| U. S. Supreme Court Cases | 28 | 37 |
| Published Opinions | 349 | 350 |

During 1974, the Office of the Governor's Special Prosecutor Organized Crime was established. An assistant State Attorney General is assigned to the Governor's Office, working full-time as a Special Prosecutor to coordinate the legal attack on organized crime. Information collected by the Georgia State Intelligence Network as well as information compiled by other law enforcement agencies in regard to organized crime is examined by the Special Prosecutor for prosecution purposes.

Local Level (Courts)

Organization

The major courts of countywide criminal jurisdiction include Superior, State, and Juvenile courts. Additional local level courts include Municipal, Magistrates, Ordinary, Small Claims, County, Recorders, Civil, and Criminal courts. Each county in the State is divided into militia districts in accordance with the Georgia Constitution which authorizes a Justice of the Peace for each district.

Comprehensive 1973 data on courts of county jurisdiction is unavailable. The Administrative Office of the Courts of the Georgia Judicial Council is presently conducting a profile study of the local level courts. The estimated completion of this study is March, 1975. Included in the scope of the study will be detailed information regarding personnel, records, budgets, caseloads by filing and disposition, and the time sequence of cases including disposition time.

County Level (Courts)

Superior Courts

Organization:

The 159 counties of Georgia are grouped into 42 judicial circuits (see Figure 1-24) with one or more Superior Court Judges presiding over each circuit. Each county within a judicial circuit has an established court entitled the "Superior Court of (name) County."

Operations and Activities:

The Superior Courts are courts of law and equity and have exclusive jurisdiction in cases of divorce, in cases respecting titles to land, and in criminal cases where the sentence might be penitentiary confinement or death. They have concurrent jurisdiction in all other classes of cases with city

courts, civil courts, county courts and State courts. The Superior Courts also have the authority to exercise general supervision over all inferior courts within their jurisdiction, to review and correct the judgements of Justices of the Peace, municipal corporations, police courts or councils, and to review any inferior judicature or person exercising judicial powers except in cases touching the probate of wills or granting letters of administration when a jury must be impanelled.

The Superior Courts in Georgia operate within a grand jury system as defined in Title 59 of the Georgia Code Annotated. Criminal accusatory functions and civil investigative appointive, inspective, and advisory powers and duties are exercised by the grand juries of the respective counties. In the criminal accusatory function, the grand jury may return either a "true" or "no bill" to indictments presented by the district attorney. Special presentments are also made as a result of grand jury's actions. Civil powers and duties vary from county to county due to local legislation.

The record systems in the various courts show little uniformity in forms or procedures. As mentioned previously, the Administrative Office of the Courts is presently conducting an indepth study of the courts which includes records management.

Detailed case accounting information is not yet available on a statewide basis. In 1971, a survey was made of 10 judicial circuits which account for 50% of the State's population. The total caseload for these 10 circuits in 1971 was 262,000 with 15,645 felonies (6%), 47,145 misdemeanors (18%), and 11,609 juvenile delinquency cases (4%). Felony caseloads for the 10 circuits for a three year period are shown in Table 1-34. The percentages of total cases closed in the 10 circuits in specific time frames is shown in Table 1-35.

Resources:

Financing for the Superior Courts comes, in part, from State general funds (salaries and expenses of judges, district attorneys, assistant district attorneys, and secretaries) and in part from county budgets (salary and operating expenses of offices of the clerks of the court and other court related expenses). State budgeting for Superior Courts for the past three fiscal years is as follows:

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| FY 1973 | 5.0 million |
| FY 1974 | 5.8 million |
| FY 1975 | 6.1 million |

Per capita, Superior Court budgets, by county population groupings, are shown in Table 1-36 for a sample of 44 of the State's 159 counties. Manpower resources and other descriptive data for all Superior Courts is shown in Table 1-37.

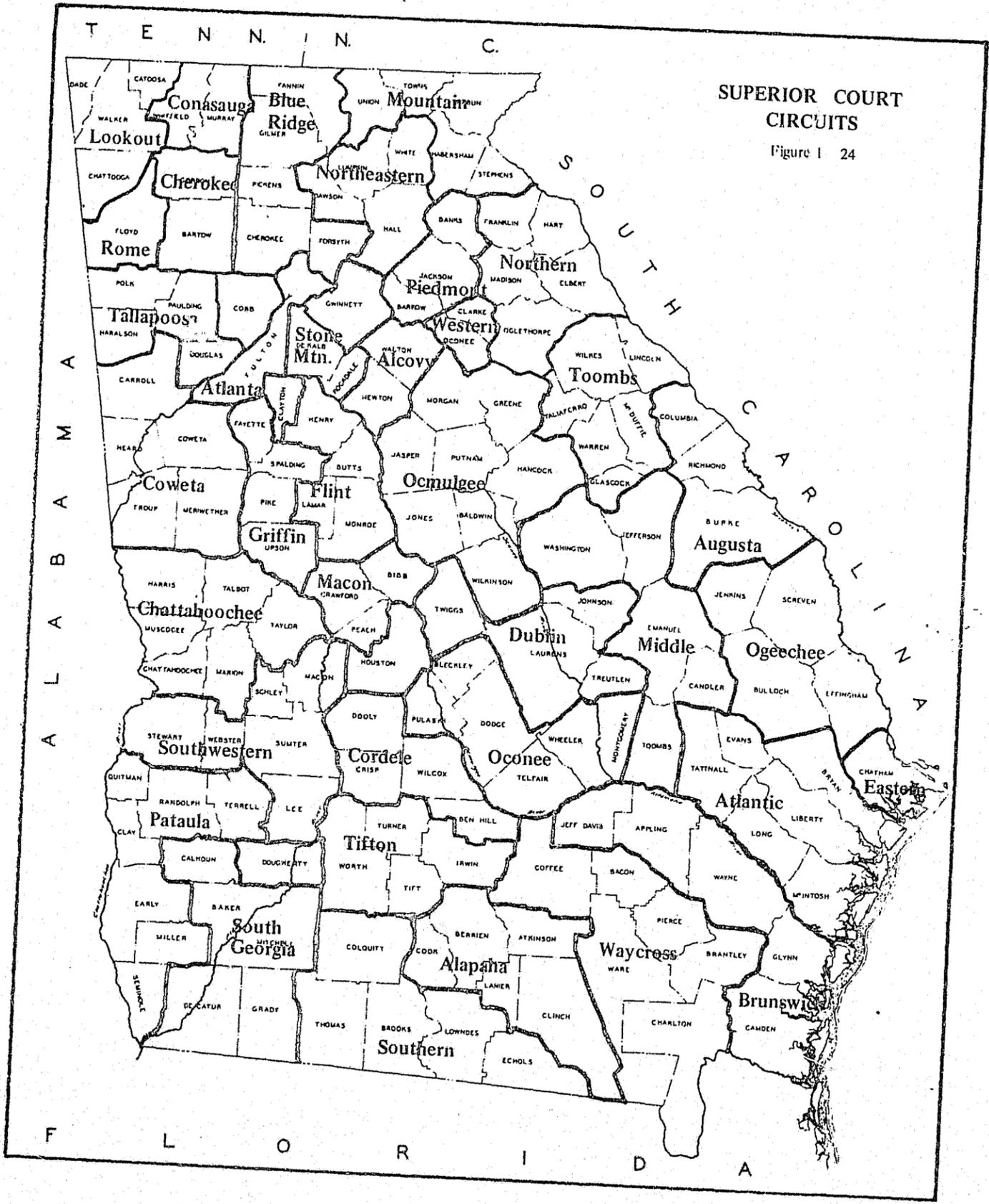


Table 1-34
 Felony Caseloads
 1969 - 1971
 (10 Circuits)

| Circuit | 1969 | 1970 | % Change | 1971 | % Change |
|----------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| Atlanta | 3,372 | 4,218 | 25% | 5,239 | 24% |
| Augusta | 1,066 | 1,259 | 18% | 1,093 | -13% |
| Chattahoochee | 1,957 | 1,809 | - 8% | 1,490 | -18% |
| Cobb | 724 | 627 | -13% | 702 | 12% |
| Eastern | 604 | 1,050 | 74% | 1,023 | - 3% |
| Macon | 572 | 761 | 33% | 1,084 | 42% |
| Northeastern | 3,381 | 3,497 | 3% | 1,501 | -57% |
| Oconee | 911 | 839 | - 8% | 1,234 | 47% |
| South Georgia | 462 | 611 | 32% | 540 | -12% |
| Stone Mountain | 683 | 850 | 24% | 1,524 | 79% |
| Totals | 13,732 | 15,521 | +13% | 15,430 | - 1% |

Table 1-35
Percentage of Cases Closed in 10
in Specific Time Frames

| Days | Total Cases | Felonies | Misdemeanors |
|-----------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| 0 - 30 | 30.4% | 22% | 34% |
| 31 - 60 | 17.8% | 18% | 13% |
| 61 - 90 | 8.8% | 9% | 8% |
| 91 - 180 | 12.2% | 19% | 13% |
| 181 - 365 | 9.9% | 11% | 14% |
| Over 365 | 5.9% | 5% | 7% |
| Pending | 15.0% | 16% | 11% |
| Total | 100.0% | 100% | 100% |

Table 1-36
Per Capita Superior Court Budgets
(in a 44 County Sample)

| County Population Group | Number of Counties | Population of Sample | 1974 Budget | Per Capita |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|
| Over 250,000 | 0 of 2 | - | - | - |
| 100,000 - 250,000 | 2 of 5 | 306,308 | \$ 395,590 | \$1.29 |
| 50,000 - 100,000 | 2 of 11 | 109,402 | \$ 187,788 | \$1.72 |
| 25,000 - 50,000 | 6 of 19 | 227,887 | \$ 409,532 | \$1.80 |
| 15,000 - 25,000 | 7 of 33 | 129,082 | \$ 227,235 | \$2.15 |
| 5,000 - 15,000 | 26 of 77 | 233,542 | \$ 517,480 | \$2.21 |
| Under 5,000 | 1 of 12 | 4,844 | \$ 7,712 | \$1.59 |
| Total | 44 of 159 (28%) | 1,011,065 (21.4%) | \$1,795,337 | \$1.78 |

Table 1-37
Manpower Resources of Superior Courts

| Position | Number | Descriptive Data |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Judges | 84 | Elective office, 4-year term (exception: Atlanta Circuit 8 years), salary (\$32,500) and expenses paid from State funds. Qualifications: age 30, 3 year State residency, 7 years of law practice. Prohibited from practice of law. Sits as juvenile judge in counties of under 50,000 population where no juvenile court exists. |
| District Attorney | 42 | Elective office, 4 year term. Salary (\$28,000) and expenses paid from State funds. Duties are prescribed by Georgia Law in Chapters 2-46 and 24-29 of Georgia Code Annotated. |
| Assistant District Attorney | 90 | Appointed by the DA, with approval of affected counties, in each circuit having more than one judge, up to one assistant per additional judge. Salary (\$12,500) and expenses paid from State funds. |
| Clerks of the Court | 159 | Elective office, 4-year term. Salary paid from county funds within minimums set by State Law. Minimum salaries range from \$7,000 to \$16,000 depending on county population. In some counties, also serve as clerk of a State, county, city, civil, juvenile, traffic, ordinary, or magistrate court. Where clerks serve more than one court, minimum compensation is increased. |
| Court Reporters | 67 | Appointed by the Superior Court Judge, no set term. Fees paid by the county in which case is tried while travel and contingent expenses are paid by the State. No minimum standards of qualifications. In 33 of the counties served, the reporters are responsible for other courts besides the Superior. Represented in Georgia Superior Court Reporters Association and the Georgia Shorthand Reporters Association. |
| Other Judicial Personnel | 419 full 26 part | Full-time personnel includes 4 court administrators, 75 secretaries, 12 law clerks, 150 deputy clerks, 178 other clerical. Part-time personnel of 3 judges, 1 court administrator, 1 law clerk, 2 clerks, 5 deputy clerks, 14 other clerical |
| Other DA Office Personnel | 157 full | Full-time personnel includes 49 investigators, 101 clerical, 7 others. Part-time includes 6 assistant DAs, 3 other persons. |
| Bailiffs | Varies | Selected by sheriff with approval of court. Compensation set by first grand jury expanded for Fall term of court (minimum/maximum per day is \$5.25). |

State Courts

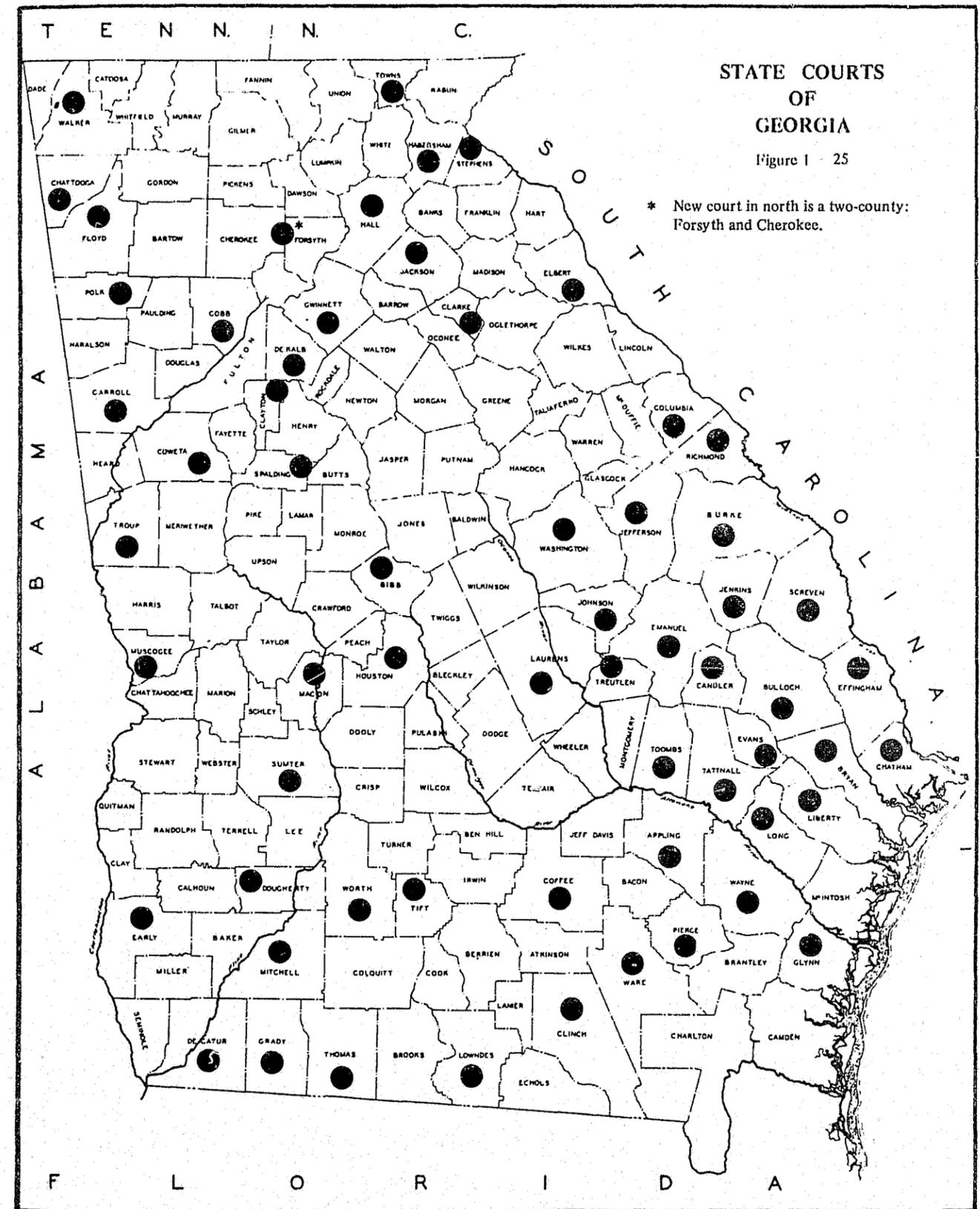
Organization:

The present State Court system was created by an act of the 1970 Georgia General Assembly (Ga. Law 1287) to lend a degree of uniformity to the existing "patchwork" of misdemeanor courts which had been in existence over the years.

Prior to the establishment of State Courts, there were 47 constitutional city courts, 17 civil and criminal courts, and 14 county courts with jurisdiction over misdemeanors and civil matters not reserved specifically for the Superior Court. The 66 courts were merged into 60 State Courts. An additional State court was created in 1971 and two were created in 1974, one of which is the first two-county State Court, serving Cherokee and Forsyth Counties. The locations of the State Courts are shown on the map in Figure 1-25.

Operations and Activities:

The jurisdiction of the State Courts is concurrent with that of the Superior Court of the county in all civil matters unless excluded by specific statute. Criminal jurisdiction for the State Courts is limited to misdemeanors.



Resources:

Manpower resources in the State Courts include 19 full-time judges, 13 part-time judges, 11 solicitors, 11 assistant solicitors, three court administrators, and other clerical/support staff. Budget data is unavailable.

Juvenile Courts

Organization:

A general act of the Georgia Legislature created separate juvenile courts in those counties with a population of 50,000 or more. In counties of less than 50,000 population, the Superior Court Judge may act as the Juvenile Judge or a separate juvenile court may be created upon recommendation of two successive grand juries. The map shown in Figure 1-26 shows the 23 counties which presently have a separate juvenile court.

Operations and Activities:

Exclusive original jurisdiction over juvenile matters lies within the purview of the juvenile court including initiation of an action concerning a child who is a delinquent, unruly, deprived, in need of treatment for mental illness or retardation, or is alleged to have committed a juvenile traffic offense. The juvenile court also holds proceedings

when required by law under the Interstate Compact on Juveniles or any comparable law enacted or adopted in Georgia for obtaining judicial consent for marriage, employment, or enlistment in the armed forces. The court may also terminate the legal parent/child relationship. Concurrent jurisdiction is exercised by the juvenile court with the Superior Court and for which the child may be punished by loss of life or confinement for life in a penitentiary and in custody matters where the Superior Court has exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine the issue of custody and support when the issue is transferred by order of the Superior Court.

The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over any individual under the age of seventeen years. A child thirteen years of age or older with a previous juvenile court record can be sentenced by the Superior Court if the second offense is a felony. Jurisdiction still extends to the age of twenty-one years where the individual was placed under supervision or on probation by the court before reaching the age of seventeen years.

The Juvenile Court Judge may appoint probation officers, referees, clerks, employees of detention homes, and other necessary personnel and fix salaries to be paid with county funds, with the approval of the county government.

All judges exercising jurisdiction over juveniles constitute a Council of Juvenile Court Judges. Meeting at the call of its elected chairman, the council may establish general policies for the conduct of juvenile courts and promulgate rules and regulations governing procedures and practices of the courts.

Table 1-38 shows the number of cases disposed of by the juvenile courts for 1970, 1971 and 1973. The most dramatic increases are occurring in the number of unofficial cases. In 1970, official cases comprised 82% of the total delinquency cases and unofficial cases comprised the other 18%. In 1971, it was 81% official and 19% unofficial. But by 1973, it was 65% official and 35% unofficial.

Presently, data on juvenile court budgets and other resources are not available.

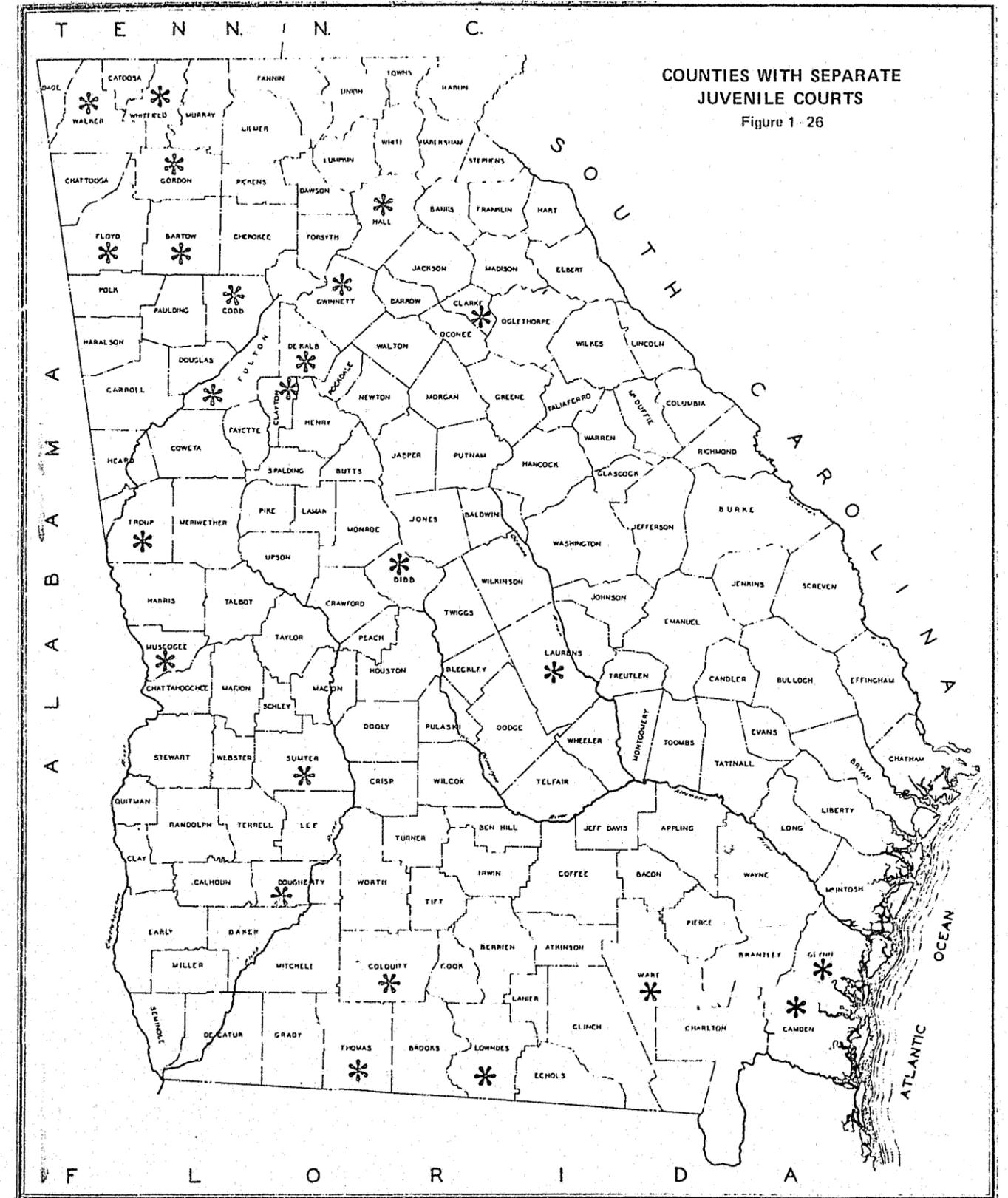


Table 1-38

Delinquency Cases Disposed
of by Juvenile Courts

1970, 1971, 1973

| | 1970 | 1971 | % Change | 1973 | % Change from 1971 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-----------------------|
| Official | | | | | |
| Boys | 17,203 | 17,302 | 1% | 17,894 | 3% |
| Girls | 5,657 | 6,302 | 11% | 7,074 | 12% |
| Total | 22,860 | 23,604 | 3% | 24,968 | 6% |
| Unofficial | | | | | |
| Boys | 4,047 | 4,646 | 15% | 9,561 | 106% |
| Girls | 819 | 902 | 10% | 4,144 | 359% |
| Total | 4,866 | 5,548 | 14% | 13,705 | 147% |
| Total All Cases | 27,726 | 29,152 | 5% | 38,673 | 33% |

Specialty Courts of County Jurisdiction

The name, number and a brief description of specialty courts of county jurisdiction are found in Table 1-39. The location of these courts is indicated on the map in Figure 1-27, except for the Justice of the Peace Courts and the Courts of the Ordinary. No training for the personnel of these courts is offered in Georgia.

In 1974, the General Assembly passed House Resolution 445-1263 which provides for an amendment to the Georgia Constitution to change the name of the court of the ordinary to the probate court; however, it will not affect the duties or requirements of that court.

Municipal Level (Courts)

The court system at the municipal level in Georgia is summarized in Table 1-40.

Table 1-39

Specialty Courts of County Jurisdiction

| Court | Origin | No. | Jurisdiction | Judicial Qualifications | Descriptive Data |
|-------------------|---------|-------|---|---|---|
| Justice of Peace* | Const.* | 1,634 | A civil tribunal with limited criminal jurisdiction to issue warrants and function as court of inquiry | Qualified voter & three months residency in militia district | Georgia Constitution provides for one JP per militia district. Four-year term, elective office. JP courts demolished in Bibb, Clarke, Chatham, Dougherty, Glynn & Muscogee Counties. |
| Municipal | Const. | 2 | Same as JP courts plus any additional jurisdiction provided in the statutes which create each court. | Depends on statute of creation. | State courts of record authorized by Constitutional amendment in cities over 20,000. Replaces JP courts. Currently exist in Columbus (Muscogee County) and Savannah (Chatham County). |
| Magistrates | Const. | 2 | Civil: same as JP but with maximum claim limit of \$1,000. Criminal: limited to specific misdemeanors with plea of guilty or nolo contendere or waiver of jury trial | Age 27, 5-year resident of county, 5 year law practice | Creating statute simultaneously abolish JP court. Judge appointed by grand jury from list of 3 prepared by county bar. Four-year term with salary of \$12,000. |
| Ordinary | Const. | 159 | Misdemeanor cases arising from State Highway Patrol Act of 1937. Exclusive and general jurisdiction over probate of wills, executorship, administrative, guardianship, lunacy proceedings, and all matters conferred by Constitution. | Counties under 100,000: age 21 qualified voter. Over 100,000: age 30, qualified voter 3 years law practice. | Ninety of the 159 exercise jurisdiction over traffic offenses. Budgets ranged \$721 to \$302,913 in 1972 sample of 33 courts. Caseloads ranged from 143 to 3,236 in 1972 sample of 18 courts. |
| Small Claims | Stat.* | 38 | Generally have concurrent jurisdiction with other courts in county in civil claims under \$1,000, including all powers of JP courts. | Age 22, county resident. | Little uniformity in organization and jurisdiction. Judge elected or appointed by Governor to 4-year term. Compensation by fee system. Location of the 38 courts shown on Map, Figure 1-27. |
| County | Stat. | 2 | Jurisdiction in civil matters under \$500 and in misdemeanors except where exclusive jurisdiction is reserved to another court. | Age 21, one year resident of county. | Judges elected or appointed by Governor to 4-year term. Salary set by grand jury. Courts exist in Echols and Baldwin Counties |

Table 1-39 (continued)

Specialty Courts of County Jurisdiction

| Court | Origin | No. | Jurisdiction | Judicial Qualifications | Descriptive Data |
|-----------|--------|-----|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Recorders | Const. | 4 | Over violations of "Uniform Act Regulating Traffic on Highways," violation of county ordinances, with powers of JP to issue warrants and conduct commitment hearings. | Depends on statute of creation. | Created by local constitution amendments followed by local legislation. Currently exist in DeKalb and Gwinnett Counties and cities of Columbus (Muscogee County) and Savannah (Chatham County). |
| Civil | Stat. | 3 | Limited in trial authority to civil matters. Specific jurisdictions vary according to statute of creation. | Depends on statute of creation. | Successor to city courts eliminated by the legislation which created State courts. Currently exist in Fulton, Bibb and Richmond counties. |
| Criminal | Stat. | 1 | Limited in trial authority to criminal matters. Specific jurisdictions vary according to statute of creation. | Depends on statute of creation. | Same as civil but exists only in Fulton County. |

* Geographic jurisdiction of JP courts is actually sub-county since each of Georgia's 159 counties is divided into a number of militia districts.

* Constitutional

* Statutory

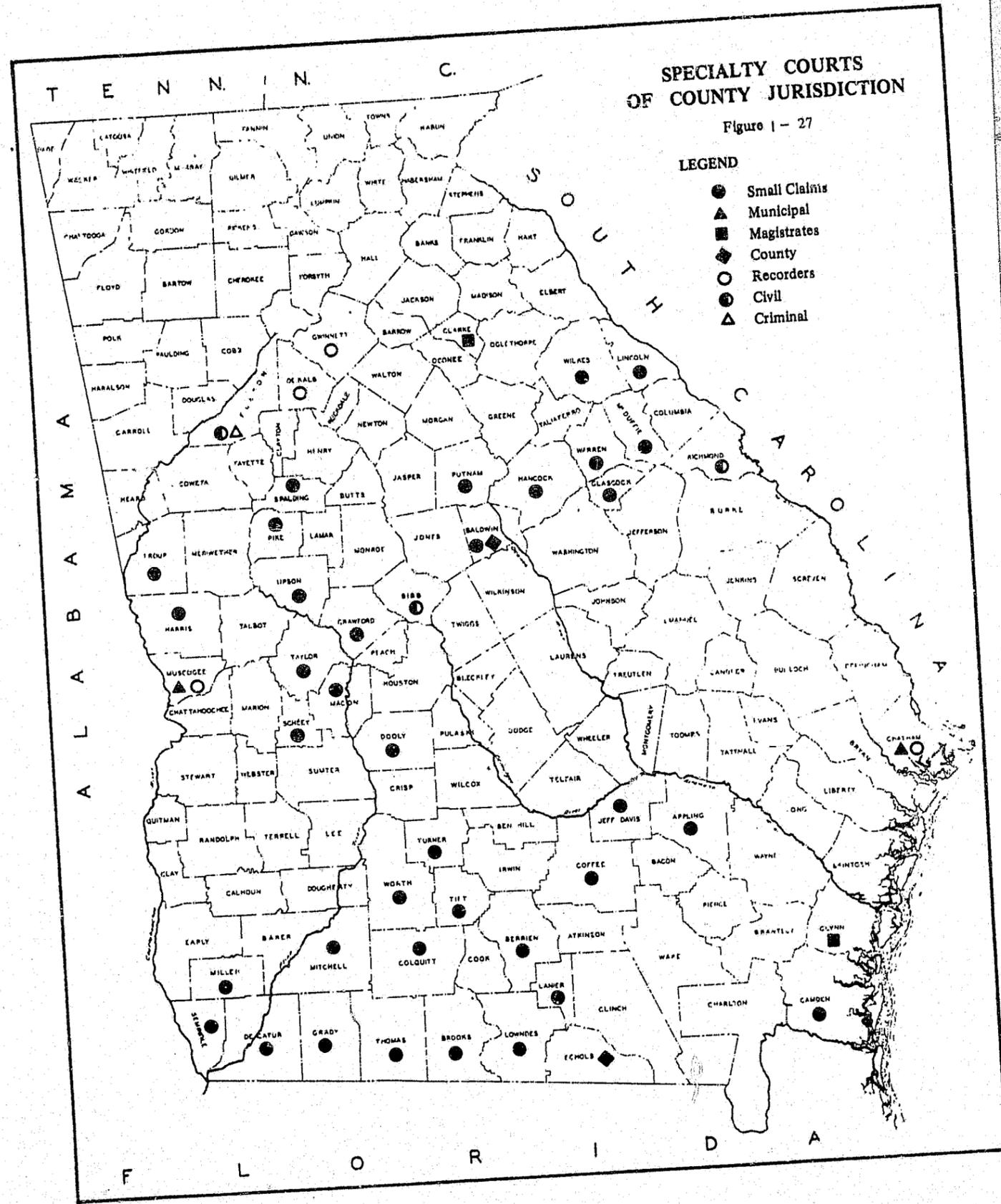


Table 1-40
Municipal Level Courts

| Names | Origin and Jurisdiction | Available Data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|--|-----------|-----------|--------|----|-----|----------------------|---|---|-------------|----|----|------------|---|---|-----------------|---|---|--------|----|----|------------------|---|----|----------------|----|----|-------|---|---|
| Police | Created by legislation establishing city charters. | Estimate 360 - 450 such courts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Recorders | Jurisdiction provided in city charter or under Georgia Code Chapter 69-7. | Personnel for 253 courts includes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mayors | Criminal jurisdiction same as JP courts. | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Full-time</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Part-time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Judges</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50</td> <td style="text-align: center;">228</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Court Administrators</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secretaries</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Law Clerks</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Court Reporters</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clerks</td> <td style="text-align: center;">46</td> <td style="text-align: center;">95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assistant Clerks</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Clerical</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23</td> <td style="text-align: center;">41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Full-time | Part-time | Judges | 50 | 228 | Court Administrators | 5 | 4 | Secretaries | 25 | 21 | Law Clerks | 3 | - | Court Reporters | 4 | 4 | Clerks | 46 | 95 | Assistant Clerks | 7 | 25 | Other Clerical | 23 | 41 | Other | 8 | 2 |
| | Full-time | Part-time | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Judges | 50 | 228 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Court Administrators | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secretaries | 25 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Law Clerks | 3 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Court Reporters | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 46 | 95 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistant Clerks | 7 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Clerical | 23 | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | 8 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic | Jurisdiction over violations of city ordinance. | In a sample of 244 courts, 111 elect judges, 113 appoint. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipal Criminal | No jurisdiction to try State offenses but may be committing courts. | 1972 Caseload: 548,415 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City Council | | Budget Range: \$100 to \$99,271 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Justice | | Judges include mayors, mayors pro tem, councilmen, city attorneys, police chiefs or commissioners, attorneys, or toher elected or appointed persons. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Multi-Level Shared Resources (Courts)

Facilities

The Superior, State, Juvenile and other courts under the general jurisdiction of the county unit of government generally utilize the same court room in each of the county courthouses. The creation of most of the present courts after the construction of the court facility has necessitated this sharing of resources. As a general rule, ordinarily have their own court and file space in the county courthouse. This overcrowded situation has been further increased with the addition of Superior Court judges to many of the circuits. The most recent data on county courthouses is shown on page 114. A two year facilities study was begun in 1974 by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Municipal courtrooms are generally located in the city hall or police department of the individual jurisdiction and are multi-purpose in nature, being used for city and civil meetings as well as serving the court.

Pre-trial Release

Two pre-trial release programs are currently operating in Fulton and Cobb Counties. Under these programs, arrestees are interviewed and their case is reviewed by the release officer to determine release on bond or upon the arrestees

own recognicance. The Fulton County program has been operating since 1965 and is considered highly successful.

Prosecution Clinics

The University of Georgia and the Mercer University Schools of Law provide the prosecution services of law school students to the court systems of Clarke and Bibb Counties. These prosecution clinics are authorized to serve the courts under the "Law School Public Prosecutor Act of 1970," which allows third year law school students to practice under the University of Georgia program and are used in committal hearings, Superior Court hearings on motions to suppress evidence, probation revocation, trial preparation and research, and in other miscellaneous hearings. The students also participate in the writing and filing of briefs to appellate courts for the State.

Public Defense

The 1974 Georgia General Assembly amended the 1968 Georgia Criminal Justice Act pertaining to indigent defense to provide, in accordance with recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions, that indigent persons will be afforded legal counsel in all cases where incarceration may be imposed. Determination of indigency varies from county to county; however, it is usually made by the Superior Court judge.

In Georgia, defense of indigents can be provided by court-appointed attorneys, arrangements with non-profit legal aid or defender organizations, an office of a public defender, or a combination of any of the above. The various methods used by the counties in the provision of counsel are shown in Table 1-41.

Under the method of appointed counsel, attorneys are appointed by the judge and their services continued into the appellate stages with compensation determined by the court and paid by the county. The variations in expenditures for indigent defense are shown in Table 1-42. Total indigent defense expenditures for 1972 were \$738,884.

With concurrence by the county government, the Superior Court may establish, set salary, determine employment basis, and maintain an office of the public defender. The public defender is appointed by the court and serves a two year term. Frequently, a public defender's office may provide services for some or all of the counties within a judicial circuit. Georgia's 14 public defender offices, serving 41 counties are outlined on the map in Figure 1-28.

Training for defense personnel is presently provided by the Georgia Criminal Justice Council and the Clarke County Legal Aid and Defender Society Program. Under the Clarke County program, which is conducted as a part of the law program at the University of Georgia, some 250 third-year law students

participate each year in providing defense counsel to indigents in Clarke and Oconee Counties.

The Legal Aid and Defender Society of the University of Georgia has provided legal counseling to State inmates in the Georgia correctional system since 1972. In 1974, the services were extended to the County Correctional Institutions. A full-time office is maintained in Jackson, Georgia at the classification and diagnostic center for the Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation. At this intake center, a staff member explains the sentence and case to the inmate and attempts to determine any valid problems or legal questions. Students of the University of Georgia School of Law participate in this program and provide counseling in all legal areas, including habeas corpus, sentence errors, sentence computing matters, pardon and parole eligibility, and domestic matters.

Private Sector and Other
Governmental Resources (Courts)

Resources which are available to the Georgia Court from private agencies, organizations or areas of government other than the judicial branch are summarized in Table 1-43.

County Courthouses

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Number: | 158 |
| Age of Structures: | 1 to 148 years |
| Average Age: | 54 |
| Usage: | 27% used daily, twice weekly, or weekly; 4% used less than monthly |
| Characteristics: | Shared courtrooms, limited witness and jury rooms, few libraries or attorney conference rooms, no office space for state court personnel, inadequate restroom facilities, oversized courtrooms, and no holding cells nearby |

Table 1-41

Provision of Counsel to Indigents

| Method | Felony | | Misdemeanor | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|
| | Superior Courts | | Superior Courts | | State Courts | | Courts of Limited Jurisdiction | |
| | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % |
| Paid Appointed Counsel | 86 | 54% | 76 | 48% | 30 | 48% | 30 | 6% |
| Unpaid Appointed | 9 | 6% | 17 | 11% | 7 | 11% | 14 | 3% |
| Public Defender | 12 | 8% | 15 | 9% | 7 | 11% | 2 | - |
| Combination of Methods | 51 | 32% | 13 | 8% | 14 | 23% | 8 | 2% |
| No method | | | | | 4 | 6% | 367 | 73% |
| Private contract | 1 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| No misdemeanor cases | N/A | | 38 | 24% | N/A | | 83 | 16% |
| Total Courts | 159 | | 159 | | 62 | | 504 | |

Table 1-42
Expenditures for Indigent Defense

| Expenditures | Number of Counties | Number of Cases |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| -0- | 25 | 927 |
| 1 - 499 | 38 | 832 |
| 500 - 999 | 21 | 680 |
| 1,000 - 2,499 | 36 | 1,837 |
| 2,500 - 4,999 | 16 | 1,532 |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 9 | 2,581 |
| 10,000 - 24,999 | 5 | 1,076 |
| Over - 25,000 | 5 | 6,745 |
| Not available | 4 | 247 |
| TOTALS | 159 | 16,457 |

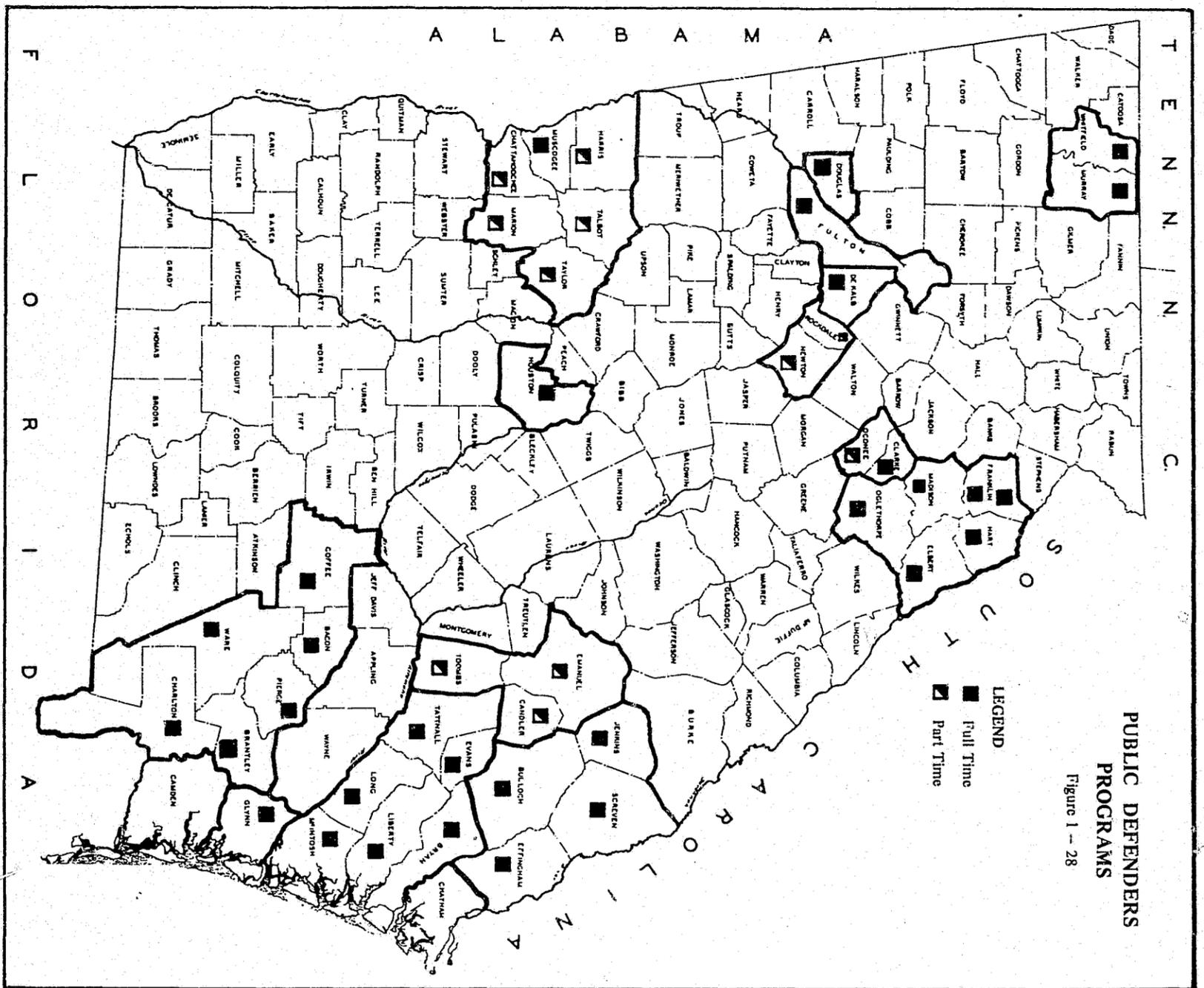


Table 1-43
Other Court Resources

| Agency | Composition | Activities |
|--|---|---|
| Criminal Law Study Committee | 16 member committee from the Senate, House, and court related associations. | Created in 1961 by House Resolution No.32 for the purpose of revising the criminal law of the State of Georgia. Revision was accomplished in the 1968 session of the General Assembly. Committee still exists. |
| Council of Superior Court Judges | Judges of the 42 superior court circuits. | A forum for exchange of information. Conducts seminars in workshops. Under subcontract with the Georgia Judicial Council to develop pattern jury instructions. |
| County Court Trial Judges and Solicitors Association | Judges and solicitors of courts of county jurisdiction. | Active in arranging seminars through the Institute of Continuing Legal Education. |
| District Attorneys Association | District Attorneys from the 42 judicial circuits. | Formed Office of State Prosecution Coordinator which provides training, manuals, standardization of forms and procedures, and coordination among district attorneys. Aids in coordinating programs and placing law student interns from the Schools of Law of Mercer University and University of Georgia |
| Georgia Bar Association | 5269 Active Attorneys | Concerned with ensuring adequate representation in the criminal courts and with developing improvements in court procedures to insure that cases move through the system. |
| Institute of Continuing Legal Education | Educational arm of the State Bar | Operates from University of Georgia School of Law. Presents seminars and workshops to juvenile, superior and State court judges, district attorneys and solicitors. |
| Georgia Indigent Legal Services, Inc. (GILS) | Total staff of 40 attorneys plus supportive staff is shared with GLSP | Incorporated by the State Bar in 1970, as non-profit corporation for coordinating and carrying out comprehensive legal services to indigents. Central office in Atlanta and branch offices in Albany, Augusta, Brunswick, Columbus, Dalton, Gainesville, Macon, Rome, Savannah provide base operations for GILS and GLSP. The two agencies served some 19,000 indigents in a two-year period (mid 1971 through mid 1973) in cases of domestic relations, consumer and employment issues, housing, and welfare. GILS is funded by State and HEW. FY 1975 State appropriation is \$480,000. |

Table 1-43 (continued)

Other Court Resources

| Agency | Composition | Activities |
|---|--|---|
| Georgia Legal Service Program, Inc. | see GILS | Incorporated by Young Lawyers Section, State Bar in 1971. Annual Budget of 1/2 million from OEO. For additional activity information, see GILS above. |
| Georgia Criminal Justice Council | Presidents of the Georgia Bar Association and the Young Lawyers Section of the State Bar, three immediate past-presidents and members of the Executive committee of the State Bar. | Formed in 1974 to develop and implement a plan for the provision of adequate defense services state-wide as indigent defendants. Included is research, training, and supportive services to strengthen and expand existing defender efforts. The council is administered by Georgia Judicial Council. |
| Atlanta Field Office of the Miami Strike Force, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice | Three full-time attorneys supported by six federal investigators and numerous local investigators. | To identify, investigate, and prosecute organized crime in the State of Georgia. Additionally, this office coordinates State and local law enforcement activities toward the prosecution of organized crime figures. |

CORRECTIONS COMPONENT

Overview

State Level (Adult Corrections)

Organization

Resources and Activities

- Diagnostics
- Probation and Parole
- Community Treatment Centers
- Work Release Centers
- Special Community-Based Programs
- Institutions
- Information Systems
- Personnel Development

Local Level (Adult Corrections)

Organization

Resources and Activities

- County Correctional Institutes
- County Probation Systems
- Local Jails

State Level (Juvenile Corrections)

Organization

Resources and Activities

- Court Services
- Institutions
- Community-Based Programs
- Attention Homes
- Personnel Development

Local Level (Juvenile Corrections)

Organization

Resources and Activities

- Urban County Detention Centers
- Community-Based Treatment
- Youth Services Bureaus
- Target Counties

CORRECTIONS COMPONENT

Overview

Corrections includes adult corrections as well as the juvenile justice system, exclusive of the judicial aspects of the juvenile courts. Adult corrections covers that portion of the criminal justice process from sentencing to final release from the system. It includes probation, institutional treatment, community-based treatment, and parole.

Adult corrections in the sense of treatment and rehabilitation is predominately a State function. The responsibility for this function resides with a single State agency, the Department of Offender Rehabilitation (DOOR). At the local level, the volume of cases and relatively short length of stay dictate against the mobilization of substantial resources for treatment and rehabilitation. Any discussion of local corrections is, therefore, limited to local jails, county correctional institutions, and county probation systems.

As in most states, Georgia's county jails are run by sheriffs, while city jails function under the authority of mayors or aldermanic boards. The forty-two (42) county correctional institutions, financed by their respective counties and generally under the direction of local commissioners, exist almost independently; but they are subject to rules, regula-

tions and policies set forth by the Department of Offender Rehabilitation. Seven counties have their own probation system, but now only two operate entirely outside State jurisdiction. In the remaining five counties, Superior Court cases are handled by the Department of Offender Rehabilitation.

The juvenile system begins at the point of intake of an individual into the criminal justice system, and includes intake, preparation for preliminary and dispositional hearings, probation supervision, institutional care, special programs as alternatives to institutions, and aftercare supervision. The juvenile justice system in the State of Georgia is a curious blend of centralization and decentralization of services. While the primary responsibility for the prevention, control, and treatment of juvenile delinquency belongs to a single State agency, the Department of Human Resources, this responsibility is performed by the court service worker (CSW) at the county or judicial circuit level. In most counties, the CSW functions as intake officer, probation officer and aftercare counselor. Although a child may be treated at a central State facility (a Youth Development Center), his case is being personally followed by someone from home. Court Services Workers are employees of the State but reside in and serve a specified, small geographical area.

State Level (Adult Corrections)

Organization

The Department of Offender Rehabilitation (DOOR), created under the executive reorganization of 1972 (Georgia Laws 1972, No. 1490, Section 9) combines the former Departments of Correction and of Probation and Parole. DOOR is one of the twenty-three (23) departments in the executive branch (see Figure 1-3). The purpose of the Department is two-fold: 1) to administer the supervision of parolees, probationers and other offenders who are being treated outside correctional institutions and rehabilitative programs conducted therein. To carry out these tasks, DOOR employs more than 2,200 persons under an annual State budget exceeding 41 million.

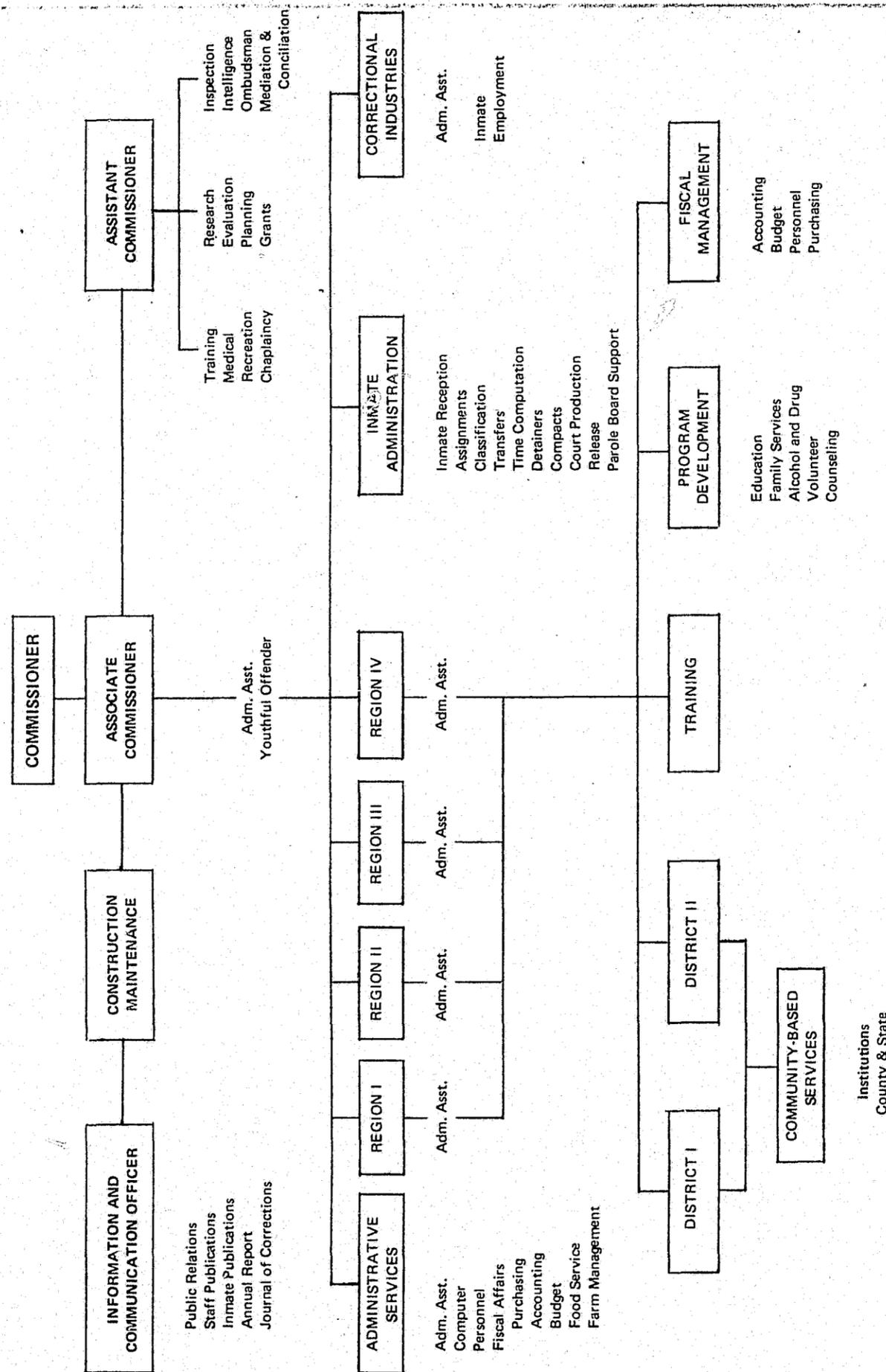
DOOR is governed by the Board of Offender Rehabilitation and (until such time as it is dissolved by constitutional amendment) by the Board of Corrections. The nine(9) member Board of Offender Rehabilitation includes the five members of the Board of Corrections. The other four members are appointed by the Governor with Senate approval. As the larger body, partially composed of the membership of the smaller, the Board of Offender Rehabilitation occupies the ascendant position. Some division of responsibilities, however, does exist. Generally, the Board of Corrections, operating separately, addresses all matters that pertain to penal institutions, while the Board of Offender Rehabilitation

handles community-based services as well as administrative issues. The same Chairman presides over both Boards.

In late 1973, DOOR began a decentralization process which resulted in the organizational structure shown in Figure 1-29.

DEPARTMENT OF OFFENDER REHABILITATION (1974)

Figure 1-29



Resources and Activities

Diagnostics

In 1973, the Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Center prepared 1,912 psycho-diagnostic reports; developed an escape profile of 1,387 inmates with a 98% accuracy; and prepared 1,230 preventive treatment profiles. This last category is composed of 110 potential suicides referred for group therapy, identification of 720 potential suicides, and 400 reports of severe emotional case profiles. Purchased diagnostics are utilized as needed.

Probation and Parole

The functions of probation and parole have been effectively combined and officers now serve in the dual capacity. As of March 31, 1974, 16,652 probationers and 2,682 supervisors produced an average caseload of 80 per officer, on a par with the Federal system. Compared to the previous year, these figures reflect an increase of approximately 1,650 parolees and a decrease of some 25 probationers. The Parole Board reviews 4,000 - 5,000 cases per year. Revocations ran 14.9% in Fiscal year 1973. Other available parole data are shown in Table 1-44.

Although the task of parole supervision was transferred to the Department of Offender Rehabilitation, which has a

policy-making board, the Board of Pardons and Paroles was continued as provided in the Georgia Constitution - Article V, Section I, Paragraph IX. This Board performs the quasi-judicial function of granting or denying parole applications. It is attached to DOOR for administrative purposes only as prescribed in Georgia Law 1490, Section 12 and Georgia Law 1489, Chapter 1, Section 3.

Community Treatment Centers

There are three community treatment centers, now located in Gainesville, Macon and Atlanta. The locations of these facilities are shown on the map in Figure 1-30 and caseload figures are shown in Table 1-45.

The basic mission of these units is gradually phasing from that of an alternative to incarceration for select probationers to the function of transitional release, i.e., more than half the population is now comprised of work releases, educational releases and parolees. The program at these facilities seeks to include the following services within the advantage of a structured environment: counseling (both individual and group); diagnostics for selected pre-sentence cases; vocational guidance and job placement; legal assistance; and courses in adult education, home management, personal grooming and work and social adjustment.

Assisted by supportive and custodial staff, the basic operation of each center is directed by a probation supervisor, who doubles as business manager in addition to those duties regularly performed by all officers. Treatment, however, is the responsibility of the center counselor who, at least in this area, holds authority over the supervisor. Actually, the two operate under a cooperative arrangement, and both are responsible to the local chief probation officer.

Work Release Centers

The Atlanta Advancement Center, established as a pilot project in 1969, continues to function solely for work releases. At present, an inmate assigned to the Georgia Work Release Program will reside in one of the five community-based facilities, or the two State institutions or eight prison branches which have work release programs, or two county operated facilities (see Table 1-46). The locations of these centers are shown on the map in Figure 1-30. Center capacities and cumulative work release statistics are shown in Tables 1-46 and 1-47.

Special Community-Based Programs

In addition to and in some cases in conjunction with the regular community-based services of probation/parole, work release and community centers, the Department of Offender Rehabilitation has implemented several special programs in an

effort to meet the varied needs of its clientele with a variety of alternatives. Five such programs are (see Table 1-48) are:

1. Macon Pilot Project (purchased diagnostics)
2. Athens Sub-Community Office (probation)
3. Probation Counselor Program (reduced caseloads)
4. Families Services Program
5. Volunteer Services Program

The Macon Pilot Project, begun under a FY 1972 LEAA grant, is physically housed with the Macon Community-Based Treatment Center. The project is designed to provide in-depth diagnostics beyond normal pre-sentence investigations. A team approach is used in addition to purchased psychological, psychiatric evaluations, and other assessments. Approximately 300 evaluations can be accomplished annually and a similar number of probationers can be served through non-residential care.

The Family Services Program operates under a contract between the Departments of Human Resources (DHR) and the Offender Rehabilitation (DOOR). Workers in 31 locations throughout the State help secure needed services from the community for the families of offenders. In 1973, services were provided to the families of 41 parolees, 405 inmates, and 46 probationers during 1973. These services included 329 family counseling sessions, 267 individual sessions, 38 crisis interview, 76 consumer education and

home management sessions, 85 pre-parole conselings, 296 employment or other agencies referrals, and 100 transportation actions.

The Volunteer Services Program includes more than 3,000 citizen volunteers offering other services such as medical advise, tutoring and group counseling. Volunteers work in probation and parole and in the institutions. The program is primarily operated by Probation/Parole Supervisors and institutional treatment personnel with eight full-time coordinators to provide training and public information services.

Table 1-44

Parole Statistics

| | (Jan-Sept) 1974 | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
| Granted Parole | 1,141 | 2,142 | 2,231 | 2,310 | 1,720 |
| Remissions | 74 | 2 | 46 | 27 | 24 |
| Commutation | 26 | 73 | 51 | 35 | 17 |
| Other* | 1,415 | 1,477 | 1,068 | 800 | 1,700 |

* Conditional Release, repleves, Governor's early release program.

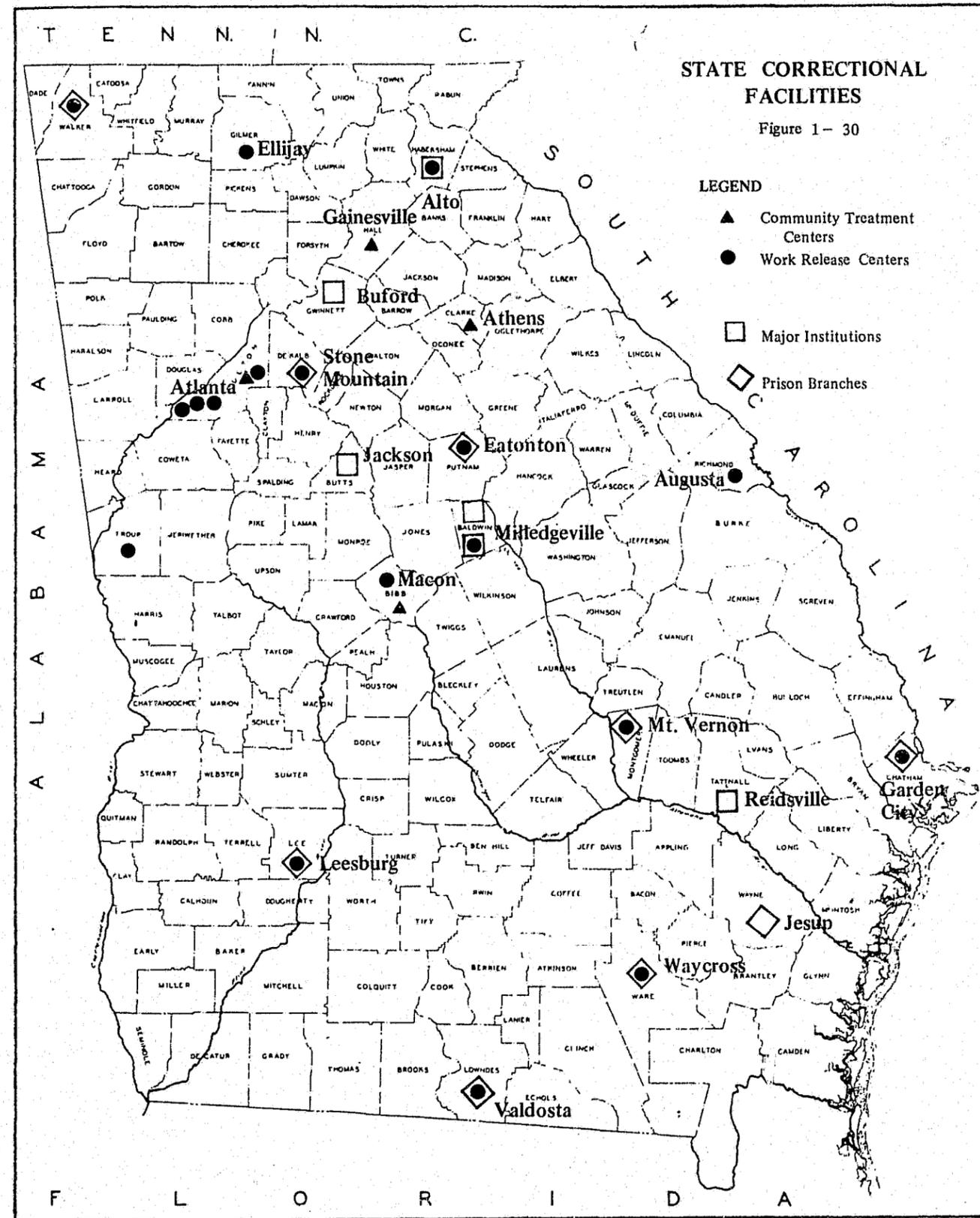


Table 1-45

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS
 FY 1974 Residential Caseloads

| Center | Daily Capacity | | | | | Number Served During FY 1974* | | | | | Total Annual Capacity |
|-------------|----------------|----------|----------------|--------|-------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Probates | Parolees | Work Releasees | Maint. | Total | Probates | Parolees | Work Releasees | Maint. | Total | |
| Atlanta | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 60 | Program Implemented June 15, 1974 | | | | | 240 |
| Gainesville | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | UNK | UNK | 0 | 0 | 17 | 40 |
| Macon | 10 | 3 | 39 | 0 | 52 | 57 | 37 | 102 | 2 | 198 | 108 |
| TOTALS | 17 | 6 | 99 | 0 | 122 | UNK | UNK | 102 | 2 | 215 | 388 |

Note: It was mathematically difficult to compute Total Annual Capacity, particularly for Macon. It will be remembered that these operations abandoned former facilities and increased capacity. They also began to take on work releasees, who remained in the Centers about six months as opposed to the three months common to probationers and parolees. It was therefore necessary to employ averages and consider various rates of turnover.

* Data for the Macon Center covers the period December 1, 1972 to January 25, 1974.

Table 1-46

| Name/Location | Capacity |
|---|----------|
| Atlanta Drug Center | 10 |
| Atlanta Advancement Center | 65 |
| Macon Transitional Center | 40 |
| Women's Work Release Center/Atlanta | 65 |
| Wheeler House/Atlanta Impact Program | 60 |
| Georgia Rehab. Center for Women/Milledgeville | 10 |
| Georgia Industrial Institute/Alto | 40 |
| Chatham Correctional Institute/Garden City | 40 |
| Lee Correctional Institute/Leesburg | 80 |
| Lowndes Correctional Institute/Valdosta | 40 |
| Montgomery Correctional Institute/Montgomery | 40 |
| Putnam Correctional Institute/Eatonton | 20 |
| Stone Mountain Correctional Institute | 60 |
| Walker Correctional Institute | 40 |
| Ware Correctional Institute | 13 |
| Gilmer County C.I./Ellijay | 16 |
| Richmond County C.I./Augusta | 14 |
| Total | 653 |

Table 1-47

| | FY 1973 | Cumulative |
|---|---------|------------|
| Approved for work release | 953 | 1,356 |
| Total successfully discharged | 408 | 788 |
| Walk Off's | 38 | 83 |
| Failure to adjust | 144 | 219 |
| Total program failures (returned to institutions) | 182 | 302 |

Table 1-48
Special Community-Based Programs

| 1974 | | | |
|---|-------|------------------|---------------|
| | Staff | Average Caseload | Total Clients |
| Macon Pilot Project | 6 | 48 | 241 |
| Athens Sub-Community | 1 F/T | 138 | 138 |
| Probation Counselor | 4 | 17 | 68 |
| Family Services | | | 2,000 |
| Volunteer Program Coordinators Volunteers | 3,000 | 1 | |

Institutions

The State operates six major correctional institutions and nine prison branches (correctional institutes). The 15 State facilities are listed in Table 1-49, with their September, 1974 populations, and located on the map in Figure 1-30.

The most current figures (September, 1974) place the total inmate population at 9,957, an increase of 1,079 over April, 1973. The composition of the 1974 inmate population is compared to the 1973 in Table 1-50. The Department of Offender Rehabilitation has 1,400 of its 2,200 positions allocated to regional operations to serve the 7,466 inmates in institutions, producing a staff-inmate ratio of 1,5. Average length of stay for all State prisoners (7,466 in State facilities and 2,491 in county facilities) is 4.5 years.

The major treatment approaches used in State institutions are listed in Table 1-51 with staff/inmate ratios and described briefly below. Several of the programs serve offenders in institutions and in the community.

Counseling:

The counseling program covers an array of inmate centered services including individual and group counseling, crisis intervention, drug counseling, family counseling, Guides to

Better Living groups, and Barons of Good Will. Statistics available from the Department of Offender Rehabilitation indicate that 113 counselors provided services to 1,014 inmates in the counseling program during the first eight (8) months of 1974.

Drug/Alcohol Program:

The counseling program provides help to alcohol and dangerous drug users. As of August 1974, 747 drug addicts and 506 alcoholics had been identified among the State's inmate population. An additional 683 drug abusers and 747 alcohol users were reported as inmates in State institutions. All State institutions and several local institutions provide drug and alcohol programs. In 1973, 62 drug programs and 65 alcohol programs provided services to 2,405 offenders in community and institutional programs. Urine screening is used to insure program integrity.

Academic and Vocational Training:

Adult basic education (ABE) and vocational training are available in all State institutions and in most county correctional institutions. Available data indicates that during 1973, the Academic education program served 4,851 inmates. This was accomplished with a staff of 55 full-time and 14 part-time instructors. One-hundred and eight

(108) inmates participated in an educational release program, and 250 offenders were enrolled in college level programs. Although inmates did not utilize vocational training programs as much as ABE, statistics indicate 42 instructors served a total of 1,856 inmates. They received training covering 30 vocational trades.

In addition to ABE, correspondence courses, GED preparation, educational release, and college entrance level programs, consumer services programs are offered through the system's education program.

The vocational training program was expanded during 1973 and early 1974 through a cooperative arrangement between the State, the county correctional institutions, and regional vocational schools. Inmates in local institutions can now receive vocational training through Area Vocational-Technical Schools. Most inmates participating in voc-tech training concentrate on the trades of plumbing, masonry, automotive repair, electrical repair, carpentering, sheet metal work, and other construction trades.

Several new vocational programs were established in FY 74. Lowndes CI now offers digital business machine repair, and emergency paramedical training. Stone Mountain CI, under the guidance of the State Forestry Department, trains inmates in arboriculture. Walker CI added three new vocational courses.

These courses increased the number of formal in-house training slots in the system to approximately 750.

Other training opportunities are available in both State and county correctional institutions through on-the-job training.

Religious Services:

Every inmate of the State system is interviewed individually at least once by a chaplain. Religious services are offered at least once a week. Counseling, to include the families of inmates, is conducted on both group and individual levels. Bible study is offered in-house and through correspondence. The program includes special groups on medical problems, suicide, Guides for Better Living, behavioral adjustments, community services and the problems besetting the first offender at Alto. The staff is comprised of nine full-time and thirteen part-time chaplains.

Recreation:

Although these activities vary considerably in sophistication among the various institutions, all inmates of the system have an opportunity to participate in some form of recreation. The addition of eleven professional persons to the Department of Offender Rehabilitation made it possible for 12 of the 15 State correctional institutions to be staf-

fed with at least one full-time recreation employee whose sole and primary responsibility has been the organizing and implementing of recreation activities. The part-time assistants of staff members and community volunteers made it possible for the remaining three institutions to provide structured recreation for their inmates. Activities not requiring the services of instructors are available to inmates. Approximately 58% of all inmates participate in active programs and 76% participate in some form of recreation.

The three facilities not having full-time recreation directors are Montgomery, Ware and Walker CI's. The State has plans to expand the recreational activities at these institutions.

Specialized recreational activities are not limited to intramural sports programs or by the inmate population of the institution. Regional and State tournaments are conducted at the conclusion of each athletic season. Summer olympics which include track and field and weight lifting competition are held each fall. Each January, a winter olympics is held. Activities include but are not limited to pool, table tennis, chess, arts and crafts, checkers, and horse-shoes. A band competition is held in October with each institution's band being judged by professional musicians.

Other recreational programs are drama club, ceramics, painting, movies, various clubs, theatrical productions by out-

side groups, and arts and crafts.

Motivational Research Program:

This program of behavior modification is presently used at the Georgia Training and Development Center, the Walker Correctional Institute, and the Georgia Industrial Institute. The project is committed to service and research involving the development and implementation of a token economy motivational system at the institutions. The system entails the improvement of inmate performance in three distinct components; academic, vocational, and social behavior. Also, entailed is the development and specification of necessary procedures and in-service training of institutional staff, which would be needed to incorporate this system in other State Offender Rehabilitation sites. At the end of May, 1974, enrollment was up to 757 inmate participants. The program has an eleven (11) member staff which provided service to 845 inmates during FY 1973.

Table 1-49
Inmate Population of State Institutions
September, 1974

| Major Institutions | Inmate Capacity | | | Inmates Assigned | | |
|---|-------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| | Other than WR/PR* | WR/PR* | Total | Other than WR/PR* | WR/PR* | Total |
| Colony Farm/Milledgeville | 230 | 0 | 230 | 204 | 0 | 204 |
| Georgia Diagnostic & Classification Center/Jackson | 811 | 0 | 811 | 715 | 0 | 715 |
| Georgia Industrial Institute/Alto | 1,100 | 80 | 1,190 | 1,085 | 25 | 1,110 |
| Georgia Rehabilitation Center for Women/Milledgeville | 290 | 10 | 300 | 292 | 2 | 294 |
| Georgia State Prison/Reidsville | 2,600 | 80 | 2,680 | 2,712 | 0 | 2,712 |
| Georgia Training & Development Center/Buford | 225 | 0 | 225 | 216 | 0 | 216 |
| Prison Branches | | | | | | |
| Chatham C.I.** | 200 | 40 | 240 | 276 | 36 | 212 |
| Lee C.I. | 120 | 80 | 200 | 131 | 69 | 200 |
| Lowndes C.I. | 140 | 40 | 180 | 141 | 36 | 177 |
| Montgomery C.I. | 261 | 40 | 301 | 252 | 33 | 285 |
| Putnam C.I. | 140 | 20 | 160 | 149 | 6 | 155 |
| Stone Mountain C.I. | 150 | 60 | 210 | 159 | 54 | 213 |
| Walker C.I. | 270 | 40 | 310 | 259 | 35 | 294 |
| Ware C.I. | 145 | 0 | 145 | 128 | 13 | 141 |
| Wayne C.I. | 184 | 0 | 184 | 181 | 0 | 181 |
| Totals | 6,686 | 490 | 7,356 | 6,800 | 309 | 7,109 |

* WR/PR = Work Release and Pre-Release - ** C.I. Correctional Institute

Table 1-50
Composition of Inmate Population

| | April, 1973 | Sept., 1974 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Felons | 8,340 (94%) | 9,561 (96%) |
| Misdemeanants | 538 (6%) | 396 (4%) |
| Black | 5,593 (63%) | 6,012 (60%) |
| White | 3,287 (37%) | 3,945 (40%) |
| Male | N/A | 9,595 |
| Female | N/A | 362 |
| Assigned to State Facilities | 6,400 | 7,466 |
| Assigned to County Correctional Institutions | 2,478 | 2,491 |
| Age 16 and Under | N/A | 0.4% |
| 17-19 | N/A | 12.3% |
| 20-25 | N/A | 36.5% |
| 26-over | N/A | 50.8% |
| Education (age 17 and over) | | |
| 0 - 6 grades | N/A | 11.6% |
| 7 - 9 grades | N/A | 31.4% |
| 10 - 11 grades | N/A | 21.2% |
| 12th grade | N/A | 14.2% |
| Some College | N/A | 2.7% |
| Not Reported | N/A | 18.7% |
| Total Inmate Population | 8,878 | 9,957 |

Table 1-51
Institutional Treatment Programs
Staff/Inmate Ratio

| By Program | Staff/Inmates Ratio |
|---|---------------------|
| Academic/Vocational | 1:63 |
| Counseling | 1:60 |
| Motivational Research | 1:145 |
| Recreation | 1:379 |
| Religious | 1:757 |
| By Institution | |
| Colony Farm | 1:102 |
| Georgia Diagnostics and Classification Center | 1:22 |
| Georgis Industrial Institute | 1:13 |
| Georgia State Prison | 1:33 |
| Georgia Training and Development Center | 1:8 |
| By Correctional Institutions | |
| Chatham C.I. | 1:53 |
| Lee C.I. | 1:20 |
| Lowndes C.I. | 1:22 |
| Montgomery C.I. | 1:32 |
| Putnam C.I. | 1:39 |
| Stone Mountain C.I. | 1:43 |
| Walker C.I. | 1:37 |
| Ware C.I. | 1:47 |
| Wayne C.I. | 1:30 |

Information System

Information systems that support intra-agency needs of the police, courts and correctional components of the criminal justice system are collectively termed Component Information Systems (CIS). Although only the police Component Information System is operational, the courts and corrections systems are presently being designed. The Department of Offender Rehabilitation, the State agency with responsibility for operating correctional and rehabilitative facilities in Georgia, is currently designing the corrections information system. Eventually, the system will be interfaced with the law enforcement and courts information systems. This will allow inter and intra-agency information exchange. The proposed system will serve only State correctional institutions. County and city institutions which are not a part of the State correctional system will not be on-line agencies.

Initial design of the proposed information system has been made possible through a \$250,000 discretionary grant award under Project SEARCH. The State Department of Administrative Services will furnish programming support and computer time.

The Department of Offender Rehabilitation currently maintains an extensive computerized data base of all State inmates, but no information is available on the State's 25,000

probationers or 2,500 parolees, nor are there programs which provide DOOR with management data concerning agency operations. These information needs will be satisfied when the corrections information system is fully operational.

Personnel Development

The Staff Development Section of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation provides educational and training experiences for the department's 2,200 personnel. In the year 1973-74 a significant increase in the number of staff members involved in training and educational programs was realized. This year a total of 1,622 persons participated in staff development programs as compared to 1,268 in 1972-73 and 882 in 1971-72. The number of hours these employees spent in training increased from 45,812 in 1971-72, 77,136 in 1972-73, to 90,532 this year.

A vital part of training is the Orientation Training Program conducted for correctional officers, probation-parole supervisors, and other staff members. This program allows employees coming to work for the Department to be integrated into the philosophical approaches, new behavioral skills, and procedures necessary for internal functions, as well as for dealing with the offender. The Orientation Training Program offers 160 hours of training in such areas as human relations, communication, concepts of rehabilitation, first

aid, and the individual's role in effecting positive change in the offender. This year, eighteen orientation programs were conducted involving 286 employees. The Staff Development Section is currently offering two orientation programs per month to meet the increasing number of employees within the Department.

In addition to the Orientation Training Program, specialized programs for executives, management level personnel, teachers, counselors, social workers, probation-parole supervisors, recreation specialists, security staff, training officers, chaplains, and clerical personnel have been conducted this past year. Eighteen programs in executive development and management training were offered to 112 employees who spent 2,346 hours in training. In 1973-74, over a thousand staff members participated in 17,306 hours of specialized training designed to improve their professional and job skills.

An integral part of the staff development activities of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation has been its graduate education programs. The graduate program was developed to provide selected employees the opportunity to obtain the Master's degree in correctional rehabilitation counseling from the University of Georgia or Georgia State University within two years while fully employed.

The staff member attends class approximately three full days per month. This year, ninety-three persons were active in this work-study program.

Another program developed is training for county institutional personnel. A mobile training laboratory has been purchased to meet county training needs. To date, six county training programs have been conducted for seventy employees involving 2,800 trainee hours. The mobile training lab was completed in June, 1974, and now on-going county training programs are being planned to meet county needs.

Personnel standards have been established by the State Merit System. A career ladder has been established whereby an ambitious employee, who has the ability, can advance from Correctional Officer to Counselor Aide and eventually reach the professional level itself.

Local Level (Adult Corrections)

Organization

There is no defined structure in local corrections in Georgia's 159 counties. Correctional services at the local level are limited to three areas: county correctional institutions (42), county probation systems (7), and local jails (154 county and 212 city).

Resources and Activities

County Correctional Institutions

Georgia has 42 county correctional institutions, three less than reported in FY 1973. Although the State Department of Offender Rehabilitation is responsible and accountable for State prisoners incarcerated in these units, it does not have the prerogative of employing institutional staff. It does have the authority to approve the final selection of wardens. While county commissions hold the responsibility for housing, clothing and feeding State inmates in return for labor provided, the Division of County Services, DOOR, does retain the right and the obligation to inspect the camps.

The county correctional institutions (CCIs) are scattered widely throughout the State (see map, Figure 1-31). Inmate populations range from 30 to about 300 with a total

(October, 1974) of 2,448, thirty less than reported in FY 1973. Until 1974, treatment programs were almost non-existent in the CCIs. By June, 1974, 30 counties had contracted with the Department of Offender Rehabilitation (DOOR) to provide counseling services and basic academic and vocational education to inmates. Thirteen counselors serve the 30 institutions on a shared basis (see Figure 1-31):

2 counselors serve 1 institution
5 counselors serve 2 institutions
6 counselors serve 3 institutions

County Probation System

Seven counties still retain their own probation system, but only Fulton and DeKalb Counties operate entirely outside State jurisdiction. In Cobb, Chatham, Muscogee, Richmond and Bibb Counties, the State receives all Superior Court cases. It also handles most misdemeanors in Muscogee and collects child support in Chatham.

As of October, 1974, DeKalb County had nine probation officers who handle an average monthly felony caseload of 240 probationers per officer, a reduction of 137 over FY 1972. With 8,456 active cases assigned to its Adult Supervision Division, Fulton County (Atlanta) easily has the largest of the independent systems. The average monthly caseload of the 42 supervisors is 201 clients, a reduction of 22 over last year. (Note: child support cases are excluded

for both counties) Fulton does enjoy one advantage in the quality of its officers, all are required to hold undergraduate degrees and several have experience in an allied field. Services are augmented through cooperative arrangements with Vocational Rehabilitation and the Department of Labor. Purchased psychologicals are employed on a need basis.

Local Jails

Local jails perform two functions: 1) they are used to detain those who are awaiting trial or other judicial actions; and 2) they are used to incarcerate convicted offenders. As indicated in Table 1-53, the average length of stay for sentenced prisoners in county jails is 34 days and the sentenced population is 23% of the total population. This indicates that the primary role of county jails is to house pre-sentence offenders and those awaiting some other action. Further examination of Table 1-51 indicates that the average length of stay for 95% of all county jail inmates is less than 35 days. This tends to discourage development of treatment programs in these facilities.

It was reported by the Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals that on an average day in 1973, 2,918 people were confined in county jails and that an estimated 960 additional people were confined in city jails. Two laws have been enacted in Georgia which could lead to

a significant reduction in local jail populations. Release on recognizance was authorized in 1966; but, to date, it has received extensive usage in only one county, which reports a 24% reduction in pre-trial population. 1974 law requires that alcoholics be diverted from the criminal justice system effective July 1, 1975. It further authorizes the diversion of drug abusers. Extensive use of these two laws should reduce local jail populations.

Georgia has a total of 366 local jails that vary greatly in physical condition, cleanliness, and safety. A minimum Jail Standards Act was adopted in 1973 which is aimed at making local jails safe and sanitary by requiring a semi-annual inspection by the State Fire Marshall's Office and a monthly inspection by the Department of Human Resources (DHR). DHR has inspected 307 jails at least once. Of those inspected, 41% meet DHR standards and 59% do not meet minimum standards for health and sanitation. The Fire Marshall has issued Certificates of Occupancy to 52 jails and 76% do not meet fire safety standards. Only four (4) jails meet both DHR and the Fire Marshall's standards. The Governor's Commission on Standards and Goals reports that 60% of Georgia's jails are in need of major renovation or replacement. Please refer to Table 1-52 for additional information on local jails.

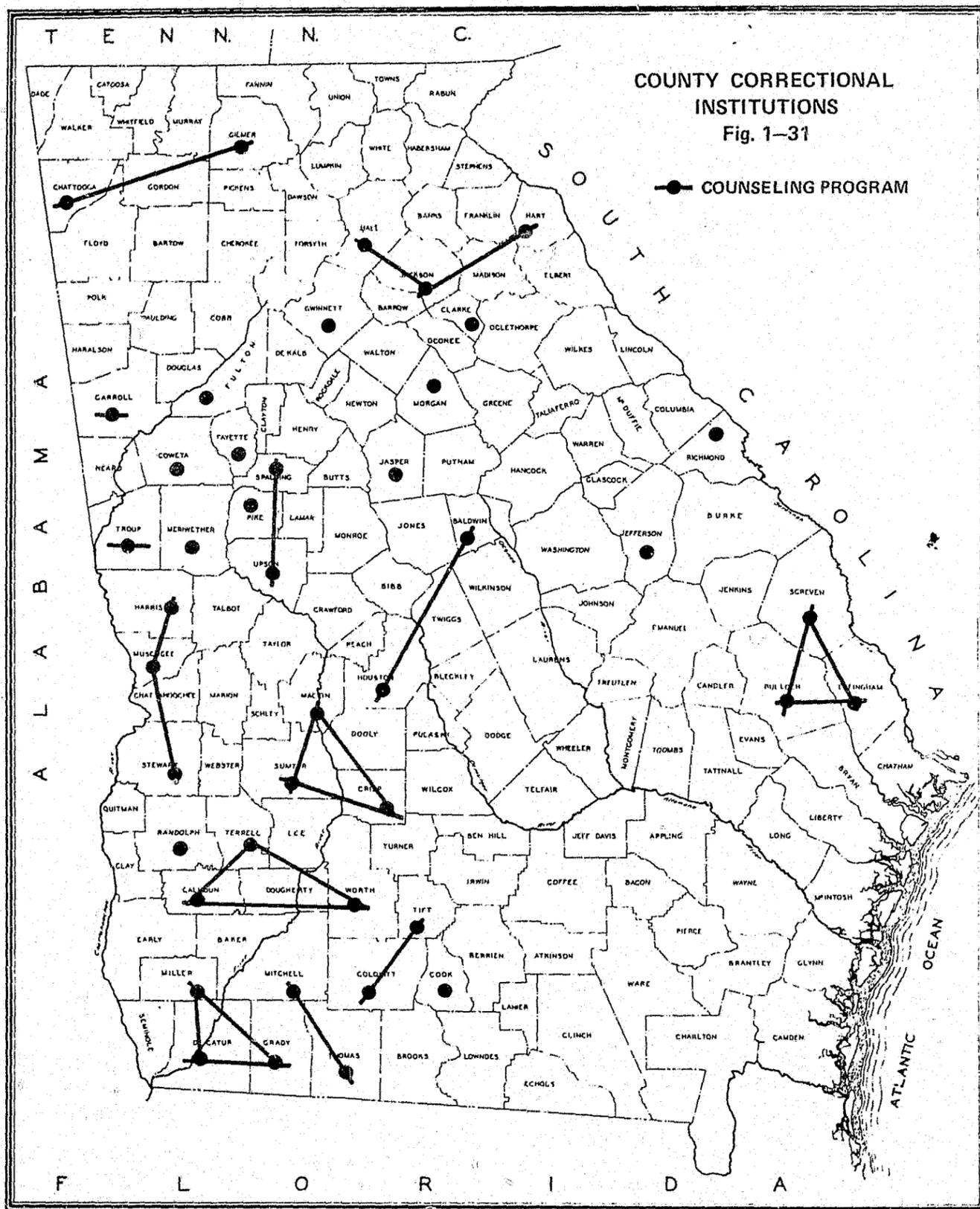


Table 1-52

Local Jails

| | Number |
|--|--------|
| Total County Jails | 154 |
| Total City Jails | 212 |
| Constructed since July, 1973 | 5 |
| Renovated since July, 1973 | 4 |
| Planned Construction by July, 1975 | 5 |
| Inspected by DHR | 6 |
| Fire Marshall's Certificate of Occupancy | 307 |
| Meet DHR and Fire Marshalls Standards | 52 |
| Total Offering Treatment Programs | 4 |
| Total Reporting Employment Pre-requisite | 19 |

Table 1-53

County Jail Daily Populations

| Prisoner Status | Average Length of Stay (days) | Number of Prisoners | Percent | Percent Change Over 1972 |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Awaiting Trial | 32 | 1,816 | 63 | +5 |
| Sentenced | 34 | 673 | 23 | -1 |
| Awaiting Transport | 16 | 275 | 9 | -7 |
| Under Appeal | 138 | 154 | 5 | +3 |
| Totals | - | 2,918 | 100 | - |

State Level (Juvenile Corrections)

Organization

The Executive Reorganization Act of 1972 (Georgia Law 1972, No. 1489), transferred all functions of the State Department of Family and Children Services to the Department of Human Resources (Chapter 12 of the Act), thus designating Human Resources as the single State agency responsible for the prevention, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency at the State level. The Department of Human Resources is one of the twenty-three departments in the executive branch of government (see Figure 1-3) and represents an attempt by the State of Georgia to bring together all the State agencies necessary for the provision of a single human services delivery system. The Department is designed to meet the social, emotional, legal, economic and physical or mental health needs of any Georgian, regardless of social level utilizing its own resources primarily but also those of other agencies when necessary through the referral process. It is the largest department of State government, employing more than 16,000 and with an annual budget approaching 3/4 of a billion dollars.

One of the major divisions of the Department of Human Resources is the Division of Community Services (see Figure 1-32) which is further divided into a Community Social Services Section, a Regulatory and Special Programs Section,

and a Youth Services Section (see Figure 1-33). The Youth Services Sub-section is the element of State government which deals with delinquent children. This sub-section employs some 1,300 persons in three units which will be discussed individually below: Court Services, Institutions, and Community-Based Programs.

At the local level, the organizational structure of the Department of Human Resources is paralleled in mini-fashion in each of the fourteen (14) Districts which cover the entire State, thus facilitating implementation of State-initiated programs and continuity of services throughout.

Court Services

Court Services has the primary responsibility for youths under 17 years of age who come to the attention of the Juvenile Courts of the State of Georgia for delinquent behavior. In addition, court services provides social services and facilities for children who require care, control, protection, treatment or rehabilitation.

At the present time, the staff of the Court Services Section is as follows: one-hundred twenty-seven (127) Court Service Workers, seven (7) Community Workers who function as Court Service Worker aides, thirteen (13) Court Service Field Representatives, one Section Supervisor, an assistant

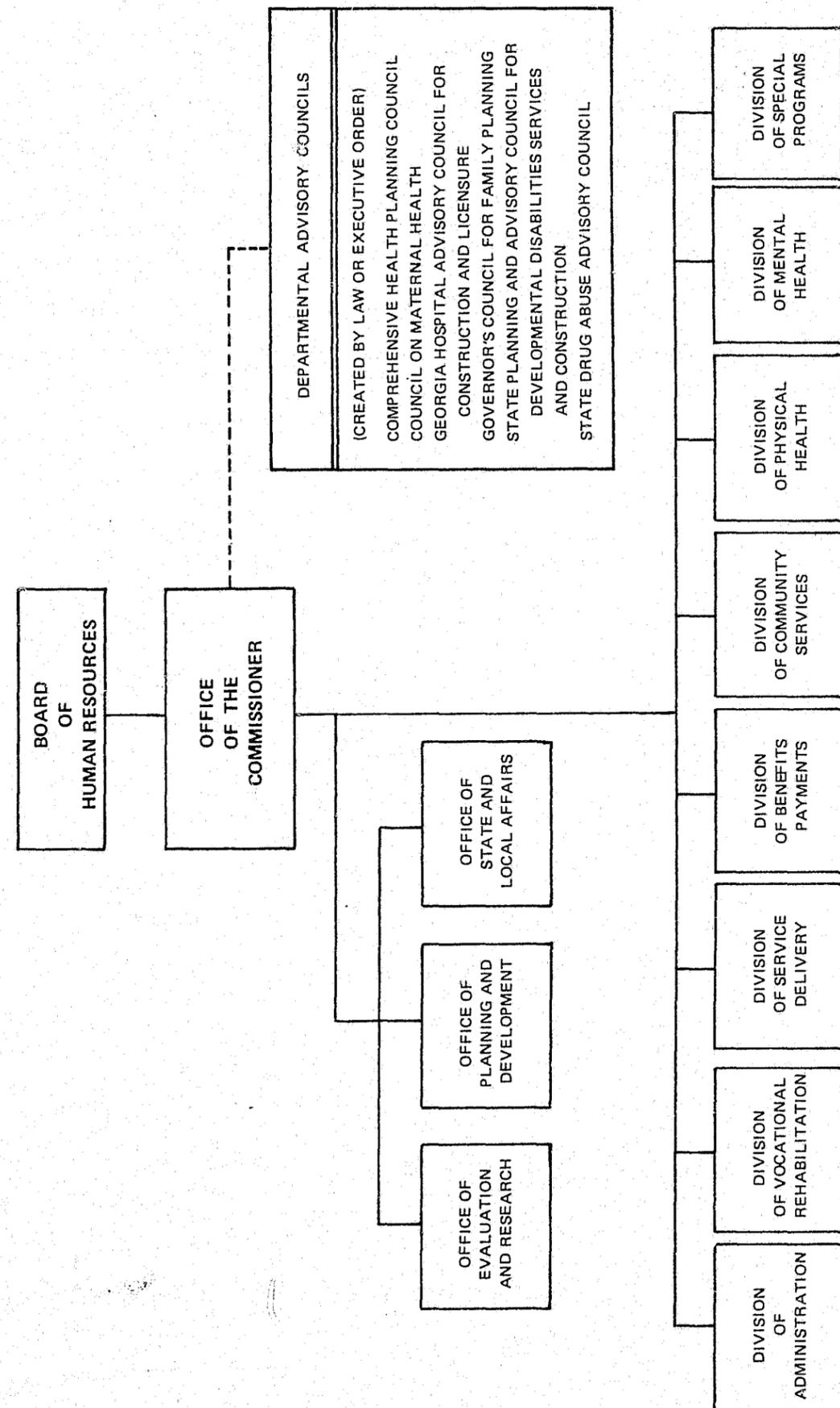
section supervisor, six (6) Program Directors, and supporting clerical personnel. The six program directors are responsible for supervising State-operated court service programs, the four (4) State YDC's, and program planning and development.

In all 159 counties, the Court Services Unit is responsible for providing services to youth on aftercare. Included in this category are cases involving work with families of youth who are under commitment and in residence at Youth Development Centers, conducting social background studies, and working with the youngster who has been released from a Youth Development Center into the community. In 142 counties, Court Services also has responsibility for handling Juvenile Court intake and probation. In 17 counties, there are county-employed intake and probation staff performing these functions. In those 17 counties, Court Services handles aftercare only. The seventeen (17) counties are:

| | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Fulton | Chatham | Glynn |
| DeKalb | Dougherty | Whitfield |
| Cobb | Richmond | Floyd |
| Clayton | Clarke | Troup |
| Bibb | Upson | Hall |
| Muscogee | Spalding | |

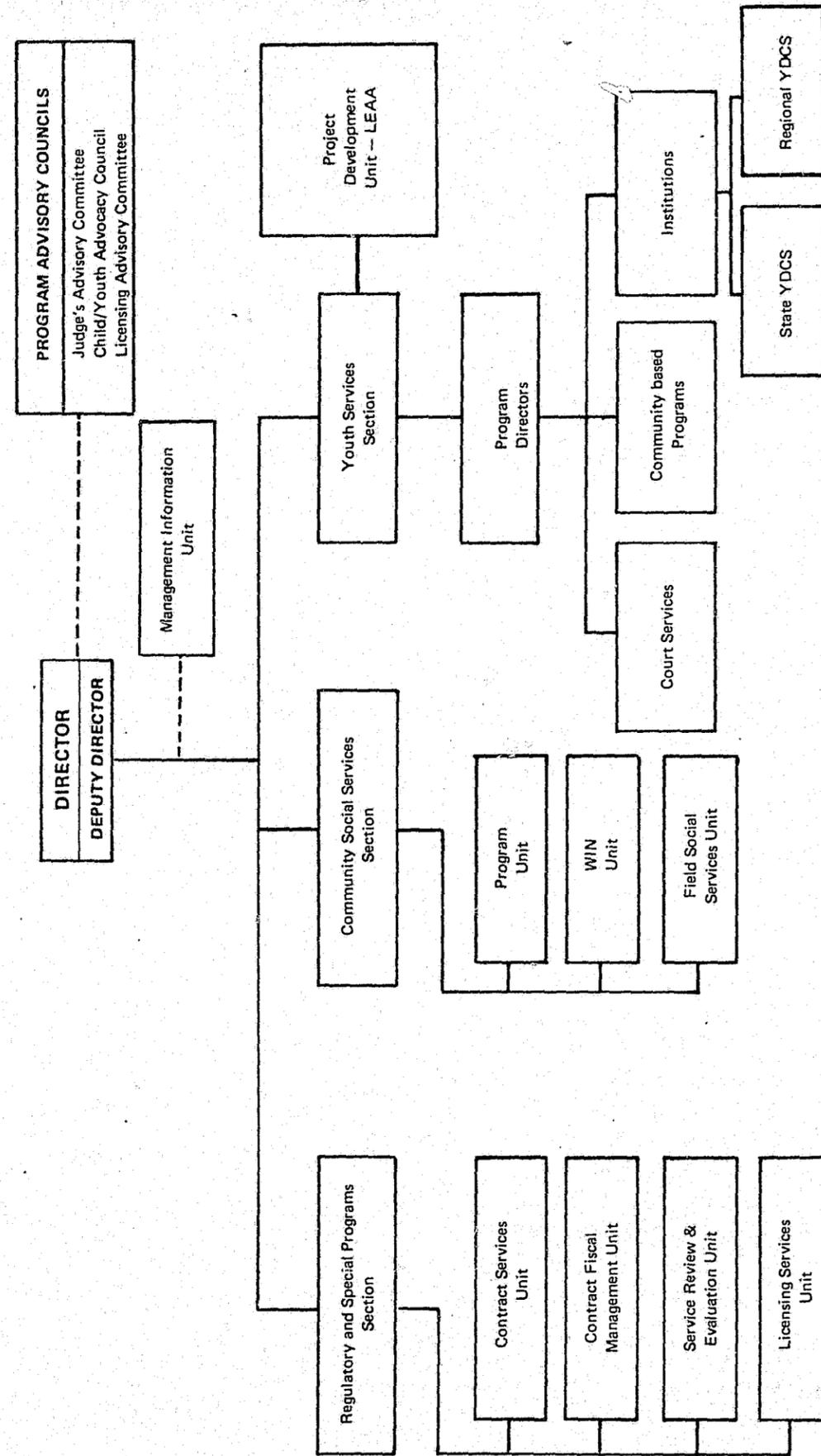
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Figure 1-32



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

Figure 1-33



Institutions

The Children and Youth Act delineates the responsibility for providing rehabilitation services to the delinquent children committed to the Department of Human Resources Youth Services by the Juvenile Courts of the State of Georgia. To carry-out this responsibility, Youth Services operates four State Youth Development Centers and nine Regional Youth Development Centers providing full-time care to these children. All commitments of delinquent juveniles are made to the Department of Human Resources Youth Services rather than to the individual Youth Development Centers.

When a child is committed to Youth Services upon order of the Juvenile Court, it is assumed that placement in a Youth Development Center is needed. However, if a committed child proves by further evaluation and study to be in need of a plan of care other than an institution for delinquent children, alternate plans of care are initiated to whatever degree is feasible. Placement other than a Youth Development Center is made only with the consent of the committing court.

The four State Youth Development Centers are residential institutions designed to provide long-term treatment and rehabilitation for 969 youthful offenders. They are lo-

cated in Atlanta, Macon, Milledgeville, and Augusta (see map, Figure 1-34). Table 1-54 summarizes the facilities and staffing of the four YDCs.

The nine Regional Youth Development Centers (RYDCs) administered by the Division of Community Services were built to provide adequate facilities for juvenile custody within an hour's ride of any point in Georgia. Facilities are currently located in Albany, Augusta, Columbus, Gainesville, Macon, Marietta, Rome, Sandersville, and Waycross (see Figure 1-34). Additional RYDCs are under construction in Blakely, Dalton, Eastman, and Griffin. The centers operate under the premise that all juveniles requiring custody will be admitted, regardless of the population of the Center at any given time. The facilities and programs of the RYDCs are oriented toward short-term confinement of juveniles. Juveniles held in the RYDCs are usually in one of three conditions:

1. An alleged delinquent awaiting preliminary hearing,
2. A probationer awaiting a hearing on probation violation, or
3. A juvenile committed to Youth Services and awaiting transfer to a YDC.

Each RYDC has a capacity of 30 and is staffed by a director and approximately twelve Youth Development Workers (houseparents). Each Center employs a consulting psychologist who works at the Center one or two times a month and a physician who is on a monthly retainer for emergency calls. The physician also gives routine physical examinations to all youths committed to the Youth Division.

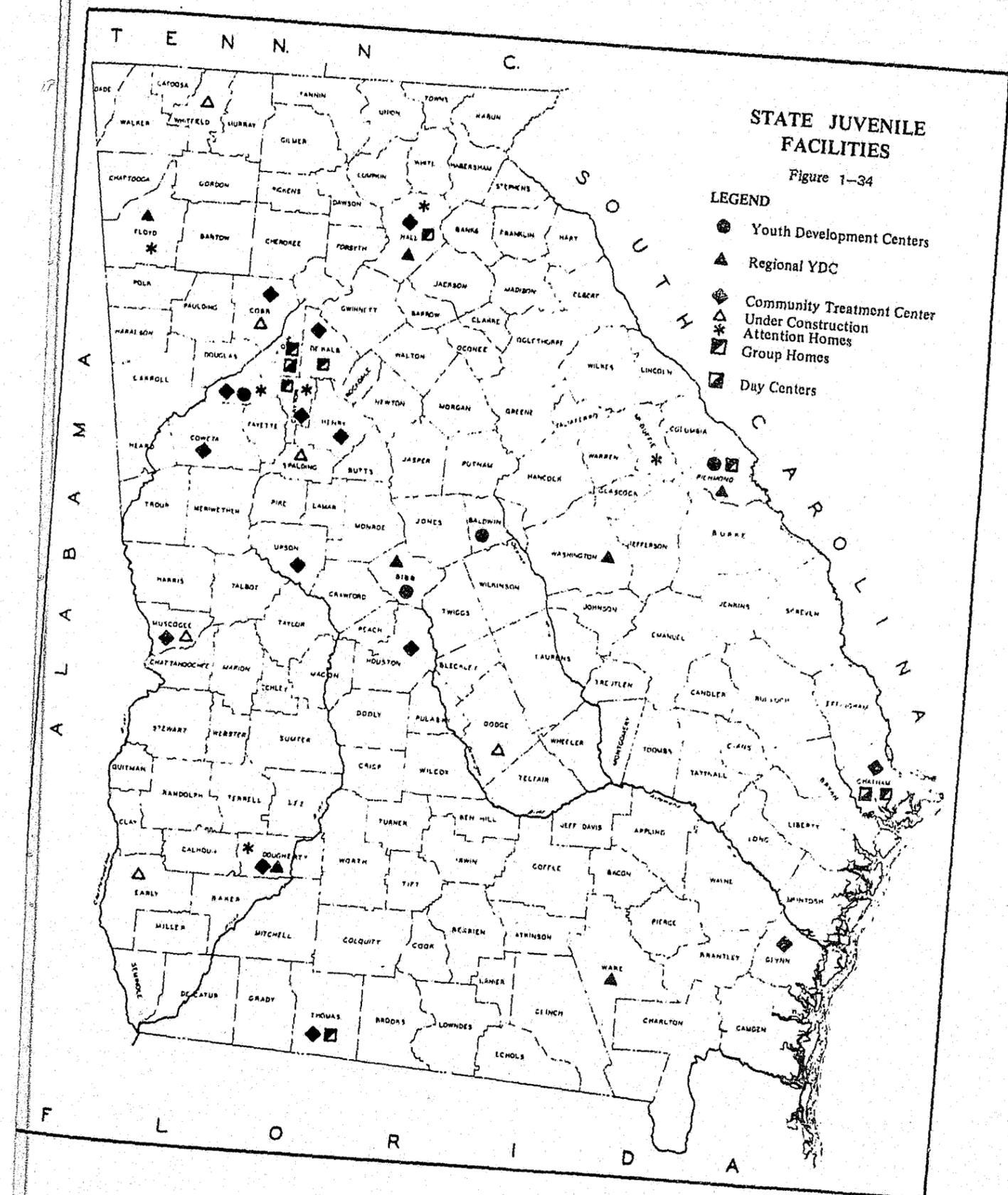


Table 1-54

Staff and Facilities of State Youth Development Centers

| YDC | Capacity | Admissions FY 1974 | Facilities | Full-Time | Part-Time |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Atlanta | 89 boys | 108 | One 2-story building divided into four living units housing 12-13. Two cottages of 25 | 33 houseparents 8 social workers 1 clinical Chaplain 7 certified teachers 3 school program supervisors 1 school director 3 registered nurses Administrative | 2 child psychologists 1 physician 1 dentist |
| Augusta | 370 boys | 543 | Administration building Academic building Business administration complex Pre-vocational complex Medical and dental clinic Diagnostic/orientation cottage Residential cottages Swimming pool Staff housing | 1 social work supervisor 10 social workers 1 Chaplain 1 music therapist 16 certified teachers 3 vocational instructors 1 school principal 1 director of education 4 registered nurses 1 dentist | 1 physician |
| Milledgeville | 370 boys | 623 | 1500 acre campus with academic and vocational schools, social service building, 2 field houses, diagnostic/or- ientation unit, 2 din- ing halls, hospital, administration build- ing, greenhouses, ware- house, farm buildings, indoor pool, staff housing, residential cottages & detention center. | 58 houseparents 9 MSWs 5 social work technicians 1 psychologist 21 certified teachers 1 librarian 1 academic supervisor 4 registered nurses 1 practical nurse 1 director of education 1 vocational director 12 vocational instructors | 1 psychiatrist physicians |
| Macon | 140 girls | 309 | Seven cottages housing 20 girls. Academic Building, Vocational Building, Gynasium, Ad- ministration Building (includes clinic & de- tention center) Dining Hall. | 20 houseparents 1 chief social worker (asst. director of YDC) 1 social worker II 5 group workers 9 academic instructors 3 registered nurses | 1 physician 1 dentist |

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Community-Based Programs

Included among special projects sponsored by Youth Services are three programs designed as alternatives to incarceration. These programs, community-based treatment centers, group homes, and day centers are intended to serve selected youths who have been committed to Youth Services in compliance with the Children and Youth Act of 1963. All three programs are funded as pilot programs utilizing both State and Federal funds.

The Community Treatment Centers were designed to serve the following purposes:

1. To provide community-based programs for juvenile offenders committed to the Division of Family and Children Services in lieu of institutionalization.
2. To reduce the number of high risk youngsters who would require services by regular court service staff if not institutionalized.
3. To screen youngsters suitable for community-based care; i.e., those youths needing close supervision, but not seriously at risk in or to the community if adequately supervised.
4. To establish realistic manageable caseloads where-in planning can be individualized and supervision and counseling provided regularly, and
5. To provide the supervision required at approximately one-fourth the cost of institutionalization.

At the present, Community Treatment Centers are located in Atlanta, Columbus, Gainesville, Albany, Newnan, Thomaston, Thomasville, Griffin, DeKalb County, Clayton County, Cobb

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County, Chatham County, Glynn County and Houston County (see Figure 1-34). Approximately 630 youngsters can be served by these units at any given time.

The Group Home Program has as its major purpose, the provision of another alternative for the committed juvenile offender. Youngsters selected for this program are those who have the potential for success in community-based programs, but who are unable, due to whatever circumstances, to live with parents, relatives, in foster homes, etc. Need and potential to achieve in a community-based program are given equal consideration in the selection of group home participants. The program operates both as a "half-way in" and "halfway out" program providing twenty-four hour alternative care for youngsters in route to or from juvenile institutions. Supervision is provided by child care workers and counseling is done by trained social work staff. A maximum of eight youngsters are served in each home setting.

Funding has been secured to operate eight such homes at the present time. Two homes are located in Richmond County, two are located in Fulton County, and one each in Hall County, DeKalb County, Clayton County, and Chatham County (see Figure 1-34). In addition, two group homes are operated by units of local government in Chatham and Whitfield Counties.

The Day Center Program utilizes the community-based treatment model as an alternative to the institutionalization of the committed juvenile offender. There are four (4) Day Centers operational in Georgia, three are located in the metropolitan area of Atlanta, and one is located in Savannah (see Figure 1-34).

The Day Center Program is designed primarily for the male offender between the ages of 12 and 15 and each commitment is screened to determine acceptability for the program. The retarded, multiple serious offender, and the assaultive youngster are screened out.

The program offers a four-pronged approach to treatment: individualized education, guidance and counseling, recreational therapy, and cultural enrichment. Each Day Center operates with a staff of seven (7).

Director
Assistant Director
Academic Teachers
Recreational Leader
Typist
Community Worker

The Director and Assistant Director positions are currently filled by professionally-trained educators, Social Workers and psychologists. The academic staff is certified to teach the behaviorally disordered child. The Recreational Leader is responsible for planning and executing a thera-

peutic program of recreation. The Community Worker helps to interpret the program to the community and is involved in family visitations. The overall treatment approach is one of a "team effort", with all seven staff members contributing to the treatment process.

Attention Homes

A relatively new community program operated by the Community Services Division is designed to provide the Juvenile Court with an alternative to detention as opposed to an alternative to incarceration, at the community level. Utilizing members of the community and their existing homes, the Attention Home Program serves to divert the non-serious, first-time offender, or a youth coming under jurisdiction of the court who could be considered a pre-delinquent, from any contact with secure confinement. The Attention Home provides a temporary (up to 30 days) place to live for the youth who does not need secure confinement. Attention Homes are currently located in Fulton, Dougherty, Floyd, McDuffie, Hall and Clayton Counties (see Figure 1-34).

Personnel Development

While there are no State legal requirements for training, the Division of Community Services provide staff development and in-service training for the Youth Services staff with the Department of Human Resources. During 1974, agency

requirements were increased from a minimum of 30 hours of training annually for employees who render direct services to clients and a minimum of 15 hours annually for support staff to an eighty hour training course for all staff. Much of the training is provided on video tapes, slides and other audio-visual aids because of the need to reach workers in the field. All training programs are related to roles and tasks and there is a continuing reassessment of the validity of such programs.

Orientation workshops include basic material relating to the juvenile justice system, the Department of Human Resources, techniques of interviewing, human behavior and communications skills. Workshops are offered on a regional basis to reduce expense and travel time. They work mostly with small groups-- 15-20 people; minimize lectures and emphasize workshops or labs, and student participation. Consultants are used on a short-term basis from time to time. Approximately 200 treatment staff personnel attend these workshops each year.

Youth Services is developing packaged programs, approximately an hour and a half each, which supervisors can give to their employees in a meeting. They have just completed a program of this nature for "cottage parents," who are like house parents in the juvenile detention facilities. The program is just beginning and they do not have feedback on its effectiveness. Their most successful training program for youth

services staff has involved a technique called "Guided Group Interaction," developed some 25 years ago by Highfields Treatment Center in Highfields, New Jersey. This is an extremely structured group therapy technique which can be used by non-professional people with a minimum of training.

The Department of Human Resources has a work-study program very similar to that of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation, whereby academic training leading to graduate and undergraduate degrees is made available to staff employees through an arrangement with the University of Georgia. Approximately 75 professional staff members are enrolled in this program.

Personnel standards for all classifications have been established by the State Merit System and a career ladder has been developed.

Local Level (Juvenile Corrections)

Organization

Like adult corrections, there is no structure to the juvenile correctional system common to all 159 counties. Each county develops, or fails to develop its own programs in response to its particular juvenile problems as supplements to services or programs available from the State Department of Human Resources. County level juvenile programs fall under three categories: urban county detention centers, community-based treatment, and Youth Services Bureaus.

Resources and Activities

Urban County Detention Centers

Six urban county-operated facilities supplement the State operated detention facilities (the YDCs). The counties, (Bibb, Chatham, Muscogee, Clayton, DeKalb and Fulton) receive State grants from the Division of Community Services, Department of Human Resources. These grants require the counties to provide detention facilities for the children of certain other designated counties as well as for residents of the recipient counties. These detention facilities range in capacity from a minimum of twenty-six inmates to a maximum of one-hundred forty-four and provide detention services for a total of thirty-seven counties in urban areas.

Community-Based Treatment

As was previously mentioned, two counties (Chatham and Whitfield) operate their own group homes for juveniles. This provides the juvenile court judge with an alternative to incarceration.

Youth Services Bureaus

The Youth Services Bureaus are designed to provide a broad variety of community treatment services to both juveniles who are referred for its services by the formal juvenile justice system, and juveniles who exhibit strong tendencies toward delinquent acts but are not adjudicated delinquent. There are currently five such bureaus operating in Fulton (3), Muscogee (1), and Clarke (1) Counties.

The State Crime Commission, in providing funding for these bureaus through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, determined that the location of a Youth Service Bureau must, in order to serve primarily pre-delinquent or non-criminal justice agency referrals, be located in an area experiencing high rates of juvenile delinquency.

Each of the five bureaus is designed to serve approximately 240 youths per year and requires a staff consisting of a director, assistant director, secretary, and two to four counselors and out reach persons. Salaried staff activity

is supplemented by volunteer services in tutoring and other special activities. Each bureau provides the following basic services:

1. Adequate professional staff capability to determine the problems and needs of each juvenile referred to, or coming to, the bureau for help, and to develop with the youth and his parents, a treatment plan for meeting the needs identified.
2. Adequate professional staff capability to provide basic counseling services to both youths and parents in both individual and group settings.
3. A system for referring youths who cannot be served by the bureau to other community-based youth treatment programs, and a catalogue of the current resources of such programs.
4. An emergency crisis intervention capability.
5. Tutoring and remedial education on an individual or group basis by in-house staff or volunteers coordinated by the bureau's staff.
6. Individual and group psychotherapy services conducted by volunteers coordinated by the bureau staff, or by referral agreement with local mental health units.
7. Vocational counseling and job placement assistance by in-house staff or by referral agreement with such agencies as the State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation or the State Employment Security Administration.
8. Drug abuse prevention counseling or drug abuse treatment services by referral agreements with such agencies as the State Office of Drug Abuse or local treatment programs.
9. Coordination with other community-based youth programs for the purpose of identifying service gaps and coordinating activities.
10. An information system which allows the agency administrator to follow the treatment progress of each client whether being treated in-house or by an outside agency.

Target Counties

Fourteen counties in Georgia account for 74 percent of the State's juvenile delinquency cases. They are also responsible for a significant percentage (56%) of juveniles committed to the State and serve a sizable number of probated cases (64%). For these reasons they have been designated as target counties and are given special attention in the following tables. Table 1-55 shows the problem of juvenile delinquency and the resources to deal with it in the designated target counties compared to the State as a whole. It should be noted that of the 2,213 juveniles committed to the State, 350 (16%) are committed for non-criminal offenses (runaway, truant, unruly). Of the 1,583 juveniles admitted to Youth Development Centers (YDC's), 194 are from the population of 350 non-criminal offenders. Admissions to YDC's of juveniles committed to the State runs 72% statewide and 71% in the target counties. According to the Department of Human Resources, a desirable placement admission rate for Georgia juveniles is about 50% with the other 50% better served by alternate treatment such as community-based programs. In order to reduce admissions from target counties to this level, provisions would have to be made for alternative treatment for some 620 juveniles annually.

Tables 1-56, 1-57, and 1-58 are amplifications of Table I-55 showing a breakdown, by target county, of the juvenile problem and current community resources.

Table 1-55

Juvenile Delinquency: Problems and Resources

FY 1974 DATA

| | Statewide | Target Counties | |
|--|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Number | % of Stated. |
| Population age 10-17 | 752,292 | 355,670 | 47% |
| Delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts | 38,673 | 28,427 | 74% |
| Juveniles committed to the State | 2,213 | 1,240 | 56% |
| Disposition of Commitments: | | | |
| Admitted to YDC | 1,583 (72%) | 876 | 55% |
| Alternate placement | 630 (28%) | 366 | 58% |
| Juveniles detained in Regional YDC's | 3,645 | | |
| Probated Cases | 9,640 | 6,210 | 64% |
| Number of Court Service workers | 127 | | |
| Number of Probation Officers | 160 | 133 | |
| Average caseload | 70 | 63 | |
| State Community Based Programs | | | |
| Group Homes | 42 | 26 | 70% |
| Day Centers | 8 | 7 | 88% |
| Community Treatment Centers | 4 | 4 | 100% |
| Attention Homes | 19 | 10 | 53% |
| Attention Homes | 11 | 3 | 27% |
| Local Community Based Programs | | | |
| Group Homes | 3 | 3 | 100% |
| Youth Services Bureaus | 5 | 4 | 80% |
| Volunteer Coordinators | | 5 | |
| Juvenile Law Investigative Officers | | 15 in Columbus | |
| Intervention Programs | | 39 | |
| | | 7 | |

Table 1-56
 TARGET COUNTIES
 Delinquency Data

| County | Total Cases | Committed | Admitted to YDC's | To Community Treatment | Probated | # Probation Officers | Average Caseload (**) |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Fulton | 10,206 | 285 | 191 | 94 | 1,433 | 35(***) | 41 |
| DeKalb | 5,127 | 184 | 132 | 52 | 557 | 22 | 50 |
| Clayton | 2,760 | 45 | 34 | 11 | 357 | 9 | 40 |
| Cobb | 2,239 | 76 | 53 | 23 | 645 | 14 | 46 |
| Muscogee | 1,395 | 121 | 80 | 41 | 726 | 11 | 55 |
| Chatham | 1,745 | 137 | 96 | 41 | 414 | 11 | 60 |
| Houston | 920 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 107 | 2(*) | 50 |
| Dougherty | 634 | 81 | 50 | 31 | 428 | 4 | 70 |
| Glynn | 516 | 37 | 27 | 10 | 269 | 2 | 55 |
| Richmond | 382 | 71 | 48 | 23 | 231 | 5 | 60 |
| Spalding | 647 | 52 | 52 | 2 | 68 | 1 | 200 |
| Whitfield | 704 | 40 | 34 | 6 | 310 | 1 | 60 |
| Bibb | 664 | 38 | 30 | 8 | 468 | 13 | 61 |
| Hall | 488 | 58 | 38 | 20 | 197 | 3 | 30 |
| TOTALS | 28,427 | 1,240 | 876 | 366 | 6,210 | 133 | 63 |

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(*) Houston County has two court service workers. The other counties operate independent probation systems.
 (**) Cases under unofficial supervision are included.
 (***) This figure includes only the Fulton County probation officers directly involved in casework.

Table 1-57
 TARGET COUNTIES
 Community Based Facilities

| County | # of Committed Juveniles | # Admitted to YDC's | # in Community Treatment | Group Homes | | Day Centers | | Community Treatment Centers | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | No. | Annual Caseload | No. | Annual Caseload | No. | Annual Caseload |
| Fulton | 285 | 191 | 94 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 70 | 1 | 40 |
| DeKalb | 184 | 132 | 52 | 3 | 56 | 1 | 35 | 2 | 90 |
| Clayton | 45 | 34 | 11 | 1 | 16 | - | -- | 1 | 40 |
| Cobb | 76 | 53 | 23 | - | -- | - | -- | 1 | 40 |
| Muscogee | 121 | 80 | 41 | - | -- | - | -- | 1 | 52 |
| Chatham | 137 | 96 | 41 | 4 | 68 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 40 |
| Houston | 15 | 11 | 4 | - | -- | - | -- | 1 | 15 |
| Dougherty | 81 | 50 | 31 | - | -- | - | -- | - | -- |
| Glynn | 37 | 27 | 10 | - | -- | - | -- | 1 | 25 |
| Richmond | 71 | 48 | 23 | 2 | 20 | - | -- | - | -- |
| Spalding | 52 | 52 | 2 | - | -- | - | -- | 1 | 40 |
| Whitfield | 40 | 34 | 6 | - | -- | - | -- | - | -- |
| Bibb | 38 | 30 | 8 | - | -- | - | -- | 1 | 15 |
| Hall | 58 | 38 | 20 | - | -- | - | -- | 1 | 40 |
| TOTALS | 1,240 | 876 | 366 | 12 | 180 | 4 | 140 | 12 | 437 |

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Table 1-58

TARGET COUNTIES

Community Based Programs

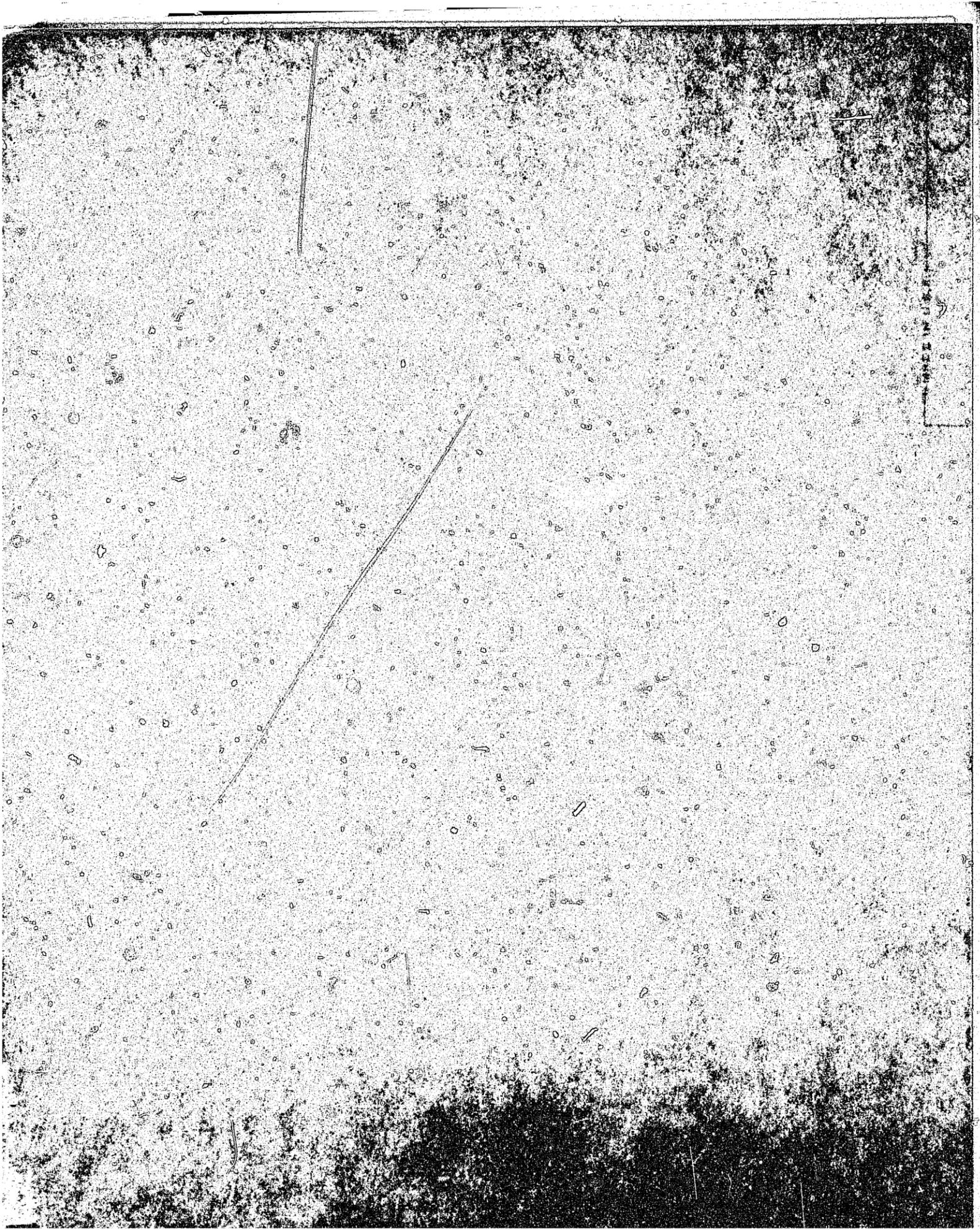
| County | Total Number Cases | Probation Officers | | Volunteer Coordinators | Juvenile Law Investigative Off. | | Youth Service Bureaus | Intervention Programs |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | # of Officers | Average Caseloads | | # of Officers | # Official Cases | | |
| Fulton | 10,206 | 35 | 45 | 1 | - | 4,180 | 3 | - |
| DeKalb | 5,127 | 22 | 100 | 1 | 8 | 5,127 | 1 | 1 |
| Clayton | 2,760 | 9 | 70 | 1 | 3 | 1,995 | - | 1 |
| Cobb | 2,239 | 14 | 50 | 1 | 2 | 2,239 | - | 1 |
| Muscogee | 1,395 | 11 | 55 | - | 15 | 1,395 | - | 1 |
| Chatham | 1,745 | 11 | 70 | 1 | 7 | 707 | - | 1 |
| Houston | 920 | 2(*) | 50 | - | - | 80 | - | - |
| Dougherty | 634 | 4 | 60 | - | 4 | 582 | - | - |
| Glynn | 516 | 2 | 55 | - | - | 516 | - | - |
| Richmond | 382 | 5 | 50 | - | - | 361 | 1 | - |
| Spalding | 647 | 1 | 200 | - | - | 179 | - | 1 |
| Whitfield | 704 | 1 | 60 | 1 | 1 | 525 | - | - |
| Bibb | 664 | 13 | 61 | - | - | 664 | - | - |
| Hall | 488 | 3 | 30 | - | - | 334 | - | 1 |
| TOTALS | 28,427 | 133 | 63 | 6 | 40 | 18,884 | 5 | 7 |

(*) Court Service Workers

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2 OF 3

CONTINUED



HIGH CRIME

Establishment of Presumptive Areas

Establishment of Presumptive Areas

By applying the guidelines established by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA Guideline Manual M 4100-1c, page 108), four cities and two counties in Georgia are presumed to be areas of high crime incidence/law enforcement activity. The LEAA guidelines include:

1. Any city or county with:
 - a. Population over 150,000
 - b. Crime rate over 2,500
 - c. Per capita criminal justice expenditures of \$25, or
2. Special problem areas.

Table 1-59 shows cities and counties reviewed by the SPA for possible consideration under the above listed criteria. Using one additional criterion of 2% of the State's Part I crimes (2% x 164,166 = 3,283), only the first six cities and counties on the list reasonably satisfy all criteria under item 1. In-sufficient data are available to use per capita criminal justice expenditure as a criterion for establishing areas of high law enforcement activity.

Table 1-59
Establishment of Presumptive Areas of High Crime

| City or County | Total Population (1973 est) | Crime Rate | % of State's Crime | Other Considerations | High Crime? |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|--|-------------|
| Atlanta | 499,000 | 9028.1 | 27.4 | | Yes |
| Macon | 122,000 | 5748.5 | 4.1 | | Yes |
| Savannah | 118,900 | 6353.3 | 4.6 | | Yes |
| Columbus | 169,500 | 2759.8 | 2.9 | | Yes |
| Cobb County | 213,300 | 4209.6 | 5.5 | Unincorporated pop. 155,500, rate 3606.9, % State's crime 3.4% | Yes |
| DeKalb County | 434,200 | 4747.0 | 12.6 | Unincorporated pop. 352,900, rate 4264.0, % State's crime 9.2% | Yes |
| Chatham Co. | 192,000 | 5369.8 | 6.3 | Unincorporated pop. 63,300, rate 3811.6, % State's crime 1.5% | No |
| Fulton County | 608,100 | 7683.1 | 28.5 | Unincorporated pop. 82,200, rate 3249.9, % State's crime 1.6% | No |
| Richmond Co. | 160,900 | 2239.5 | 2.2 | Unincorporated pop. 101,900, rate 2062.1, % State's crime 1.3% | No |
| Augusta | 59,000 | 2545.8 | 0.9 | | No |
| Bibb County | 146,000 | 5033.4 | 4.5 | Unincorporated pop. 24,000, rate 2844.5, % State's crime 0.4% | No |
| Muscogee Co. | 169,500 | - | - | Included in Columbus consolidated | No |
| Athens | 45,300 | 4313.5 | 1.2 | | No |
| Marietta | 27,000 | 8815.5 | 1.4 | Located in high crime Cobb County | No |
| East Point | 42,000 | 4731.0 | 1.2 | | No |

POLICE

City of Atlanta

Organization
Resources
Activities
Crime Specific Data

City of Macon

Organization
Resources
Activities
Crime Specific Data

City of Savannah

Organization
Resources
Activities
Crime Specific Data

City of Columbus

Organization
Resources
Activities
Crime Specific Data

Cobb County

Organization
Resources
Activities
Crime Specific Data

DeKalb County

Organization
Resources
Activities
Crime Specific Data

POLICE

Law enforcement agencies serving areas of high crime incidence will be discussed for each high crime area. The agencies will be described in terms of organization, resources, and activities. Available crime specific data will also be included in the descriptions. Refer to Table 1-60 for a general profile of law enforcement agencies serving high crime areas.

City of Atlanta

Organization: See Figure 1-35

Resources: In addition to the 1,400 sworn police officers (average age 29), the Atlanta Bureau of Police employs a support complement of 225 unsworn personnel for a total roster of 1,625 (1973). The officer to population ratio is 2.9. The Bureau conducts a 12-week basic recruit school as well as a continual program of in-service training. A total of 399 officers completed basic training in 1973 and another 167 officers attended the in-service schools. A full-time training officer is maintained to prescribe and provide in-service training for the Bureau's personnel.

Bureau personnel are allowed compensatory time off for normal overtime but time and on-half is paid during emergency situations on request of the Bureau Chief or the Mayor. Though

it is discouraged, approximately fifty percent of the Bureau's sworn personnel hold extra jobs to complement their city salary.

Activities: The Atlanta Bureau of Police is implementing a number of Impact Cities Projects to reduce stranger-to-stranger crimes of homicide, rape, robbery, burglary and aggravated assault. All Impact projects are directed towards reducing the City of Atlanta's crime but all are not being implemented by the Bureau of Police. The following Impact Action Grants have been, or are being implemented or proposed:

Completed (\$1,211,537)

1. Overtime Patrol-City of Atlanta
2. Modified Field Report System-City of Atlanta
3. Anti-Robbery/Burglary Division-City of Atlanta
4. Street Lighting-City of Atlanta
5. Analysis of Victimization Survey Results-Atlanta Regional Commission

Underway (\$11,184,907)

1. Special Prosecutor Squad-Fulton County
2. Juvenile Court (Outreach)-Fulton County Juvenile Court
3. Police Administrative Assistant-City of Atlanta
4. Juvenile Work Release-Atlanta Business League, Inc.
5. Expansion of Helicopter Patrol-City of Atlanta
6. High Risk Juvenile Parole-Georgia Department of Human Resources
7. Therapeutic Community Rehabilitation-Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation
8. Atlanta Street Academy-City of Atlanta
9. Data Processing Improvement-City of Atlanta
10. Intensive Probation Counseling-Fulton County
11. Target Hardening through Opportunity Reduction (THOR)-City of Atlanta
12. Model Cities Crime Control Team-City of Atlanta
13. Anti-Robbery-City of Atlanta

Proposed

1. High Crime Foot Patrol-City of Atlanta
2. Anti-Burglary-City of Atlanta
3. Anti-Rape-City of Atlanta
4. Ex-Offender Manpower Training-Opportunities Industrialization Center
5. Assistance to Offenders-Intensive Employment
6. Youth Crime Impact-Butler Street YMCA
7. New Direction-Urban League

The proposed result of the Impact Program is to reduce stranger-to-stranger crime in the City of Atlanta by 5% in two years and 20% in five years. The City of Atlanta has the most highly developed capability for crime analysis of any city in Georgia as a result of the LEAA Impact program and the subsequent establishment of the Crime Analysis Team (CAT). Index crime information in Atlanta is geocoded by census tract and areas of high crime have been identified. The Atlanta Impact Master Plan contains the initial crime analysis for the Impact program and an update of this data and analysis was completed in December, 1973. This crime analysis capability will be enhanced by the Atlanta Police Information System (APIS) component of the Atlanta criminal justice information system (CJIS).

The Atlanta CJIS is being developed by the City of Atlanta Data Processing under the direction of the Planning and Research Section of the City's new Public Safety Department (see Figure 1-35) and consultant assistance. Although the system operates on the city computer installation, it

will be controlled by a front end processor in the police department (see Figure 1-36). Current system capabilities, the conceptual design, and security provisions of the system are summarized in Tables 1-29 and 1-30. The system will handle an average monthly volume of 6,000 adult arrests, 400 juvenile arrests, 3,500 major crime reports, and 11,000 traffic violations including 3,000 accidents. These averages are based on 1973 data.

Through an interface with the Fulton County CJIS, Atlanta will provide the county with arrest data, commitment data (Municipal Court bindovers) and bond continuations. In turn, the county will provide the City with calendaring and disposition data from the county courts.

Community Relations efforts have been coupled with Crime Prevention for the past several years, but with the approval of the previously mentioned THOR grant, these two functions have again become distinct. As a result of FY 1973 funding, three additional Community Relations Officers have been placed, concentrating in poor, inner city neighborhoods.

The Atlanta Metropolitan Drug Enforcement Group (Narcotics Squad) is an efficient unit composed of specially trained drug officers from several State and local agencies. Their primary support is provided through a subgrant to the City of Atlanta (\$100,000). Their jurisdiction covers the five

counties of the Atlanta Regional Commission, and they work in conjunction with the federal Office of Drug Enforcement Agency Task Force (DALE), Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD), the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI), Office of Drug Abuse (ODA), the local Metropolitan Atlanta Council on Alcohol and Drugs, Inc. (MACAD), and others to control and enforce drug abuse. Atlanta has become a major transfer and distribution center for heroin and cocaine.

Efforts to reduce both violent crimes and property crime in the City are being assisted through LEAA grants including \$177,600 for the reduction of burglary and larceny, to include a "Tactical Anti-Crime Unit", and \$103,000 for the reduction of rape and robbery. These grants, primarily designated for personnel, will permit staffing, training, and equipment for development of the Tactical Anti-Crime Unit.

Crime Specific Data: The City of Atlanta represents 10.4 percent of the State's population (1973 estimated) and 27.4 percent of the State's crime. All seven index crimes could be considered problem areas since Atlanta has 25 percent or more of the State's crime in all seven. The most noteworthy is robbery, where Atlanta has 55 percent of all robberies committed in Georgia. Atlanta's crime index for 1972 and 1973 is shown in Table 1-61 and rates in Table 1-62.

Crime in Atlanta increased in six of the seven index offenses (murder 3%, rape 83%, robbery 35%, assault 24%, burglary 8%,

and auto theft 18%) and decreased in only one (auto theft down 6%). The Bureau's overall clearance by arrest rate is 32%. Clearance rates for the City are higher than the national rate in every index crime. Atlanta clearance rates are: homicide 90%, rape 66%, robbery 45%, aggravated assault 83%, burglary 21%, larceny 31%, and auto theft 24%.

City of Macon

Organization: See Figure 1-37

Resources: The City of Macon is in Central Georgia and contains a population of 122,000 in a 45.5 square mile area. This area is served by 212 sworn law enforcement officers.

At least 100 of the 212 officers have completed the mandate training course and 27 officers are involved in various levels of college study. Each of the 212 officers are required to participate in ten hours of in-service training each quarter.

Refer to Table 1-60 for further details relative to the profile of Macon's Police Department.

Activities: The City of Macon has a four-man narcotics unit, which addresses all aspects of drug abuse control. They are apprehending drug pushers, maintaining case files, and attempting to relate drug abuse to vice and organized crime activities.

Attacking robbery and burglary, the City has instituted, with LEAA assistance of \$100,000, an 18-man tactical squad. Operating in three shifts, these personnel will stake out areas of high crime incidence.

Through the efforts of their community relations team, Macon has instituted programs dealing with drug abuse, closer rapport between the citizen and the police, and a job referral center for unemployed juveniles.

The City of Macon participates in the Middle Georgia CJIS which operates from the Macon-Bibb County Computer Center. The system operates on an IBM 360/4 with appropriate terminals. The Middle Georgia CJIS Plan calls for a partition of the computer (110K foreground partition), three 2314 disk drives and a complement of terminals to be totally dedicated to law enforcement work. Terminals are on order for placement in the city and county radio rooms, city and county jails, city ID room, recorder's court, district attorney's office, and State Court probation office. A TC-500 terminal for back-up and CCH is located in the Macon Police Department radio room. Current system capabilities, conceptual design, and security provisions are summarized in Tables 1-29 and 1-30.

Crime Specific Data: Macon represents 4.1 percent of the State's 1973 crime as compared to 5.0% in 1972. During 1973, Macon experienced a 2.5% decrease in total crime with decrease

in four index crimes (rape down 23%, robbery 12%, burglary 5% and auto theft 4%), increases in two (homicide up 35%, aggravated assault 24%) and no change in larcenies. Macon's crime index and rates are shown in Tables 1-61 and 1-62.

City of Savannah

Organization: See Figure 1-38

Resources: The City of Savannah Police Department has a total of 219 sworn law enforcement officers and 41 unsworn personnel who serve a population of 118,900 in a 21.0 square mile area.

Savannah is the fourth largest city in the State. The majority (197) of the Department's personnel have completed the mandate training course though 111 are exempt. The starting annual salary for a first year officer is \$7,560 with no know exception being made for educational achievement. The average service age of sworn personnel is 34.7 years.

Refer to Table 1-60 for further details relative to the profile of Savannah's Police Department.

Activities: The Savannah Police Department has a seven-man Community Relations Unit under the Investigations Bureau. This unit has concentrated its efforts in high crime neigh-

borhoods and operates in several schools in order to be available to counsel with the young people in the community. They operate four vans to transport personnel and equipment to various organized activities, both sports and social. Their efforts are being felt in improved attitudes of citizens, especially youth and blacks, toward the law, and the individual police officer.

Further reductions of the crimes of burglary, larceny, rape and robbery may be expected from the results of programs initiated in 1973 targeted at property and violent crimes. FY 1973 and FY 1974 grants, totalling \$310,000, have been awarded for these areas.

The Savannah Area Criminal Justice Information System (SACJIS) is, at present, primarily police oriented (see Tables 1-29 and 1-30). The data base is maintained as a master name and numerical index to the Savannah Police Department's Records Division. The system also includes outstanding warrant capability and has an incident reporting module under development.

Crime Specific Data: While experiencing a rise in homicide (30%) and auto theft (13%), the City has experienced a significant reduction in the other five index crimes (see Table 1-61 and 1-62). The City of Savannah accounted for 4.6% of the State's 1973 crime as compared to 5.2% in 1972.

Total crime decreased 6.8% in Savannah in 1973 with the most significant reduction in aggravated assaults (42%).

City of Columbus

Organization: See Figure 1-39

Resources: The City of Columbus is the second largest city in the State with an area of approximately 220 square miles and a population of 154,168 people. The Columbus Police Department operates under the Consolidated Columbus City Council with a Public Safety Director who is responsible for police, fire and civil defense efforts. The Chief of Police supervises the police department of 310 authorized positions. Presently serving the City of Columbus as "police officers" are 307 sworn law enforcement officers whose titles range from Crossing Guard to Community Service Officer.

The Columbus Department employs a full-time training officer and a special in-service training program of 96 hours per man per year is required of all sworn officers. The Department rewards a beginning officer for his educational achievement by offering a beginning salary of \$7,384 for the Associate Arts degree or \$7,737 for a two-year Criminal Justice Degree or any other four-year college degree.

Refer to Table 1-60, page 198 for further details relative to the profile of Columbus' Police Department.

Activities: Columbus is attempting to meet its rise in the commission of armed robberies through the CARES (Columbus Armed Robbery Enforcement Section) program. This program, with LEAA assistance of \$42,000, includes training programs for the target population (small businesses) sensitized transmitted alarm equipment, and police personnel.

In the area of drug abuse reduction, Columbus has initiated an ambitious metropolitan drug enforcement effort under the name STAND (Systematic Techniques Against Narcotics and Drugs). This program, in its third year, is a comprehensive countermeasure effort, centering around strong enforcement. Spanning the Chattahoochee River, the STAND effort covers a population of 182,000 and involves all segments of criminal justice. Through the enforcement efforts of this program, 386 cases for various drug violations were handled in 1972 compared with 211 the previous year. The estimate of 1,200 known addicts in the area in 1972 is an increase of 960 percent over those known in 1969.

In an effort to reduce injury occurring to officers answering calls of a domestic nature, the Columbus Police Department has recently initiated a Crisis Intervention Program. Teams of policemen and police women work all domestic calls between 4:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m., Tuesday through Saturday.

The Columbus Police Department has a Junior Police League

and a Youth Services Division. The league functions primarily within the school environment and pertains to the elementary and junior high schools. The Youth Services Division supervises and assists juveniles placed under Voluntary Police Supervision. The Youth Services Division is presently staffed with five personnel who have special juvenile delinquency responsibility. This responsibility includes but is not limited to:

1. Processing complaints against juveniles
2. Apprehension and arrest of juveniles who commit offenses
3. Counseling with misdemeanor first offenders and their parents, and
4. Assistance to other units in their investigation of cases involving juveniles.

The Columbus Police Department is the primary user of the Columbus Area Justice Information System (CAJIS) which operates from the City of Columbus Data Processing Center (see Figure 1-40). The computer (machine) operators are all sworn special enforcement officers of the Columbus Police Department, having been commissioned as such by the Chief of Police. All systems design and programming is done by sworn police officers or sworn special enforcement officers (2) who are civilian employees of and under the direct supervision and control of the Columbus Police Department.

All terminals on the CAJIS network are located within law enforcement agencies headquarters. All terminal operators are either sworn police officers or civilian clerks under direct supervision and control of the law enforcement agency where they are employed. The CAJIS system is currently experiencing a computer "up-time" of approximately 96 percent with an average response time of 3 to 4 seconds. As of December 10th, 1972 there were 85,969 records in the CAJIS system. A breakdown by record type is as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------|
| Name | 21,124 | 5,008 |
| Address | 18,857 | 447 |
| License | 3,928 | 500 |
| Warrant | 2,199 | 1,561 |
| Numeric I.D. | 9,862 | 174 |
| Variable Information | 25 | |
| Fixed Information | 18,639 | 2,713 |
| Employee | 595 | 376 |

Crime Specific Data: The City of Columbus represents 3.5 percent of the State's population and 2.9 percent of the State's 1973 crime compared to 3.4% of the 1972 crime. Crime in Columbus decreased 2.4% in 1973 with decreases in three of the seven index crimes (aggravated assault 1%, burglary 7% and larceny 7%). The most significant increase was in auto theft with 19% (see Tables 1-61 and 1-62).

Cobb County

Organization: See Figure 1-41

Resources: Cobb County, located immediately northwest of Atlanta and Fulton County, is an area of 315 square miles, the third most populated area of the State and provides residence for 213,300 citizens. The incorporated areas of Marietta with 64 sworn officers and Smyrna with 32 sworn officers are the two main population centers of the County. The remaining 155,500 citizens living outside these areas are served by the Cobb County Department of Public Safety. Approximately one-half of the Cobb County Police Department personnel have completed the mandated training course and all officers participate in an on-going staff training program as prescribed by the Cobb County Police Department and its full-time training officer. The annual salary for a beginning officer is \$7,560 without exception, but officers who have earned college degrees or have other formal training are usually given first preference for promotions.

Activities: The Cobb County Police Department operates a six-man stakeout squad aimed at reducing burglaries and larcenies. Other departmental specializations include a two-man crime prevention team and a police-community relations unit.

In a three month period (May-July, 1974), the Personal Crimes Division handled an average of 70 new cases per month with a clearance rate of 71%. The Property Crimes Division handled 248 new cases per month with a clearance

rate of 45%. The then three-man stakeout squad logged an average of 63 hours of stakeout per month.

The Cobb County Police Department participated in developing the Cobb County Criminal Justice Information System Master Plan which was approved in March, 1974. The Cobb County Prosecutor Management Information System (PROMIS) is under development to operate from the Cobb County Data Processing Center. PROMIS will become part of a larger, more comprehensive criminal justice information system in accordance with the county CJIS Master Plan. When operative, the system will serve most of the criminal justice agencies in Cobb County (see Tables 1-29 and 1-30).

Crime Specific Data: Cobb County has 4.5% of the State's population and accounts for 5.5% of the 1973 crime in the State. Crime increased in Cobb County 19.6% in 1973 with increases in five of the index offenses (homicide 7%, robbery 20%, burglary 21%, larceny 18%, and auto theft 46%). Decreases were experienced in rape (18%) and aggravated assault (28%). Cobb County's crime index and rates are shown in Tables 1-61 and 1-62.

DeKalb County

Organization: Refer to Figure 1-42

Resources: DeKalb County, with a population of 415,387, is the second most populated county in the State. Aside from the City of Decatur, with an incorporated population of 21,943 served by a 33-man force, the County's residents are provided police services by the DeKalb County Police Department. This force of 300 sworn officers and 69 civilians maintains a patrol jurisdiction of 297 square miles and is responsible for all law enforcement activities.

The DeKalb County Sheriff's Department functions as an arm of the Courts and custodian of the jail.

At least 283 of the DeKalb County Police Department officers have completed basic training though 148 are exempt. The training capability in the County has been significantly increased with implementation of the new DeKalb County Police Academy. Operating in its first year, the academy offers a total of 610 hours of basic and advance police training.

Activities: In attempting to reduce its soaring crime rate, the DeKalb County Police Department expanded its helicopter fleet in 1973. Helicopters now provide patrol approximately 10 hours per day between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. Other programs include crime zone coordination, juvenile narcotics investigation, improved street lighting and mobile computer terminal communica-

tions. An innovative department, DeKalb County maintains full-time police legal advisor services and a research and planning staff which is coordinating the planning of the DeKalb County Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS). The DeKalb CJIS Plan was approved in April, 1974. Highlights of the proposed system are contained in Table 1-30.

A full service community relations program is operated by the DeKalb County Police Department. Included in the \$185,000 annual budget for police community relations is a Summer Camp Safety Patrol.

Crime Specific Data: The increase in crime in DeKalb County in 1973 (27%) was higher than any other high crime area (see Tables 1-61 and 1-62). Increases of 6% to 60% occurred in all seven index crimes. Slightly over 21% of DeKalb County crime occurs in that portion of the City of Atlanta which is in the county. In 1972, the Atlanta figure represented 25% of DeKalb County crime.

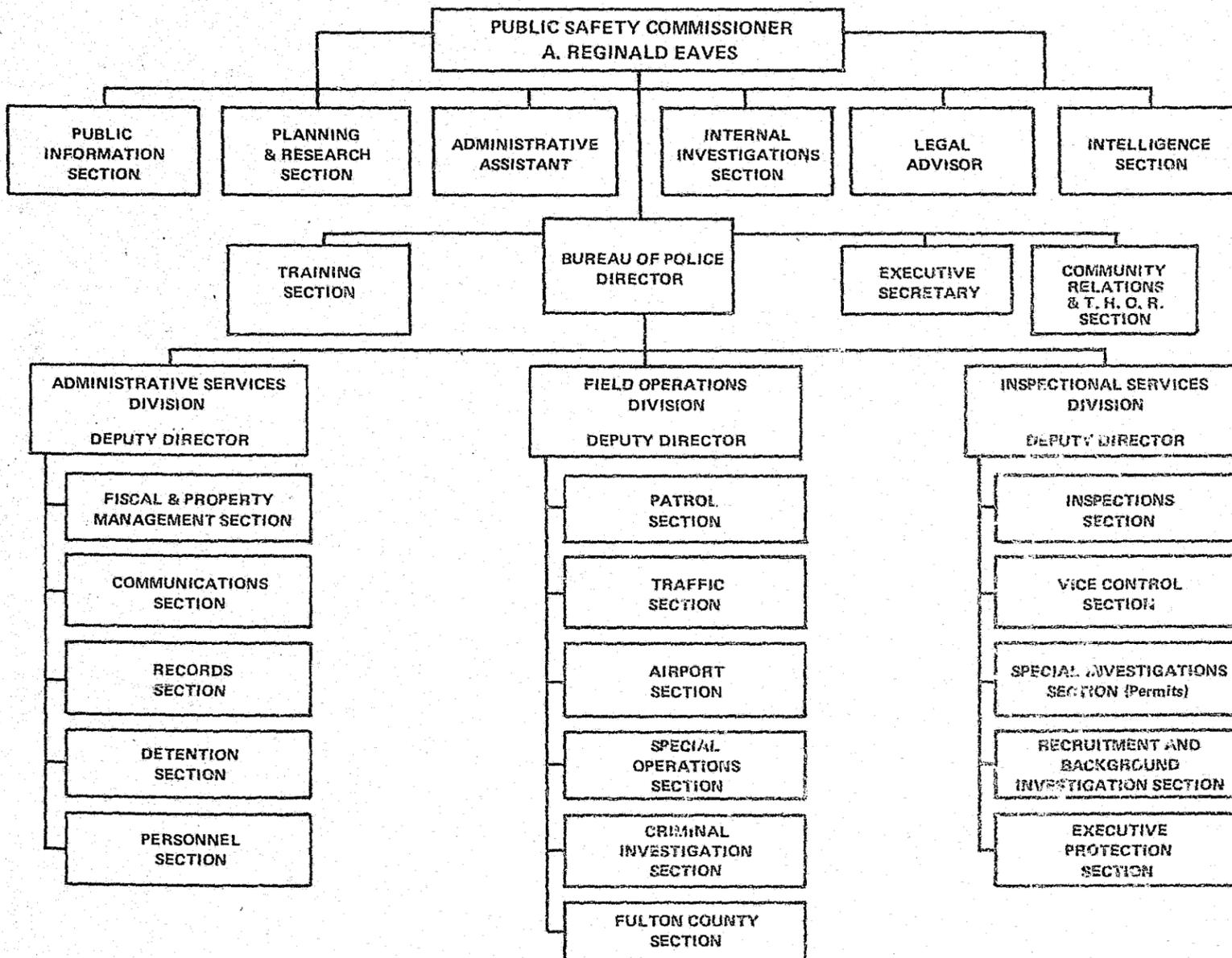
Table 1-60
HIGH CRIME AREAS
Law Enforcement Profile (1973 Data)

| Area | Atlanta | Macon | Savannah | Columbus | Cobb County | | | DeKalb County | |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Atlanta P.D. | Macon P.D. | Savannah P. D. | Columbus P. D. | Cobb County P.D. | Marietta P. D. | Smyrna P.D. | DeKalb County P.D. | Decatur P.D. |
| Agencies | | | | | 155,500** | 27,000 | 19,157 | 352,900** | 21,943 |
| Pop. Served | 499,000 | 122,000 | 118,900 | 169,500 | | | | | |
| Sworn Personnel | 1,400 | 212 | 219 | 307 | 203 | 64 | 32 | 345 | 33 |
| Unsworn Personnel | 225 | | 41 | 98 | 11 | | | 105 | |
| Officer to Pop./1000 | 2.9 | 1.73 | 1.85 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.39 | 1.68 | .76 | 1.5 |
| Average Educ. Level | 12.2 y. | * | 12.1 y. | 14.7 y. | 12.1 y. | 12.2 y. | 12.3 y. | 12.4 y. | * |
| Avg. Length of Service | 7.1 y. | * | * | * | * | 6.3 y. | 4.6 y. | * | * |
| Turnover Rate/yr. | 12% | 9.63% | 10% | 10% | 9.8% | 15% | * | * | * |
| Start. Salary | 8,671 | 6,552 | 7,560 | 7,032 | 7,560 | 7,500 | 6,720 | 7,752 | * |
| Sworn Person. Composition: | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | B 294 W 1,009 | B 10 W 202 | B 36 W 175 | B 41 W 256 | | | | | |
| Female | B 36 W 61 | B 0 W 0 | B 4 W 4 | B 3 W 6 | | | | | |

* Data not currently available.
** Excludes county population served by municipal police department.
y Years
PD Police Department
B Black
W White

CITY OF ATLANTA/BUREAU OF POLICE

Figure 1-35



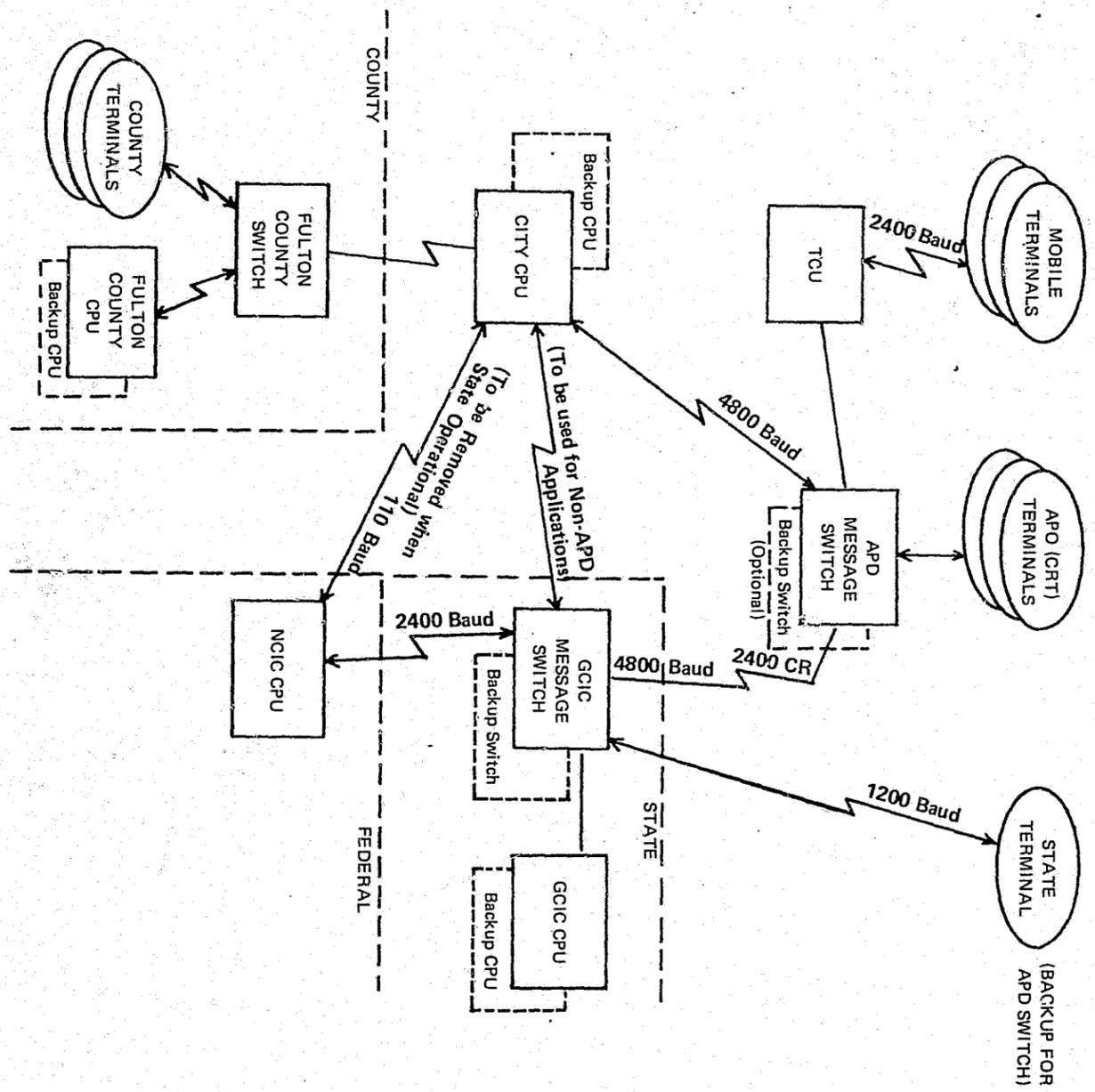


Table 1-61
 Crime Index in High Crime Areas

| | Hom. | % | Rape | % | Rob. | % | Ag.As. | % | Burg. | % | Larc.* | % | Auto | % | Total | % |
|-----------------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|---------|------|---------|-------|---------|------|
| Atlanta** | 72 | 255 | 256 | | 3,074 | | 2,143 | | 14,676 | | 17,805 | | 4,150 | | 42,359 | |
| | 73 | 263 | +3.1 | +82.8 | +34.8 | +23.7 | +8.3 | -6.0 | +19.0 | -6.4 | | | | | | |
| Columbus | 72 | 29 | 22 | | 245 | | 182 | | 1,808 | | 1,855 | | 651 | | 4,792 | |
| | 73 | 32 | +10.3 | +4.5 | +15.5 | +1.3 | +7.1 | +6.8 | +19.0 | -2.4 | | | | | | |
| Macon | 72 | 20 | 39 | | 299 | | 177 | | 2,711 | | 2,577 | | 1,015 | | 6,838 | |
| | 73 | 27 | +35.0 | +23.1 | +12.4 | +24.3 | +5.4 | +0.5 | +4.1 | -2.5 | | | | | | |
| Savannah | 72 | 27 | 68 | | 424 | | 696 | | 2,629 | | 3,623 | | 639 | | 8,106 | |
| | 73 | 35 | +29.6 | +2.9 | +9.4 | +42.4 | +1.1 | +7.7 | +13.3 | -6.8 | | | | | | |
| Cobb County | 72 | 13 | 49 | | 150 | | 355 | | 2,803 | | 3,345 | | 793 | | 7,508 | |
| | 73 | 22 | +6.9 | +18.4 | +20.0 | +28.4 | +20.8 | +17.7 | +46.4 | +19.6 | | | | | | |
| DeKalb County** | 72 | 50 | 85 | | 776 | | 533 | | 6,996 | | 5,767 | | 2,026 | | 16,233 | |
| | 73 | 53 | +6.0 | +60.0 | +15.5 | +29.3 | +22.1 | +41.2 | +6.3 | +27.0 | | | | | | |
| Totals | 72 | 369 | 494 | | 4,667 | | 3,876 | | 30,185 | | 33,227 | | 8,867 | | 81,685 | |
| | 73 | 406 | +10.0 | +71.7 | +45.1 | +23.0 | +4.112 | +6.1 | +33,117 | +9.7 | +34,840 | +4.9 | +10,204 | +15.1 | +89,135 | +9.1 |

* 1972 Larceny figures adjusted to include all larcenies, over and under \$50.00
 ** Includes the portion of the City of Atlanta in DeKalb County

Table 1-62

Crime Rates in High Crime Areas

| | | ATLANTA | COLUMBUS | MACON | SAVANNAH | COBB COUNTY | DEKALB COUNTY |
|---------------------|------|---------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| Homicide | 1972 | 51.2 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 22.9 | 6.3 | 11.5 |
| | 1973 | 52.6 | 18.9 | 22.1 | 29.4 | 10.3 | 12.2 |
| Rape | 1972 | 51.5 | 13.1 | 32.8 | 57.6 | 23.8 | 19.5 |
| | 1973 | 93.7 | 13.6 | 24.6 | 55.5 | 18.8 | 31.3 |
| Robbery | 1972 | 617.7 | 146.0 | 251.4 | 359.4 | 72.9 | 178.4 |
| | 1973 | 829.5 | 166.9 | 214.8 | 323.0 | 84.4 | 206.3 |
| Assault | 1972 | 430.6 | 108.4 | 148.8 | 590.0 | 172.6 | 122.6 |
| | 1973 | 530.9 | 93.2 | 180.3 | 337.3 | 119.1 | 158.7 |
| Burglary | 1972 | 2948.9 | 1077.2 | 2279.1 | 2228.6 | 1362.8 | 1608.7 |
| | 1973 | 3186.1 | 990.3 | 2102.5 | 2185.9 | 1587.4 | 1967.7 |
| Larceny | 1972 | 3578.2 | 1105.2 | 2166.4 | 3071.2 | 1626.3 | 1326.1 |
| | 1973 | 3354.1 | 1019.8 | 2123.0 | 2813.3 | 1845.3 | 1874.7 |
| Auto Theft | 1972 | 833.8 | 387.9 | 853.3 | 541.7 | 385.5 | 465.9 |
| | 1973 | 981.2 | 457.1 | 797.6 | 608.9 | 544.3 | 496.0 |
| 1972 Overall Rate * | | 8512.7 | 2855.2 | 5748.5 | 6871.4 | 3650.3 | 3732.7 |
| 1973 Overall Rate | | 9028.1 | 2759.8 | 5464.9 | 6353.3 | 4209.6 | 4747.0 |
| Percent Change | | +6.1 | -3.3 | -4.9 | -7.5 | +15.3 | +27.2 |

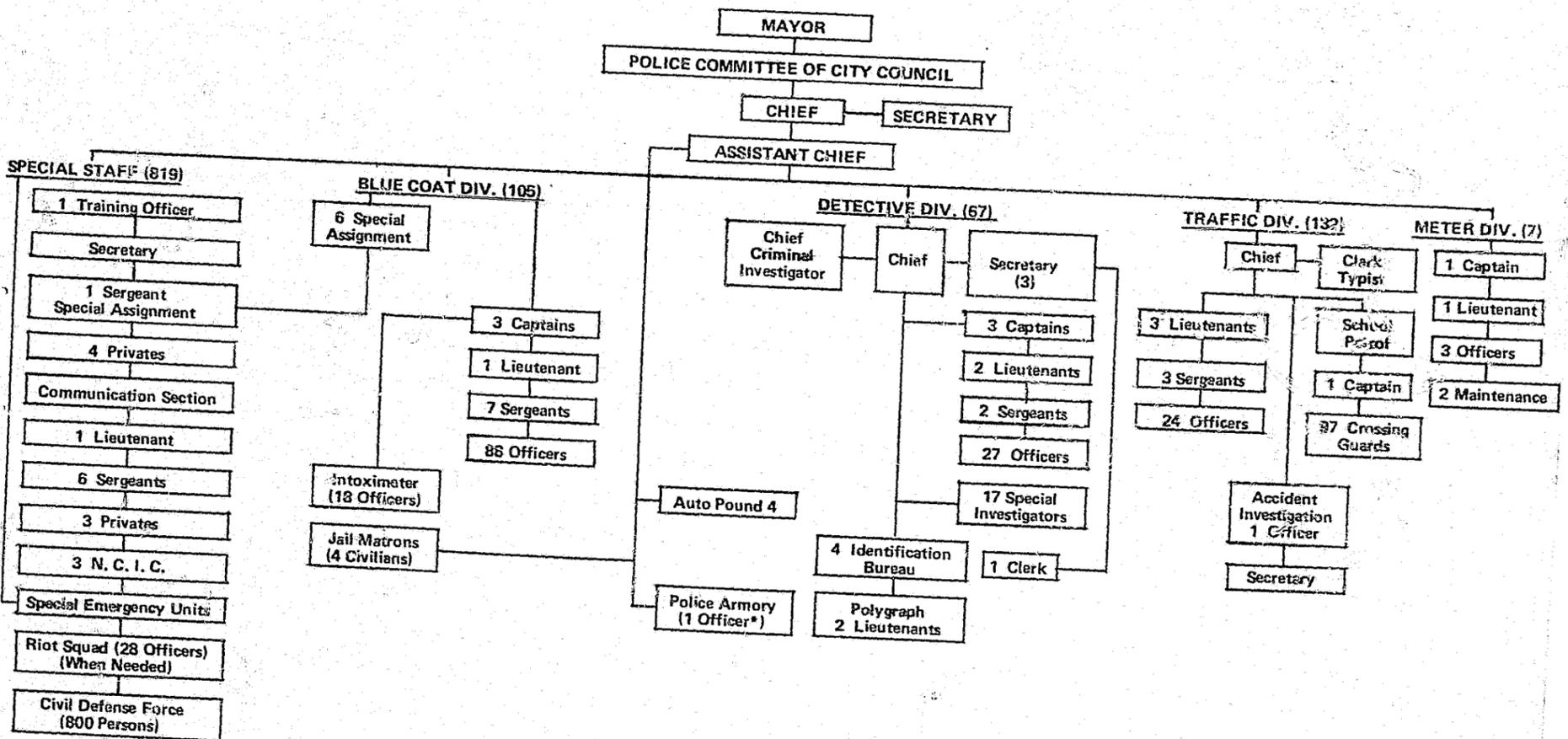
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation

*1972 figures have been adjusted by adding in larcenies under \$50 to make them comparable to the 1973 figures under the new definition.

NOTE: As per FBI definitions, larcenies in 1972 included only those incidents with losses in excess of \$50. Larcenies in 1973 included all incidents, regardless of the amount of loss.

CITY OF MACON POLICE DEPARTMENT

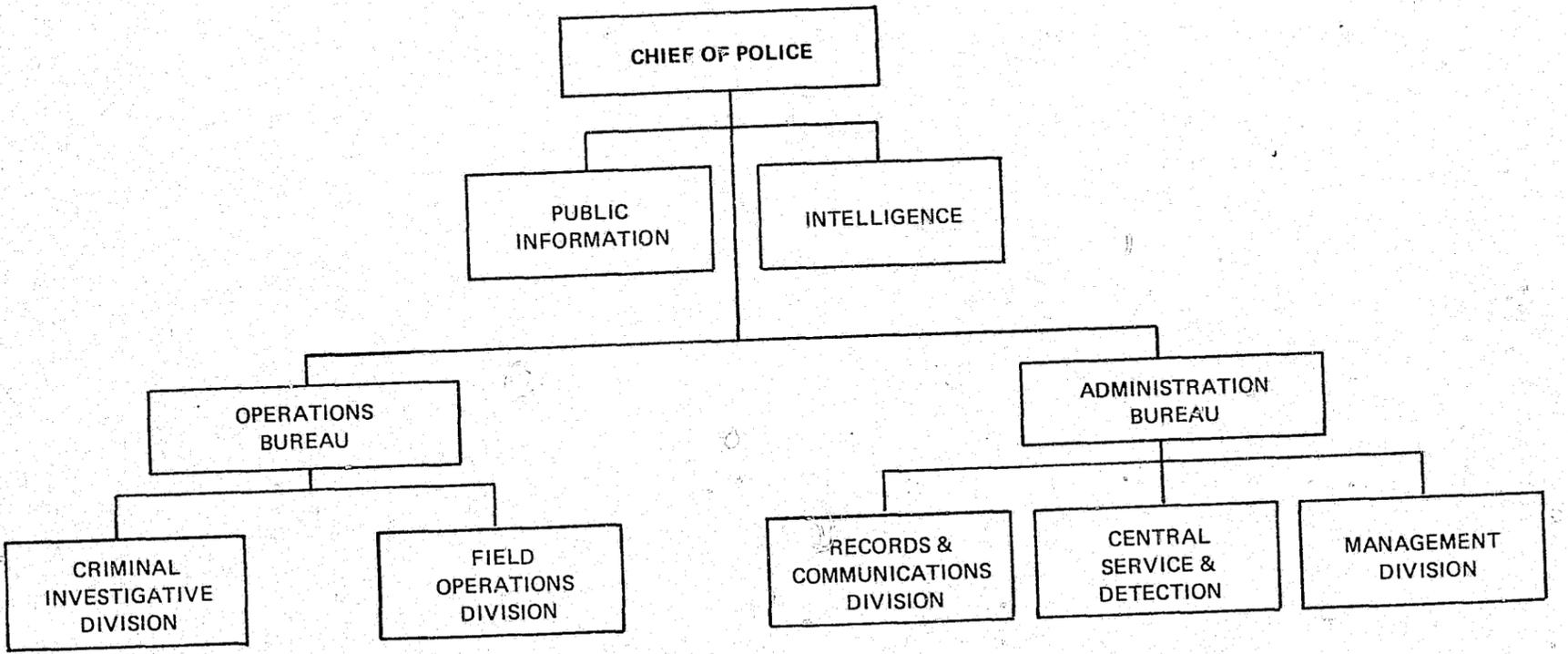
Figure 1-37



SAVANNAH POLICE DEPARTMENT

Figure 1-38

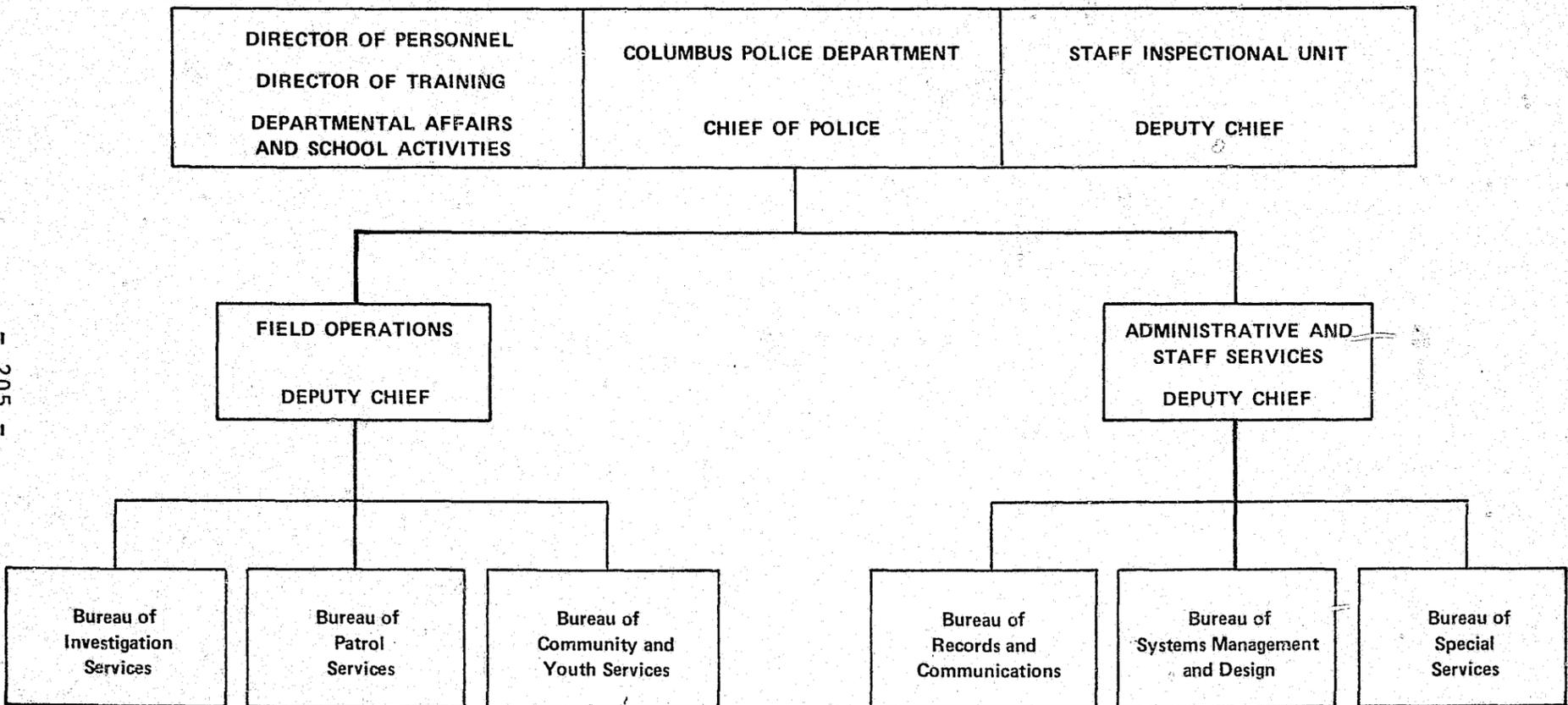
- 204 -



COLUMBUS POLICE DEPARTMENT

Figure 1-39

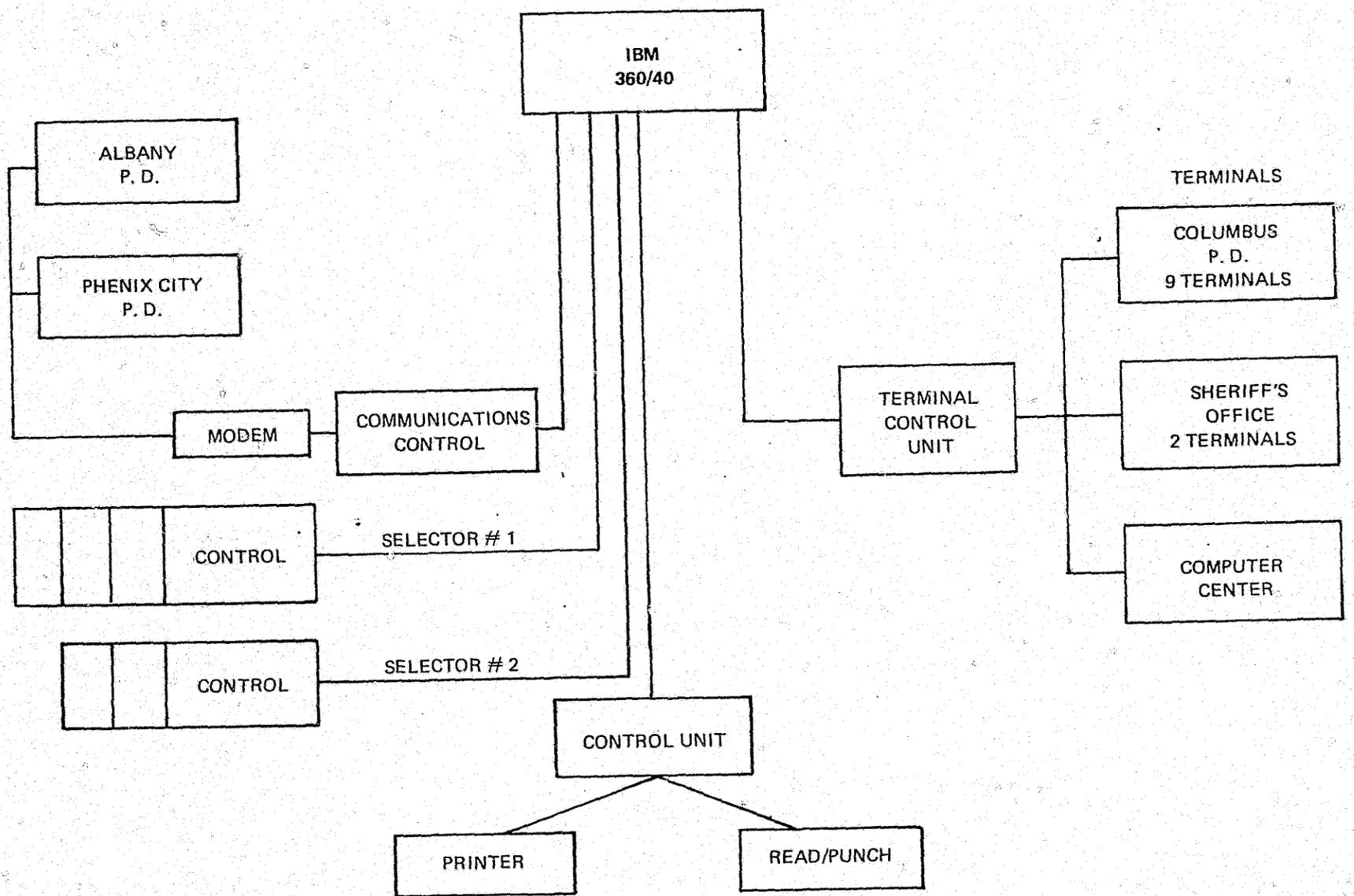
- 205 -



COLUMBUS AREA JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM (CAJIS)

Figure 1-40

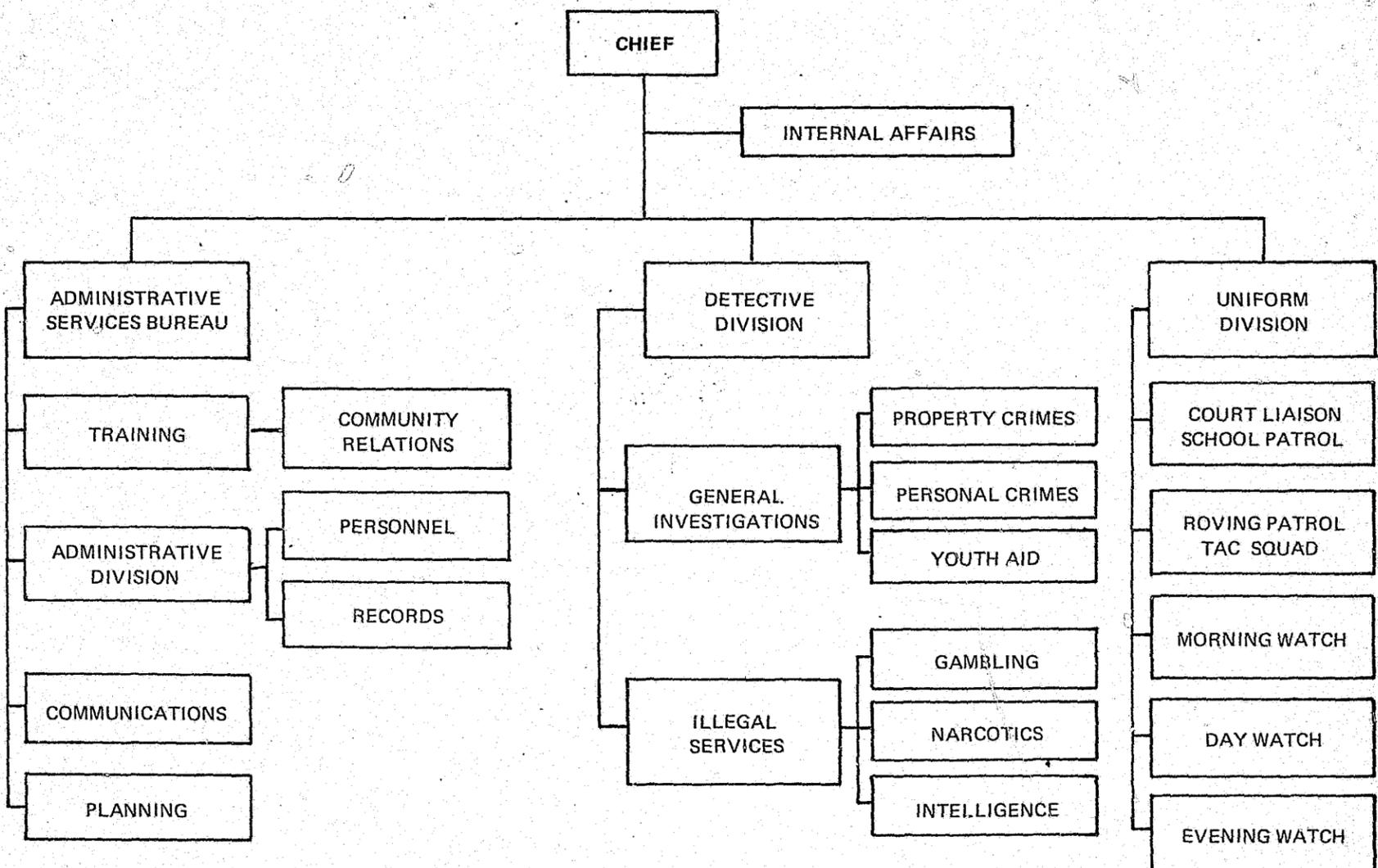
- 206 -



COBB COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

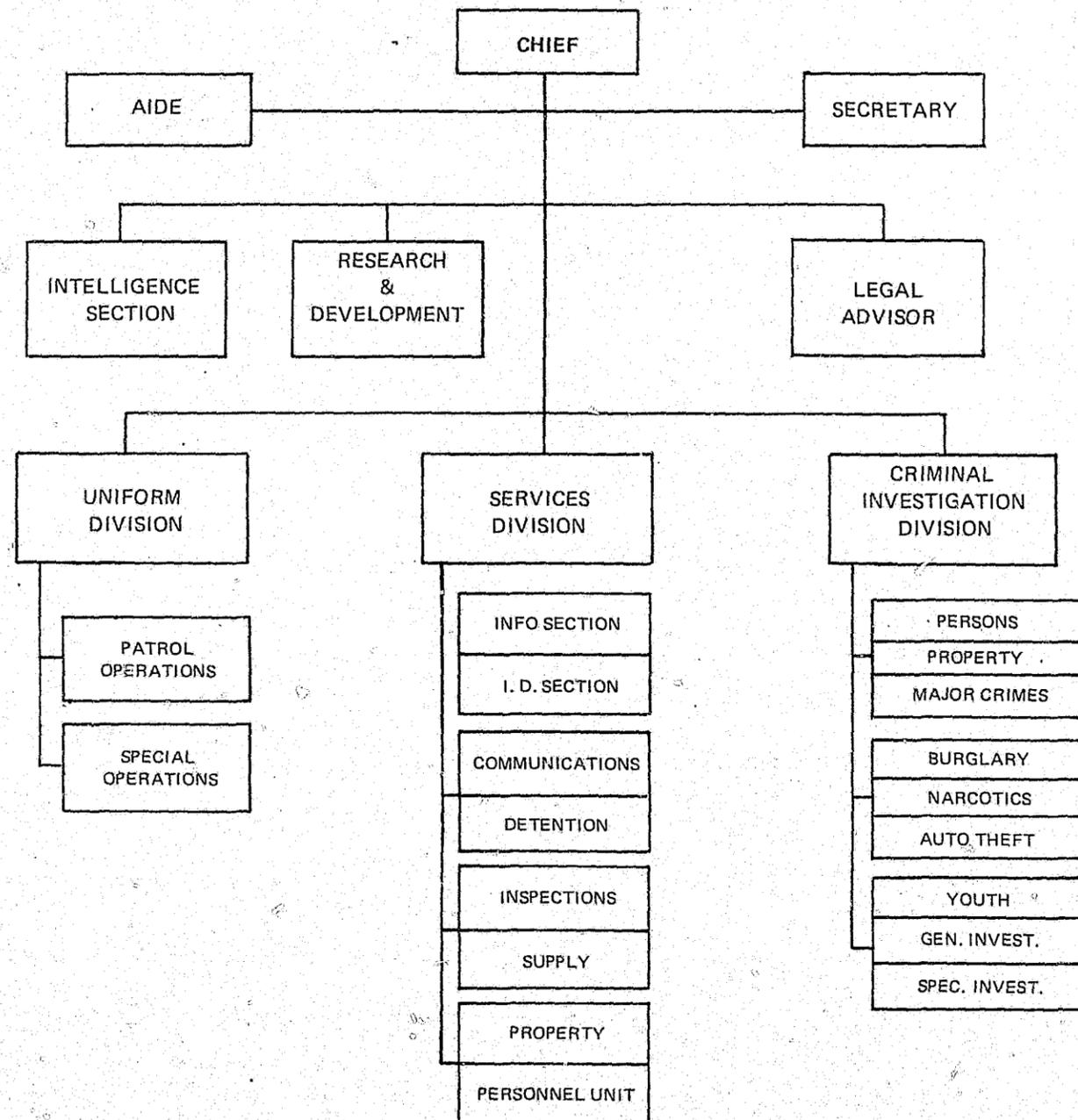
Figure 1-41

- 207 -



DEKALB COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Figure 1-42



COURTS

City of Atlanta

Organization
Resources and Activities

City of Macon

Organization
Resources and Activities

City of Savannah

Organization
Resources and Activities

City of Columbus

Organization
Resources and Activities

Cobb County

Organization
Resources and Activities

DeKalb County

Organization
Resources and Activities

COURTS

The courts handling the bulk of criminal cases in the high crime areas, as in the rest of the State, are Superior Courts, State Courts and Juvenile Courts. Since these are courts of county jurisdiction, Table 1-63 shows criminal cases filed and closed for the county in which each high crime city is located.

Most of the data in this section on courts in the high crime areas are 1971 data from the study prepared for the Governor's Commission on Judicial Processes (Ernst and Ernst, 1973). As required by law, the newly created Administrative Office of the Courts is conducting a survey of the Georgia Court System. The collection and analysis of data is in progress with a report to be prepared at the end of calendar year 1974. The report will contain 1971-1973 caseload data. To avoid duplicate data collection efforts, no update of the data in this section was attempted.

City of Atlanta

Organization: The City of Atlanta is located in Fulton County in the Atlanta Circuit. Courts serving the City include:

1. Superior Court of Fulton County - has exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases where sentence may be confinement or death. Superior Courts have concurrent jurisdiction in all other cases with City, civil, county and State Courts.
2. Civil Court of Fulton County (Fulton County Code Section 14-102):
 - a. Unlimited civil jurisdiction
 - b. Committal Court as to criminal offenses
 - c. Issues Warrants (replaced JP Courts in the City of Atlanta)
3. Criminal Court of Fulton County (Fulton County Code Section 13-101)
 - a. Tries all misdemeanors
 - b. Tries traffic cases which occur outside the City of Atlanta
4. Juvenile Court of Fulton County - all matters related to juveniles
5. Court of Ordinary - Probate Court - no traffic offenses
6. Justice of the Peace Courts (23 authorized, 16 actual)
7. City of Atlanta Municipal Court
 - a. Tries all violations of city ordinances
 - b. Committal Court as to State offenses
8. City Court of Atlanta - traffic offenses (also tries cases involving traffic offenses in the portion of the city lying in DeKalb County).

Resources and Activities: See Tables 1-64 and 1-65

The courts of the area are currently utilizing structures designed and built many years ago. There are obvious deficiencies in design and in some instances overcrowding exists. A need to assess total space needs, problems and solutions are evident.

The location of the courts in a metropolitan area combined with the largest caseload in the State requires an efficient system for handling court business, analysis of data and coordination between other metropolitan courts. Currently, a computerized information system is under development for the courts under the direction of the Fulton County Data Processing Department. The system capabilities and design are described in Tables 1-29 and 1-30.

Preparation of transcripts is a problem facing the courts. While additional personnel are needed, further study of application of video and other techniques of recording and transcribing cases is also necessary.

The area is also receiving Impact Cities funding and a special prosecution project has been initiated in the district attorney's office. This funding source will tend to limit block grant funding but also provide more funds to meet court needs.

Thousands of arrests for drunkenness are made in this area yearly. A "revolving door" effect has been created with these arrests accounting for more than 50 percent of the municipal court cases. A need to establish treatment for alcoholism in the Atlanta metropolitan area is essential in view of the decriminalization of public drunkenness, effective July 1, 1975.

City of Macon

Organization: The City of Macon is located in Bibb County in the Macon Circuit. Courts serving the city include:

1. Bibb County has the same jurisdiction as described for the Superior Court of Fulton County (City of Atlanta).
2. State Court of Bibb County
 - a. Tries all misdemeanors
 - b. Unlimited Civil Jurisdiction
 - c. Tries traffic cases
3. Juvenile Court of Bibb County - all matters related to Juveniles
4. Civil Court of Bibb County
 - a. Civil jurisdiction up to \$1,500 (Replaced JP Courts in Bibb County)
5. Court of Ordinary - Probate Court - no traffic cases.
6. Municipal Court of the City of Macon
 - a. Tries all violations of city ordinances
 - b. Committing Court as to State offenses

Resources and Activities: See Tables 1-66 and 1-67

The Ernst and Ernst study showed that 29 percent of court cases were closed in four months with 17 percent remaining open after twelve months. This is apparently due to lawyers failing to bring their cases to trial. Establishing a court administrator's office and a computerized management-information system for all courts would be of great help in eliminating these problems. At present, the Middle Georgia

Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) which serves the City of Macon and Bibb County has a Municipal Court Sub-System under development. This sub-system will automatically prepare the court docket record for the Macon Municipal Court. A probation sub-system for the State Court Probation Office is also under development. Middle Georgia CJIS capabilities and design are described in Tables 1-29 and 1-30.

Personnel is also a problem of the courts. Existing personnel are performing multiple jobs and working long hours. Prosecutors do not have full-time investigators assigned to these offices and a problem of case preparation and lack of investigation is cited. The municipal court lists a need for prosecutors. Training for law enforcement officers by the prosecutor's office is considered essential but impractical because of heavy caseloads and limited personnel. Judges lack law clerks. Overall, needs have been stated for court reporters, secretaries, law clerks and investigators.

Court appointed counsel and the Macon Legal Aid Society provide indigent defense services. However, these services were limited in some courts due to limited funds and provided only upon request. It would seem that a public defender's office should be established to coordinate the services of lawyers and the Legal Aid Society and to ensure

provision of defense services (i.e., legal, investigation, training) to all courts in the county. Facility space was determined to be adequate for the present with recent renovation having taken place.

City of Savannah

Organization: The City of Savannah is located in Chatham County in the Eastern Circuit. Courts serving the City include:

1. Superior Court of Chatham County - has the same jurisdiction as described for Fulton County (City of Atlanta).
2. State Court of Chatham County
 - a. Unlimited civil jurisdiction
 - b. Tries all misdemeanors
3. Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court - all matters related to juveniles except 16 year-old drivers in traffic offenses. Have a newly appointed referee who actually tries the cases.
4. Court of Ordinary - Probate court only
5. Municipal Court of Savannah
 - a. Civil jurisdiction up to \$1,500
 - b. Issues Criminal Warrants and holds committal hearings. (Replaced JP Courts in Chatham County)
 - c. Handles Dispossessory Warrants and Garnishments
6. Recorder's Court of Chatham County (created by constitutional amendment, 1-1-72, assuming jurisdiction of Recorders Courts of the City of Savannah and Chatham County)
 - a. Try violations of municipal and county ordinances

- b. Committing Court as to State offenses
- c. Tries traffic cases
- d. May assume jurisdiction of Mayor's courts in other municipalities within county upon consent of the municipalities

Resources and Activities: See Tables 1-68 and 1-69

The present county courthouse is old, lacks space and is in danger of collapsing. The only alternative is construction of a new facility which many officials would like coordinated with a jail facility. Emphasis will be placed on assistance to the county in planning for their new facility. Other concerns of the county are for personnel including a public defender's office, additional prosecutors and investigators, a court administrator and law clerks. A simplification and unification of the court system was also suggested in response to overlapping jurisdictions, varying procedures, non-uniformity in dockets and a lack of administrative coordination.

The number of cases and the courts within the county also requires a method of efficiently utilizing case information in everyday court business as well as in planning for effective court functioning. The solution is seen as an implementation of a computerized records system. While not cited as specific concerns in court input, an analysis of court reporting techniques and personnel should also be accomplished with this county-city being studied in detail.

At present, personnel needs appear to center on court reporters, law clerks and personnel to prepare pre-sentence reports.

City of Columbus

Organization: The City of Columbus merged with Muscogee County to form the Consolidated Government of Columbus. Columbus is in the Chattahoochee Circuit and is served by the following courts:

1. Superior Court - has jurisdiction as described as for Fulton County (City of Atlanta).
2. State Court of Muscogee County
 - a. Tries all misdemeanors
 - b. Tries traffic cases
 - c. Unlimited civil jurisdiction
3. Municipal Court of Columbus
 - a. Civil jurisdiction up to \$5,000
 - b. Issues Warrants and holds committal hearings
 - c. Dispossessory warrants
4. Juvenile Court of Columbus - all matters related to juveniles
5. Court of Ordinary - Probate Court only
6. Recorder's Court of Columbus
 - a. Tries violations of municipal ordinances
 - b. Committal court as to State offenses
 - c. Hears guilty pleas in violations of State Traffic Laws (Ga. Laws 1971)

Resources and Activities: See Tables 1-70 and 1-71

The stated needs for this area included additional prosecutors, investigators, defense counsel and a secretary for the State and Superior Courts.

In the defense area, the courts had been served by a part-time defender and by appointed counsel. This had been done individually by each court. However, the combined city-county government presented an opportunity to establish a full-time defender office for all courts and a project is being implemented. A committee on courts had also seen a need to educate and inform jurors of duties and responsibilities, and to investigate the feasibility of utilizing a court administrator in the circuit. A need was also seen to review and revise forms utilized by the clerks of court on a regular basis.

At this time, it is known that the city's computer system is limited to the police and recorders court functions. A need exists to expand these computer services to all courts within the city-county governments jurisdiction. The newly completed government building seems to provide adequate space for courts and related functions. The revision of the Columbus Area Justice Information System (CAJIS) master plan calls for the development of a Judicial and Prosecution Module for case management and jury selection and

utilization in the Superior and State Courts. CAJIS capabilities and design are described in Tables 1-29 and 1-30.

Cobb County

Organization: Cobb County is located in the Cobb Circuit and is served by the following courts:

1. Superior Court of Cobb County - has the same jurisdiction as described for Fulton County
2. State Court of Cobb County
 - a. Tries all misdemeanors
 - b. Unlimited civil jurisdiction except for \$15,000 limit on personal injury suit.
 - c. Tries traffic
3. Juvenile Court of Cobb County - all matters related to juveniles
4. Court of Ordinary - Probate Court only
5. Justice of the Peace - (42 authorized, 34 actual)
6. Recorder's Courts of Smyrna, Marietta, Kennesaw, Acworth, Autell and Powder Springs
 - a. Try violations of municipal ordinances
 - b. Committing courts as to State offenses

Resources and Activities: See Tables 1-72 and 1-73

Additional administrative personnel to free judges and other legal personnel to concentrate on legal rather than administrative matters is considered necessary. Limited time spent on trial of cases is attributed to lack of time, facilities and personnel.

Due to the number of warrants and sources for warrants, a central complaint and warrant bureau is seen as necessary to review complaints for sufficiency and retain control over warrants once issued. A bonding-release on recognizance project is also being implemented.

In meeting information and management needs of the courts, the county is developing a criminal justice information system with the Prosecutor Management Information System (PROMIS) as the first module to be completed.

DeKalb County

Organization: DeKalb County is in the Stone Mountain Circuit and is served by the following courts.

1. Superior Court of DeKalb County - has the same jurisdiction as described for Fulton County
2. State Court of DeKalb County (Acts 1878-9, p. 132)
 - a. Tries all misdemeanors
 - b. Civil jurisdiction unlimited in cases of contract or tort
 - c. Tries traffic cases
3. Juvenile Court of DeKalb County - all matters related to Juveniles
4. Recorder's Court of DeKalb County (Acts 1958, p. 582)
 - a. Tries all violations of county ordinances
 - b. Committing court as to State offenses
5. Justices of the Peace (32 authorized, 14 actual)

6. Magistrate's Court of DeKalb County
 - a. Issues Warrants
 - b. Holds committal hearings
7. Municipal Courts of Avondale Estates, Chamblee, Clarkston, Decatur, Doraville, Lithonia and Stone Mountain
 - a. Try violations of municipal ordinances
 - b. Try traffic offenses
 - c. Committing Courts as to State offenses

Resources and Activities: See Tables 1-74 and 1-75

Insufficient personnel is a problem listed by the courts with needs stated for judges, prosecutors, investigators, secretarial and clerical help. The lack of proper investigation of cases is stated with the requirement for training of arresting officers. The county has initiated a central warrants court project in response to insufficient warrants being issued by justices of the peace and subsequent arrest without investigation by the police.

Records keeping and transfer of information between courts and supporting agencies is another problem facing this government. Plans have been developed which contemplate the ultimate use of computers. The DeKalb County Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) plan provides for the development of a Judicial and Prosecution Module which will address the problem of case management. With the number of courts serving the county, it would also be appropriate to create a court administrator's position

to perform administrative functions and coordination between the various courts.

Space has been a problem for the county and various facilities have been recently constructed which also include court facilities. However, additional judgeships have been added and this has caused overcrowding problems for the courts and ancillary services. Some problems with facility design and space management have also been noted.

Table 1-63
Criminal Cases For
Superior, State and Juvenile Courts
in High Crime Areas - 1971

| High Crime Area | Criminal Felony | | Criminal Misdemeanor | | Juvenile Delinquency | | Total | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed |
| Fulton County (Atlanta) | 6,498 | 5,272 | 10,899 | 10,384 | 4,570 | 4,170 | 21,967 | 19,826 |
| Bibb County (Macon) | 712 | 626 | 1,773 | 1,573 | 537 | 486 | 3,052 | 2,685 |
| Chatham County (Savannah) | 976 | 750 | 2,030 | 2,004 | 1,061 | 1,043 | 4,067 | 3,797 |
| Columbus | 921 | 776 | 1,261 | 1,386 | 828 | 835 | 3,010 | 2,997 |
| Cobb County | 626 | 582 | 3,776 | 3,819 | 1,107 | 1,053 | 5,509 | 5,454 |
| DeKalb County | 1,393 | 1,006 | 6,615 | 12,446 | 2,205 | 2,196 | 10,213 | 15,648 |
| Total | 11,126 | 9,012 | 26,354 | 31,612 | 10,338 | 9,783 | 47,818 | 50,407 |

Table 1-64
Resources
(Fulton County - Atlanta)
1973

| | Superior | Juvenile | Criminal | Civil | Ordinary | Justice of Peace | Atlanta City | Atlanta Municipal | Total |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Judges | 10-0 | 2-0 | 2-1 | 5-0 | 1-0 | 26-0 | 6-0 | 3-2 | 53-2 |
| Administrators | 1-0 | 1-0 | | 5-0 | | | 1-0 | 1-0 | 4-0 |
| Law Clerks | 10-0 | | 2-0 | 5-0 | | | | 1-0 | 16-0 |
| Secretarial | 10-0 | | | 24-0 | | | 2-0 | 2-0 | 19-0 |
| Clerks | 13-0 | | 6-0 | 2-0 | | | 6-0 | 4-0 | 47-0 |
| Clerical | 21-0 | | 7-0 | 5-0 | | | 1-0 | 2-0 | 33-0 |
| Reporters | 13-0 | 2-0 | 1-0 | | | | | | 20-0 |
| Prosecutors | 28-0 | | 8-0 | | | | | | 36-0 |
| Defenders | 12-0(2) | | | | | | | | 12-0 |
| Investigator | 23-1 | | 7-0 | | | | | | 30-1 |
| Others | 13-0 | 21-0 | 2-0 | 42-0 ⁽¹⁾ | 27-0 | | 6-2 | 11-1 | 120-4 |
| Total Personnel | 154-1 | 26-0 | 21-1 | 88-0 | 28-0 | 26-0 | 22-2 | | 390-7 |
| Budget (1971) | \$2,490,307 | 1,490,393 | 508,551 | 944,278 | 302,913 | | 793,940 | 263,774 | 6,794,156 |
| Attorneys | | | | | | | | | 2,326 |

(1) Includes figures for 37 marshalls

(2) The public defenders office represents indigents in Superior, Juvenile and Municipal Courts with the support of court appointed counsel

(The number preceding the hyphen represents full-time personnel while the number following the hyphen represents part-time personnel)

Table 1-65
Activities
(Fulton County - Atlanta)
Calendar Year 1971

| Court | Felony | | Misdemeanor | | Juvenile | | Other | | Total | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed |
| County: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superior | 4,794 | 4,116 | 445 | 416 | | | 9,719 | 6,910 | 14,958 | 11,112 |
| Civil | 1,700 | 1,150 | 2,860 | 1,910 | | | 62,790 | 64,480 | 67,350 | 67,510 |
| Criminal | 4 | 6 | 7,594 | 8,058 | | | 2,180 | 2,776 | 9,778 | 10,810 |
| Juvenile | | | | | 4,570 | 4,170 | 4,170 | 3,970 | 8,740 | 8,110 |
| Atlanta: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipal | | | | | | | 81,951 ¹ | | 81,951 | |
| City | | | | | | | 149,578 | | 149,578 | |
| Total | 6,498 | 5,272 | 10,899 | 10,384 | 4,570 | 4,170 | 310,388 | 78,136 | 332,355 | 97,962 |

¹ Includes 21,824 cases involving State offenses

Table 1-66

Resources
(Bibb County - Macon)
1973

| | Superior | State | Juvenile | Civil | Ordinary | Macon Municipal | Total |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Judges | 3-0 | 1-0 | 0-1 | 1-0 | 1-0 | 1-0 | 7-1 |
| Administrators | | | 1-0 | | | | 1-0 |
| Law Clerks | | 3-1 | | | | | 3-1 |
| Secretarial | 3-0 | | | | | 3-0 | 6-0 |
| Clerks | 11-0 | 3-0 | 2-0 | 8-0 | 13-0 | 2-0 | 39-0 |
| Clerical | 9-0 | 2-0 | 2-0 | | | 3-5 | 16-5 |
| Reporters | 2-0 | 1-0 | | 1-0 | | | 4-0 |
| Prosecutors | 4-1 | 3-0 | (2) | | | | 7-1 |
| Defenders | | | 13-1 | | | (2) | 13-1 |
| Investigators | (2) | | | | | | |
| Others | 0-21 | | | 2-0 | | | 2-21 |
| Total Personnel | 32-22 | 13-1 | 18-2 | 12-0 | 14-0 | 9-5 | 98-30 |
| Attorneys Budget (1973) | \$295,562 | 91,253 | 264,581 | 189,336 | | 96,602 | 937,334 |

- (1) Includes law students in Mercer Law School Prosecutorial Clinic.
 (2) The total staff of the Macon Legal Aid Society which represents indigents. Students from Mercer Law School are also utilized part-time. Except for civil matters, writs of habeas corpus are filed in municipal court and cases are pleaded in juvenile court.

(Full-time personnel are represented by the number preceding the hyphen while part-time personnel are represented by the number following the hyphen)

Table 1-67

Activities
(Bibb County - Macon)
Calendar Year 1971

| Courts | Felony | | Misdemeanor | | Juvenile | | Other | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed |
| County: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superior | 711 | 625 | 6 | 23 | | | 1,837 | 1,442 | 2,554 | 2,090 |
| State | 1 | 1 | 1,767 | 1,550 | | | 1,903 | 1,550 | 3,671 | 3,101 |
| Juvenile | | | | | 567 | 486 | 131 | 90 | 698 | 576 |
| Civil | | | | | | | 11,000 | | 11,000 | |
| Ordinary | | | | | | | 3,236 | | 3,236 | |
| City: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Macon Municipal Court | 754 | 741 | | | | | 13,557 | 12,440 | 14,311 | 13,181 |
| Total | 1,466 | 1,367 | 1,773 | 1,573 | 567 | 486 | 31,664 | 15,522 | 35,470 | 18,948 |

Table 1-68

Resources
(Chatham County - Savannah)
1973

| | Superior | State | Juvenile | Ordinary | Chatham Recorder | Savannah Municipal | Total |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|----------|----------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Judges | 3-0 | 1-0 | (1) | 1-0 | 1-0 | | 5-0 |
| Administrators | | | | 1-0 | 1-0 | | 1-0 |
| Law Clerks | | | | | | | |
| Secretarial | 3-0 | 1-0 | | 1-0 | 1-0 | | 5-0 |
| Clerks | 4-0 | 4-0 | | 4-1 | 4-1 | | 12-1 |
| Clerical | 24-0 | 2-0 | | 4-0 | 4-0 | | 30-0 |
| Reporters | 3-0 | 1-0 | | | | | 4-0 |
| Prosecutors | 5-0 | | | | | | 5-0 |
| Defenders | | | | | | | |
| Investigators | 0-2 | | | | | | 0-2 |
| Others | | | | | | | 18-0 |
| Total Personnel | 42-2 | 9-0 | | | 11-1 | 18-0 | 80-3 |
| Attorneys | | | | | | | 262 |
| Budget | | | | | | | |

(1) A judge of the Superior Court sits as the juvenile judge.

(Full-time personnel are represented by the number preceding the hyphen while part-time personnel are indicated by the number following the hyphen).

Table 1-69

Activities
(Chatham County - Savannah)

| Courts | Felony | | Misdemeanor | | Juvenile | | Other | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed |
| County: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superior | 976 | 750 | 35 | 24 | | | 727 | 487 | 1,738 | 1,261 |
| State | | | 1,995 | 1,980 | | | 4,362 | 3,493 | 6,357 | 5,473 |
| Juvenile ¹ | | | | | 1,061 | 1,043 | 449 | 472 | 1,510 | 1,515 |
| Ordinary | | | | | | | | | | |
| Recorder | | | | | | | 34,924 | | 34,924 | |
| City: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipal Court of Savannah | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 976 | 750 | 2,030 | 2,004 | 1,061 | 1,043 | 40,462 | 4,452 | 44,529 | 8,249 |

¹ A Judge of the Superior Court sits as juvenile court judge

Table 1-70.

Resources
(Columbus-Muscogee County)
1973

| | Superior | State | Juvenile | Ordinary | Municipal | Recorders | Total |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Judges | 3-0 | 1-0 | 1-1 | | | 0-4 | 5-5 |
| Administrators | | | 1-0 | | | | 1-0 |
| Law Clerks | | | | | | | |
| Secretarial | 3-0 | 1-0 | | | | | 4-0 |
| Clerks | 7-0 | (1) | 1-0 | | | 3-1 | 11-1 |
| Clerical | 14-0 | 2-0 | | | | 1-0 | 17-0 |
| Reporters | 3-0 | 1-0 | 1-0 | | | | 5-0 |
| Prosecutors | 4-0 | 1-1 | | | | | 5-1 |
| Defenders | 0-2 (2) | | | | | | 0-2 |
| Investigators | 3-0 | 3-0 | | | | | 6-0 |
| Others | 0-1 | | 8-0 | | | | 8-1 |
| Total Personnel | 37-3 | 9-1 | 12-1 | | | 4-5 | 62-10 |
| Attorneys | | | | | | | 163 |
| Budget (1971) | | | \$120,146 | | | 55,685 | 175,831 |

(1) Clerk of Superior Court acts as Clerk of State Court

(2) Defender office serves all courts although limited appointed counsel used

(The number preceding the hyphen represents full-time personnel while the number following the hyphen represents part-time personnel)

Table 1-71

Activities
(Columbus-Muscogee County)
Calendar Year 1971

| Courts | Felony | | Misdemeanor | | Juvenile | | Other | | Total | |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed |
| Superior | 921 | 775 | 28 | 27 | | | 2,675 | 2,155 | 3,624 | 2,957 |
| State | | 1 | 1,233 | 1,359 | | | 1,418 | 1,982 | 2,651 | 3,342 |
| Juvenile | | | | | 828 | 835 | 876 | 739 | 1,704 | 1,574 |
| Ordinary | | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipal | | | | | | | | | | |
| Recorders | | | | | | | 45,024 | | 45,024 | |
| Total | 921 | 776 | 1,261 | 1,386 | 828 | 835 | 49,993 | 4,876 | 53,003 | 7,873 |

Table 1-72
Resources
(Cobb County)
1973

| | Superior | State | Juvenile | Ordinary | Justice of Peace | Reccrders (City) | Total |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Judges | 3-0 | 2-0 | 0-1 | 1-0 | 33-0 | 0-6 | 39-7 |
| Administrators | 1-0 | | | | | | 1-0 |
| Law Clerks | | | | | | | |
| Secretarial | 5-0 | 2-0 | | | | | 7-0 |
| Clerks | 4-1 | 4-0 | | | | 4-2 | 12-3 |
| Clerical | 11-1 | 13-0 | | | | 0-2 | 24-3 |
| Reporters | 3-0 | 2-0 | | | | | 5-0 |
| Prosecutors | 5-1 | 3-0 | | | | | 8-1 |
| Defenders | | | | | | | |
| Investigator | 2-0 | 1-0 | | | | | 3-0 |
| Others | 2-0 | | 3-0 | 4-0 | | | 9-0 |
| TOTAL PERSONNEL | 36-3 | 27-0 | 3-1 | 5-0 | 33-0 | 4-10 | 108-5 |
| Attorneys | | | | | | | 180-0 |
| Budget (1971) | \$439,490 | \$230,399 | \$34,609 | \$48,996 | | \$4,300 | \$753,494 |

Full-time personnel are represented by the number preceding the hyphen and part-time personnel by the number following the hyphen.

Table 1-73
Activities
(Cobb County)
Calendar Year 1971

| Court | Felony | | Misdemeanor | | Juvenile | | Other | | Total | |
|------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed |
| County: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superior | 625 | 582 | | | | | 2,736 | 2,339 | 3,361 | 2,921 |
| State | | | 3,776 | 3,819 | | | 8,725 | 8,173 | 12,501 | 11,992 |
| Juvenile | 1 | | | | 1,074 | 1,053 | 916 | 973 | 1,991 | 2,026 |
| Ordinary | | | | | | | 542 | | 542 | |
| Justice of Peace | | | | | | | | | | |
| City: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smyrna | | | | | | | | | | |
| Marietta | | | | | | | 5,831 | | 5,831 | |
| Kennesaw | | | | | | | 9,908 | | 9,908 | |
| Acworth | | | | | | | 575 | | 575 | |
| Austell | | | | | | | 1,176 | | 1,176 | |
| Powder Springs | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 626 | 582 | 3,776 | 3,819 | 1,074 | 1,053 | 30,409 | 11,485 | 35,885 | 16,939 |

Table 1-74
Resources
(DeKalb County)
1973

| | Superior | State | Juvenile | Recorders | Magistrate | Ordinary | Justice of Peace | City | Total |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|------------------|---------|-------------|
| Judges | 7-1 | 2-0 | 1-0 | 2-0 | 2-2 | 1-0 | 17-0 | 5-0 | 37-3 |
| Administrators | | | 1-0 | | | 0-1 | | 1-0 | 2-0 |
| Law Clerks | | | | | | | | | 0-1 |
| Secretarial | 8-0 | 2-0 | | 1-0 | | 9-0 | | 2-0 | 10-0 |
| Clerks | 3-0 | 9-0 | | 4-0 | 1-0 | | | | 51-0 |
| Clerical | 39-0 | 7-0 | | | | | | | 10-0 |
| Reporters | 8-0 | 2-0 | | | 1-0 | | | | 16-0 |
| Prosecutors | 10-0 | 4-0 | | | 1-0 | | | | 5-0 |
| Defenders | 4-0 | | | | | | | | 8-0 |
| Investigators | 6-0 | 2-0 | | 0-1 | | | | 2-0 | 23-1 |
| Others | 8-0 | 3-0 | 12-0 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL PERSONNEL | 93-1 | 31-0 | 14-0 | 7-1 | 5-2 | 10-1 | 17-0 | 9-0 | 186-5 |
| Attorneys | | | | | | | | | 332 |
| Budget (1971) | \$813,638 | \$123,666 | \$463,052 | \$99,271 | \$118,866 | \$98,134 | | \$6,350 | \$2,011,670 |

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Table 1-75
Activities
(DEKALB COUNTY)
Calendar Year 1971

| Court | Felony | | Misdemeanor | | Juvenile | | Other | | Total | |
|------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed | Filed | Closed |
| <u>County:</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superior | 1,380 | 993 | 15 | 12 | | | 5,186 | 3,843 | 6,581 | 4,848 |
| State | 13 | 13 | 6,600 | 12,434 | | | 15,490 | 12,410 | 22,103 | 24,857 |
| Juvenile | 1 | 1 | | | 2,205 | 2,196 | 1,559 | 1,527 | 3,705 | 3,724 |
| Recorders | | | | | | | 30,353 | | 30,353 | |
| Magistrate (1) | | | | | | | 10,000 | | 10,000 | |
| Ordinary | | | | | | | | | | |
| Justice of Peace | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>City:</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avondale | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estates | | | | | | | 1,628 | | 1,628 | |
| Chamblee | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clarkston | | | | | | | 573 | | 573 | |
| Decatur | | | | | | | 12,657 | 6,273 | 12,657 | 6,273 |
| Doraville | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithonia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,394 | 1,007 | 6,615 | 12,446 | 2,205 | 2,196 | 77,446 | 24,053 | 87,600 | 39,702 |

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(1) Division of the Recorders Court established January 1, 1972 with figures reported for calendar year 1972

CORRECTIONS - ADULT

Organization

Atlanta (Fulton County)

Resources and Activities

Macon (Bibb County)

Resources and Activities

Savannah (Chatham County)

Resources and Activities

Columbus (Muscogee County)

Resources and Activities

DeKalb County

Resources and Activities

Cobb County

Resources and Activities

CORRECTIONS - JUVENILE

Atlanta (Fulton County)

Activities

Macon (Bibb County)

Activities

Columbus-Muscogee

Activities

CORRECTIONS - ADULT

Organization: The State Department of Offender Rehabilitation (DOOR) handles probation throughout Georgia except in Fulton (City of Atlanta) and DeKalb Counties, which have independent systems. The smaller number of State probationers shown in these two counties (see Table 1-76) are transfers-in from out-of-state and not having been committed from the county Superior or Criminal Courts, are also handled by DOOR. Child support cases are excluded from the table.

Although there is a small eight-man work release unit operative in the Fulton County Jail (which is not displayed on the chart), all other releasees are under the supervision of DOOR. Table 1-77 shows that 43.4% of inmates in State facilities come from the high crime cities and counties or the immediate area.

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, which employs public offender counselors in three of the identified areas, is a unit of the State Department of Human Resources.

(Fulton County)

Resources and Activities: See Tables 1-76 and 1-77

With 8,456 active cases assigned to its Adult Supervision Division, Fulton County (Atlanta) easily has the largest of the independent probation systems. The average monthly caseloads of the 42 supervisors range at 201 clients, a reduction of 22 over last year. Fulton does enjoy one advantage in the quality of its officers; all are required to hold undergraduate degrees and several have experience in an allied field. Services are augmented through cooperative arrangements with Vocational Rehabilitation and the Department of Labor. Purchased psychologicals are employed on a need basis.

The Therapeutic Community Rehabilitation Program being implemented by the Department of Offender Rehabilitation under the Atlanta Impact Cities Program represents an intensive therapeutic concept which will be housed and operated within four 60-man transitional centers located in Metropolitan Atlanta. The types of therapies to be used include Transactional Analysis, Gestalt, Conjoint Family and Reality Therapy. The program client population will be deeply involved in these rehabilitative therapies continuously throughout their participation in the program.

Program objectives are two-fold: 1) to reduce Target Crimes by the successful rehabilitation of offenders incarcerated due to commission of an Impact Target Crime (Murder, Rape,

Robbery, Burglary, or Aggravated Assault); and 2) to determine the validity of the program concept.

Participants will be Impact Target Crime First Offenders probated directly to one of two centers ("Probation 60" and "Probation 120") by the judge at time of sentencing, and secondly, offender presently incarcerated in State correctional institutions who will be transferred to either "Prison 120" or the "Long Term" Facility.

The Department of Offender Rehabilitation is primarily concerned with "Prison 120" at this time, in as much as this facility will be opened before the other three. This facility will house offenders currently incarcerated in the State correctional system and expose them to an intensive therapeutic environment, providing re-orientation to society 120 days prior to release.

Inmates will initially be selected at random, to be later evaluated by a selection committee who will make a final decision as to the program participants, utilizing criteria developed by LEAA, in conjunction with goals and objectives of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation.

Selected Impact Target Offenders will be transferred to the "Prison 120" Center and begin an intensive therapy program. Additional programs, such as Pre-Release, Work Release and Educational Release will also be offered.

Continuity of therapeutic involvement will be maintained with all participants through the primary therapist from "Prison 120" and the other centers, continuing to work with his caseload up to one year following release. Ex-offenders successfully completing one year in the community follow-up program will be considered for employment as counselors.

As shown in Table 1-77, some 33% of the inmates in the State prison system come from the Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). At least two State Regional Correctional Facilities are needed as well as additional Transitional Release Centers.

Fulton County probation caseloads have been partially relieved by the Intensive Probation Counseling project funded under the Impact Cities Program.

A new wing on the Fulton County Jail and the air conditioning of the entire facility was completed in early 1974. A feasibility study is underway by the city and county to consider consolidation of their separate jails.

Macon (Bibb County)

Resources and Activities: See Tables 1-76 and 1-77

A Community Treatment Center operated by DOOR, and originally intended to serve only probationers in need of intensive supervision, was transferred from a rented house to a leased motel in December, 1972. This increased the capacity to 62, enabled the admission of a substantial number of parolees and work releasees, and thus this operation was the first to really approach the Transitional Release, rather than simply the Community Treatment Center concept.

The Macon Pilot Project was originally funded in 1972 as a research and demonstration effort, and seeks to: 1) determine the utilitarian value of in-depth diagnostics during pre-sentence investigation, and 2) measure the validation of intensive probationary supervision augmented by a variety of purchased case services. The project is now housed with the Community Treatment Center. Approximately 300 evaluations can be accomplished annually and a similar number of probationers can be served through non-residential care. In the preparation of the pre-sentence investigations, a team approach is used to compile a complete psychological and social history and administer a battery of tests.

Bibb County needs a new jail, and the county itself will probably build it. The Bibb Commissioners rejected funding in support of the State-local cooperative facility concept

and such a pilot effort, believed by some to be the one real hope for local corrections, will not begin here. The State (DOOR) will proceed with the construction of a regional facility without the inclusion of a local unit.

Savannah (Chatham County)

Resources and Activities: See Tables 1-76 and 1-77

This area is also in need of new jail facilities. A study to determine the feasibility of a State-local cooperative facility in this area has already been funded and hopefully will come to fruition.

Columbus (Muscogee County)

Resources and Activities: See Tables 1-76 and 1-77

DOOR already has State funds for the construction of a regional facility in Columbus and a study similar to the one in Chatham County is underway.

DeKalb County

Resources and Activities: See Tables 1-76 and 1-77

DeKalb has recently completed the construction of a 325-man jail. Hopefully, some form of short-term treatment

will be inaugurated. Probation caseloads in the county, although reduced from last year (377 to 240), are still quite high.

A work release program to serve 40 state offenders now operates at the Stone Mountain Correctional Institute, a state facility located in DeKalb County. As of April, 1973, some 2.9% of State offenders came from DeKalb County, which has 9.1% of the State's population.

Cobb County

Resources and Activities: See Tables 1-76 and 1-77

Cobb County has 4.5% of the State's population and contributes 1.5% of the offenders in State facilities. All adult correctional programs in the county are operated by the State Department of Offender Rehabilitation.

TABLE 1-76

Correctional Resources in High Crime Areas

(Community Programs)

| Area | State Probation - Parole | | | | County Probation | | | State Work Release | | State Vocational Rehab. | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------|------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| | Probationers | Parolees | Officers | Average Caseloads | Probationers | Officers | Average Caseloads | Facilities | Capacity | Counselors | Clients | Average Caseloads |
| Atlanta (Fulton County) | 351 | 605 | 12 | 81 | 8,456 | 42 | 201 | 4 | 200 | 8 | 600 | 75 |
| Macon (Bibb County) | 240 | 18 | 4 | 76 | - | - | - | 1 | 40 | - | - | - |
| Savannah (Chatham County) | 257 | 101 | 5 | 77 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 100 | 100 |
| Columbus-Muscogee | 265 | 120 | 5 | 74 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 100 | 100 |
| Cobb County | 452 | 76 | 7 | 79 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DeKalb County | 220 | 166 | 5 | 83 | 2,160 | 9 | 240 | 1 | 60 | - | - | - |

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TABLE 1-76 (Continued)

Correctional Resources in High Crime Areas

(Institutions)

| Area | City Jails | | | County Jails | | | County Correctional Institutions | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|-------|--------------|------------|-------|----------------------------------|------------|--------|---------------|-------|
| | Number | Population | Staff | Number | Population | Staff | Number | Population | Felons | Misdemeanants | Staff |
| Atlanta (Fulton County) | 1 | 250 | 96 | 1 | 705 | 92 | 3 | 425 | 350 | 75 | 61 |
| Macon (Bibb County) | 1 | 60 | 2 | 1 | 215 | 10 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Savannah (Chatham County) | 1 | UA | UA | 1 | UA | UA | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Columbus-Muscogee | 1 | 156 | 19 | 1 | 240 | 31 | 1 | 205 | 120 | 85 | 28 |
| Cobb County | 4 | 7 | UA | 1 | 124 | 18 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| DeKalb County | 4 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 325 | 20 | 0 | - | - | - | - |

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TABLE 1-77

Home County of Inmates in
State Facilities

(N = 9272)

| Metro Area Counties | Number | Percent |
|----------------------|--------|---------|
| ATLANTA SMSA | | |
| Cobb County* | 139 | 1.5 |
| Clayton County | 82 | 0.9 |
| Gwinnett County | 62 | 0.7 |
| Fulton County* | 2223 | 24.0 |
| DeKalb County* | 268 | 2.9 |
| Paulding County | 14 | 0.2 |
| Walton County | 57 | 0.6 |
| Douglas County | 10 | 0.1 |
| Rockdale County | 11 | 0.1 |
| Butts County | 25 | 0.3 |
| Cherokee County | 18 | 0.2 |
| Forsythe County | 19 | 0.2 |
| Henry County | 49 | 0.5 |
| Fayette County | 11 | 0.1 |
| Newton County | 60 | 0.6 |
| COLUMBUS SMSA | | |
| Muscogee County* | 343 | 3.7 |
| Chattahoochee County | 4 | 0.0 |
| MACON SMSA | | |
| Bibb County* | 314 | 3.4 |
| Houston County | 48 | 0.5 |
| Jones County | 9 | 0.1 |
| Twiggs County | 3 | 0.0 |
| SAVANNAH SMSA | | |
| Chatham County* | 239 | 2.6 |
| Bryan County | 11 | 0.1 |
| Effingham | 8 | 0.1 |
| TOTALS | 4027 | 43.4 |

* High Crime City or County

CORRECTIONS - JUVENILE

Scattered across the high crime areas are three special programs sponsored by the Youth Services Section of the Department of Human Resources (DHR): group homes, day centers, and community treatment centers. All are primarily designed as alternatives to incarceration.

In addition, group homes act as both "half-way in" and "half-way out" units for children enroute to or enroute out of juvenile institutions. The program concentrates on gradual community reintegration.

The Day Center Program offers a four-pronged approach to treatment, individualized education, guidance and counseling, recreational therapy, and cultural enrichment.

The primary objectives of Community Treatment Centers are:

1. To provide community-based programs for juvenile offenders committed to the Division of Family and Children Services in lieu of institutionalization.
2. To reduce the number of high risk youngsters who would require service by regular Court Service staff if not institutionalized.

All six of the counties identified operate independent probation systems and all six have been selected as Target Counties for saturation funding as noted in the multi-year portion of the 1975 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan.

Resources and Crime Specific Data are presented in chart form for each high crime area in Tables 1-78, 1-79 and 1-80. Activities will be discussed below for high crime areas.

Atlanta (Fulton County)

Activities: Under the Impact Cities Program, the following projects have been funded:

1. "Coordinated Juvenile Work Release"

This project is designed to serve between 30-60 juvenile ages 13-17, referred from Fulton County Juvenile Court. It is sponsored by the Atlanta Business League. Part and full-time employment are provided by ABL members.

2. "Reducing Target Crimes"

Operated by the Fulton County Juvenile Court, the project seeks to reduce robbery, burglary and stranger-to-stranger street crimes through

- a. intensive probation and processing services,
- b. intensive prevention efforts and
- c. intensive institutional efforts.

An outreach probation concept is featured.

3. "High Risk Juvenile Parole"

The Department of Human Resources operates this project, concentrating on intensive aftercare, provided through reduced caseloads to youngsters who would not ordinarily be paroled.

4. "Atlanta Street Academy"

Operated by the City of Atlanta, this preventive project concentrates upon hard-core school drop-outs. A supplemental education process, provided through street workers and teachers is involved.

Macon (Bibb County)

Activities: Bibb County is particularly active in preventive programs. In addition to its Junior Deputy League, pre-delinquent youths are reached through school counselors and a recreation program is operated by the County Recreation Department. Vocational training is also offered during out-of-school time. Both the Bibb County Detention Homes and the Macon Youth Development Center utilize college volunteers for counseling, recreational or educational activities.

Columbus-Muscogee

Activities: The Columbus Police Department employs 15 Juvenile Law Investigative Officers, easily the largest number assigned to any single agency in the State. These officers form a special unit of the Department, the Community and Youth Services Bureaus, and they work both with the Department and Juvenile Court, where they are housed. Whenever a juvenile is apprehended, he is immediately referred to one of these specially trained officers, who then attempts to handle the matter without actually booking the child if at all possible. In addition, each of the officers is assigned to a specific area of the city and participates, much as a probation officer would, in the handling of family crises that involve juveniles. Thus, the unit

functions under an essentially preventive philosophy, and it appears to be the most sophisticated of its kind in Georgia.

NOTE: The following Tables 1-81, 1-82 and 1-83 duplicate and expand upon the previous three tables to reflect needs of high crime areas.

One point needs explanation. Based upon surveys conducted by SPA staff, area law enforcement planners, and the Youth Services Section of the Department of Human Resources, it is estimated that between 50 and 75 percent of these children committed to institutional care could better be served by community treatment. This includes not only youths adjudicated for non-delinquent offenses, but also those delinquents believed to be amenable to community treatment. A consensus seems to exist that 50 percent is too conservative but, for the time being, this figure is adopted for practical purposes. Thus, Column 5 in Table 1-81 reflects the excess number of children admitted to institutional care by area.

Table 1-78
Resources and Crime Specific Data

Juvenile Delinquency
Summary

| Area | Total Cases | Committed | Admitted to YDC's | To Community Treatment | Probated | Number Probation Officers | Average Caseload |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Atlanta (Fulton County) | 10,206 | 285 | 191 | 94 | 1,433 | 35 | 41 |
| Macon (Bibb County) | 664 | 38 | 30 | 8 | 468 | 13 | 50 |
| Savannah (Chatham Co.) | 1,745 | 137 | 96 | 41 | 414 | 11 | 60 |
| Columbus-Muscogee | 1,395 | 121 | 80 | 41 | 726 | 11 | 55 |
| Cobb County | 2,239 | 76 | 53 | 23 | 645 | 14 | 46 |
| DeKalb County) | 5,127 | 285 | 191 | - | 557 | 22 | 50 |

Table 1-79
Resources and Crime Specific Data
Juvenile Delinquency
Community-Based Facilities

| County | Number of Committed Juveniles | Number Admitted to YDC's | Number in Community Treatment | Group Homes | | Day Centers | | Community Treatment Centers | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | No. | Annual Caseload | No. | Annual Caseload | No. | Annual Caseload |
| Atlanta (Fulton County) | 285 | 191 | 94 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 70 | 1 | 40 |
| Macon (Bibb County) | 38 | 30 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 15 |
| Savannah (Chatham County) | 137 | 96 | 41 | 4 | 68 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 40 |
| Columbus-Muscogee | 121 | 80 | 41 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 52 |
| Cobb County | 76 | 53 | 23 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 40 |
| DeKalb County | 184 | 132 | 52 | 3 | 56 | 1 | 35 | 2 | 90 |

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Table 1-80
Resources and Crime Specific Data
Juvenile Delinquency
Community-Based Programs

| Area | Total Number Cases | Probation Officers | | Volunteer Coordinators | Juvenile Law Investigative Officers | | Youth Services Bureaus | Intervention Programs |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | # of Officers | Average Caseloads | | # of Officers | # Official Cases | | |
| Atlanta (Fulton Co.) | 10,206 | 35 | 41 | 1 | - | 4,180 | 3 | 3 |
| Macon (Bibb County) | 664 | 13 | 50 | - | - | 664 | - | 3 |
| Savannah (Chatham Co.) | 1,745 | 11 | 60 | 1 | 7 | 707 | - | 1 |
| Columbus-Muscogee | 1,395 | 11 | 55 | - | 15 | 1,395 | - | 1 |
| Cobb County | 2,239 | 14 | 46 | 1 | 2 | 2,239 | - | 1 |
| DeKalb County | 5,127 | 22 | 50 | 1 | 8 | 5,127 | 1 | 1 |

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Table 1-81

SUMMARY

Juvenile Delinquency

| AREA | Total Cases | Committed | Admitted to YDC's | 50% of Col. (2) | Balance Col. (3) - Col. (4) | To Community Treatment | Probated | Probation Officers | Average Caseload |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------|
| Atlanta (Fulton County) | 10,206 | 285 | 191 | 143 | 48 | 94 | 1,433 | 35 | 41 |
| Macon (Bibb County) | 664 | 38 | 30 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 468 | 13 | 61 |
| Savannah (Chatham County) | 1,745 | 137 | 96 | 69 | 27 | 41 | 414 | 11 | 60 |
| Columbus-Muscogee | 1,395 | 121 | 80 | 61 | (-)19 | 41 | 726 | 11 | 55 |
| Cobb County | 2,239 | 76 | 53 | 38 | 15 | 23 | 645 | 14 | 46 |
| DeKalb County | 5,127 | 184 | 132 | 92 | 40 | 52 | 557 | 22 | 50 |

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Table 1-82

Community Facility Needs

Juvenile Delinquency

| Area | Number of Committed Juveniles | Number of Excess Admissions to YDC's | Group Homes | | | | Number of Probated Cases | Number in Community Treatment | Day Centers | | | | Community Treatment Centers | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------|------------------|
| | | | Resources | | Needs | | | | Resources | | Needs | | Resources | | Needs | |
| | | | No. | Annual Case-load | No. | Annual Case-load | | | No. | Annual Case-load | No. | Annual Case-load | No. | Annual Case-load | No. | Annual Case-load |
| Atlanta (Fulton Co.) | 285 | 48 | 2 | 20 | - | - | 1,433 | 94 | 2 | 70 | - | - | 1 | 40 | - | - |
| Macon (Bibb County) | 38 | 11 | - | - | UA* | UA | 468 | 8 | - | - | UA | UA | 1 | 15 | UA | UA |
| Savannah (Chatham Co.) | 137 | 27 | 4 | 68 | 2 | 20 | 414 | 41 | 1 | 35 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 40 |
| Columbus-Muscogee | 121 | 19 | - | - | 1 | 10 | 726 | 41 | - | - | 1 | 35 | 1 | 52 | - | - |
| Cobb County | 76 | 15 | - | - | - | - | 645 | 23 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 40 | 1 | 40 |
| DeKalb County | 184 | 40 | 3 | 56 | 1 | 20 | 1,557 | 52 | 1 | 35 | - | - | 2 | 90 | 1 | 40 |

* Unavailable

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Table 1-83

Community-Based Programs

Juvenile Delinquency

| Area | Probation Officers | | | Volunteer Coordinators | | Juvenile Investigative Law Officers | | | Total Number Cases | Youth Services Bureaus | | Intervention Programs | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| | # of Officers | Average Caseloads | # Officers Needed | Existing | Needed | # Official Cases | Existing Officers | Needed | | Existing | Needed | Existing | Needed |
| Atlanta (Fulton Co.) | 35 | 41 | 6 6 | 1 | - | 4,180 | - | 7 | 10,206 | 3 | 3 | 3* | T/C** |
| Macon (Bibb County) | 13 | 61 | UA*** | - | - | 664 | - | UA | 664 | - | UA | - | UA |
| Savannah (Chatham Co.) | 11 | 60 | 11 | 1 | - | 707 | 7 | 0 | 1,745 | - | 1 | 1 | T/C |
| Columbus-Muscogee | 11 | 55 | 6 | - | 1 | 1,395 | 15 | 0 | 1,395 | - | 1 | 1 | UA |
| Cobb County | 14 | 46 | 4 | 1 | - | 2,239 | 2 | 3 | 2,239 | - | 1 | 1 | UA |
| DeKalb County | 22 | 50 | 35 | 1 | - | 5,127 | 8 | 2 | 5,127 | 1 | 2 | 1 | UA |

* Impact Cities Projects
 ** Teacher/Counselor
 *** Unavailable

END