

Safer Streets in '72

Action Plan for 1972

**Work Program for
Five-Year Comprehensive Plan**

September 1971

ATLANTA REGION METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION
900 GLENN BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

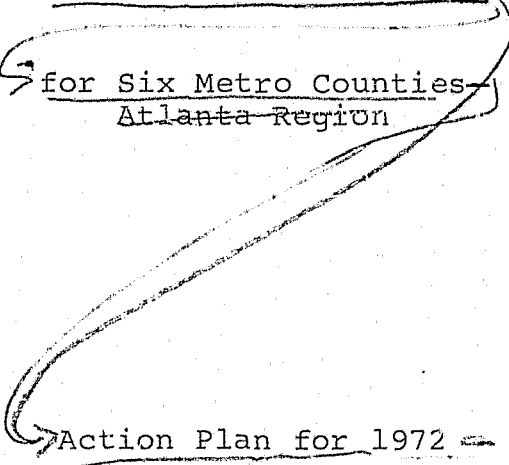
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Atlanta -
SAFER STREETS IN '72 -

for Six Metro Counties -
Atlanta Region



Action Plan for 1972 -

Work Program for Five-Year Comprehensive Plan

September
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Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission
900 Glenn Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

If crime is to be controlled and streets are to be safer in 1972, a great deal of work, money, study, and cooperation is going to be required. Significant strides have already been taken toward reaching these goals. The Atlanta region is pledged to join with the State and Federal governments in the wisest use of combined resources to attack our most alarming social problem, the rising crime rate.

This report is a plan for action for 1972 for the most significant avenue of approach: Federal dollars! It is a capsule of requests from the region's governments for help. It tells Uncle Sam we've done some homework; we know more about ourselves than we did a year ago; some needs are greater than others and we've identified them. We've recognized that no citizen is untouched by the problem of crime and we know it is a "people problem" which cannot be solved in one year. Every good idea cannot be implemented; there just isn't enough money to go around. We must put the oil on the hinge that squeaks the loudest.

The recommendations in this plan, then, have been carefully studied by functionalists, generalists and specialists. A consensus has been reached on the region's priorities for LEAA 1972 action grants.

Not only has a program of action for 1972 been agreed upon, but local governments are also committed to the premise that a comprehensive long-range plan for the criminal justice system must be developed, supported and followed. This report also includes a proposed work program for such a planning process.

Planning for improvement and increased effectiveness in crime control can only begin with valid current information about what exists now. Data has been gathered to show inventories of men, equipment, budgets, physical facilities, training, and many other pertinent facts on which reforms should be based. Detailed statistics are presented as an appendix to this report. However, summaries of governmental agencies which make up the criminal justice system are included to indicate the setting in which both action plans for 1972, as well as long-range proposals, have been recommended.

"While there is a lower class I am in it,
While there is a criminal element I am of it;
While there is a soul in prison, I am not free."

--Eugene Victor Debs

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I. ATLANTA REGION CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Three independent major components - police, courts, and corrections - each with its own task - make up the system of criminal justice. The policeman initiates the process of criminal justice through apprehension and arrest. He mans the input gateway; his discretion in arrest decisions has a vital effect on the efficiency of the overall system. The quality of evidence he gathers determines to an important degree whether the court can do its part. Discretion also operates in the courts through the prosecutor, who determines whether or not the case should go to trial. This decision strongly influences the quality of justice.

Intermediary between law enforcement and corrections, the courts make two crucial decisions: Is the person guilty of a crime? What should be done with the convicted offender? The courts have the tremendous responsibility of convicting the guilty while protecting the innocent under safeguards of the Constitution, statutes, and procedural rules. The courts, in turn, determine the kinds of persons who will be subject to the correctional apparatus.

Correction includes various types of establishments for incarceration. In philosophy, they range from harsh punitiveness to a spirit akin to that of the most advanced educational institutions. In quality of programs, they range from human warehouses to institutions well organized to reach latent causes of social deviation for a particular offender. Some community-based programs hold promise for broader use and innovative strategies. Included among these are probation and parole.

Although critics say there is no criminal justice system - and some say there is no justice - nevertheless a person accused of violating a criminal law is usually dealt with in one way or another by one or more of the three disciplines referred to above. The interaction of these functionally related agencies is the system which our democracy has chosen to administer justice to all of its citizens. The system is a product of ideological conflicts emerging from diverse historical sources, fragmentation of control among state and local governments, irregularity and inconsistency of public concern, and differences in quality of administrative leadership. It is continually being examined, studied, and evaluated in an effort to improve its effectiveness.

Facts about metropolitan Atlanta's system are presented here for information, and as a basis for further study.



Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

As a Law Enforcement Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession . . . law enforcement.

POLICE

In the Atlanta metropolitan region, which includes Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Clayton, Gwinnett and Douglas Counties, there are the following local law enforcement agencies:

- 46 police departments
- 6 sheriff's departments
- 11 campus police departments
- 1 park police department
- 1 airport police department

These agencies are responsible for providing police protection and services to almost a million and a half people who live and work along approximately 7,000 miles of roadways.

There are 2,242 full-time sworn law enforcement officers, 124 part-time law enforcement officers, 65 auxiliary employees and 280 clerical employees. These departments range in size from a one-man to an 838-man operation.

The following table shows number of sworn law enforcement personnel per 1,000 population, by County, as of July 31, 1971:

| <u>County</u> | <u>Sworn Personnel Per 1,000 Population*</u> |
|---------------|--|
| Fulton | 1.98 |
| DeKalb | .81 |
| Cobb | 1.11 |
| Clayton | 1.05 |
| Gwinnett | 1.17 |
| Douglas | <u>.59</u> |
| Region | <u>1.59</u> |

*The national average is 1.57.

The educational level of sworn law enforcement officers is as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Without high school | 14% |
| High school only | 71% |
| College - two years | 9% |
| College - four years | 4% |
| Graduate work | 2% |

Prior to July 1, 1970, recruit training was provided on a regional basis by Metropol. With the passage of the mandated training act in July 1970, the Georgia Police Academy now offers 114 hours of basic recruit training on a day-school, non-boarding basis.

The average salary, by rank, for law enforcement officers in the region is:

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| Patrolman | \$5,973 |
| Sergeant | 6,938 |
| Detective | 8,383 |
| Lieutenant | 7,684 |
| Captain | 8,155 |
| Superintendent | 8,834 |
| Chief | 9,472 |

Although 18 law enforcement agencies did not submit budgets for fiscal year 1971, the combined budget for reporting law enforcement agencies was \$27,350,402. Individual department budgets ranged from \$15,400 to \$14,648,737.

The following equipment is owned by local law enforcement agencies within the region:

Vehicles

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----|
| Helicopters | 2 | |
| Cars | 452 | |
| Motorcycles | 115 | |
| Trucks | <u>63</u> | 632 |

Communications

| | | |
|---------------------|------------|-------|
| Radio Base Stations | 57 | |
| Vehicular Radios | 767 | |
| Walkie-Talkies | <u>301</u> | 1,125 |

Fulton County, with 42.8% of the region's population, has 61.4% of the sworn law enforcement personnel. In spite of the number of policemen, Fulton still has 74.0% of the crimes against persons (murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery).

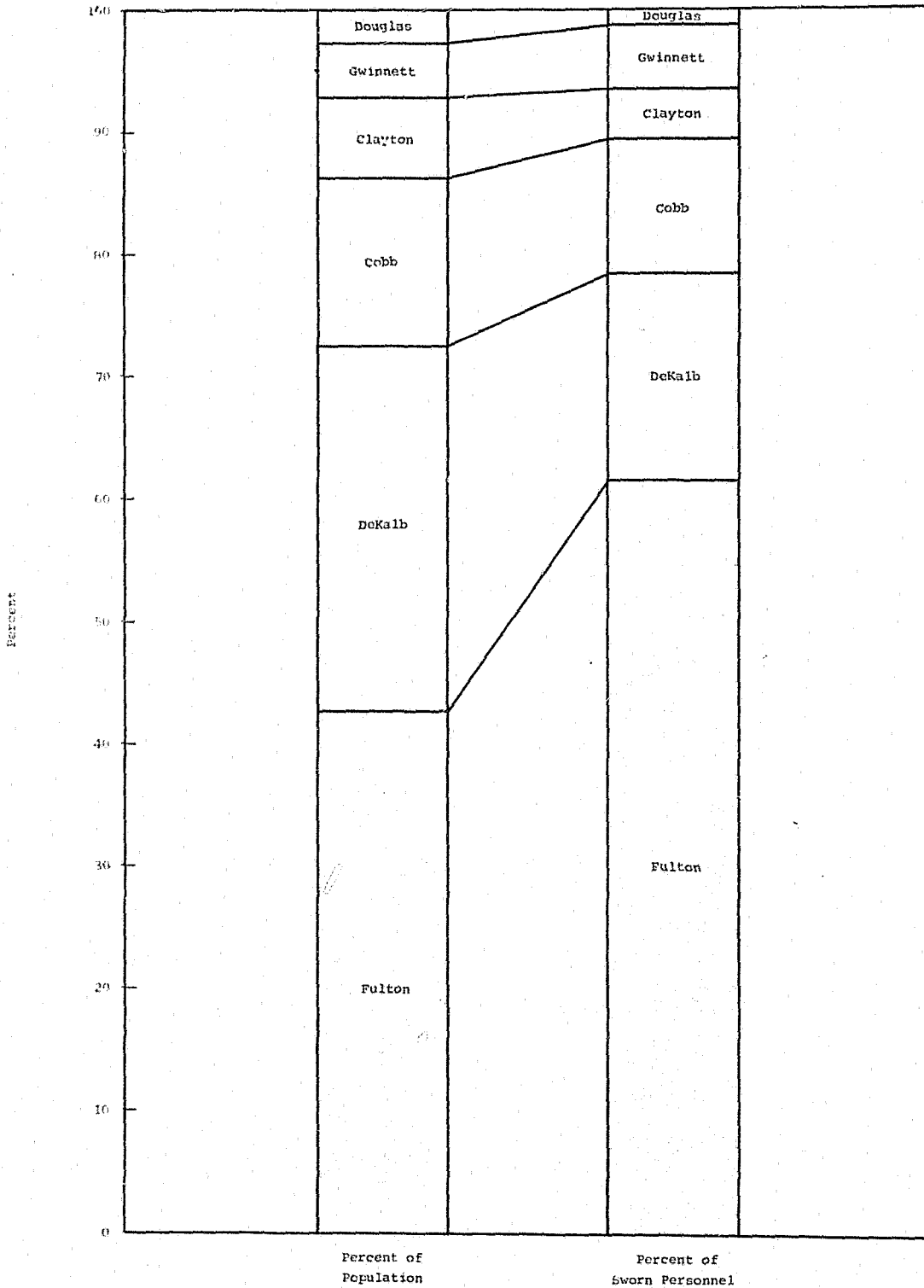
DeKalb County, with 29.3% of the region's population, has 44% less sworn law enforcement personnel than Fulton; yet DeKalb has only 13.5% of the crimes against persons.

Clayton, Gwinnett and Douglas Counties each has less than 2% of the crimes against persons, and Cobb has less than 9%.

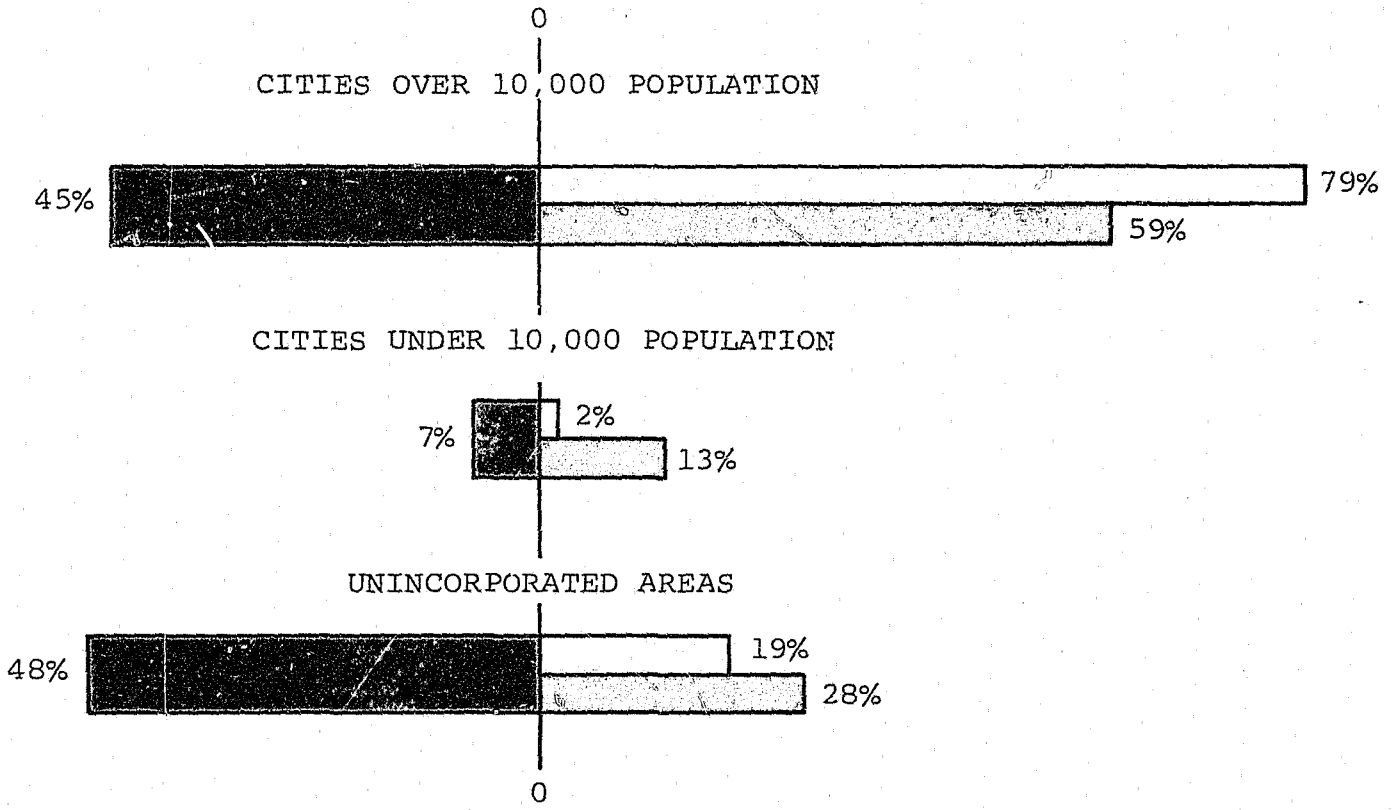
Only Fulton County exceeds the national average of policemen per 1,000 population, while the other five counties fall considerably below. For the region as a whole, there are 1.59 policemen per 1,000 population; the national average is 1.7.

The graphics which follow illustrate these facts and other correlations which will be studied and followed closely as criminal justice planning moves forward in 1971.

ATLANTA REGION
 POPULATION - SWORN PERSONNEL
 July 31, 1971



ATLANTA REGION
 COMPARISON OF CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AS RELATED
 TO POPULATION AREAS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL



% of Total Population
 % of Total Crimes Against Persons
 % of Total Law Enforcement Personnel

"Injustice is relatively easy to bear;
what stings is justice."

-- H. L. Mencken

COURTS

There are 121 courts in the six-county region, ranging in size from a one-room operation of Justice of the Peace in DeKalb County to the multi-judge Superior Courts which take up several floors of the Fulton County Courthouse. These courts operate on at least nine jurisdictional levels; are served by 157 judges who employ a staff of almost 400 clerks, reporters and secretaries. In addition, there are 11 full-time District Attorneys or Solicitors who operate their own staffs, three Public Defender offices and at least three fully staffed Legal Aid agencies.

Of the 121 courts only eleven are general trial courts; five are juvenile courts; and there is one City Court which may try misdemeanors under the Highway Safety Act. The six Courts of Ordinary seldom hear disputed cases. The remaining ninety-eight courts hear only cases arising under city ordinances or issue warrants and conduct preliminary hearings.

Thus, the bulk of the cases rests with the State (Civil and Criminal) and Superior Courts. A further limitation is that only the Superior Court may hear felony cases and major civil cases. The State Court may hear only misdemeanors and minor civil actions. In only one county--Fulton--are judicial functions divided between criminal and civil actions. In the other five counties judges of State and Superior Courts hear both types of cases. Until January 1, 1971, the Superior Court judge of Gwinnett County also heard juvenile cases, a situation which still persists in Douglas County (Tallapoosa Circuit). In addition to serving as a trial court, the Superior Court must hear appeals from all the lesser courts except the City Court of Atlanta, where appeals may be made directly to the Georgia State Court of Appeals.

During 1970, 225,320 misdemeanors, more than 6,133 felonies and 110,023 civil cases were filed in Superior and State Courts, according to the few courts which keep these records. There is no accurate method currently used to determine how many cases were completed during 1970. In addition to those filed, most of the courts have a backlog of untried cases, some of which date back ten or more years. The backlog in one court, the City Court of Atlanta, became so great at one point that the computers were programmed to "forget" thousands of pending cases. Cobb County Superior Court, in an attempt to clear up a backlogged court calendar, required all attorneys involved to "show cause" as to why their cases

had not been heard. Many cases had been pending for so long that the statute of limitations had run out, or the parties had died.

Attention is called to the complexity of court structure to stimulate study and interest, in the hope that Georgia legislators will consider appropriate steps to alleviate waste and duplicity, and that interested citizens and officials will support progressive proposed reforms.

Following is a condensed description of functions of the courts in the present system.

Superior Court

The Superior Court is a constitutionally created trial court having "exclusive jurisdiction over divorce, criminal cases where the offender is subjected to loss of life or confinement in the penitentiary, in cases respecting titles to land and equity cases." (Ref: Art. VI, Sect. IV, Para. I, Ga. Constitution.) In addition, the Superior Court hears appeals from the inferior courts. The Superior Court consists of at least three distinct elements:

The Court: The court consists of the judge or judges and the supporting staff which may consist of court administrators, secretaries, law clerks, and librarians. Judges are elected for a term of four years. (Exception: the term of office in the Atlanta Circuit is eight years.) The senior judge in circuits having more than one judge is usually designated as the "Presiding Judge" but said title does not confer on the Presiding Judge authority as chief administrative officer of the circuit.

Clerk: The Clerk of Superior Court is elected in each county for a term of four years. His duties include, but are not limited to: maintaining transcripts, dockets, and other records; signing all papers issued under the authority of the Superior Court; maintaining a law library; and administering oaths. He is accountable for non-performance to the Grand Jury of each county which may recommend to the Presiding Judge that the Clerk be fined for non-performance. (Ref: Chap. 24-27, Ga. Code Ann.)

District Attorney: The District Attorney is elected for a term of four years. He is chief prosecuting attorney for each circuit. Prior to 1969 the office was known as the Solicitor General. (Ref: Chap. 24-29, Ga. Code Ann.) In addition, many counties have established Public Defenders

who serve as counterparts to District Attorneys. The work of the Public Defender is generally restricted to cases in which the defendant is unable to afford a lawyer.

Divisions: Domestic Relations, Criminal, Civil, Motions.

(Ref: Title 24, Ga. Code Ann.)

Juvenile Court

The Juvenile Court is a trial court of limited jurisdiction over the conduct of juveniles as defined under P.L. 697 (Senate Bill No. 105, Acts Ga. Legislature 1971). Juvenile Courts may be established by the Legislature or by the Superior Court, upon the recommendation of two successive grand juries. Judges are appointed by the Superior Court for terms of six years. The Juvenile Court usually consists of the Court, Referees, Probation and Detention Officers. Appeals from Juvenile Court are to Court of Appeals.

Divisions: Traffic.

(Ref: Title 24A, Ga. Code Ann.)

Constitutional City Court

The Constitution of 1877 provided for the existence of the City Courts of Atlanta and Savannah, with original or concurrent jurisdiction over minor civil matters, traffic offenses, misdemeanors, and city ordinances. Since that time numerous cities have had City Courts established by the Legislature. Although the jurisdiction of City Courts originally was county-wide, the jurisdiction is not uniform, and it is necessary to consult each creating Act to determine the jurisdiction and internal structure. Judges may be elected or appointed, depending on the Act. Clerks may also be elected, appointed, or the Superior Court Clerk may serve. Prosecutors usually known as Solicitors may or may not exist. Appeals may, depending on the enabling Act, be to the Superior Court, Appeals Court, Supreme Court, or all of these.

(Ref: Chap. 24-22; see also General Note, Part IV, Ga. Code Ann.)

Court of Ordinary

The Court of Ordinary is a constitutionally created court having original jurisdiction over "estates of deceased persons, minors, and persons of unsound mind."*

*Croom, The Superior Court, p. 13.

It may also try misdemeanors under the Georgia Highway Patrol Act of 1937 provided that the defendant waives the right of a jury trial. The judge of the Court of Ordinary, referred to as the "Ordinary," is elected for a term of four years.

(Ref: Chap. 24-17, Ga. Code Ann.)

State Court*

The State Court is a trial court, with concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior Court, over minor civil matters and misdemeanors; it has original jurisdiction over such matters as specified in the Acts. Prior to 1970 these courts were known as City Court, Civil and Criminal Court, and/or County Court, each having been established under separate Acts of the Legislature. Judges, Solicitors, Clerks, etc., may be elected and/or appointed, depending on the Act establishing the court.

Divisions: Small Claims, Civil, Criminal.

(Ref: Chap. 24-21A and General Note, Part IV, p. 173-175, and General Note, Chap. 24-23, p. 178-215, Ga. Code Ann.)

Grand Jury City Court

The Grand Jury City Court is a trial court of limited jurisdiction over municipal ordinances and concurrent jurisdiction with various courts over misdemeanors, depending on the method used to establish the court. Usually its jurisdiction over State offenses is limited to conducting preliminary hearings.

(Ref: Part IV, General Note, Ga. Code Ann.)

Municipal Court (Atlanta)

The Municipal Court is a trial court with original jurisdiction within a given municipality over violations of city ordinances and concurrent jurisdiction to sit as a court of inquiry in cases of violations of State laws.

(Ref: Ga. Laws 1956, p. 3368.)

*Does not apply to the Fulton County Criminal Court or Fulton County Civil Court (Ref: Austin vs. Aldredge, 227 Ga. 119: 1970); see Titles 13 and 14, Code of Laws of Fulton County.

County Court

None exists within this APDC.

Small Claims Court

Various Acts of the Legislature dating back to 1958 call for the establishment of "Small Claims Court" in counties with populations ranging from 7,500 to 34,056. No such court exists within the region.

(Ref: Title 24, Part IV, Ga. Code Ann.)

Recorder's Court

The Recorder's Court is a trial court with original jurisdiction within a given municipality over violations of city ordinances and misdemeanors and concurrent jurisdiction over cases arising under the Georgia Highway Patrol Act of 1937 as amended. Specific jurisdiction and methods for selecting judges are established by the Legislature under local laws establishing city charters or amending existing city charters. The judge of the Recorder's Court is an ex officio justice of the peace within his jurisdiction, with the power to sit as a Court of Inquiry over misdemeanors and felony cases. Appeals are to the Superior Court.

(Ref: 69-701-705, 27-423, 92A501-503, 27-401, Ga. Code Ann.; see city charter for specific jurisdiction.)

Mayor's Court

See Recorder's Court. Mayor of city serves as judge.

Police Court

See Recorder's Court. Judge may be elected or appointed. See charter for specific jurisdiction.

Traffic Court

No such court under this title should exist under Georgia Law. Several cities list a "traffic court"; however, the correct title of said court is probably Recorder's Court, Mayor's Court, or City Court.

(Ref: Title 24, Part IV, 92A504-506, Ga. Code Ann.)

PROBATION

Probation is one of three major alternatives available to a judge when passing sentence: fine, incarceration, or probation. Placing a defendant on probation can give an individual a chance to return immediately to society, at the same time imposing sufficient restrictions to protect society. It is the alternative to incarceration and a ray of hope for the first offender, designed to encourage pro-social attitudes and behavior. The most common restriction placed on a probationer is the requirement that he report periodically to a court-appointed probation officer. Other restrictions may include specification of certain jobs which the probationer may not hold, people he may not visit, or limitation of the geographical area within which he may operate. All of these impositions upon freedom are within the discretion of the judge.

The probation officer is responsible for seeing that the accused conforms to the terms of probation. At the same time, the probation officer attempts to guide the individual back to a constructive role in society. He is also called on by the court, in many cases, to conduct investigations prior to formal sentencing. In the case of juvenile probation officers, the task of serving as prosecutor in delinquency hearings is sometimes added. (This is a practice which, under pressure from both the probation officers and the courts, is rapidly disappearing.)

The probation officer labors under many other handicaps. His starting salary averages \$7,205, almost \$1,000 a year less than the starting salary for a patrolman in the City of Atlanta, despite the requirement that probation officers hold at least a college degree. Only eight out of the 73 probation officers in the six-county region do not hold college degrees, but they are senior probation officers hired before the rule was effective. All employed by Fulton County have earned graduate degrees.

Each officer is responsible for a given number of probationers. Regionally, the average is 147 per adult probation officer and 69 per juvenile probation officer. However, within adult agencies the case load ranges from a low of 100 in Atlanta to a high of 300 in DeKalb County. Case loads for probation officers who are responsible for supervising females tend to be slightly higher.

During 1970 in the Atlanta region, 14,941 adults and 2,241 juveniles were placed under probationary regulations. During that same period 5,178 adults and 1,358 juveniles successfully completed the requirements of their probation. For almost 3,500 others it was a different story: 3,222 adults and 108 juveniles elected to violate the terms of probation, and for most of these the penalty was confinement in a correctional institution.

There are adult probation agencies in each of the six counties and juvenile probation agencies in all but Douglas County. In addition, the Atlanta Municipal Court has its own office of adult probation. The county operates the adult probation agency in Cobb, DeKalb and Fulton. In the remaining three counties, Clayton, Douglas and Gwinnett, the State Board of Probation is responsible for adult probation. The State also has a probation office in Cobb County, in addition to the one operated by the County.

Juvenile probation is administered by the Juvenile Court.

CORRECTIONS

The third and final component of the criminal justice cycle is the correctional phase. The amount of correcting accomplished is at best conjectural, but the institutions are numerous and vital to considerations of reform. Local corrections have been particularly neglected as far as quality is concerned, being primarily regarded as "lock-up" facilities.

Hopefully the following inventory of existing correctional facilities in the metropolitan Atlanta region will aid in future study.

Facilities

Correctional institutions in the Atlanta region number forty-four and include six county jails, four county juvenile detention centers, four county work camps, two county stockades, twenty-seven city jails including that of Atlanta, and a city work farm. The ages of these physical plants vary from one hundred years (Gwinnett County Jail) to two years (Cobb County Jail). DeKalb County has a new jail under construction.

Population

The combined male-female inmate capacity in this region is approximately 4,169. The combined average daily population is about 2,533. These figures are a little misleading; they don't show a true picture of the degree of crowdedness in local facilities. To get a clearer picture, other factors, such as the maximum daily population and the male-female population, must be considered.

The combined maximum daily population of correctional facilities in the region is about 2,856. This indicates a bit more crowdedness, but probably the most meaningful factor is the proportion of males and females imprisoned.

An example of male-female population is in the juvenile detention centers where the ratio is about four males to one female. The total juvenile facility capacity in the Atlanta region is 336, with an average daily population of 259. This represents 77% of capacity. However, the male capacity for the region is 209 and the daily average population is 200, or almost 100%. The daily female capacity is 127; daily population is 59, or less than 50%. This situation is not

helped by the fact that most institutions have male and female areas isolated and one cannot be quickly converted to house overloads from the other.

Considering differences between adult and juvenile facilities, these problems are common to both.

One outstanding fact revealed by this inventory is that 173,601 admittances to local correctional institutions were recorded in the Atlanta region in 1970. This, of course, does not take into account how many were repeat cases, but does show the relative magnitude of the local corrections activities.

Another important consideration is the length of sentences in local detention units. Although considered short-term holding facilities and intended to be just that, records show cases where inmates have spent up to 6 years in local detention in this region. The average stay in county and city detention facilities is usually only a matter of days, but maximum sentences served in the county jails average about 24 months. In general, there is quite a difference in the intended length of stays in local confinement and the actual time spent due to overloading at the state level, appeal trials, and delays in court calendars.

Behavioral Considerations

Data was collected concerning some behavioral problems of inmates in local detention; the results for 1970 indicated:

1. There were 1,042 escapes reported from the Atlanta city stockade (representing a sizable loss in shoes and uniforms alone).
2. Only 27 cases were reported of persons within institutions being involved with drugs.
3. Twenty-two injuries were inflicted on guards by inmates.
4. There were 477 serious injuries to inmates recorded: 19 were accidental, 130 self-inflicted, and 328 inflicted on one inmate by another.
5. Five inmate deaths were reported.

Programs

Fulton County initiated a pre-trial release program in 1965 under which approximately 30 persons per month were released

on signature or good-faith bonds. This program is enjoying a 97% success rate; only 3% have failed to show up for trials.

Other counties, such as Clayton and Gwinnett, have informal ROR (Release on Recognizance) programs.

Work release programs, whereby inmates are placed on jobs while serving sentences, exist in only a couple of local institutions. Again, Fulton County has the only formalized project. Fulton's is operated from the county jail by a Director and his assistant with the cooperation of officials involved. Approximately 22 men are placed in the program at any given time with a program capacity of 30 planned for the near future.

Rehabilitation programs for drug addicts and alcoholics are handled almost exclusively by the State and private institutions in this region.

Custodial Personnel

There are 286 full-time custodial personnel in adult detention facilities in the metropolitan Atlanta region, resulting in a custodian-inmate ratio of 1:8 (inmate population on an average daily basis), while juvenile custodians number 105 and enjoy a 1:2 ratio.

The average annual starting salary for a full-time custodian in an adult facility is \$5,245. The range is from \$4,200 to \$7,700. Juvenile custodial salaries range from \$3,960 to \$5,856 and average \$4,491.

Budgets and Expenditures

Wastly incomplete fiscal data precludes an accurate account of funds budgeted for and expended on corrections in the Atlanta region, but at least \$4,120,682 was expended in 1970 and a minimum of \$4,728,206 was budgeted for 1971.

II. GEOGRAPHY OF CERTAIN CRIMES IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA 1969 - 1970

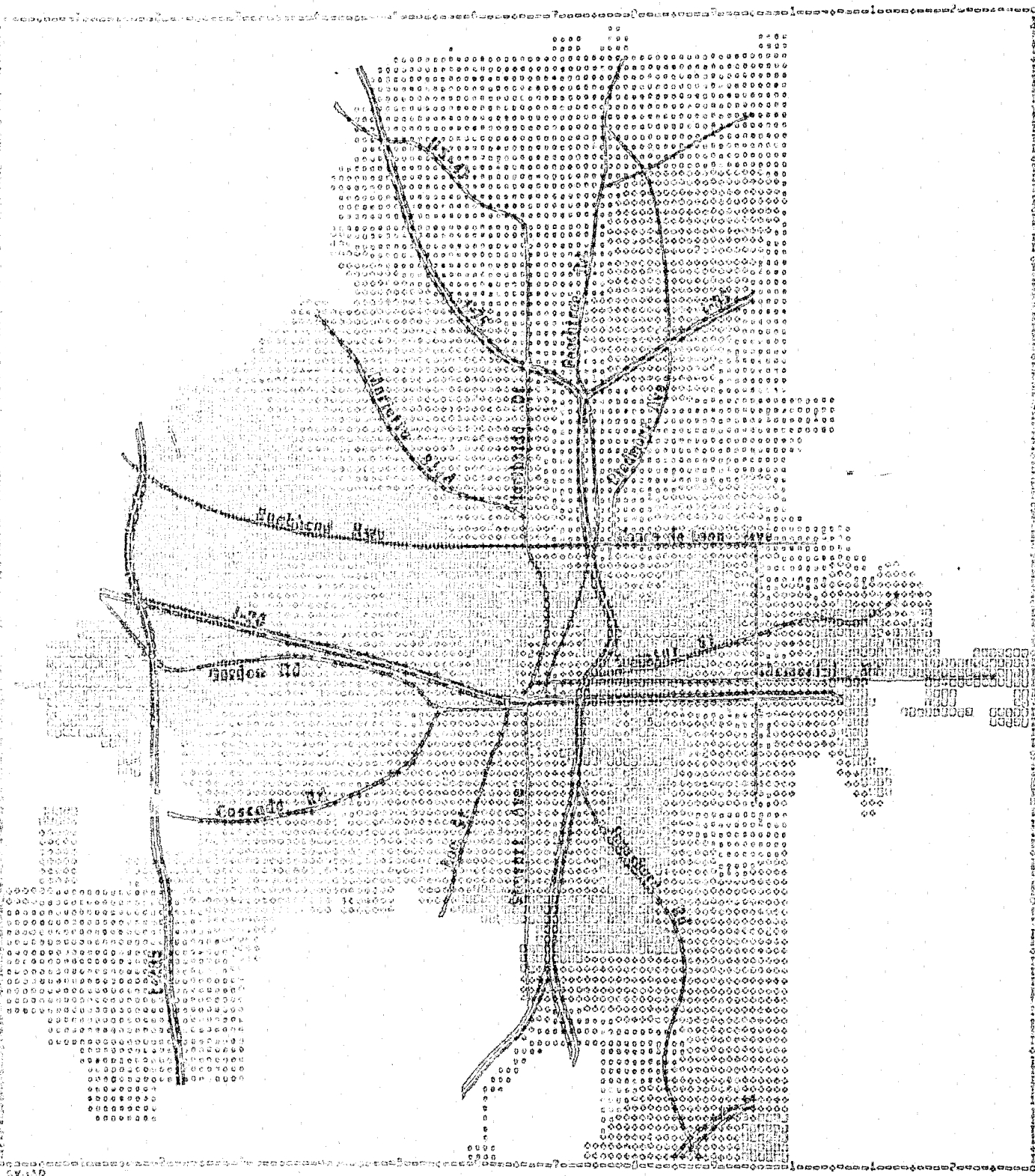
The shift in population over the last decade from rural to urban has had its impact on crime rates in cities, especially those over 10,000 population. People are demanding law and order, politicians are basing platforms on this promise, and most city dwellers are uptight when they read of crimes against the person, such as rape, robbery, and homicide.

Crime is now recognized as a social problem, and people are beginning to understand that the law enforcement effort is limited to factors within its control. Some of the factors which affect the amount and type of crime which occurs from place to place are:

- * Density and size of the community population and the metropolitan area of which it is a part.
- * Composition of the population with reference to age, sex, and race.
- * Economic status and mores of the population.
- * Relative stability of population, including commuters, seasonal, and other transient types.
- * Climate, including seasonal weather conditions.
- * Educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
- * Effective strength of the police force.
- * Standards governing appointments to the police force.
- * Policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
- * Attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems.
- * Administrative and investigative efficiency of the local law enforcement agency, including the degree of adherence to crime reporting standards.

The City of Atlanta Police Department and the Urban Life Center of Georgia State University have cooperated on a significant program to identify geographic areas in the city where certain crimes have occurred, comparing day and night frequencies and locations, and comparing 1969 with 1970. Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission expresses appreciation for permission to use the symaps which have been developed in that study.

HOMICIDE 1969



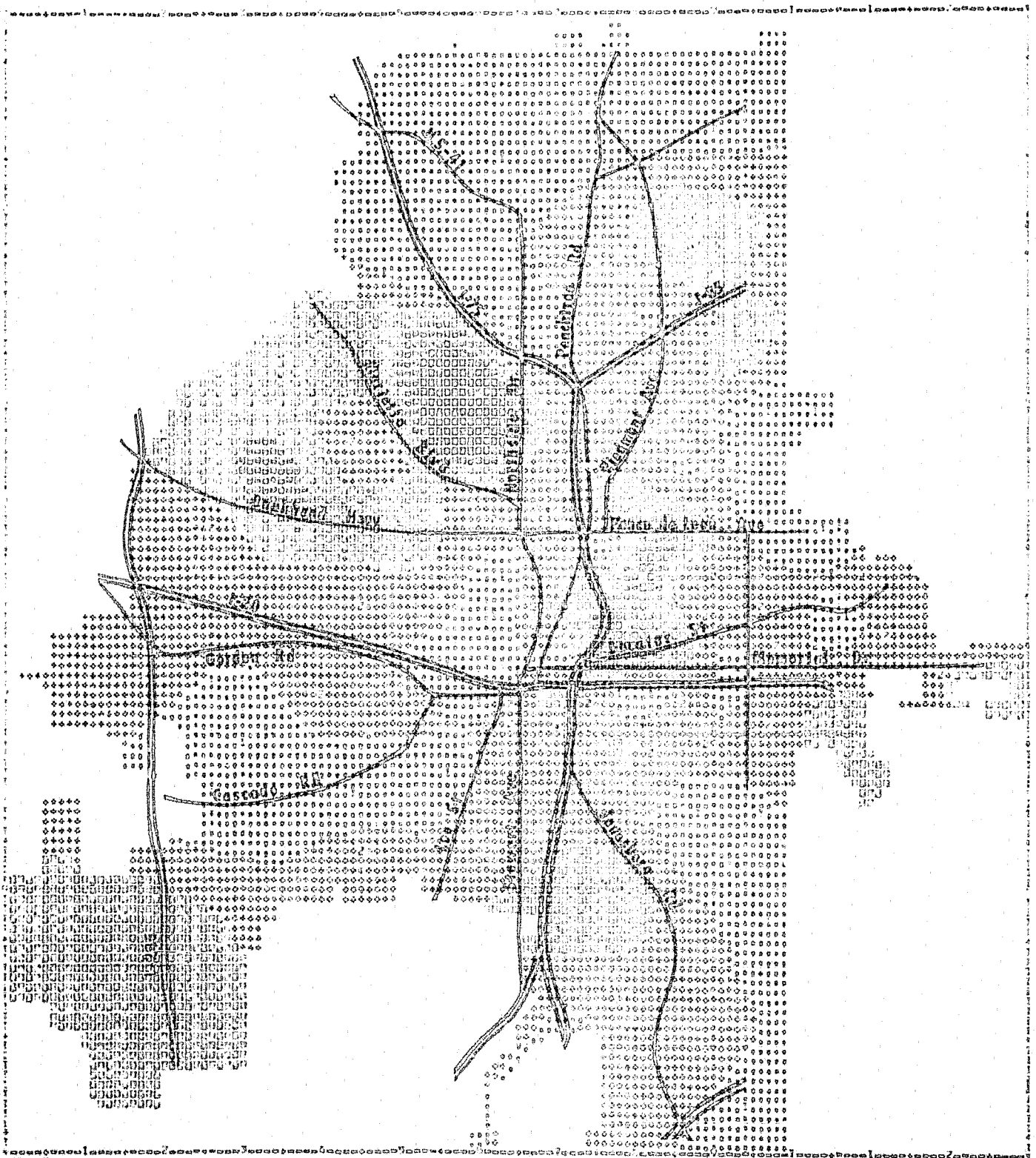
LEGEND:

Frequency of crimes reported, least to most:

. + 0 9 •

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA, Map Compiled by GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT and DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, URBAN LIFE CENTER, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

BURGLARY NON-RESIDENTIAL 1969



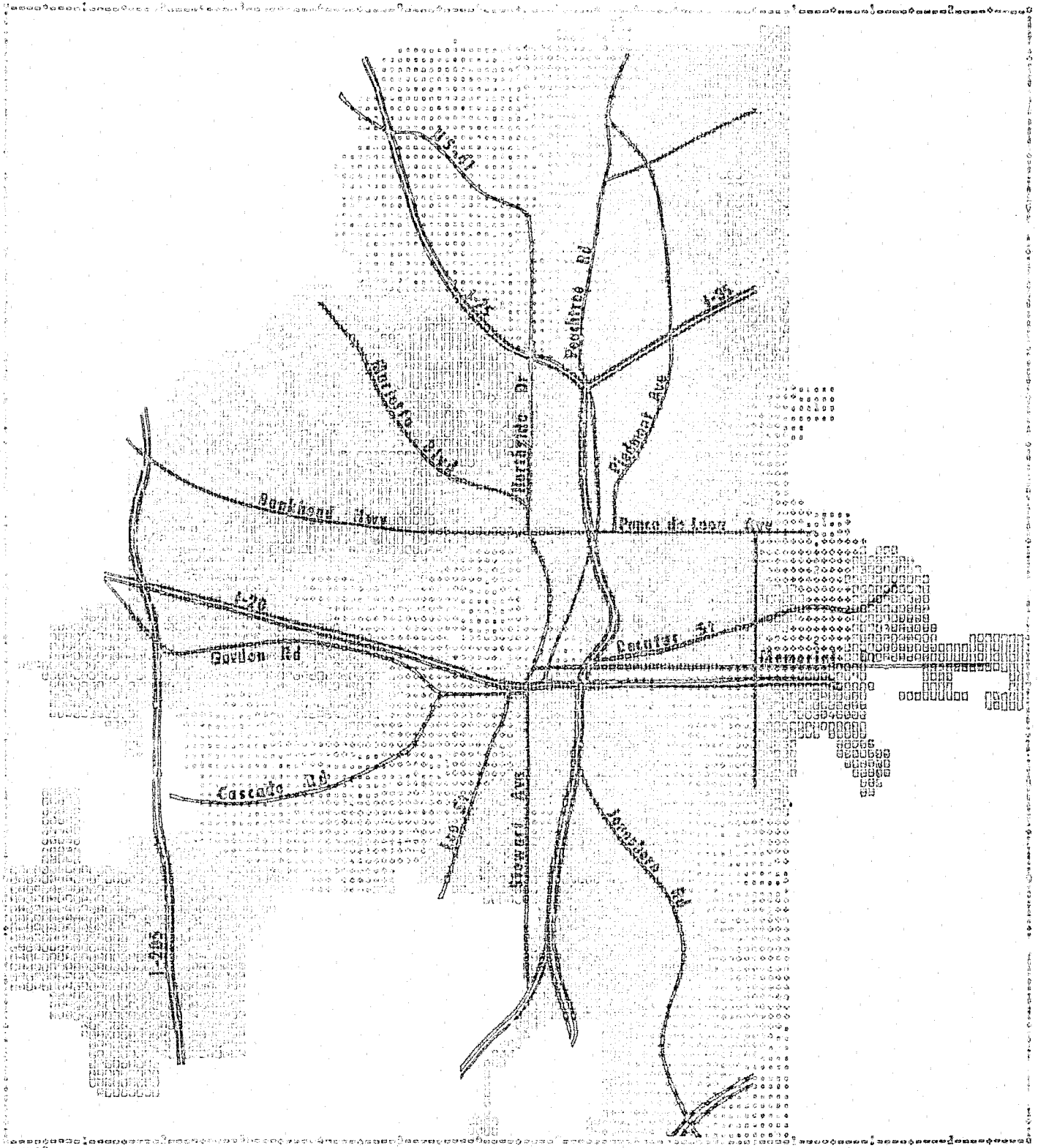
5YR2P

LEGEND:
Frequency of crimes reported, least to most:

. + 0 9 8

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA, Map Compiled by GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT and DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, URBAN LIFE CENTER, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

BURGLARY NON-RESIDENTIAL 1970



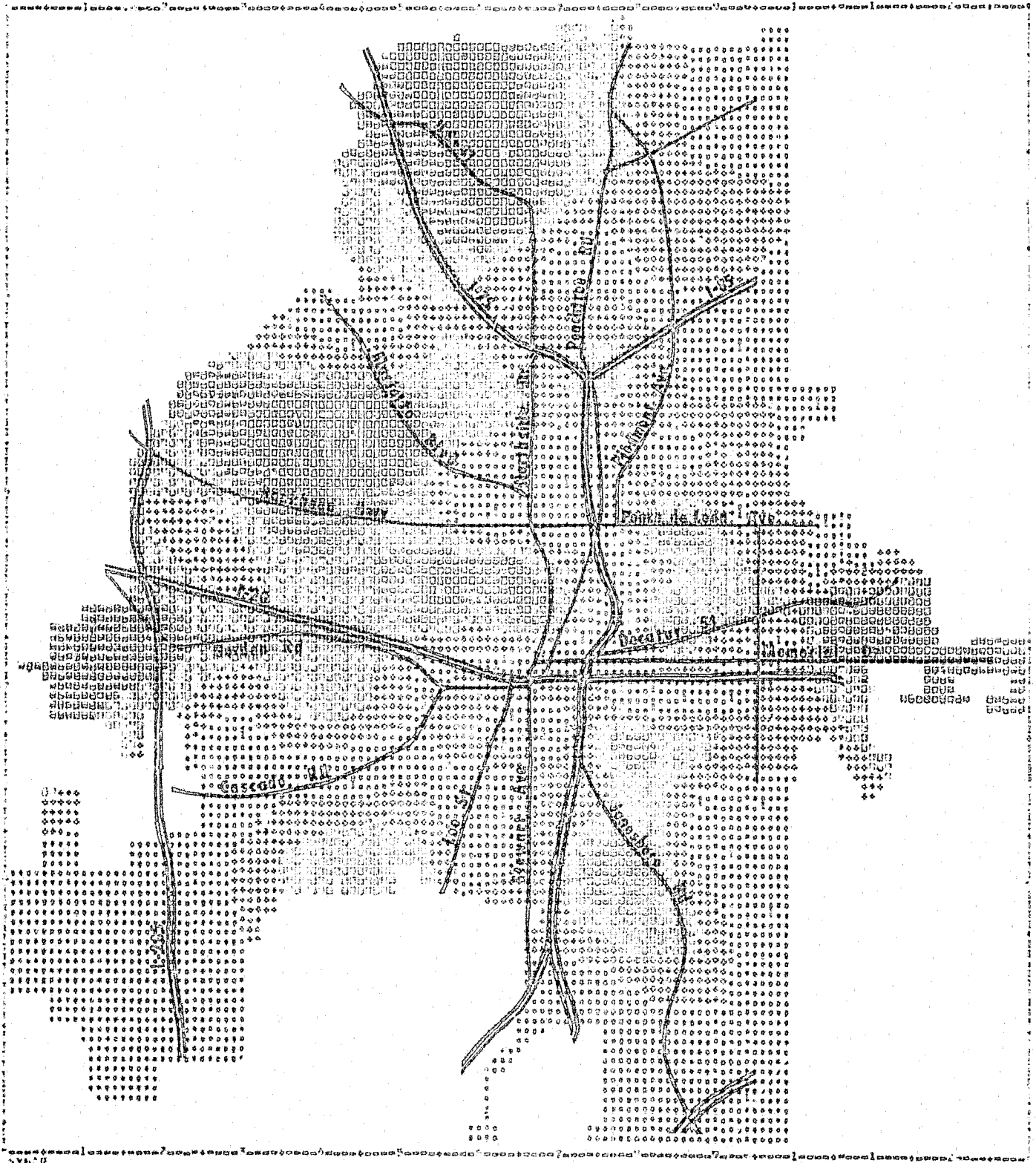
LEGEND:

Frequency of crimes reported, least to most:

. + 0 9 0

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA, Map Compiled by GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT and DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, URBAN LIFE CENTER, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

BURGLARY RESIDENTIAL NIGHT 1969



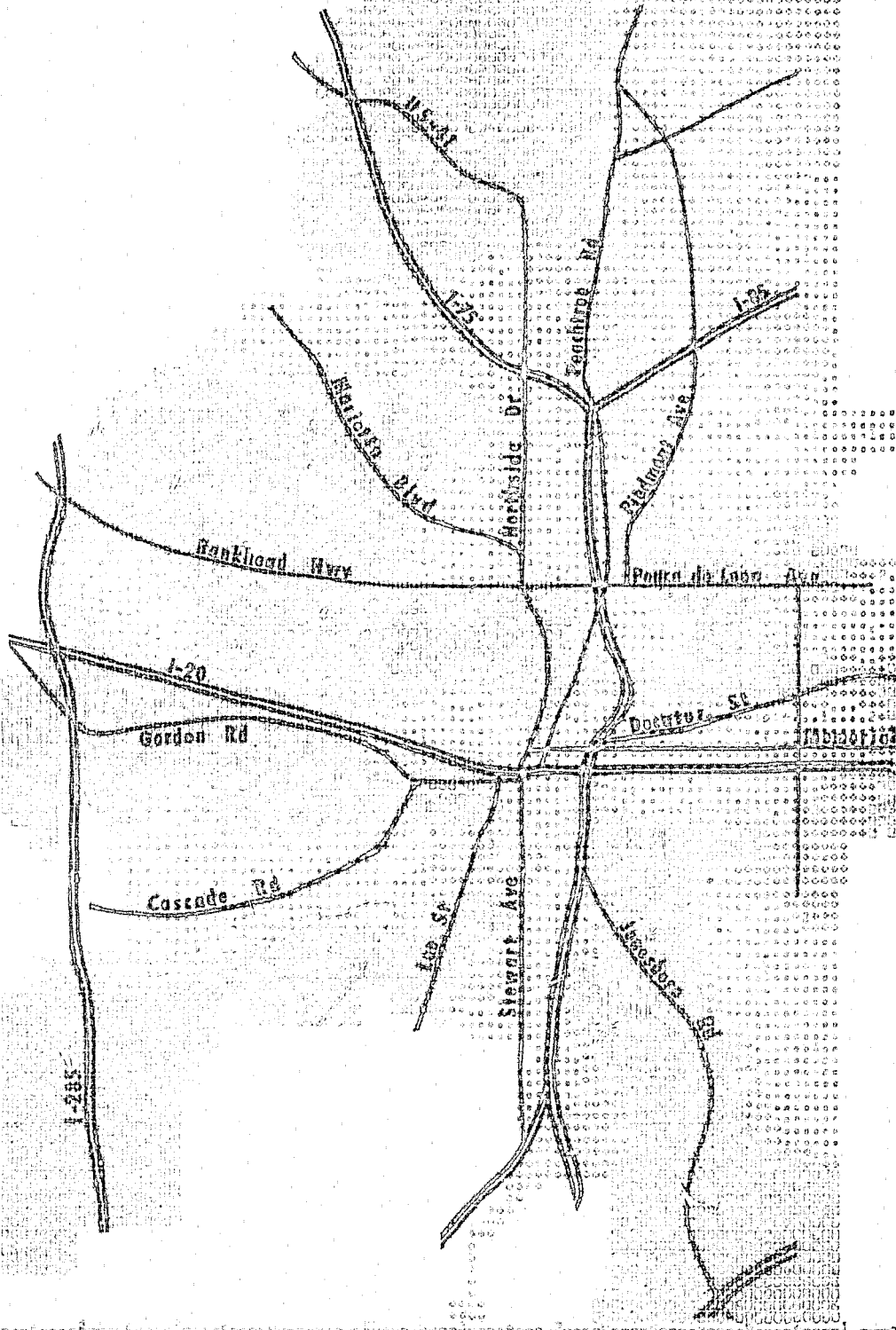
LEGEND:

Frequency of crimes reported, least to most:

. + 0 0 0

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA, Map Compiled by GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT and DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, URBAN LIFE CENTER, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

BURGLARY RESIDENTIAL NIGHT 1970



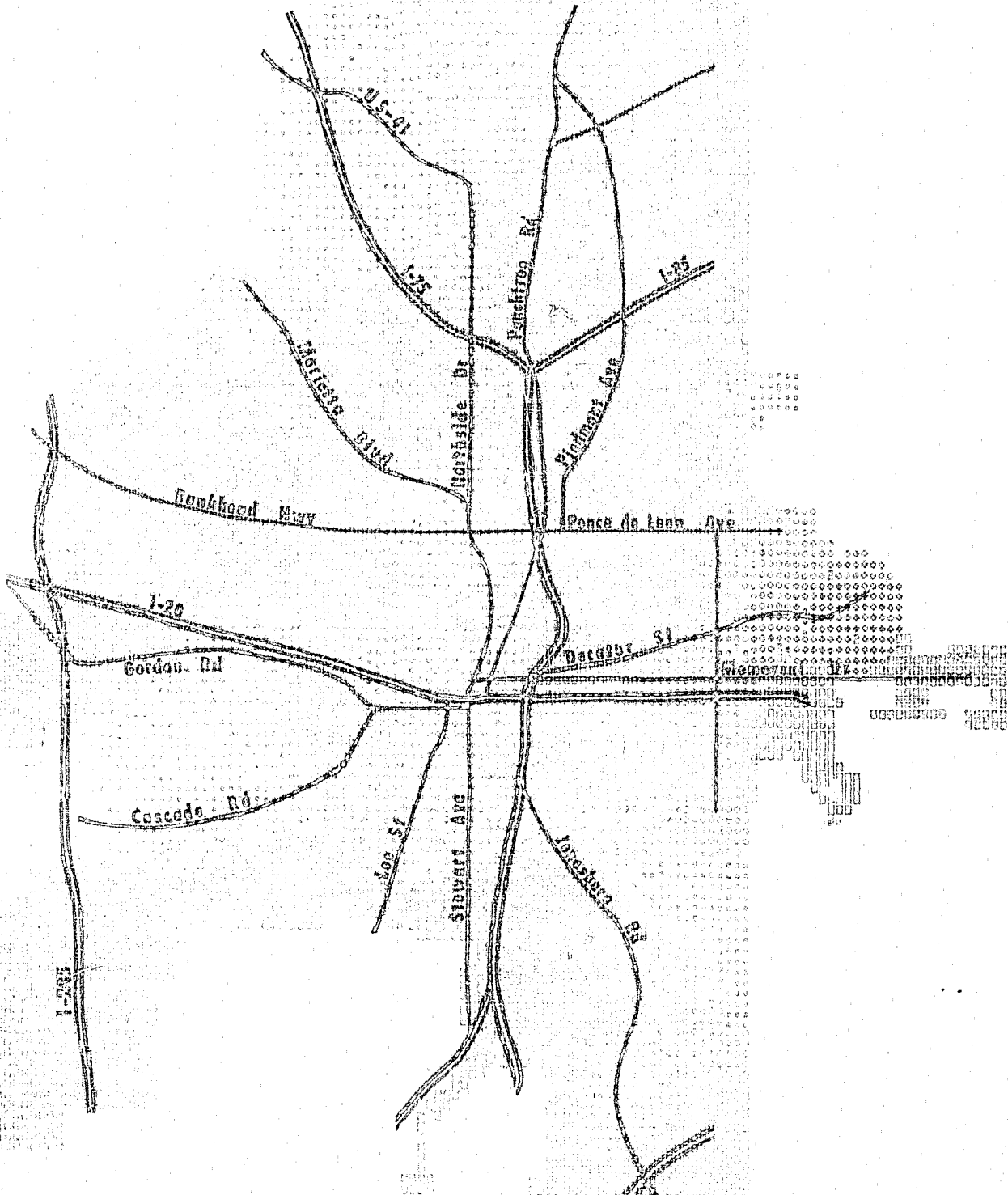
LEGEND:

Frequency of crimes reported, least to most:

. + 0 9 •

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA, Map Compiled by GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT and DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, URBAN LIFE CENTER, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

LARCENY 1969



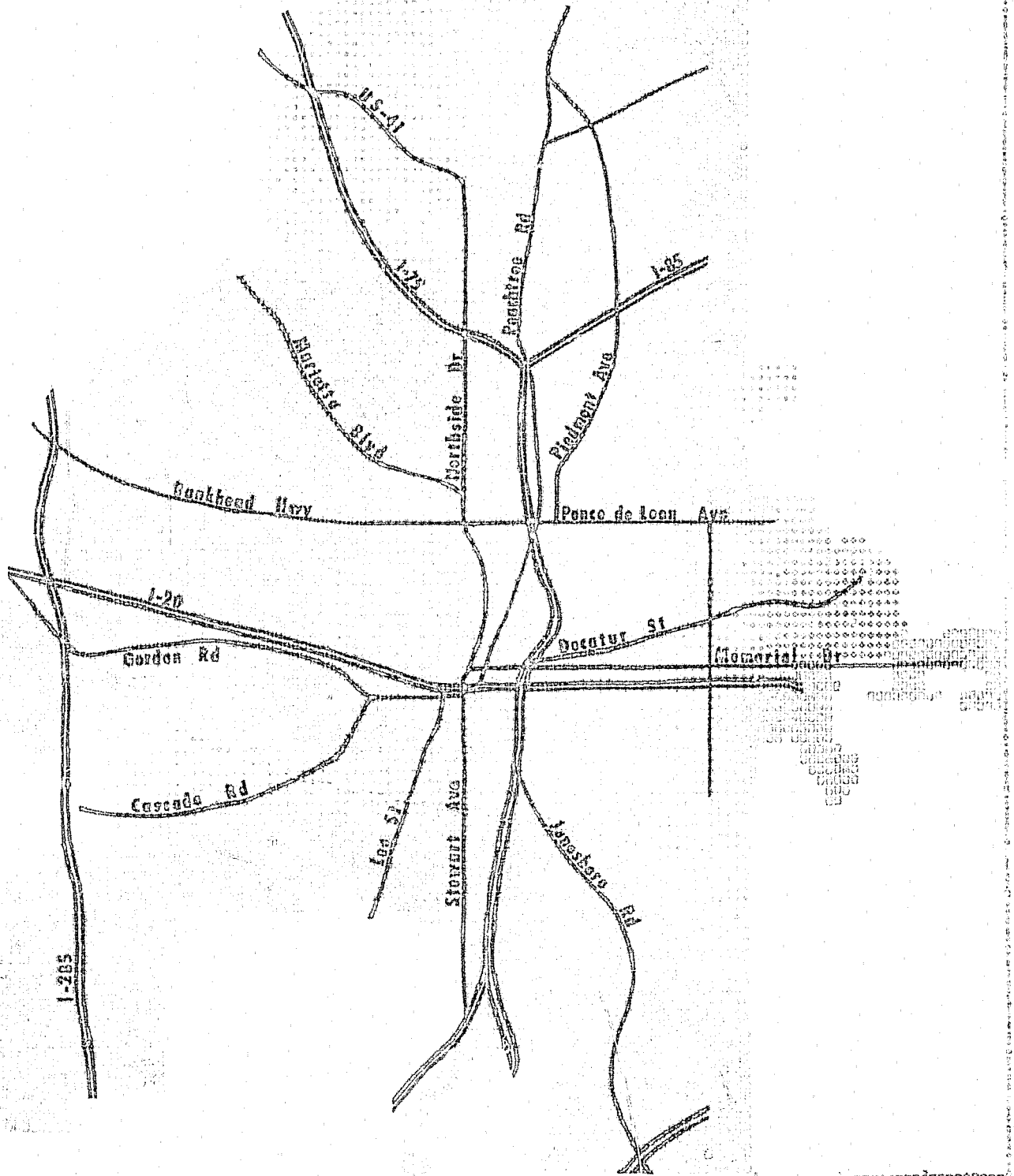
LEGEND:

Frequency of crimes reported, least to most:

. + 0 0 0

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA, Map Compiled by GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT and DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, URBAN LIFE CENTER, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

LARGENY 1970



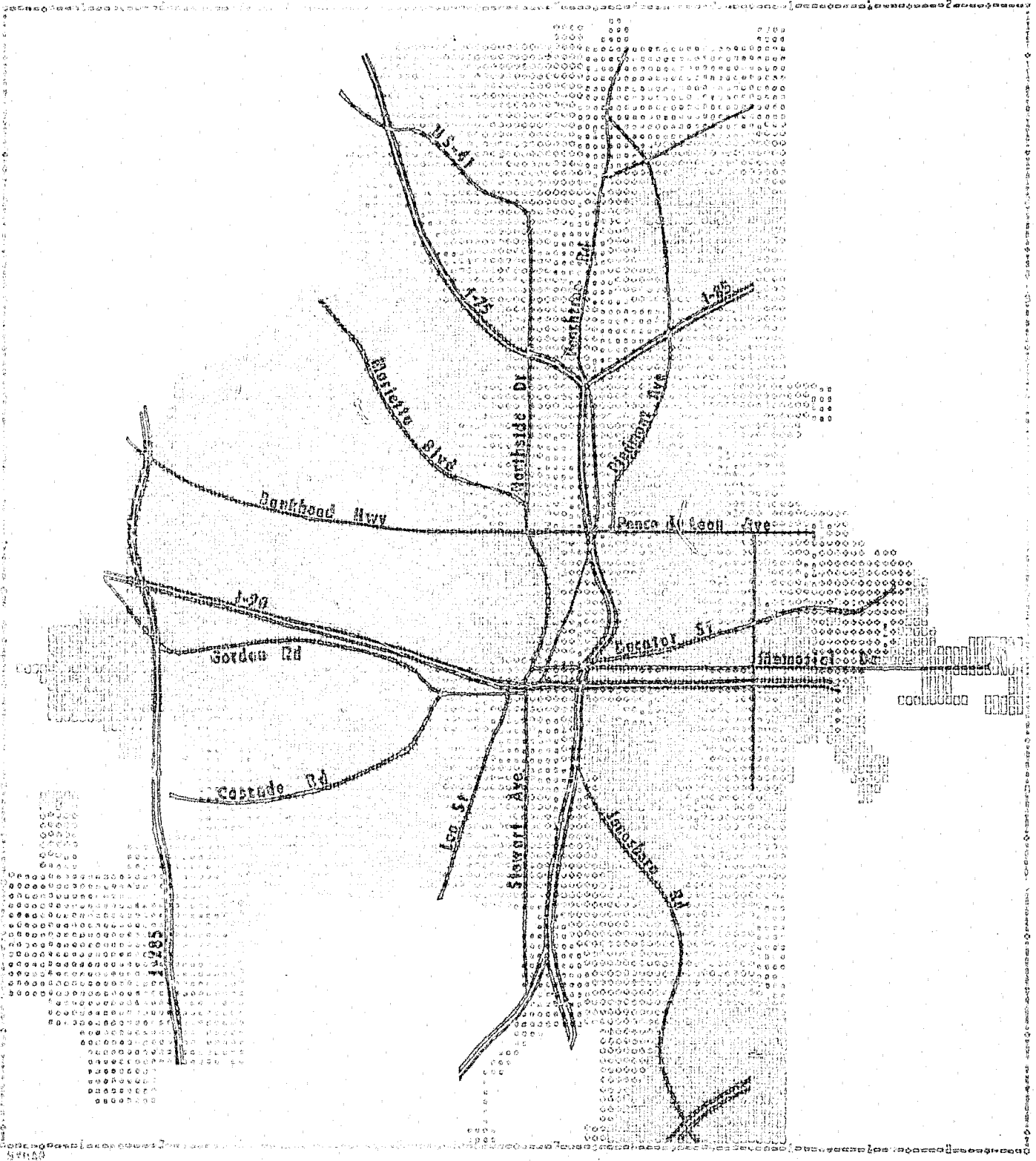
LEGEND:

Frequency of crimes reported, least to most:

. + 0 9 *

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA, Map Compiled by GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT and DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, URBAN LIFE CENTER, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

RAPE 1969



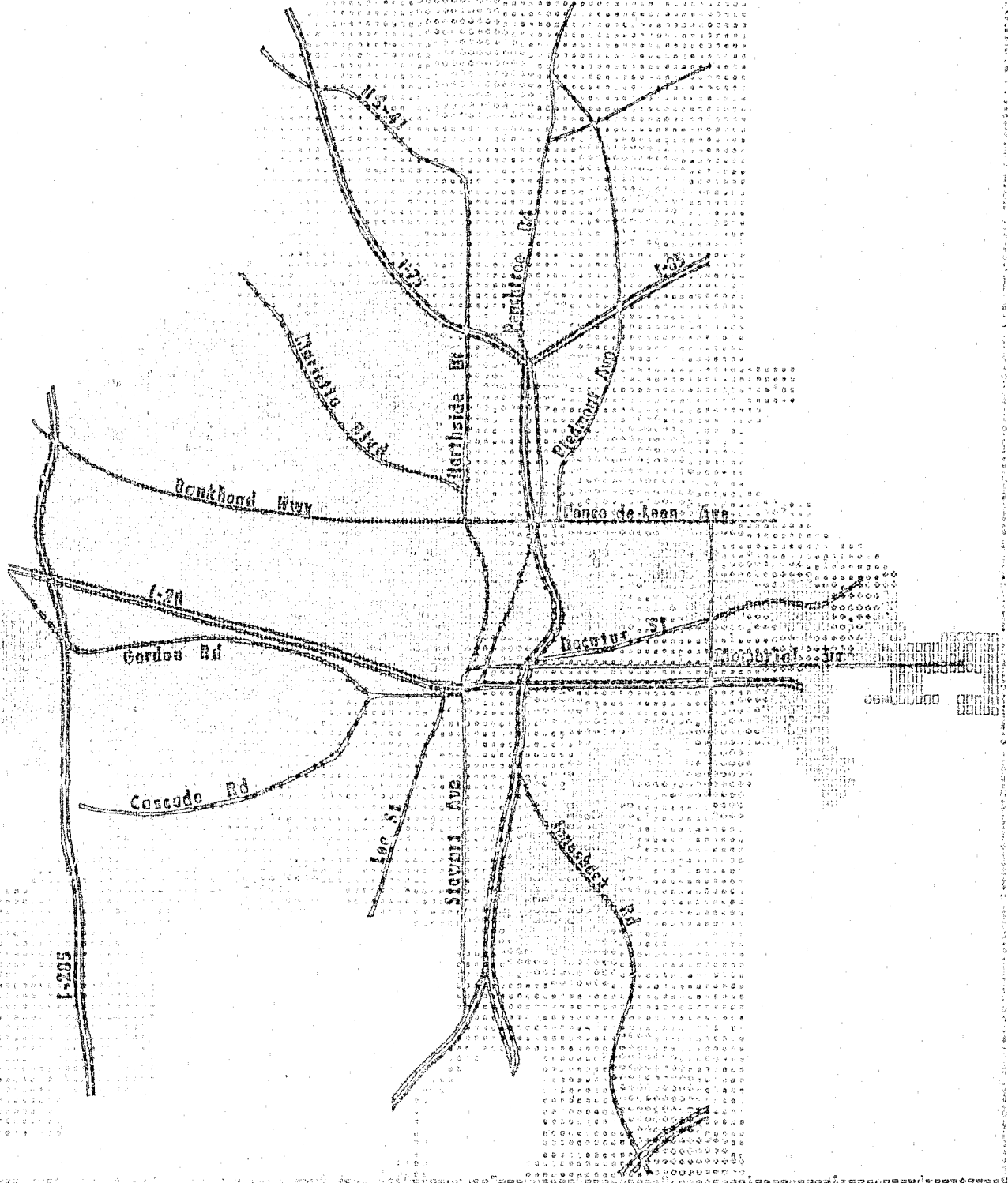
LEGEND:

Frequency of crimes reported, least to most:

. + 0 9 •

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA, Map Compiled by GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT and DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, URBAN LIFE CENTER, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

RAPE 1970



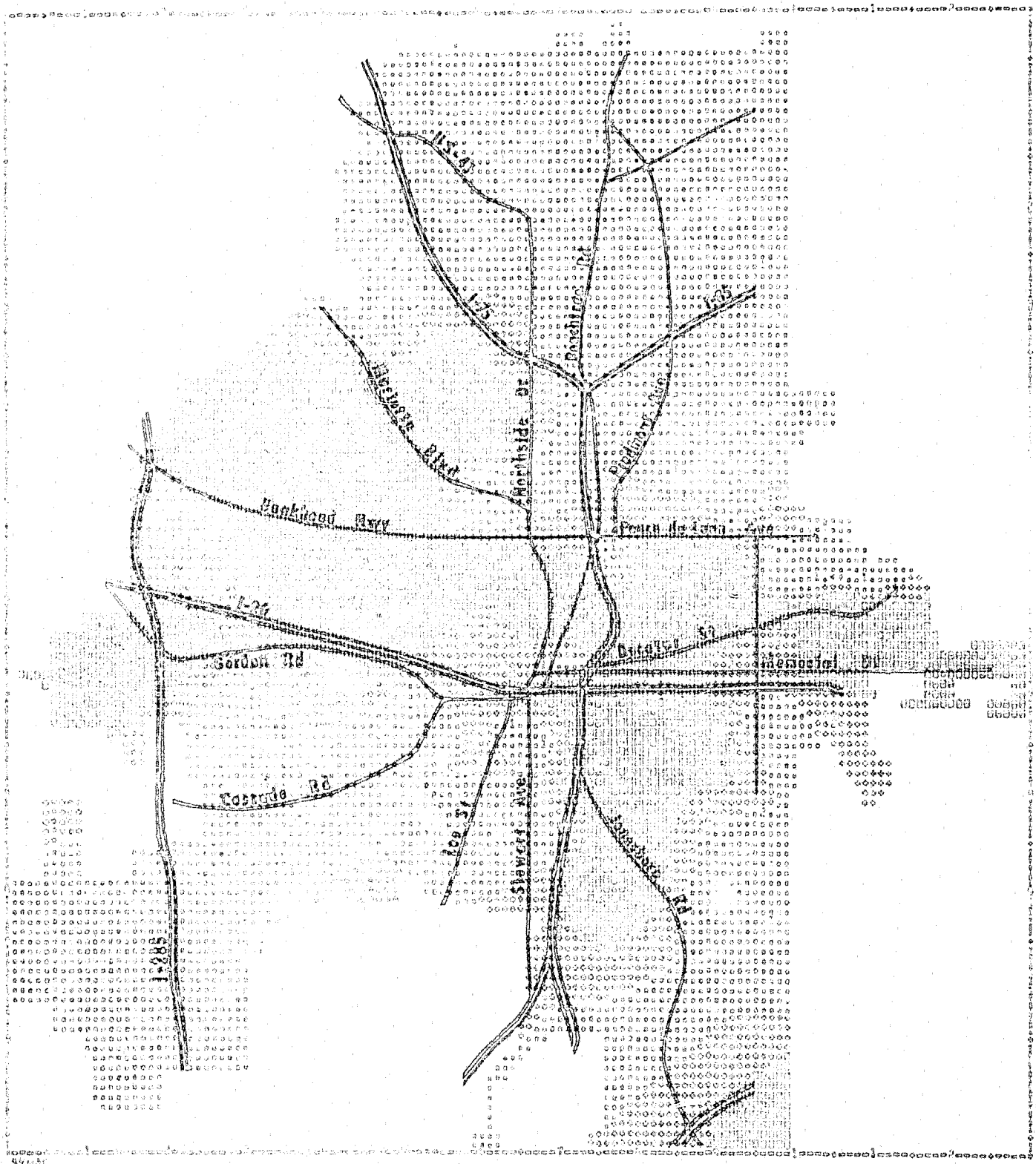
LEGEND:

Frequency of crimes reported, least to most:

. + 0 0 0

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA, Map Compiled by GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT and DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, URBAN LIFE CENTER, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT 1969



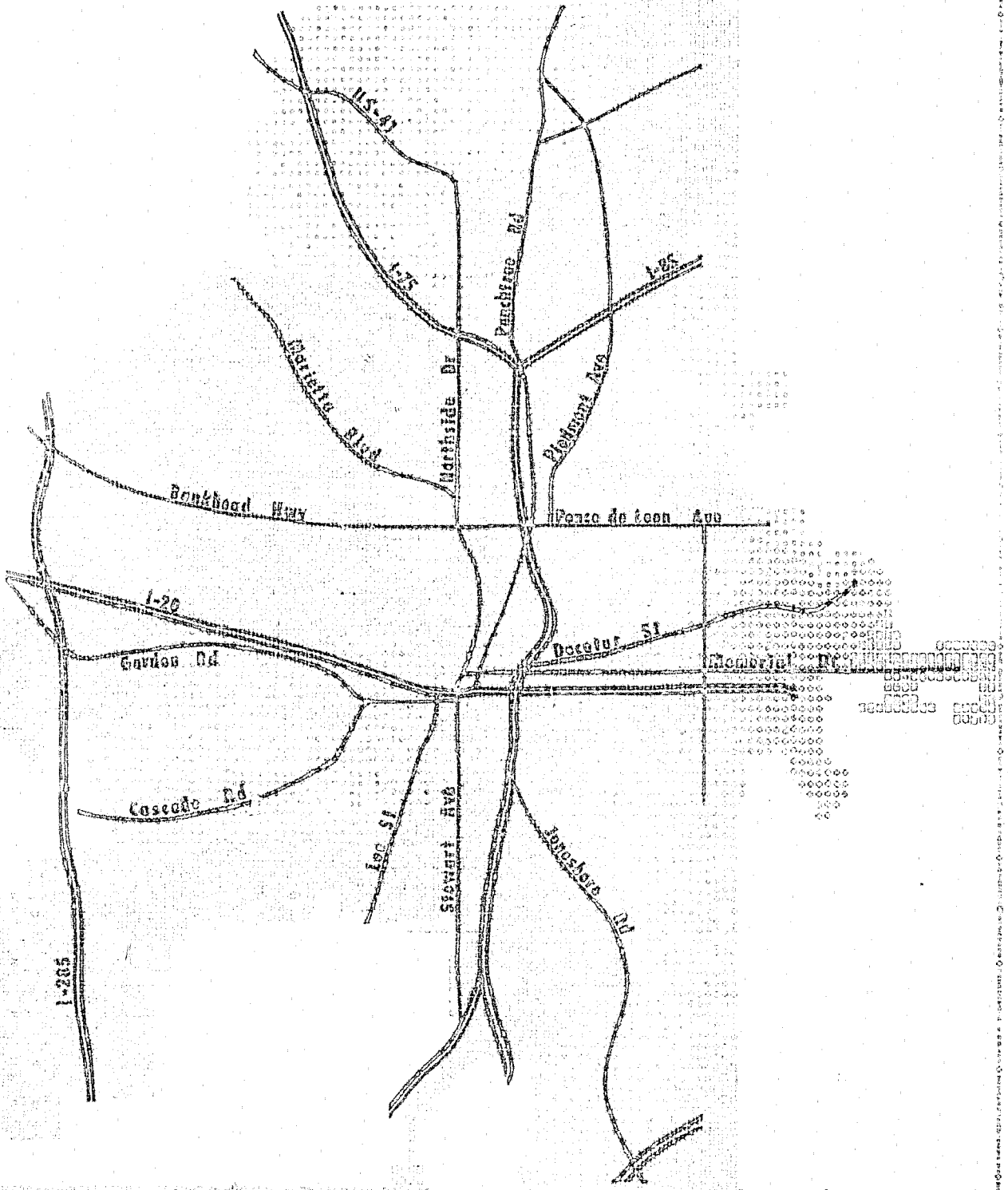
LEGEND:

Frequency of crimes reported, least to most:

. + 0 0 0

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA, Map Compiled by GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT and DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, URBAN LIFE CENTER, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

AUTO THEFT 1969



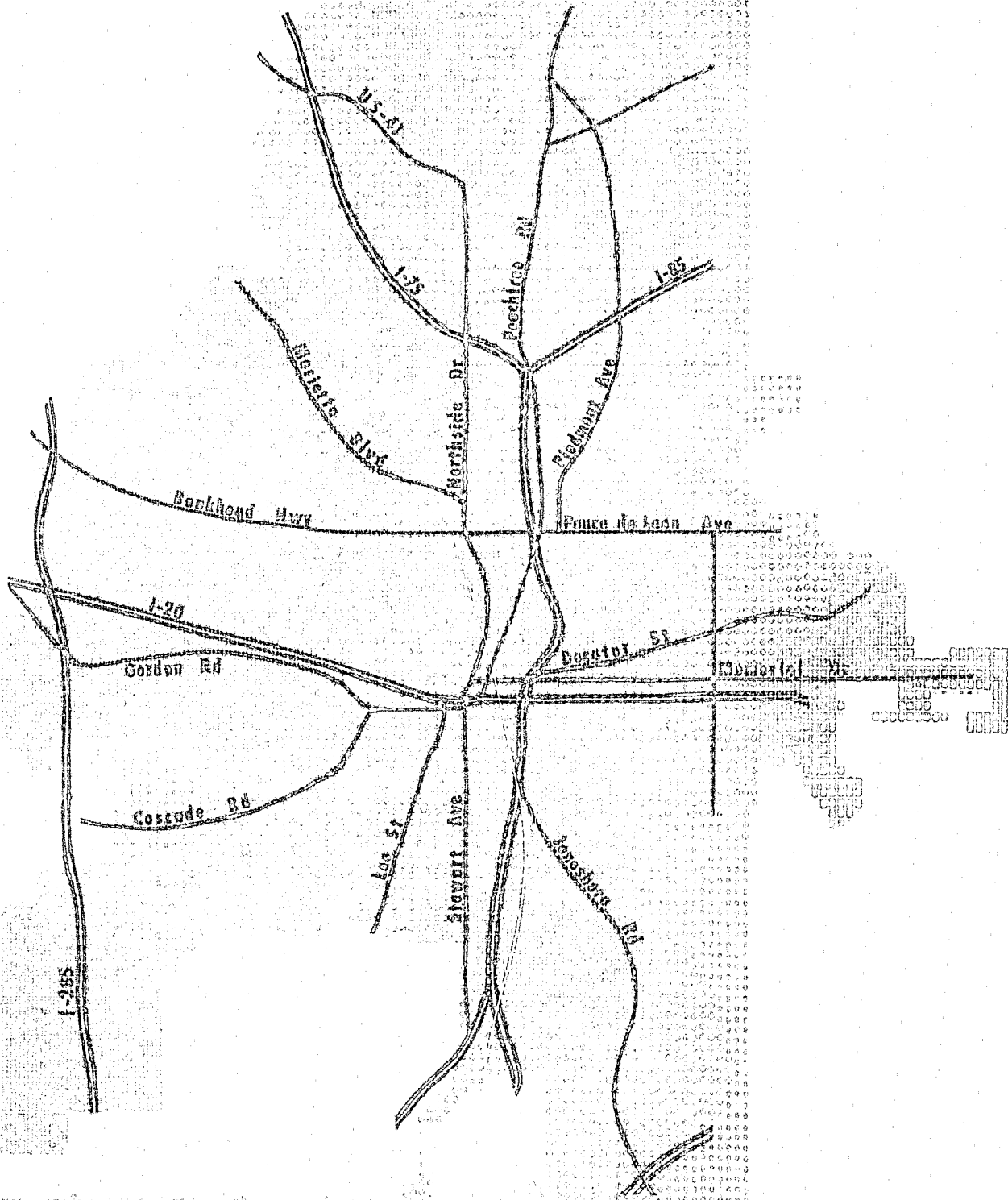
LEGEND:

Frequency of crimes reported, least to most:

. + 0 0 0

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA, Map Compiled by GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT and DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, URBAN LIFE CENTER, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

BURGLARY 1969



50000

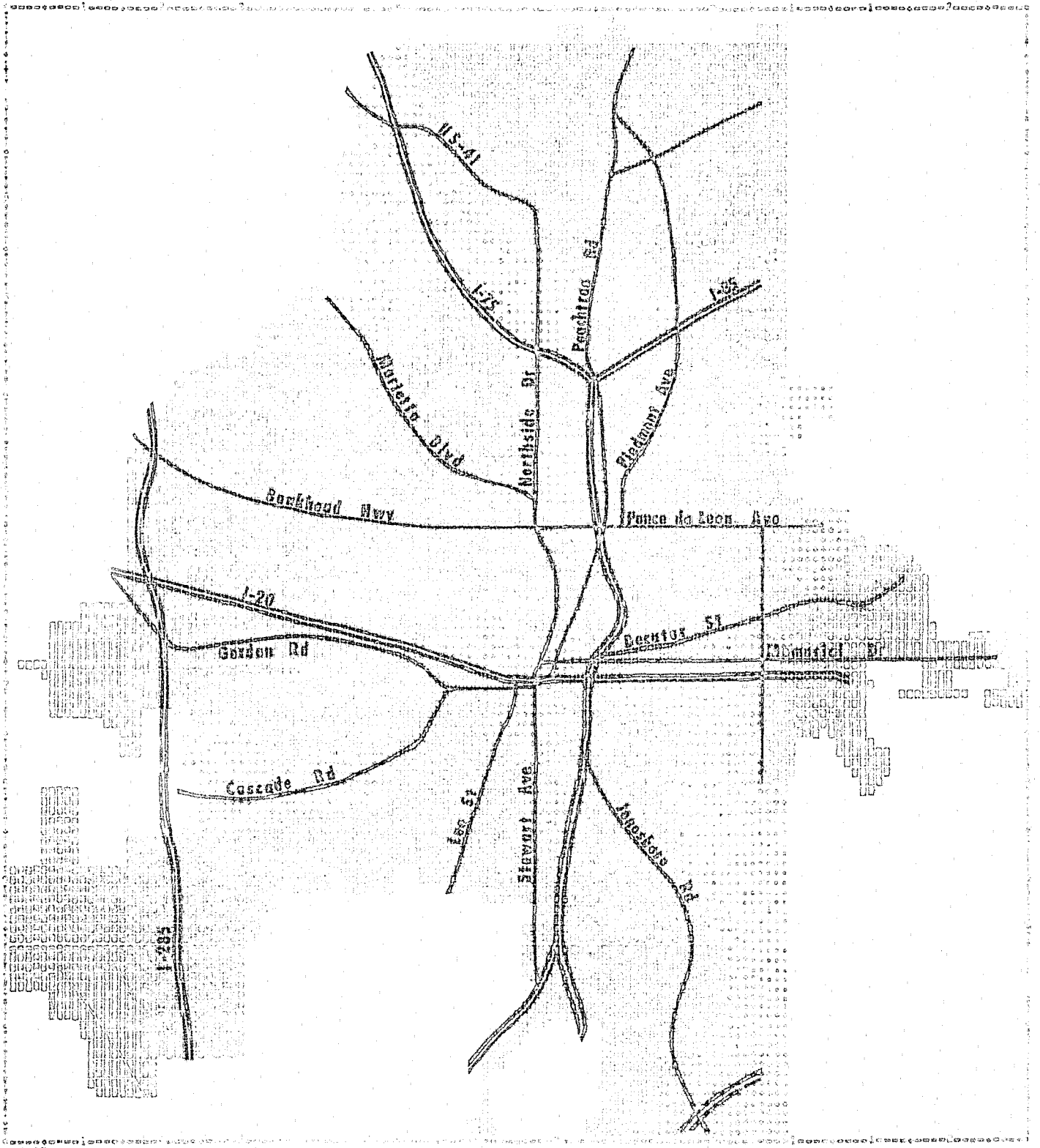
LEGEND:

Frequency of crimes reported, least to most:

. + 0 0 0

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA, Map Compiled by GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT and DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, URBAN LIFE CENTER, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

BURGLARY 1970



LEGEND:

Frequency of crimes reported, least to most:

. + 0 0 0

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA, Map Compiled by GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT and DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, URBAN LIFE CENTER, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY



III. FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF LEAA FUNDS IN THE ATLANTA REGION

1969 - 1970 - 1971

The financial statement included in this report shows the amounts granted, the sums which had been reimbursed to local governments as of June 30, 1971, and balances still available as of that date. A recap is shown for the counties and the total region; detailed financial information for each project is also given. This quarterly statement is prepared by ARMPC staff and distributed to heads of government as well as department heads and others who are responsible for these funds.

Funds are expended by the Bureau of State Planning and Community Affairs, upon receipt of requests for reimbursement approved by the regional planning staff. Appropriate documentation, such as payroll and travel vouchers, receipts and purchase orders, must accompany signed requests for reimbursement and the staff must determine that funds have been spent in accordance with the terms of the grant. No Federal money is advanced; payments are made on a reimbursable basis. Individual units of government are responsible for maintaining adequate financial records and are subject to Federal audit of these funds.

In some instances where it appears that no funds have been used, programs are under way but reimbursements have not been requested. Grants awarded for communications equipment have not been implemented in many cases because local governments were waiting for release of the State Communications Plan, so that any equipment bought would comply.

Grant periods are for two years; however, the State has directed all sub-grantees to have 1970 funds either spent or under contract by September 30, 1971, or face the possibility of having the money reallocated to other agencies. It is hoped the quarterly financial statement will be a useful reminder of the status of individual projects.

ATLANTA REGION LEAA FUNDS - 1969, 1970, 1971
FINANCIAL REPORT
JUNE 30, 1971

R E C A P

| <u>TOTAL REGION</u> | <u>TOTAL GRANT</u> | <u>GRANT ADJUSTMENT</u> | <u>SPENT TO 6/30/71</u> | <u>BALANCE</u> |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Atlanta Region 1969 | \$ 85,120.00 | -0- | \$ 85,120.00 | \$ -0- |
| Atlanta Region 1970 | 1,102,288.00 | + 6,232.00 | 404,227.31 | 704,292.69 |
| Atlanta Region 1971 | 1,999,910.00 | -0- | 31,095.28 | 1,968,814.72 |
| Total | <u>\$3,187,318.00</u> | <u>+ 6,232.00</u> | <u>\$520,442.59</u> | <u>\$2,673,107.41</u> |

| <u>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</u> | <u>TOTAL GRANT</u> | <u>GRANT ADJUSTMENT</u> | <u>SPENT TO 6/30/71</u> | <u>BALANCE</u> |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Atlanta 1970 | \$ 582,928.00 | - 3,126.00 | \$242,557.25 | \$ 337,244.75 |
| Atlanta 1971 | 769,618.00 | -0- | -0- | 769,618.00 |
| Sub-total Atlanta | <u>\$1,352,546.00</u> | <u>- 3,126.00</u> | <u>\$242,557.25</u> | <u>\$1,106,862.75</u> |
| Clayton County 1970 | \$ 27,806.00 | -0- | \$ 7,847.94 | \$ 19,958.06 |
| Clayton County 1971 | 244,378.00 | -0- | 1,950.00 | 242,428.00 |
| Sub-total Clayton | <u>\$ 272,184.00</u> | <u>-0-</u> | <u>\$ 9,797.94</u> | <u>\$ 262,386.06</u> |
| Cobb County 1970 | \$ 149,969.00 | -0- | \$ 33,111.29 | \$ 116,857.71 |
| Cobb County 1971 | 146,874.00 | -0- | 2,200.00 | 144,674.00 |
| Sub-total Cobb | <u>\$ 296,843.00</u> | <u>-0-</u> | <u>\$ 35,311.29</u> | <u>\$ 261,531.71</u> |
| DeKalb County 1970 | \$ 95,688.00 | -0- | \$ 12,387.83 | \$ 83,300.17 |
| DeKalb County 1971 | 412,528.00 | -0- | 17,195.28 | 395,332.72 |
| Sub-total DeKalb | <u>\$ 508,216.00</u> | <u>-0-</u> | <u>\$ 29,583.11</u> | <u>\$ 478,632.89</u> |
| Douglas County 1970 | \$ 6,538.00 | -0- | \$ -0- | \$ 6,538.00 |
| Douglas County 1971 | 4,050.00 | -0- | -0- | 4,050.00 |
| Sub-total Douglas | <u>\$ 10,588.00</u> | <u>-0-</u> | <u>\$ -0-</u> | <u>\$ 10,588.00</u> |
| Fulton County 1970 | \$ 150,345.00 | + 10,551.00 | \$ 38,370.23 | \$ 122,525.77 |
| Fulton County 1971 | 374,255.00 | -0- | 5,850.00 | 368,405.00 |
| Sub-total Fulton | <u>\$ 524,600.00</u> | <u>+ 10,551.00</u> | <u>\$ 44,220.23</u> | <u>\$ 490,930.77</u> |
| Gwinnett County 1970 | \$ 69,821.00 | -0- | \$ 64,152.00 | \$ 5,669.00 |
| Gwinnett County 1971 | 30,207.00 | -0- | 3,900.00 | 26,307.00 |
| Sub-total Gwinnett | <u>\$ 100,028.00</u> | <u>-0-</u> | <u>\$ 68,052.00</u> | <u>\$ 31,976.00</u> |
| MACLOG 1969* | \$ 85,120.00 | -0- | \$ 85,120.00 | \$ -0- |
| MACLOG 1970** | 19,193.00 | - 1,193.00 | 5,800.77 | 12,199.23 |
| MACLOG 1971** | 18,000.00 | -0- | -0- | 18,000.00 |
| Sub-total MACLOG | <u>\$ 122,313.00</u> | <u>- 1,193.00</u> | <u>\$ 90,920.77</u> | <u>\$ 30,199.23</u> |

*In 1969 total LEAA funding for the region was granted to Metropolitan Atlanta Council of Local Governments to distribute among governments.

**In 1970 and 1971 the only action funds granted to MACLOG were for training, to be distributed among governments.

| | <u>Total Grant</u> | <u>Grant Adjustment</u> | <u>Spent to 6/30/71</u> | <u>Balance</u> |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| <u>CITY OF ATLANTA</u> | | | | |
| <u>1970</u> | | | | |
| Mediation Center | \$ -0- | + 15,000.00 | \$ 9,000.00 | \$ 6,000.00 |
| Model Cities Group Home | 20,554.00 | -0- | -0- | 20,554.00 |
| <u>Police Department:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | 147,600.00 | - 66,214.00 | -0- | 81,386.00 |
| Community Relations | 9,000.00 | - 9,000.00 | -0- | -0- |
| Helicopter Patrol | 128,750.00 | -0- | 86,776.00 | 41,974.00 |
| Inservice Retraining | 196,524.00 | -0- | 82,535.72 | 113,988.28 |
| Microfilm Retrieval System | 19,800.00 | -0- | 19,800.00 | -0- |
| Mobile Identification Units | 27,300.00 | -0- | 23,294.12 | 4,005.88 |
| Police Marshal - Research | 8,400.00 | -0- | -0- | 8,400.00 |
| NCIC Computer Hookup | -0- | + 57,088.00 | -0- | 57,088.00 |
| Organized Crime Unit | 25,000.00 | -0- | 21,151.41 | 3,848.59 |
| Sub-total 1970 | \$582,928.00 | - 3,126.00 | \$242,557.25 | \$337,244.75 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-----|--------|--------------|
| <u>1971</u> | | | | |
| <u>Police Department:</u> | | | | |
| Planning & Research Unit | \$ 46,569.00 | -0- | \$ -0- | \$ 46,569.00 |
| Psychological Testing/Recruits | 9,375.00 | -0- | -0- | 9,375.00 |
| Community Service Officers | 26,558.00 | -0- | -0- | 26,558.00 |
| Communications System | 235,068.00 | -0- | -0- | 235,068.00 |
| Four Report Recording Units | 6,800.00 | -0- | -0- | 6,800.00 |
| High Crime Foot Patrol | 299,492.00 | -0- | -0- | 289,492.00 |
| Intelligence Unit | 29,697.00 | -0- | -0- | 29,697.00 |
| NCIC Computer Hookup | 124,051.00 | -0- | -0- | 124,051.00 |
| Photographic Equipment | 2,008.00 | -0- | -0- | 2,008.00 |
| Sub-total 1971 | \$769,618.00 | -0- | \$ -0- | \$769,618.00 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----|-------------|--------------|
| <u>CLAYTON COUNTY</u> | | | | |
| <u>1970</u> | | | | |
| <u>Juvenile Court:</u> | | | | |
| Recording Equipment | \$ 1,080.00 | -0- | \$ 879.82 | \$ 200.18 |
| <u>Police Department:</u> | | | | |
| Personnel, Automobile | 8,914.00 | -0- | 1,868.40 | 7,045.60 |
| <u>Sheriff Department:</u> | | | | |
| Riot Equipment | 4,692.00 | -0- | 4,266.47 | 425.53 |
| <u>Forest Park Police:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | 2,880.00 | -0- | -0- | 2,880.00 |
| Municipal Juvenile Officer | 10,240.00 | -0- | 833.25 | 9,406.75 |
| Sub-total 1970 | \$ 27,806.00 | -0- | \$ 7,847.94 | \$ 19,958.06 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----|-------------|--------------|
| <u>1971</u> | | | | |
| <u>Juvenile Court:</u> | | | | |
| Juvenile Assistance Center | \$ 30,800.00 | -0- | \$ -0- | \$ 30,800.00 |
| <u>Police Department:</u> | | | | |
| 5 Additional Patrolmen | 19,152.00 | -0- | -0- | 19,152.00 |
| 8 Additional Cars | 15,600.00 | -0- | -0- | 15,600.00 |
| Headquarters, Jail, Equipment | 141,440.00 | -0- | -0- | 141,440.00 |
| <u>Superior Court:</u> | | | | |
| Microfilm Records System | 12,480.00 | -0- | -0- | 12,480.00 |
| <u>Forest Park Police:</u> | | | | |
| 2 Additional Patrolmen | 9,300.00 | -0- | -0- | 9,300.00 |
| 2 Additional Cars | 3,900.00 | -0- | -0- | 3,900.00 |
| Improved Records System | 5,400.00 | -0- | -0- | 5,400.00 |
| <u>Riverdale Police:</u> | | | | |
| 1 Additional Patrolman | 3,456.00 | -0- | -0- | 3,456.00 |
| 1 Additional Car | 1,950.00 | -0- | 1,950.00 | -0- |
| 2 Walkie-Talkies | 900.00 | -0- | -0- | 900.00 |
| Sub-total 1971 | \$244,378.00 | -0- | \$ 1,950.00 | \$242,428.00 |

| | <u>Total Grant</u> | <u>Grant Adjustment</u> | <u>Spent to 6/30/71</u> | <u>Balance</u> |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>COBB COUNTY</u> | | | | |
| <u>1970</u> | | | | |
| <u>Juvenile Court:</u> | | | | |
| Construction | \$ 82,500.00 | -0- | \$ -0- | \$ 82,500.00 |
| 4 Additional Probation Officers | 23,400.00 | -0- | 8,759.81 | 14,640.19 |
| Psychiatric Services | 9,000.00 | -0- | 6,750.00 | 2,250.00 |
| <u>Police Department:</u> | | | | |
| Personnel, Equipment | 21,600.00 | -0- | 12,480.00 | 9,120.00 |
| <u>Acworth Police:</u> | | | | |
| Radio Base Station | 689.00 | -0- | 689.00 | -0- |
| <u>Austell Police:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | 720.00 | -0- | 720.00 | -0- |
| <u>Kennesaw Police:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | 960.00 | -0- | -0- | 960.00 |
| <u>Marietta Police:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | 6,750.00 | -0- | -0- | 6,750.00 |
| Riot Control Equipment | 3,750.00 | -0- | 3,712.48 | 37.52 |
| <u>Smyrna Police:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | 600.00 | -0- | -0- | 600.00 |
| Sub-total 1970 | <u>\$149,969.00</u> | <u>-0-</u> | <u>\$ 33,111.29</u> | <u>\$116,857.71</u> |
| <u>1971</u> | | | | |
| <u>Juvenile Court:</u> | | | | |
| Psychological Evaluation | \$ 10,200.00 | -0- | \$ -0- | \$ 10,200.00 |
| 2 Additional Probation Officers | 8,640.00 | -0- | -0- | 8,640.00 |
| 2 Child Care Attendants | 5,940.00 | -0- | -0- | 5,940.00 |
| Recording Equipment | 1,800.00 | -0- | -0- | 1,800.00 |
| <u>Police Department:</u> | | | | |
| 10 Additional Patrolmen | 34,560.00 | -0- | -0- | 34,560.00 |
| 5 Additional Cars | 9,750.00 | -0- | -0- | 9,750.00 |
| 6 Walkie-Talkies | 2,520.00 | -0- | -0- | 2,520.00 |
| <u>Sheriff Department:</u> | | | | |
| TV Surveillance for Jail | 5,400.00 | -0- | -0- | 5,400.00 |
| <u>Superior Court:</u> | | | | |
| Drug Addition Prevention/ Personnel & Equipment | 11,222.00 | -0- | -0- | 11,222.00 |
| Court Administrator | 9,540.00 | -0- | -0- | 9,540.00 |
| Work Release Program | 7,920.00 | -0- | -0- | 7,920.00 |
| Computerized Criminal Records | 8,640.00 | -0- | -0- | 8,640.00 |
| <u>Acworth Police:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | 2,200.00 | -0- | 2,200.00 | -0- |
| <u>Marietta Police:</u> | | | | |
| 5 Additional Patrolmen | 18,000.00 | -0- | -0- | 18,000.00 |
| <u>Smyrna Police:</u> | | | | |
| 2 Additional Patrolmen | 5,502.00 | -0- | -0- | 5,502.00 |
| 2 Additional Cars | 3,900.00 | -0- | -0- | 3,900.00 |
| Court Docket Books | 180.00 | -0- | -0- | 180.00 |
| TV Surveillance for Jail | 960.00 | -0- | -0- | 960.00 |
| Sub-total 1971 | <u>\$146,874.00</u> | <u>-0-</u> | <u>\$ 2,200.00</u> | <u>\$144,674.00</u> |

| | <u>Total Grant</u> | <u>Grant Adjustment</u> | <u>Spent to 6/30/71</u> | <u>Balance</u> |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>DEKALB COUNTY</u> | | | | |
| <u>1970</u> | | | | |
| <u>Police Department:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | \$ 60,000.00 | -0- | \$ -0- | \$ 60,000.00 |
| Microfilm Identification Equip. | 18,000.00 | -0- | -0- | 18,000.00 |
| <u>Chamblee:</u> | | | | |
| Low-Income Apartment Crime Prevention (Tech-Lawson) | 5,133.00 | -0- | 3,332.92 | 1,800.08 |
| <u>Clarkston Police:</u> | | | | |
| Equipment for Records Department | 1,000.00 | -0- | 955.49 | 44.51 |
| <u>Decatur Police:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | 533.00 | -0- | -0- | 533.00 |
| Personnel and Equipment | 7,722.00 | -0- | 7,232.00 | 490.00 |
| Public Education-Films & Equip. | 1,860.00 | -0- | 867.42 | 992.58 |
| <u>Lithonia Police:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | 1,440.00 | -0- | -0- | 1,440.00 |
| Sub-total 1970 | <u>\$ 95,688.00</u> | <u>-0-</u> | <u>\$ 12,387.83</u> | <u>\$ 83,300.17</u> |

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <u>1971</u> | | | | |
| <u>Police Department:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | \$200,000.00 | -0- | \$ -0- | \$200,000.00 |
| Identification Equipment | 600.00 | -0- | -0- | 600.00 |
| Mobile Crime Lab | 5,840.00 | -0- | -0- | 5,840.00 |
| Narcotics Test Equipment | 501.00 | -0- | -0- | 501.00 |
| Intelligence Unit | 10,000.00 | -0- | -0- | 10,000.00 |
| Administrative Study | 48,000.00 | -0- | -0- | 48,000.00 |
| <u>Juvenile Court:</u> | | | | |
| Architects Fees-Court & Home | 50,340.00 | -0- | 15,245.28 | 35,094.72 |
| Community Relations | 3,313.00 | -0- | -0- | 3,313.00 |
| Research: Delinquency Test | 14,051.00 | -0- | -0- | 14,051.00 |
| <u>Sheriff Department:</u> | | | | |
| Architects Fees: Jail | 60,000.00 | -0- | -0- | 60,000.00 |
| <u>Avondale Estates Police:</u> | | | | |
| 1 Additional Patrolman | 4,200.00 | -0- | -0- | 4,200.00 |
| 2 Additional Cars | 3,900.00 | -0- | -0- | 3,900.00 |
| <u>Chamblee:</u> | | | | |
| Low-Income Apartment Crime Prevention (Tech-Lawson) | 6,233.00 | -0- | -0- | 6,233.00 |
| <u>Clarkston Police:</u> | | | | |
| 1 Additional Patrolman | 3,600.00 | -0- | -0- | 3,600.00 |
| 1 Additional Car | 1,950.00 | -0- | 1,950.00 | -0- |
| Sub-total 1971 | <u>\$412,528.00</u> | <u>-0-</u> | <u>\$ 17,195.28</u> | <u>\$395,332.72</u> |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| <u>DOUGLAS COUNTY</u> | | | | |
| <u>1970</u> | | | | |
| <u>Sheriff Department:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | \$ 6,538.00 | -0- | \$ -0- | \$ 6,538.00 |
| <u>1971</u> | | | | |
| <u>Douglasville Police:</u> | | | | |
| 1 Additional Car | \$ 1,950.00 | -0- | \$ -0- | \$ 1,950.00 |
| Office Equipment | 1,200.00 | -0- | -0- | 1,200.00 |
| 2 Walkie-Talkies | 900.00 | -0- | -0- | 900.00 |
| Sub-total 1971 | <u>\$ 4,050.00</u> | <u>-0-</u> | <u>\$ -0-</u> | <u>\$ 4,050.00</u> |

| | <u>Total Grant</u> | <u>Grant Adjustment</u> | <u>Spent to 6/30/71</u> | <u>Balance</u> |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>FULTON COUNTY</u> | | | | |
| <u>1970</u> | | | | |
| <u>Adult Probation:</u> | | | | |
| Inservice Training | \$ 6,000.00 | -0- | \$ -0- | \$ 6,000.00 |
| Outpatient Clinic-Narcotic Addiction | 18,000.00 | -0- | -0- | 18,000.00 |
| Outpatient Psychotherapy Care | 15,600.00 | -0- | -0- | 15,600.00 |
| Training & Placement Officer | 7,200.00 | -0- | -0- | 7,200.00 |
| Volunteer Probation Officer | 7,200.00 | -0- | -0- | 7,200.00 |
| <u>Criminal Court:</u> | | | | |
| Legal Seminars - Training | 330.00 | -0- | -0- | 330.00 |
| Prosecution, Consumer Fraud - Personnel | 26,400.00 | -0- | -0- | 26,400.00 |
| <u>District Attorney:</u> | | | | |
| Intelligence Unit | 25,875.00 | + 7,425.00 | 29, (32.63 | 4,267.37 |
| <u>Juvenile Court:</u> | | | | |
| Day Care School for Emotionally Disturbed | 14,800.00 | -0- | 9,337.60 | 5,462.40 |
| Group Home - Personnel | 20,000.00 | -0- | -0- | 20,000.00 |
| Parents Training Course | 6,000.00 | - 6,000.00 | -0- | -0- |
| <u>College Park Police:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | -0- | + 9,126.00 | -0- | 9,126.00 |
| <u>Palmetto Police:</u> | | | | |
| Radio System | 2,760.00 | -0- | -0- | 2,760.00 |
| <u>Roswell Police:</u> | | | | |
| Code Handbooks | 180.00 | -0- | -0- | 180.00 |
| Sub-total 1970 | <u>\$150,345.00</u> | <u>+ 10,551.00</u> | <u>\$ 38,370.23</u> | <u>\$122,525.77</u> |
| <u>1971</u> | | | | |
| <u>Criminal Court:</u> | | | | |
| Work Release Program | \$ 9,900.00 | -0- | \$ -0- | \$ 9,900.00 |
| <u>District Attorney:</u> | | | | |
| Expand Intelligence Unit | 20,197.00 | -0- | -0- | 20,197.00 |
| Metro Narcotics Squad | 66,992.00 | -0- | -0- | 66,992.00 |
| <u>Juvenile Court:</u> | | | | |
| Day Care Center for Emotionally Disturbed | 17,280.00 | -0- | -0- | 17,280.00 |
| Public Defender | 12,000.00 | -0- | -0- | 12,000.00 |
| 4 Probation Case Aides | 12,600.00 | -0- | -0- | 12,600.00 |
| Coordinator Volunteer Services | 7,980.00 | -0- | -0- | 7,980.00 |
| <u>Sheriff Department:</u> | | | | |
| Architects Fees: Jail/Air Conditioning | 200,000.00 | -0- | -0- | 200,000.00 |
| <u>College Park Police:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | 9,126.00 | -0- | -0- | 9,126.00 |
| <u>Fairburn Police:</u> | | | | |
| 1 Additional Car | 1,950.00 | -0- | 1,950.00 | -0- |
| <u>Hapeville Police:</u> | | | | |
| 2 Additional Cars | 3,900.00 | -0- | 3,900.00 | -0- |
| Photo Identification Camera | 570.00 | -0- | -0- | 570.00 |
| 10 Walkie-Talkies | 4,500.00 | -0- | -0- | 4,500.00 |
| <u>Palmetto Police:</u> | | | | |
| 2 Walkie-Talkies | 900.00 | -0- | -0- | 900.00 |
| <u>Roswell Police:</u> | | | | |
| 1 Additional Patrolman | 2,460.00 | -0- | -0- | 2,460.00 |
| 2 Additional Cars | 3,900.00 | -0- | -0- | 3,900.00 |
| Sub-total 1971 | <u>\$374,255.00</u> | <u>-0-</u> | <u>\$ 5,850.00</u> | <u>\$368,405.00</u> |

| | <u>Total Grant</u> | <u>Grant Adjustment</u> | <u>Spent to 6/30/71</u> | <u>Balance</u> |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| <u>GWINNETT COUNTY</u> | | | | |
| <u>1970</u> | | | | |
| <u>Police Department:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | \$ 64,152.00 | -0- | \$ 64,152.00 | \$ -0- |
| Identification Equipment | 600.00 | -0- | -0- | 600.00 |
| Multi-Use Van | 2,640.00 | -0- | -0- | 2,640.00 |
| <u>Buford Police:</u> | | | | |
| Radio System | 2,100.00 | -0- | -0- | 2,100.00 |
| <u>Lawrenceville Police:</u> | | | | |
| Communications Equipment | 329.00 | -0- | -0- | 329.00 |
| Sub-total 1970 | \$ 69,821.00 | -0- | \$ 64,152.00 | \$ 5,669.00 |
| <u>1971</u> | | | | |
| <u>District Attorney:</u> | | | | |
| Expand Investigation Unit | \$ 8,067.00 | -0- | \$ -0- | \$ 8,067.00 |
| <u>Police Department:</u> | | | | |
| Training Equipment | 1,260.00 | -0- | -0- | 1,260.00 |
| <u>School Department:</u> | | | | |
| Research: Delinquent Behavior | 15,000.00 | -0- | -0- | 15,000.00 |
| <u>Loganville Police:</u> | | | | |
| 1 Additional Car | 1,950.00 | -0- | 1,950.00 | -0- |
| <u>Snellville Police:</u> | | | | |
| 1 Additional Car | 1,950.00 | -0- | 1,950.00 | -0- |
| <u>Snellville City Hall:</u> | | | | |
| Codification of Ordinances | 1,980.00 | -0- | -0- | 1,980.00 |
| Sub-total 1971 | \$ 30,207.00 | -0- | \$ 3,900.00 | \$ 26,307.00 |
| <u>MACLOG</u> | | | | |
| <u>1969</u> | | | | |
| -Research/Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel | \$ 1,200.00 | -0- | \$ 1,200.00 | \$ -0- |
| -Organized Crime | 1,200.00 | - 1,200.00 | -0- | -0- |
| -Intelligence Unit - Fulton County District Attorney | -0- | + 1,200.00 | 1,200.00 | -0- |
| -Juvenile Agencies | 29,120.00 | (-0-) | (29,120.00) | (-0-) |
| Clayton County | \$ 9,920.00 | -0- | 9,920.00 | -0- |
| Cobb County | 4,200.00 | - 4,200.00 | -0- | -0- |
| DeKalb County | -0- | + 4,200.00 | 4,200.00 | -0- |
| Atlanta | 15,000.00 | -0- | 15,000.00 | -0- |
| -Communications | 45,600.00 | (-0-) | (45,600.00) | (-0-) |
| Clayton County | 14,400.00 | -0- | 14,400.00 | -0- |
| East Point | 14,400.00 | -0- | 14,400.00 | -0- |
| Smyrna | 4,500.00 | - 28.20 | 4,471.80 | -0- |
| Forest Park | 5,100.00 | - 595.20 | 4,504.80 | -0- |
| Hapeville | 7,200.00 | + 623.40 | 7,823.40 | -0- |
| -Juvenile Delinquency Cobb County Juvenile Court | 8,000.00 | -0- | 8,000.00 | -0- |
| Sub-total 1969 | \$ 85,120.00 | -0- | \$ 85,120.00 | \$ -0- |
| <u>1970</u> | | | | |
| -DeKalb Juvenile Court-Inservice Training | \$ -0- | + 6,350.00 | \$ -0- | \$ 6,350.00 |
| -Discretionary | 1,193.00 | - 1,193.00 | -0- | -0- |
| -Training | 18,000.00 | (- 6,350.00) | (5,800.77) | (5,849.23) |
| Atlanta | | | 1,248.76 | |
| Clayton County | | | 1,088.68 | |
| Cobb County | | | 116.00 | |
| DeKalb County | | | 2,755.05 | |
| Fulton County | | | 63.80 | |
| Gwinnett County | | | 528.48 | |
| Sub-total 1970 | \$ 19,193.00 | - 1,193.00 | \$ 5,800.77 | \$ 12,199.23 |
| <u>1971</u> | | | | |
| -Training | \$ 18,000.00 | -0- | \$ -0- | \$ 18,000.00 |

"Justice, I think, is the tolerable accommodation of the conflicting interests of society, and I don't believe there is any royal road to attain such accommodation concretely."

-- Judge Learned Hand

IV. ATLANTA REGION CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPERVISORY BOARD

The need for expertise in the study of criminal justice problems, needs and capabilities was pointed out in August 1970 by the Metropolitan Atlanta Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency and other government leaders. The Metropolitan Atlanta Council of Local Governments (MACLOG) was urged to seek advice and meaningful input to the planning process from an advisory board which would be representative of the criminal justice system and the entire community. The system itself, as well as the needs for improvement, was too complex for any other approach to be effective.

In September 1970 the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations released the results of its study of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the results of its programs. Among its recommendations was the following:

"The Commission recommends that the present provisions of Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, and of related program guidelines, providing for balanced representation of interests on the supervisory boards...be retained."

When the Crime Bill of 1968 was amended in 1970, Congress supported that concept; the amended Act specified that regional planning agencies must establish supervisory boards along the lines of the State Planning Agency supervisory boards, if metropolitan areas were to remain eligible for LEAA funding.

LEAA's guidelines specified the following eight types of interests which must be represented on these boards in order to meet this broad statutory mandate:

1. State law enforcement agencies.
2. Elected policymaking or executive officials of units of general local government.
3. Local law enforcement officers or administrators.
4. Major law enforcement functions, including police, courts, corrections and, where appropriate, such special emphasis areas identified in the Act as organized crime, riots, and civil disorders.

5. Juvenile delinquency and adult crime prevention and control.
6. Citizen or community views.
7. Reasonable geographical and urban-rural balance.
8. Proportionate representation of the concerns of State law enforcement units and local governments and their law enforcement agencies.

Determination of whether each regional supervisory board meets this balanced representation requirement is, of course, a state planning agency responsibility.

In the interest of better plans and programs, and in accordance with the 1970 amendments to the Omnibus Crime Control Act, LEAA guidelines, and those of the Bureau of Planning and Community Affairs of the State of Georgia, the Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission, by resolution in February 1971, created the Atlanta Region Criminal Justice Supervisory Board. That resolution named thirty members, representative of local governments, citizen groups, experts in law enforcement, courts, probation, corrections, training, and education. There are six members representing law enforcement; six members representing elected officials (in addition to judges who are also elected); five representing courts; two representing corrections; three representing juvenile delinquency prevention and probation; five representing citizen groups and educational institutions; and three who represent Atlanta's Model Cities, EOA, and Community Relations Commission. Seven members also serve on the State Crime Commission and two represent the Metropolitan Atlanta Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency.

Geographical representation on the Supervisory Board is as follows:

| | |
|----------|---|
| Atlanta | 8 |
| Fulton | 7 |
| DeKalb | 6 |
| Clayton | 3 |
| Cobb | 3 |
| Gwinnett | 3 |

The Supervisory Board organized and framed its own bylaws, which were subsequently ratified by ARMPC.

Under the Chairmanship of James L. McGovern, this regional board of citizens has contributed meaningful input to Atlanta's

regional plan for 1972. They have worked diligently to secure current information on which to base decisions. They established criteria for evaluating proposals for funding, held workshops to explain all requirements to department heads of local governments, and donated many long hours reviewing over 150 detailed applications from local agencies. Every member of the review committees (police, courts, corrections, and training) was provided a complete copy of each project application. (Current inventories included in the appendices to this report were before the committees at time of review.)

The good of the metropolitan area and a sincere desire to reduce the incidence of crime were paramount in this Board's deliberations. An unprecedented atmosphere of "give and take" permeated the 12-hour meetings where individual programs were studied and evaluated. The Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission expresses appreciation to each member of the Supervisory Board for outstanding contributions to the plan, as well as for guidance, assistance and encouragement to the criminal justice planning staff. Regional statesmanship has become a reality.

ARMPC urges its successor to take immediate steps to retain intact the Atlanta Region Criminal Justice Supervisory Board.



C J SUPERVISORY BOARD
POLICE COMMITTEE
Reviewing 1972 Projects
10:00 A.M. - 10:00 P.M.
August 4, 1971

ATLANTA REGION CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPERVISORY BOARD

1971

James L. McGovern.....Chairman
Dr. Robert S. Stubbs.....Vice Chairman
Miss Emma Darnell.....Secretary

Police:

Chief John W. Crunkleton, Gwinnett County Police Department
Chief F. D. Hand, Jr., DeKalb County Police Department
Chief T. Owen Smith, College Park Police Department
Supt. R. M. Lane, Atlanta Police Department
Chief Howard Smith, Clayton County Police Department
Chief E. H. Burruss, Cobb County Police Department

Corrections:

Sheriff Robert A. Deyton, Clayton County
Carroll Larmore, Fulton County Adult Probation Department

Court Systems (Adult and Juvenile):

Judge Jack Etheridge, Fulton County Superior Court
Judge Luther C. Hames, Cobb County Superior Court
Lewis Slaton, Fulton County District Attorney
Richard Bell, DeKalb County District Attorney
Reid Merritt, Gwinnett County District Attorney
Judge John S. Langford, Fulton County Juvenile Court
Judge Curtis Tillman, DeKalb County Juvenile Court
Joe Peek, Probation Administrator, DeKalb County Juvenile Court

Government Officials:

S. S. Abercrombie, Chairman, Clayton County Commission
W. R. Pruitt, Chairman, Gwinnett County Commission
Harry West, Fulton County Manager
Don Mendonsa, DeKalb County Administrative Assistant
Miss Emma Darnell, Atlanta Intergovernmental Liaison Officer
Eugene Miller, City Manager of Marietta

Citizens:

Dr. W. J. Mathias, Professor, Georgia State University
James L. McGovern, Executive Director, Metropolitan Atlanta
Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency
William W. Allison, Executive Administrator, EOA
Jim Henderson, Metropolitan Atlanta Commission on Crime and
Juvenile Delinquency
Dr. Robert S. Stubbs, Professor, Emory University
Andrew Young, Executive Director, Atlanta Community Relations
Commission
Robert Croom, Professor, Georgia State University
Johnny Johnson, Executive Director, Model Cities Program

ATLANTA REGION CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPERVISORY BOARD
Functional Committees

Executive Committee:

James L. McGovern, Chairman
Dr. Robert Stubbs
Miss Emma Darnell
Chief F. D. Hand, Jr.

Dr. William J. Mathias
Judge John S. Langford
Reid Merritt
Don Mendonsa

Training Committee:

Dr. William J. Mathias, Chairman
S. S. Abercrombie
W. R. Pruitt
Andrew Young

Supt. R. M. Lane
Carroll Larmore
Joe Peek

Police Committee:

Chief F. D. Hand, Jr., Chairman
William W. Allison
Chief E. H. Burruss
Chief John W. Crunkleton
Sheriff Robert A. Deyton

Jim Henderson
Supt. R. M. Lane
Don Mendonsa
Chief T. Owen Smith
Chief Howard Smith

Juvenile Delinquency and Corrections (Probation) Committee:

Judge John S. Langford, Chairman
Robert Croom
Johnny Johnson
Eugene Miller

Joe Peek
Chief Howard Smith
Judge Curtis Tillman
Harry West

Courts and District Attorneys Committee:

Reid Merritt, Chairman
Richard Bell
Chief E. H. Burruss
Judge Jack Etheridge

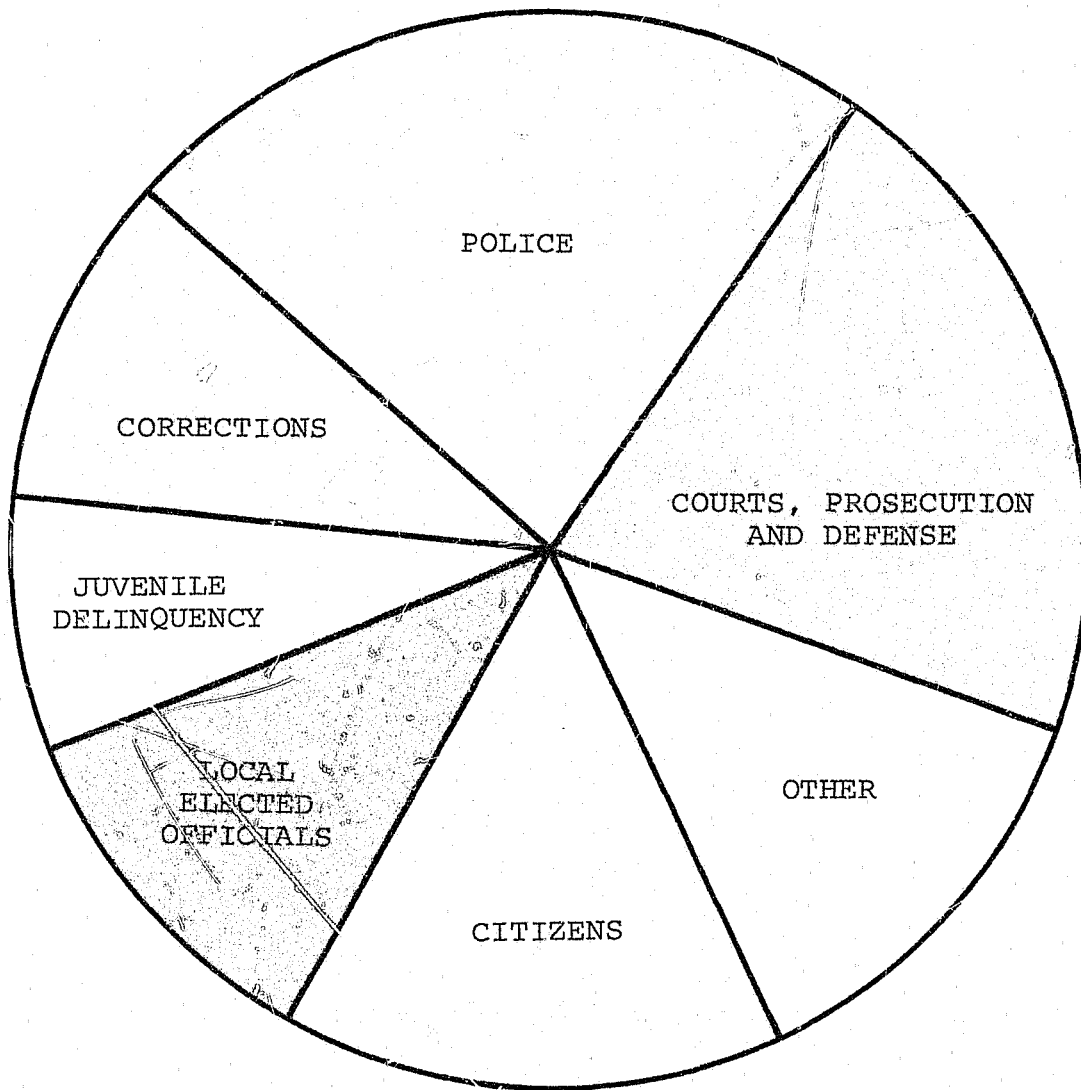
Judge Luther C. Hames
Johnny Johnson
Carroll Larmore
Lewis Slaton

Planning Committee:

Don Mendonsa, Chairman
Miss Emma Darnell
Harry West
Dr. Robert Stubbs

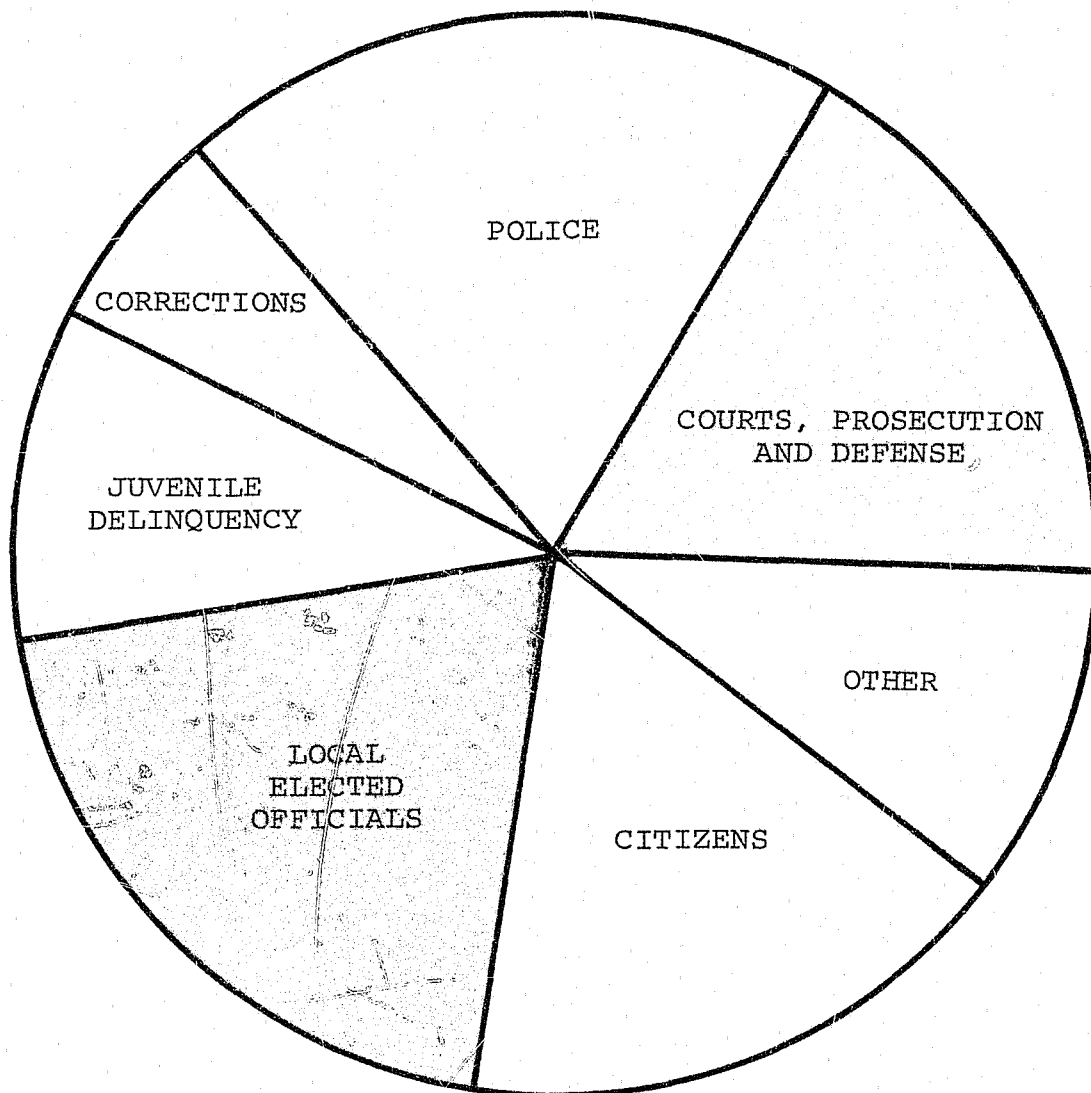
Judge Jack Etheridge
Chief T. Owen Smith
William W. Allison

COMPOSITION OF THE AVERAGE STATE PLANNING AGENCY SUPERVISORY BOARD*
BY FUNCTIONAL BACKGROUND
DECEMBER 31, 1969



*Making the Safe Streets Act Work: An Intergovernmental Challenge, A Commission Report. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D. C., September 1970, p. 27.

COMPOSITION OF ATLANTA REGION CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPERVISORY BOARD
BY FUNCTIONAL BACKGROUND
SEPTEMBER 15, 1971



V. CRITERIA FOR PROGRAMS RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING BY LEAA

In May 1971 committees of the Supervisory Board established criteria against which to evaluate programs which fell within the area of their review. This information was distributed to all departments and agencies eligible for funds.

After individual committees established priorities, an ad hoc committee comprised of the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and individual committee chairmen, considered all criteria and in the finale, used the following general factors in making recommendations for the regional plan:

1. Current crime rates.
2. Current inventories of men and equipment.
3. Projects which would have substantial benefit to the region as a whole.
4. Programs directly related to crime prevention.
5. Efforts to improve record keeping.
6. Compatibility of information systems within the region.
7. Compliance with the State Communications Plan.
8. Training and improvement of personnel.
9. Additional personnel where need was shown. .
10. Support for continuance of construction programs where commitments had been made in previous years.
11. Documentation showing need.
12. Documentation showing specific plans to implement programs.
13. Progress on previously funded projects.
14. Availability of funds from other sources.

VI. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED PRIORITIES
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 FUNDING

Almost half (49%) of the programs recommended for 1972 are law enforcement projects. Courts are mainly concerned with information systems and 27% of the region's requests have been recommended for various court programs. Correction requests are mostly for construction and amount to 23% of the recommendations. Construction items were included in only the cases of severest need.

Training projects shown are for specific requests; the region's routine training will continue to be handled by the regional planning agency under direction of the Supervisory Board's Training Committee. No funds are requested in 1972 for this function, since it is estimated that previous funding for training will be sufficient.

The table below summarizes the recommendations by functions (police, courts, corrections) and by specific budget allocations.

ATLANTA REGION CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN
SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 1972 RECOMMENDATIONS

| | CONSTRUCTION | PERSONNEL | EQUIPMENT | TRAINING | TRAVEL | OTHER | TOTAL |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| POLICE | 146,031 | 1,231,376 | 1,712,002 | 24,888 | 5,750 | 187,415 | 3,307,462 |
| COURTS | 533,019 | 459,155 | 724,426 | 18,810 | 34,324 | 92,012 | 1,861,746 |
| CORRECTIONS | 1,297,424 | 147,044 | 69,322 | 490 | 0 | 67,493 | 1,581,773 |
| OTHER | 4,275 | 18,833 | 3,385 | 0 | 351 | 12,738 | 39,582 |
| TOTAL | <u>1,980,749</u> | <u>1,856,408</u> | <u>2,509,135</u> | <u>44,188</u> | <u>40,425</u> | <u>359,658</u> | <u>6,790,563</u> |

ATLANTA REGION
 RECOMMENDED PRIORITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS'
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECTS FOR
 LEAA FISCAL YEAR 1972 FUNDING

ADOPTED BY: Atlanta Region Criminal Justice Supervisory Board
 August 10, 1971

ADOPTED BY: Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission
 August 19, 1971

| RANK | PROJECT TITLE AND NUMBER | FUNDING | | |
|------|---|-------------|------------|--------------|
| | | FEDERAL | LOCAL | TOTAL |
| 1 | 100-40-a Fulton District Attorney Metro Narcotics Squad | \$ 69,225 | \$ 123,239 | \$ 192,464 |
| 2 | 102-10-b Atlanta Police High Crime Foot Patrol | 475,412 | 158,471 | 633,883 |
| 3 | 200-10-a DeKalb Police Communications | 90,750 | 30,250 | 121,000 |
| 4 | 205-10-a Doraville Police Communications | 35,614 | 11,871 | 47,485 |
| 5 | 201-10-a Avondale Estates Police Communications | 8,025 | 2,675 | 10,700 |
| 6 | 208-10-a Stone Mountain Police Communications | 5,700 | 1,900 | 7,600 |
| 7 | 100-11-b Fulton Sheriff Communications | 32,587 | 10,863 | 43,450 |
| 8 | 100-40-b Fulton District Attorney Intelligence Unit | 68,146 | 22,716 | 90,862 |
| 9 | 200-23-d DeKalb Juvenile Court Juvenile Detention Home (Construction) | 390,525 | 130,175 | 520,700 |
| 10 | 501-40-a Gwinnett District Attorney Improvement Program | 10,875 | 4,625 | 15,500 |
| 11 | 400-10-c Clayton Police Headquarters Building | 43,544 | 37,111 | 80,655 |
| 12 | 200-52-c DeKalb Planning Rehabilitation Programs | 30,000 | 10,300 | 40,300 |
| | Sub-Total | \$1,260,403 | \$ 544,196 | \$ 1,804,599 |

| RANK | PROJECT TITLE AND NUMBER | FUNDING | | |
|------|--|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | FEDERAL | LOCAL | TOTAL |
| | Sub-Total Brought Forward | \$1,260,403 | \$ 544,196 | \$ 1,804,599 |
| 13 | 400-23-b Clayton Juvenile Court Psychological Services | 20,250 | 6,750 | 27,000 |
| 14 | 501-11-a Gwinnett Sheriff New Jail (Construction) | 415,968 | 168,132 | 584,100 |
| 15 | 300-10-a Cobb Police | 59,656 | 19,886 | 79,542 |
| | 300-11-a Cobb Sheriff Men and Equipment | 24,375 (84,031) | 8,125 (28,011) | 32,500 (112,042) |
| 16 | 100-11-a Fulton Sheriff New Jail (Construction) | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 |
| 17 | 800-11-a Douglas Sheriff Expansion of Jail | 85,965 | 68,655 | 154,620 |
| 18 | 200-52-a DeKalb Budget Department Crime Identification Equipment | 64,450 | 21,492 | 85,942 |
| 19 | 102-10-a Atlanta Police Communications Equipment | 879,000 | 293,000 | 1,172,000 |
| 20 | 300-23-a Cobb Juvenile Court Behavioral Modification Program | 5,250 | 1,750 | 7,000 |
| 21 | 200-10-e DeKalb Police Photo Equipment | 37,504 | 15,465 | 52,969 |
| 22 | 102-10-j Atlanta Police Photo Equipment | 37,500 | 31,723 | 69,223 |
| 23 | 100-23-b Fulton Juvenile Court Information, Communications Network | 100,000 | 36,062 | 136,062 |
| 24 | 501-10-c Gwinnett Police Communications | 24,000 | 8,000 | 32,000 |
| 25 | 511-10-b Snellville Police Communications | 812* | 271 | 1,083 |
| | Sub-Total | \$3,265,133 | \$1,473,507 | \$ 4,738,640 |

*Amounts changed by review committees.

| RANK | PROJECT TITLE AND NUMBER | FUNDING | | |
|------|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | FEDERAL | LOCAL | TOTAL |
| | Sub-Total Brought Forward | \$3,265,133 | \$1,473,507 | \$ 4,738,640 |
| 26 | 509--10-c Norcross Police Communications | 812* | 271 | 1,083 |
| 27 | 503-10-a Dacula Police Communications | 656* | 219 | 875 |
| 28 | 200-23-b DeKalb Juvenile Court Central Record Files | 6,536 | 2,179 | 8,715 |
| 29 | 400-11-c Clayton Sheriff Jail Improvements | 23,550* | 21,450 | 45,000 |
| 30A | 300-21-a Cobb Superior Court Criminal Information System | 481,875 | 163,775 | 645,650 |
| 30B | 100-52-a Fulton Superior Court Judicial Administration System | 317,830 | 194,338 | 512,168 |
| 30C | 102-10-g Atlanta Police Metro Police System (Equipment) | 175,185 | 91,739 | 266,924 |
| 31 | 400-10-b Clayton Police Men and Equipment | 100,677 | 33,559 | 134,236 |
| 32 | 501-10-a Gwinnett Police Personnel | 50,235* | 16,745 | 66,980 |
| 33 | 103-10-a College Park Police Communications Personnel | 21,420 | 7,140 | 28,560 |
| | 103-10-b Radio Console | 6,744 | 2,248 | 8,992 |
| | | (28,164) | (9,388) | (37,552) |
| 34 | 102-10-c Atlanta Police Inservice Retraining | 355,981 | 118,660 | 474,641 |
| 35 | 200-23-c DeKalb Juvenile Court Research/Test Program | 25,029 | 8,343 | 33,372 |
| 36 | 102-10-f Atlanta Police NCIC Computer Hookup | 83,465 | 129,939 | 213,404 |
| 37 | 104-28-a East Point Municipal Court Records System | 13,911 | 4,639 | 18,550 |
| | Sub-Total | \$4,929,039 | \$2,268,751 | \$ 7,197,790 |

*Amounts changed by review committees.

30A, 30B, 30C: These three projects are to be considered as one unit; total cost should not exceed the funding of the first two projects.

| RANK | PROJECT TITLE AND NUMBER | FUNDING | | |
|------|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | FEDERAL | LOCAL | TOTAL |
| | Sub-Total Brought Forward | \$4,929,039 | \$2,268,751 | \$ 7,197,790 |
| 38 | 200-10-d DeKalb Police Dictation Equipment | 5,805 | 7,280 | 13,085 |
| 39 | 501-42-a Gwinnett Solicitor Investigator | 11,131 | 3,709 | 14,840 |
| 40 | 200-23-a DeKalb Juvenile Court Equipment for Detention Home | 40,615 | 13,538 | 54,153 |
| 41 | 303-10-c Kennesaw Police Police Station Construction | 42,975 | 42,083 | 85,058 |
| 42 | 302-10-b Austell Police Police Station and Jail | 40,000 | 40,000 | 80,000 |
| 43 | 102-10-e Atlanta Police Organized Crime Unit | 34,143 | 11,381 | 45,524 |
| 44 | 400-10-a Clayton Police Legal Advisor | 12,750 | 4,250 | 17,000 |
| 45 | 200-52-e DeKalb Budget Department Psychiatric Consultant | 9,247 | 3,129 | 12,376 |
| 46 | 102-10-d Atlanta Police Helicopter Patrol | 416,326 | 140,443 | 556,769 |
| 47 | 501-10-f Gwinnett Police Mobile Crime Lab | 7,500 | 2,500 | 10,000 |
| 48 | 204-10-g Decatur Police Courtroom Improvements | 558 | 186 | 744 |
| 49 | 204-10-f Decatur Police Juvenile Drug Abuse Officer | 8,055 | 2,685 | 10,740 |
| 50 | 100-23-a Fulton Juvenile Court Expand Detention Home (Construction) | 339,900 | 339,900 | 679,800 |
| 51 | 501-10-e Gwinnett Police Dictating Equipment | 750 | 250 | 1,000 |
| 52 | 103-10-c College Park Police Detective Division Equipment | 984 | 328 | 1,312 |
| 53 | 200-10-b DeKalb Police Investigation Information | 4,875 | 1,625 | 6,500 |
| | Sub-Total | \$5,904,653 | \$2,882,038 | \$ 8,786,691 |

| RANK | PROJECT TITLE AND NUMBER | FUNDING | | |
|------|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | FEDERAL | LOCAL | TOTAL |
| | Sub-Total Brought Forward | \$5,904,653 | \$2,882,038 | \$ 8,786,691 |
| 54 | 400-23-c Clayton Juvenile Court Expansion of Court Building | 525,000 | 175,000 | 700,000 |
| 55 | 304-10-c Marietta Police Communications Center | 4,375 | 2,125 | 6,500 |
| 56 | 400-10-f Clayton Police Firing Range | 5,350 | 4,450 | 9,800 |
| 57 | 104-10-d East Point Police Communications Equipment | 12,150 | 4,050 | 16,200 |
| 58 | 801-10-d Douglasville Police Communications Equipment | 2,625 | 875 | 3,500 |
| 59 | 105-28-a Fairburn Recorder's Court Clerk | 1,425 | 475 | 1,900 |
| 60 | 303-10-a Kennesaw Police Communications Equipment | 2,990 | 997 | 3,987 |
| 61 | 501-10-d Gwinnett Police Cameras | 487 | 163 | 650 |
| 62 | 304-10-b Marietta Police Microfilm | 4,667 | 1,556 | 6,223 |
| 63 | 306-10-b Smyrna Police Projector, Screen | 600 | 200 | 800 |
| 64 | 400-10-d Clayton Police Riot Control Equipment | 4,545 | 1,515 | 6,060 |
| 65 | 400-10-g Clayton Police-Sheriff Side Arms | 7,031 | 2,344 | 9,375 |
| 66 | 104-10-a East Point Police Report System | 14,865 | 5,530 | 20,395 |
| 67 | 101-10-g Alpharetta Police Hand Guns | 480 | 160 | 640 |
| 68 | 101-10-d Alpharetta Police Tape Recorder | 450 | 150 | 600 |
| 69 | 101-10-f Alpharetta Police Copy Machine | 525 | 175 | 700 |
| | Sub-Total | \$6,492,218 | \$3,081,803 | \$ 9,574,021 |

| RANK | PROJECT TITLE AND NUMBER | FUNDING | | |
|------|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | FEDERAL | LOCAL | TOTAL |
| | Sub-Total Brought Forward | \$6,492,218 | \$3,081,803 | \$ 9,574,021 |
| 70 | 501-10-b Gwinnett Police Narcotics-Intelligence Squad | 13,545 | 4,515 | 18,060 |
| 71 | 304-10-a Marietta Police Building Addition | 23,000 | 23,000 | 46,000 |
| 72 | 104-10-c East Point Police Automobiles | 11,385 | 3,795 | 15,180 |
| 73 | 106-10-b Hapeville Police Additional Patrol Equipment | 10,125 | 3,375 | 13,500 |
| 74 | 400-21-a Clayton Superior Court Additional Courtroom | 45,000 | 35,000 | 80,000 |
| 75 | 103-28-b College Park Municipal Court Courtroom Renovation | 5,859 | 5,859 | 11,718 |
| 76 | 103-28-a College Park Municipal Court Courtroom Equipment | 2,405 | 801 | 3,206 |
| 77 | 104-28-b East Point Municipal Court Courtroom Renovation | 8,485 | 8,485 | 16,970 |
| 78 | 801-28-a Douglasville Municipal Court Remodeling | 1,925 | 1,425 | 3,350 |
| 79 | 100-31-a Fulton Adult Probation Volunteer Parole Officer | 12,842 | 4,281 | 17,123 |
| 80 | 100-22-a Fulton Criminal Court Work Release Program | 22,920 | 7,640 | 30,560 |
| 81 | 100-23-c Fulton Juvenile Court Public Defender | 14,848 | 4,950 | 19,798 |
| 82 | 100-23-d Fulton Juvenile Court Probation Case Aides | 34,642 | 11,548 | 46,190 |
| 83 | 100-23-e Fulton Juvenile Court Coordinator of Volunteer Services | 8,187 | 2,729 | 10,916 |
| 84 | 100-42-a Fulton Solicitor Consumer Fraud | 19,969 | 6,656 | 26,625 |
| | Sub-Total | \$6,727,355 | \$3,205,862 | \$ 9,933,217 |

*Amounts changed by review committees.

| RANK | PROJECT TITLE AND NUMBER | FUNDING | | |
|------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | FEDERAL | LOCAL | TOTAL |
| | Sub-Total Brought Forward | \$6,727,355 | \$3,205,862 | \$ 9,933,217 |
| 85 | 200-52-d DeKalb Budget Department Youth Service Program | 30,335 | 24,060 | 54,395 |
| 86 | 400-40-a Clayton District Attorney Staff Support | 20,573 | 6,857 | 27,430 |
| 87 | 400-23-a Clayton Juvenile Court Cars and Radio Equipment | <u>12,300</u> | <u>4,100</u> | <u>16,400</u> |
| | GRAND TOTAL | <u>\$6,790,563</u> | <u>\$3,240,879</u> | <u>\$10,031,442</u> |

VII. RECOMMENDED PRIORITIES -

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS, PROJECT BUDGETS

The recommendations of Atlanta Region Criminal Justice Supervisory Board and of Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission are briefly summarized in the following section. The staff realizes that the State Crime Commission could not consider the detailed documentation which was submitted and reviewed by the Supervisory Board. However, the Bureau of Planning and Community Affairs of the State of Georgia has received the original and four copies of each complete application recommended for funding. These have been submitted for staff and committee review at the State level.

So that the State Crime Commission will be aware of the format used for 1972 requests, a copy of the application designed and required by ARMPC planning staff is included for information. Supplementary sheets were submitted with each application where space was not sufficient for adequate documentation. On construction requests, plans, specifications and pictures were also submitted and considered.

The exchange of letters between Mr. James L. McGovern, Chairman of the Criminal Justice Supervisory Board, and Mr. Nelson Severinghaus, Chairman of Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission, is self-explanatory.

The Supervisory Board did not recommend LEAA funding for all requests which it reviewed in light of anticipated available funds and merit of the proposals. No priority was assigned to those projects. Also, some applications for funds were received too late to be reviewed by the staff or the Supervisory Board. All of these, however, have been transmitted to the State with an appropriate cover letter.

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL FUNDS
 UNDER OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968 AS AMENDED
 FISCAL YEAR 1972

(Submit Original + 1 Copy)

Name of Government _____ Department or Agency _____

Total No. of Projects Submitted _____ Priority of this Request _____

Title of Project (LEAA Category) _____

Objective of Project _____

Explain Why Project is Needed (Attach additional sheets.) _____

Explain How Project is to be Implemented. (Attach additional sheets if necessary.) _____

| Complete Reverse Side Where Appropriate | PROJECT BUDGET | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | <u>Total</u> | (75%) <u>Federal</u> | (25%) <u>Local</u> | |
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel (Salary Plus Benefits) | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ |
| Equipment | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ |
| Training | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ |
| Travel | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ |
| Other | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ |
| | | (50%) | (50%) | |
| Construction (Attach Plans & Bids) | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ |
| T O T A L | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ |

Person Responsible for Completion of Project:

Name and Title _____ Address _____ Telephone # _____

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the project identified above is needed by this government, BE IT RESOLVED that this governing body endorses and supports the filing of this application with the State Planning Bureau and agrees to fulfill its financial commitment if this application is approved.

Certification: The above resolution was adopted by _____ (governing body)
 at a meeting duly called, held on _____ (date)

Signed: _____
 Mayor, City or County Manager, or Chairman of County Commission

ATLANTA REGION
 RECOMMENDED PRIORITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS'
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECTS FOR
 LEAA FISCAL YEAR 1972 FUNDING

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS - BUDGETS

PRIORITY #1 - PROJECT #100-40-a
FULTON DISTRICT ATTORNEY - METRO NARCOTICS SQUAD

To continue operation of a metropolitan-area narcotics squad. (Previously funded in 1971.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$136,889 | \$ 13,650 | \$ - | \$123,239 |
| Equipment | 7,400 | 7,400 | | |
| Training | 2,500 | 2,500 | | |
| Travel | 21,000 | 21,000 | | |
| Other | 24,675 | 24,675 | | |
| Total | \$192,464 | \$ 69,225 | \$ - | \$123,239 |

PRIORITY #2 - PROJECT #102-10-b
ATLANTA POLICE - HIGH CRIME FOOT PATROL

To hire and equip 55 additional police officers for use in high crime rate areas in an effort to improve police protection and further cultural understanding. (Previously funded in 1971.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$600,283 | \$450,212 | \$ - | \$150,071 |
| Equipment | 33,600 | 25,200 | 8,400 | |
| Total | \$633,883 | \$475,412 | \$ 8,400 | \$150,071 |

PRIORITY #3 - PROJECT #200-10-a
DEKALB POLICE - COMMUNICATIONS

To purchase command center equipment to control, monitor and coordinate the multiple county, city and statewide law enforcement channels. (Previously funded in 1970 and 1971.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$116,000 | \$ 87,000 | \$ 29,000 | \$ - |
| Other | 5,000 | 3,750 | 1,250 | |
| Total | <u>\$121,000</u> | <u>\$ 90,750</u> | <u>\$ 30,250</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

PRIORITY #4 - PROJECT #205-10-a
DORAVILLE POLICE - COMMUNICATIONS

To purchase six mobile units, 15 portable units, two base stations, and other communications equipment needed to insure compatibility with the county and state system.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 47,485 | \$ 35,614 | \$ 11,871 | \$ - |
| Total | <u>\$ 47,485</u> | <u>\$ 35,614</u> | <u>\$ 11,871</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

PRIORITY #5 - PROJECT #201-10-a
AVONDALE ESTATES POLICE - COMMUNICATIONS

To purchase one base station, three mobile units, and five portable units; to insure compatibility with the county and state system.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 10,700 | \$ 8,025 | \$ 2,675 | \$ - |
| Total | <u>\$ 10,700</u> | <u>\$ 8,025</u> | <u>\$ 2,675</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

PRIORITY #6 - PROJECT #208-10-a
STONE MOUNTAIN POLICE - COMMUNICATIONS

To purchase one base station and three mobile units; to insure compatibility with the county and state system.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 7,600 | \$ 5,700 | \$ 1,900 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 7,600 | \$ 5,700 | \$ 1,900 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #7 - PROJECT #100-11-b
FULTON SHERIFF - COMMUNICATIONS

To purchase 58 mobile units, ten portable units, and two repeaters to provide Fulton criminal justice departments with a four-channel system in accordance with the State Communications Plan.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 43,450 | \$ 32,587 | \$ 10,863 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 43,450 | \$ 32,587 | \$ 10,863 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #8 - PROJECT #100-40-b
FULTON DISTRICT ATTORNEY - INTELLIGENCE UNIT

To continue the operation of this unit which develops tactical and strategic intelligence relating to organized crime; identifies organized crime members; and prosecutes where appropriate. (Previously funded in 1970 and 1971.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 70,512 | \$ 52,884 | \$ 17,628 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 5,000 | 3,750 | 1,250 | |
| Travel | 6,900 | 5,175 | 1,725 | |
| Other | 8,450 | 6,337 | 2,113 | |
| Total | \$ 90,862 | \$ 68,146 | \$ 22,716 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #9 - PROJECT #200-23-d
DEKALB JUVENILE COURT - DETENTION HOME CONSTRUCTION

To construct a section of the new juvenile facility. A comprehensive juvenile behavior modification program will be instituted. A short-term community based treatment unit will be housed in the building. REQUESTED UNDER SEC. E, 75% FEDERAL FUNDS. (Previously funded in 1971.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Construction | \$520,700 | \$390,525 | \$130,175 | \$ - |
| Total | \$520,700 | \$390,525 | \$130,175 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #10 - PROJECT #501-40-a
GWINNETT DISTRICT ATTORNEY - IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

To pay the salary of an assistant district attorney and an investigator, purchase a mobile radio, provide for training and travel expenses of the District Attorney's staff, and to pay for legal subscriptions and miscellaneous equipment. (Partially funded in 1971.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 9,500 | \$ 6,375 | \$ 3,125 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 2,500 | 1,875 | 625 | |
| Training | 2,000 | 1,500 | 500 | |
| Travel | 1,100 | 825 | 275 | |
| Other | 400 | 300 | 100 | |
| Total | \$ 15,500 | \$ 10,875 | \$ 4,625 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #11 - PROJECT #400-10-c
CLAYTON POLICE - HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

To provide office furnishings and equipment and additional construction funds to complete the project. (Partially funded in 1971.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 12,865 | \$ 9,649 | \$ 3,216 | \$ - |
| Construction | 67,790 | 33,895 | 33,895 | |
| Total | \$ 80,655 | \$ 43,544 | \$ 37,111 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #12 - PROJECT #200-52-c
DEKALB - PLANNING REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

To conduct a study which will identify the types of areas in which additional rehabilitation efforts can be undertaken with respect to juvenile, misdemeanor, and felony prisoners.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 10,300 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 10,300 |
| Other | 30,000 | 30,000 | | |
| Total | <u>\$ 40,300</u> | <u>\$ 30,000</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 10,300</u> |

PRIORITY #13 - PROJECT #400-23-b
CLAYTON JUVENILE COURT - PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

To provide psychological screening for children coming before the court and diagnostic services to children who are wards of the court. A full-time psychologist and a part-time psychiatrist will be employed.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 27,000 | \$ 20,250 | \$ - | \$ 6,750 |
| Total | <u>\$ 27,000</u> | <u>\$ 20,250</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 6,750</u> |

PRIORITY #14 - PROJECT #501-11-a
GWINNETT SHERIFF - NEW JAIL

To construct a new jail and establish a new records system, a new education and job training program, and a counseling system to replace the old jail custodian arrangement. REQUESTED UNDER SEC. E, 75% FEDERAL FUNDS.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$129,044 | \$129,044 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Equipment | 17,592 | 17,592 | | |
| Training | 4,303 | 490 | | 3,813 |
| Travel | 1,155 | | | 1,155 |
| Construction | 375,000 | 236,599 | 88,401 | 50,000 |
| Other | 57,006 | 32,243 | | 24,763 |
| Total | <u>\$584,100</u> | <u>\$415,968</u> | <u>\$ 88,401</u> | <u>\$ 79,731</u> |

PRIORITY #15 - PROJECT #300-10-a (Combined with 300-11-a)
COBB POLICE - MEN AND EQUIPMENT

To hire ten new men; purchase riot equipment for old officers, and recorders for telephone and radio communications monitoring. (Previously funded in 1970 and 1971.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 60,000 | \$ 45,000 | \$ 15,000 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 19,542 | 14,656 | 4,886 | - |
| Total | <u>\$ 79,542</u> | <u>\$ 59,656</u> | <u>\$ 19,886</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

PRIORITY #15 - PROJECT #300-11-a (Combined with 300-10-a)
COBB SHERIFF - MEN AND EQUIPMENT

To hire and train four men; to purchase two automobiles.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 24,000 | \$ 18,000 | \$ 6,000 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 7,500 | 5,625 | 1,875 | - |
| Training | 1,000 | 750 | 250 | - |
| Total | <u>\$ 32,500</u> | <u>\$ 24,375</u> | <u>\$ 8,125</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

PRIORITY #16 - PROJECT #100-11-a
FULTON SHERIFF - JAIL ADDITION

To complete construction of a new jail wing consisting of 100 one-man cells. Construction of this section will alleviate overcrowded conditions, provide better security, and provide for future expansion of rehabilitation programs. (Previously funded in 1971.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Construction | \$500,000 | \$250,000 | \$ - | \$250,000 |
| Total | <u>\$500,000</u> | <u>\$250,000</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$250,000</u> |

PRIORITY #17 - PROJECT #800-11-a
DOUGLAS SHERIFF - JAIL EXPANSION

To construct and partially equip a new wing which will double the present capacity of 40; to employ a full-time jailor and jail matron.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 24,000 | \$ 18,000 | \$ 6,000 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 10,620 | 7,965 | 2,655 | |
| Construction | 120,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 | |
| Total | \$154,620 | \$ 85,965 | \$ 68,655 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #18 - PROJECT #200-52-a
DEKALB BUDGET DEPARTMENT - CRIME IDENTIFICATION

To employ personnel and buy equipment for a project; to determine the composition, rate, and distribution of crimes; and non-criminal police service demands for the purpose of developing a police manpower allocation plan.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 10,740 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 10,740 |
| Equipment | 69,556 | 60,540 | | 9,016 |
| Training | 336 | | 336 | |
| Other | 5,310 | 3,910 | 1,400 | |
| Total | \$ 85,942 | \$ 64,450 | \$ 1,736 | \$ 19,756 |

PRIORITY #19 - PROJECT #102-10-a
ATLANTA POLICE - COMMUNICATIONS

To purchase equipment to complete conversion of the police radio system from VHF to UHF in accordance with state requirements. (Previously funded in 1970 and 1971.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$1,172,000 | \$879,000 | \$293,000 | \$ - |
| Total | \$1,172,000 | \$879,000 | \$293,000 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #20 - PROJECT #300-23-a
COBB JUVENILE COURT - BEHAVIORAL MODIFICATION PROGRAM

To establish a token economy system at the juvenile home in an effort to motivate juvenile residents to learn to help themselves.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Consultant | \$ 7,000 | \$ 5,250 | \$ - | \$ 1,750 |
| Total | \$ 7,000 | \$ 5,250 | \$ - | \$ 1,750 |

PRIORITY #21 - PROJECT #200-10-e
DEKALB POLICE - PHOTO EQUIPMENT

To purchase photographic equipment which will enable the department to produce its own color photographs.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 15,465 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 15,465 |
| Equipment | 37,504 | 37,504 | | |
| Total | \$ 52,969 | \$ 37,504 | \$ - | \$ 15,465 |

PRIORITY #22 - PROJECT #102-10-j
ATLANTA POLICE - PHOTO EQUIPMENT

To provide the Identification Section with the capability of using color photography almost exclusively and the ability to process their own color photos. (Previously funded in 1971.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 22,373 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 22,373 |
| Equipment | 46,850 | 37,500 | 9,350 | |
| Total | \$ 69,223 | \$ 37,500 | \$ 9,350 | \$ 22,373 |

PRIORITY #23 - PROJECT #100-23-b

FULTON JUVENILE COURT - INFORMATION, COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

To provide a total justice information and communication system network for the Fulton County Juvenile Court. Through the computerization of all court records, immediate access to information will be provided to all court personnel. (Previously funded in 1971, discretionary grant.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 74,584 | \$ 50,756 | \$ 23,828 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 51,413 | 41,954 | 9,459 | |
| Travel | 1,565 | 1,490 | 75 | |
| Other | 8,500 | 5,800 | 2,700 | |
| Total | <u>\$136,062</u> | <u>\$100,000</u> | <u>\$ 36,062</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

PRIORITY #24 - PROJECT 501-10-c

GWINNETT POLICE - COMMUNICATIONS

To expand the existing radio system in order to achieve a county-wide system compatible with the State Communications Plan. (Previously funded in 1970.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 32,000 | \$ 24,000 | \$ 8,000 | \$ - |
| Total | <u>\$ 32,000</u> | <u>\$ 24,000</u> | <u>\$ 8,000</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

PRIORITY #25 - PROJECT #511-10-b

SNELLVILLE POLICE - COMMUNICATIONS

To provide communications between patrolling officers and headquarters.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 1,083 | \$ 812 | \$ 271 | \$ - |
| Total | <u>\$ 1,083</u> | <u>\$ 812</u> | <u>\$ 271</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

PRIORITY #26 - PROJECT #509-10-c
NORCROSS POLICE - COMMUNICATIONS

To purchase walkie-talkies to allow patrolmen to maintain constant contact with headquarters.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 1,083 | \$ 812 | \$ 271 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 1,083 | \$ 812 | \$ 271 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #27 - PROJECT #503-10-a
DACULA POLICE - COMMUNICATIONS

To purchase walkie-talkies to provide constant communications.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 875 | \$ 656 | \$ 219 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 875 | \$ 656 | \$ 219 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #28 - PROJECT #200-23-b
DEKALB JUVENILE COURT - CENTRAL RECORD FILES

To consolidate into a central area all current and past information files, giving a more efficient information center.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 5,500 | \$ 4,125 | \$ 1,375 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 3,215 | 2,411 | 804 | - |
| Total | \$ 8,715 | \$ 6,536 | \$ 2,179 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #29 - PROJECT #400-11-c
CLAYTON SHERIFF - JAIL IMPROVEMENTS

To air condition the Sheriff's facility and jail; also to remote control door locks and office equipment.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 4,200 | \$ 3,150 | \$ 1,050 | \$ - |
| Construction | 40,800 | 20,400 | 20,400 | - |
| Total | <u>\$ 45,000</u> | <u>\$ 23,550</u> | <u>\$ 21,450</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

PRIORITY #30A - PROJECT #300-21-a
COBB SUPERIOR COURT - CRIMINAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

To centralize municipal and county criminal records and information. Equipment will be acquired and personnel employed to accomplish the objective.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 76,950 | \$ 55,350 | \$ - | \$ 21,600 |
| Equipment | 568,700 | 426,525 | - | 142,175 |
| Total | <u>\$645,650</u> | <u>\$481,875</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$163,775</u> |

PRIORITY #30B - PROJECT #100-52-a
FULTON SUPERIOR COURT - JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM

To centralize, consolidate, and computerize court, probation and jail records.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$182,240 | \$110,188 | \$ 4,760 | \$ 67,292 |
| Equipment | 268,526 | 154,620 | 104,640 | 9,266 |
| Training | 4,380 | 4,380 | - | - |
| Travel | 1,924 | 1,924 | - | - |
| Other | 55,098 | 46,718 | - | 8,380 |
| Total | <u>\$512,168</u> | <u>\$317,830</u> | <u>\$109,400</u> | <u>\$ 84,938</u> |

PRIORITY #30C - PROJECT #102-10-g
ATLANTA POLICE - METRO POLICE SYSTEM

To acquire equipment and other support necessary for the provision of a 24-hour per day information exchange and data base system for local police to interface with the Georgia State Patrol.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$266,924 | \$175,185 | \$ - | \$ 91,739 |
| Total | \$266,924 | \$175,185 | \$ - | \$ 91,739 |

PRIORITY #31 - PROJECT #400-10-b
CLAYTON POLICE - COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICERS

To employ 15 men and purchase six cars for the purpose of maintaining a community relations team which will work with the schools and community in an effort to prevent crime and foster improved communication.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$104,436 | \$ 78,327 | \$ 26,109 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 26,800 | 20,100 | 6,700 | |
| Training | 3,000 | 2,250 | 750 | |
| Total | \$134,236 | \$100,677 | \$ 33,559 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #32 - PROJECT #501-10-a
GWINNETT POLICE - PERSONNEL

To add sufficient men (ten) to the force to allow for inservice training without reducing the level of police activity, provide additional patrol in developing areas, and bring the police complement up to an acceptable level.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 66,980 | \$ 50,235 | \$ 16,745 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 66,980 | \$ 50,235 | \$ 16,745 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #33 - PROJECT #103-10-a & b (Combined)
COLLEGE PARK POLICE - COMMUNICATIONS

To hire four radio operators and buy equipment to provide adequate communications capability.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 28,560 | \$ 21,420 | \$ 7,140 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 8,992 | 6,744 | 2,248 | |
| Total | <u>\$ 37,552</u> | <u>\$ 28,164</u> | <u>\$ 9,388</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

PRIORITY #34 - PROJECT #102-10-c
ATLANTA POLICE - INSERVICE RETRAINING

To hire 50 officers and provide instructors and equipment so that a projected 1,000 officers can be replaced and provided two weeks inservice training throughout the year. (Previously funded in 1970.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$437,591 | \$328,193 | \$ - | \$109,398 |
| Equipment | 16,800 | 12,600 | 1,200 | 3,000 |
| Training | 15,250 | 11,438 | 3,812 | |
| Travel | 5,000 | 3,750 | 1,250 | |
| Total | <u>\$474,641</u> | <u>\$355,981</u> | <u>\$ 6,262</u> | <u>\$112,398</u> |

PRIORITY #35 - PROJECT #200-23-c
DEKALB JUVENILE COURT - RESEARCH TEST

To provide a relatively simple diagnostic test instrument to be administered by court probation staff which will accurately indicate whether or not a juvenile had progressed to an advanced stage of delinquency. (Previously funded in 1971.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 28,500 | \$ 21,375 | \$ - | \$ 7,125 |
| Travel | 1,200 | 900 | 300 | |
| Other | 3,672 | 2,754 | | 918 |
| Total | <u>\$ 33,372</u> | <u>\$ 25,029</u> | <u>\$ 300</u> | <u>\$ 8,043</u> |

PRIORITY #36 - PROJECT #102-10-f
ATLANTA POLICE - NCIC COMPUTER HOOKUP

To implement an on-line teleprocessing system which utilizes transmission facilities to permit the processing of data at a point remote from the point of origin. (Previously funded in 1971.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 77,684 | \$ 14,000 | \$ - | \$ 63,684 |
| Equipment | 110,298 | 50,405 | | 59,893 |
| Training | 10,000 | 10,000 | | |
| Travel | 2,000 | 2,000 | | |
| Other | 13,422 | 7,060 | | 6,362 |
| Total | <u>\$213,404</u> | <u>\$ 83,465</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$129,939</u> |

PRIORITY #37 - PROJECT #104-28-a
EAST POINT MUNICIPAL COURT - RECORDS SYSTEM

To provide a central record system for the court which will be set up by a records specialist.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 12,367 | \$ 7,728 | \$ - | \$ 4,639 |
| Equipment | 5,485 | 5,485 | | |
| Other | 698 | 698 | | |
| Total | <u>\$ 18,550</u> | <u>\$ 13,911</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 4,639</u> |

PRIORITY #38 - PROJECT #200-10-d
DEKALB POLICE - DICTATION EQUIPMENT

To provide dictaphone equipment and personnel to reduce time in completing documentation of lengthy cases.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 7,280 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 7,280 |
| Equipment | 5,805 | 5,805 | | |
| Total | <u>\$ 13,085</u> | <u>\$ 5,805</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 7,280</u> |

PRIORITY #39 - PROJECT #501-42-a
GWINNETT SOLICITOR - INVESTIGATOR

To employ an investigator and buy equipment to assist the solicitor of the Criminal Court.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 8,922 | \$ 6,692 | \$ 2,230 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 4,918 | 3,689 | 1,229 | |
| Travel | 1,000 | 750 | 250 | |
| Total | \$ 14,840 | \$ 11,131 | \$ 3,709 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #40 - PROJECT #200-23-a
DEKALB JUVENILE COURT - LOOSE EQUIPMENT FOR DETENTION HOME

To furnish the new detention home for the DeKalb Juvenile Court.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 54,153 | \$ 40,615 | \$ 13,538 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 54,153 | \$ 40,615 | \$ 13,538 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #41 - PROJECT #303-10-c
KENNESAW POLICE - POLICE STATION CONSTRUCTION

To construct and equip a new police station and Recorder's Court facility.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 1,785 | \$ 1,339 | \$ 446 | \$ - |
| Construction | 83,273 | 41,636 | 41,637 | |
| Total | \$ 85,058 | \$ 42,975 | \$ 42,083 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #42 - PROJECT #302-10-b
AUSTELL POLICE - NEW POLICE STATION AND JAIL

To construct a new police station and jail.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Construction | \$ 80,000 | \$ 40,000 | \$ 20,000 | \$ 20,000 |
| Total | \$ 80,000 | \$ 40,000 | \$ 20,000 | \$ 20,000 |

PRIORITY #43 - PROJECT #102-10-e
ATLANTA POLICE - ORGANIZED CRIME UNIT

To provide for additional personnel and surveillance equipment for the operation of the organized crime intelligence unit within the Detective Division of the Atlanta Police Department. (Previously funded in 1970.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 39,724 | \$ 29,793 | \$ - | \$ 9,931 |
| Equipment | 5,800 | 4,350 | | 1,450 |
| Total | \$ 45,524 | \$ 34,143 | \$ - | \$ 11,381 |

PRIORITY #44 - PROJECT #400-10-a
CLAYTON POLICE - LEGAL ADVISOR

To provide qualified legal advice and counsel to the Clayton County Police Department.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 13,000 | \$ 9,750 | \$ 3,250 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 4,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 | |
| Total | \$ 17,000 | \$ 12,750 | \$ 4,250 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #45 - PROJECT #200-52-e
DEKALB BUDGET DEPARTMENT - PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTANT

To provide a psychiatric consultant who, at the request of the police or the judges, will examine arrested persons to determine possible mental problems or other conditions which might have influenced behavior.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 10,929 | \$ 7,800 | \$ - | \$ 3,129 |
| Equipment | 700 | 700 | | |
| Other | 747 | 747 | | |
| Total | \$ 12,376 | \$ 9,247 | \$ - | \$ 3,129 |

PRIORITY #46 - PROJECT #102-10-d
ATLANTA POLICE - HELICOPTER PATROL

To purchase two additional police helicopters in order to move the Atlanta Police Department's helicopter patrol program out of a primarily training stage into an operational stage. (Previously funded in 1970.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$228,295 | \$171,221 | \$ - | \$ 57,074 |
| Equipment | 99,714 | 74,785 | 24,929 | |
| Other | 223,760 | 167,820 | 55,940 | |
| Construction | 5,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | |
| Total | \$556,769 | \$416,326 | \$ 83,369 | \$ 57,074 |

PRIORITY #47 - PROJECT #501-10-f
GWINNETT POLICE - MOBILE CRIME LAB

To provide fast evaluation of evidence at crime scenes and help the department conduct better scientific investigations.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 10,000 | \$ 7,500 | \$ 2,500 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 10,000 | \$ 7,500 | \$ 2,500 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #48 - PROJECT #204-10-g
DECATUR POLICE - COURTROOM IMPROVEMENTS

To make courtroom improvements by purchasing a court recording machine and a microphone.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 744 | \$ 558 | \$ 186 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 744 | \$ 558 | \$ 186 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #49 - PROJECT #204-10-f
DECATUR POLICE - JUVENILE DRUG ABUSE OFFICER

To increase the department's ability to handle the increasing number of juvenile drug offenders.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 6,240 | \$ 4,680 | \$ 1,560 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 4,500 | 3,375 | 1,125 | - |
| Total | \$ 10,740 | \$ 8,055 | \$ 2,685 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #50 - PROJECT #100-23-a
FULTON JUVENILE COURT - EXPAND DETENTION HOME

To provide more space for the already overcrowded juvenile detention home.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Construction | \$679,800 | \$339,900 | \$339,900 | \$ - |
| Total | \$679,800 | \$339,900 | \$339,900 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #51 - PROJECT #501-10-e
GWINNETT POLICE - DICTATING EQUIPMENT

To provide tape recorders which would insure accuracy during investigations and provide protection for all parties involved.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 1,000 | \$ 750 | \$ 250 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 1,000 | \$ 750 | \$ 250 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #52 - PROJECT #103-10-c
COLLEGE PARK POLICE - DETECTIVE DIVISION EQUIPMENT

To provide office furnishings and equipment for the Detective Division.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 1,312 | \$ 984 | \$ 328 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 1,312 | \$ 984 | \$ 328 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #53 - PROJECT #200-10-b
DEKALB POLICE - INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

To provide funds for the purchase of information and make "buys" of illegal goods by organized crime investigators.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Other | \$ 6,500 | \$ 4,875 | \$ 1,625 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 6,500 | \$ 4,875 | \$ 1,625 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #54 - PROJECT #400-23-c
 CLAYTON JUVENILE COURT - EXPANSION OF COURT BUILDING

To provide juvenile facilities which are adequate to permit the implementation of a proper juvenile and youth correction program.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 50,000 | \$ 37,500 | \$ 12,500 | \$ - |
| Construction | 650,000 | 487,500 | 162,500 | |
| Total | <u>\$700,000</u> | <u>\$525,000</u> | <u>\$175,000</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

PRIORITY #55 - PROJECT #304-10-c
 MARIETTA POLICE - COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

To increase communications efficiency by providing additional space and purchasing new communications equipment.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 4,500 | \$ 3,375 | \$ 1,125 | \$ - |
| Construction | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| Total | <u>\$ 6,500</u> | <u>\$ 4,375</u> | <u>\$ 2,125</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

PRIORITY #56 - PROJECT #400-10-f
 CLAYTON POLICE - FIRING RANGE

To provide adequate firing range facilities for Clayton County Police and Sheriff Departments. (Other departments share this facility.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 1,800 | \$ 1,350 | \$ 450 | \$ - |
| Construction | 8,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | |
| Total | <u>\$ 9,800</u> | <u>\$ 5,350</u> | <u>\$ 4,450</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

PRIORITY #57 - PROJECT #104-10-d
EAST POINT POLICE - COMMUNICATIONS

To provide video response capability from state and NCIC computer lines, and provide equipment for implementation of the State Communications Plan.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 16,200 | \$ 12,150 | \$ 4,050 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 16,200 | \$ 12,150 | \$ 4,050 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #58 - PROJECT #801-10-d
DOUGLASVILLE POLICE - COMMUNICATIONS

To update the Douglasville Police Department's communications system by replacement of the base station equipment. (Previously funded in 1971.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 3,500 | \$ 2,625 | \$ 875 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 3,500 | \$ 2,625 | \$ 875 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #59 - PROJECT #105-28-a
FAIRBURN RECORDER'S COURT - CLERK (PART-TIME)

To initiate a Recorder's Court clerk position to facilitate proper court administration.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Personnel | \$ 900 | \$ 675 | \$ 225 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 1,000 | 750 | 250 | - |
| Total | \$ 1,900 | \$ 1,425 | \$ 475 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #60 - PROJECT #303-10-a
KENNESAW POLICE - COMMUNICATIONS

To provide a new base station, one mobile unit, and two new walkie-talkies. (Previously funded in 1970.)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 3,987 | \$ 2,990 | \$ 997 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 3,987 | \$ 2,990 | \$ 997 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #61 - PROJECT #501-10-d
WINNETT POLICE - CAMERAS

To purchase additional cameras which would increase the photographic efficiency.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 650 | \$ 487 | \$ 163 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 650 | \$ 487 | \$ 163 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #62 - PROJECT #304-10-b
MARIETTA POLICE - MICROFILM

To provide for more efficient record keeping and more rapid information retrieval.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 6,223 | \$ 4,667 | \$ 1,556 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 6,223 | \$ 4,667 | \$ 1,556 | \$ - |

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PRIORITY #63 - PROJECT #306-10-b
SMYRNA POLICE - PROJECTOR AND SCREEN

To purchase a projector and screen for Smyrna Police Department.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 800 | \$ 600 | \$ 200 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 800 | \$ 600 | \$ 200 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #64 - PROJECT #400-10-d
CLAYTON POLICE - RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT

To equip Clayton County Police with adequate riot control equipment.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 6,060 | \$ 4,545 | \$ 1,515 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 6,060 | \$ 4,545 | \$ 1,515 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #65 - PROJECT #400-10-g
CLAYTON POLICE-SHERIFF - SIDE ARMS

To provide proper firearm equipment for all Clayton County peace officers.

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Local</u> | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | <u>Cash</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> |
| Equipment | \$ 9,375 | \$ 7,031 | \$ 2,344 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 9,375 | \$ 7,031 | \$ 2,344 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #66 - PROJECT #104-10-a
EAST POINT POLICE - REPORT SYSTEM

To provide dictagraphic, recording, and transcription capability for handling police reports.

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Equipment | \$ 20,395 | \$ 14,865 | \$ - | \$ 5,530 |
| Total | \$ 20,395 | \$ 14,865 | \$ - | \$ 5,530 |

PRIORITY #67 - PROJECT #101-10-g
ALPHARETTA POLICE - HAND GUNS

To provide hand guns for additional personnel.

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Equipment | \$ 640 | \$ 480 | \$ 160 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 640 | \$ 480 | \$ 160 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #68 - PROJECT #101-10-d
ALPHARETTA POLICE - TAPE RECORDER

To purchase a tape recorder which will give the department the ability to record interviews with offenders.

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Equipment | \$ 600 | \$ 450 | \$ 150 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 600 | \$ 450 | \$ 150 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #69 - PROJECT #101-10-f
ALPHARETTA POLICE - COPY MACHINE

To copy arrest records, other documents, to improve and organize identification records.

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Equipment | \$ 700 | \$ 525 | \$ 175 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 700 | \$ 525 | \$ 175 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #70 - PROJECT #501-10-b
GWINNETT POLICE - NARCOTICS-INTELLIGENCE SQUAD

To establish a narcotics-intelligence squad which will work towards the prevention of drug abuse.

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Personnel | \$ 14,060 | \$ 10,545 | \$ 3,515 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 3,400 | 2,550 | 850 | - |
| Training | 600 | 450 | 150 | - |
| Total | \$ 18,060 | \$ 13,545 | \$ 4,515 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #71 - PROJECT #304-10-a
MARIETTA POLICE - BUILDING ADDITION

To provide additional space for records room, identification section, and storage space for jail.

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Construction | \$ 46,000 | \$ 23,000 | \$ 23,000 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 46,000 | \$ 23,000 | \$ 23,000 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #72 - PROJECT #104-10-c
EAST POINT POLICE - AUTOMOBILES

To purchase five police cars in order to provide better police protection to the neighborhood.

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Equipment | \$ 15,180 | \$ 11,385 | \$ 3,795 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 15,180 | \$ 11,385 | \$ 3,795 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #73 - PROJECT #106-10-b
HAPEVILLE POLICE - PATROL EQUIPMENT

To purchase three additional cars to improve patrolling and to reduce response time. (Previously funded in 1971.)

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Equipment | \$ 13,500 | \$ 10,125 | \$ 3,375 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 13,500 | \$ 10,125 | \$ 3,375 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #74 - PROJECT #400-21-a
CLAYTON SUPERIOR COURT - ADDITIONAL COURTROOM

To add one Superior courtroom to relieve the present overcrowded conditions.

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Equipment | \$ 20,000 | \$ 15,000 | \$ 5,000 | \$ - |
| Construction | 60,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 80,000 | \$ 45,000 | \$ 35,000 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #75 - PROJECT #103-28-b
COLLEGE PARK MUNICIPAL COURT - COURTROOM RENOVATION

To provide adequate facilities for court services.

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Construction | \$ 11,718 | \$ 5,859 | \$ 5,859 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 11,718 | \$ 5,859 | \$ 5,859 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #76 - PROJECT #103-28-a
COLLEGE PARK MUNICIPAL COURT - COURTROOM EQUIPMENT

To provide new furnishings and equipment for the present courtroom.

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Equipment | \$ 3,206 | \$ 2,405 | \$ 801 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 3,206 | \$ 2,405 | \$ 801 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #77 - PROJECT #104-28-b
EAST POINT MUNICIPAL COURT - COURTROOM RENOVATION

To provide improvements in courtroom facilities.

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Construction | \$ 16,970 | \$ 8,485 | \$ 8,485 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 16,970 | \$ 8,485 | \$ 8,485 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #78 - PROJECT #801-28-a
DOUGLASVILLE MUNICIPAL COURT - REMODELING

To remodel courtroom space into a more functional and improved facility.

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Construction | \$ 2,350 | \$ 1,175 | \$ 1,175 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 1,000 | 750 | 250 | - |
| Total | \$ 3,350 | \$ 1,925 | \$ 1,425 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #79 - PROJECT #100-31-a
FULTON ADULT PROBATION - VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICERS

To provide for volunteer probation officers who will reduce the case loads of regular probation officers. (Previously funded in 1970.)

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Personnel | \$ 9,093 | \$ 4,812 | \$ - | \$ 4,281 |
| Training | 4,800 | 4,800 | - | - |
| Travel | 300 | 300 | - | - |
| Other | 2,930 | 2,930 | - | - |
| Total | \$ 17,123 | \$ 12,842 | \$ - | \$ 4,281 |

PRIORITY #80 - PROJECT #100-22-a
FULTON CRIMINAL COURT - WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

To increase effectiveness of corrections and rehabilitation. (Previously funded in 1971.)

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Personnel | \$ 28,000 | \$ 21,000 | \$ 7,000 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 1,660 | 1,245 | 415 | - |
| Travel | 900 | 675 | 225 | - |
| Total | \$ 30,560 | \$ 22,920 | \$ 7,640 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #81 - PROJECT #100-23-c
FULTON JUVENILE COURT - PUBLIC DEFENDER

To provide for a full-time public defender at Fulton Juvenile Court. (Previously funded in 1971.)

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Personnel | \$ 19,798 | \$ 14,848 | \$ - | \$ 4,950 |
| Total | \$ 19,798 | \$ 14,848 | \$ - | \$ 4,950 |

PRIORITY #82 - PROJECT #100-23-d
FULTON JUVENILE COURT - PROBATION CASE AIDES

To utilize sub-professionals in prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. (Previously funded in 1971.)

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Personnel | \$ 44,270 | \$ 33,202 | \$ 11,068 | \$ - |
| Training | 1,920 | 1,440 | 480 | - |
| Total | \$ 46,190 | \$ 34,642 | \$ 11,548 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #83 - PROJECT #100-23-e
FULTON JUVENILE COURT - COORDINATOR OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES

To utilize and expand volunteer services of the Juvenile Court and make them a more efficient part of the overall operation. (Previously funded in 1971.)

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Personnel | \$ 9,816 | \$ 7,362 | \$ 2,454 | \$ - |
| Travel | 700 | 525 | 175 | - |
| Other | 400 | 300 | 100 | - |
| Total | \$ 10,916 | \$ 8,187 | \$ 2,729 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #84 - PROJECT #100-42-a
FULTON SOLICITOR - CONSUMER FRAUD

To provide for investigation and prosecution of consumer fraud cases. (Previously funded in 1970.)

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Personnel | \$ 21,025 | \$ 15,769 | \$ - | \$ 5,256 |
| Training | 600 | 450 | | 150 |
| Travel | 3,000 | 2,250 | | 750 |
| Other | 2,000 | 1,500 | | 500 |
| Total | \$ 26,625 | \$ 19,969 | \$ - | \$ 6,656 |

PRIORITY #85 - PROJECT #200-52-d
DEKALE BUDGET DEPARTMENT - YOUTH SERVICE PROGRAM

To provide a teenage activity center in Lithonia.

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Personnel | \$ 25,377 | \$ 19,033 | \$ 6,344 | |
| Equipment | 3,580 | 2,685 | 895 | |
| Construction | 8,550 | 4,275 | 4,275 | |
| Travel | 468 | 351 | 117 | |
| Other | 16,420 | 12,315 | 4,105 | |
| Total | \$ 54,395 | \$ 30,335 | \$ 24,060 | |

PRIORITY #86 - PROJECT #400-40-a
CLAYTON DISTRICT ATTORNEY - STAFF SUPPORT

To provide additional staff support to the District Attorney's office.

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Personnel | \$ 16,152 | \$ 12,114 | \$ 4,038 | \$ - |
| Equipment | 8,278 | 6,209 | 2,069 | |
| Training | 3,000 | 2,250 | 750 | |
| Total | \$ 27,430 | \$ 20,573 | \$ 6,857 | \$ - |

PRIORITY #87 - PROJECT #400-23-a
CLAYTON JUVENILE COURT - CARS AND RADIO EQUIPMENT

To provide adequate transportation for officers of the Juvenile Court in performance of official duties.

| | Total | Federal | Local | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | | | Cash | In-Kind |
| Equipment | \$ 16,400 | \$ 12,300 | \$ 4,100 | \$ - |
| Total | \$ 16,400 | \$ 12,300 | \$ 4,100 | \$ - |



CITY OF ATLANTA • CLAYTON COUNTY • COBB COUNTY • DEKALB COUNTY • FULTON COUNTY • GWINNETT COUNTY

ATLANTA REGION METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION

900 Glenn Building • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 • Telephone (404) 522-7577

Nelson Severinghaus, Chairman
Cecil A. Alexander, Vice-Chairman

Harmon M. Born, Secretary-Treasurer
Glenn E. Bennett, Executive Director

August 12, 1971

Mr. Nelson Severinghaus
213 Glenn Circle
Decatur, Georgia 30030

Dear Mr. Severinghaus:

Attached are minutes of the August 10, 1971, meeting of the Atlanta Region Criminal Justice Supervisory Board, including the list of recommended priorities for the Atlanta region for fiscal year 1972 funding under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended.

Your Commission created this Supervisory Board by resolution in February, 1971, and later ratified its bylaws. The Board divided itself into committees - police, courts, corrections, and training - for the purpose of reviewing projects submitted to your staff. The Police Committee met August 4 from 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. and considered 114 projects. The Courts and Corrections Committees met August 5 and reviewed 45 projects. The Training Committee met August 6 and reviewed all training proposals; and an ad hoc committee, composed of committee chairmen and myself, met for several hours on August 6 to develop final recommendations. The full Supervisory Board met on August 10 and adopted the final recommendations attached hereto.

The list of projects which were not ranked is also attached for your information. These are being sent to the State with an appropriate letter.

I am sure the in-depth review by this Board meets all requirements of the State and Federal governments, required for local

Mr. Severinghaus

- 2 -

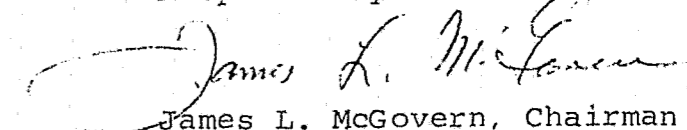
August 12, 1971

governments to receive grants under the Crime Bill.

I suggest the ARMPC Board recommend to the new Umbrella Commission early ratification of this Supervisory Board so that the region will remain qualified for LEAA funding.

It has been our pleasure to serve in this capacity.

Respectfully submitted,


James L. McGovern, Chairman
Atlanta Region Criminal Justice
Supervisory Board

JLM/mc

Enclosures

cc: ARMPC Commission
Criminal Justice Supervisory Board



CITY OF ATLANTA • CLAYTON COUNTY • COBB COUNTY • DEKALB COUNTY • FULTON COUNTY • GWINNETT COUNTY

ATLANTA REGION METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION

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Nelson Severinghaus, Chairman
Cecil A. Alexander, Vice-Chairman

Harmon M. Born, Secretary-Treasurer
Glenn E. Bennett, Executive Director

August 19, 1971

Mr. Glenn E. Bennett
Executive Director
Atlanta Region Metropolitan
Planning Commission
900 Glenn Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Following review of Mr. James L. McGovern's letter of transmittal of August 12 and the actions taken by the Atlanta Region Criminal Justice Supervisory Board on August 10, I hereby approve these actions on behalf of the Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission.

This will allow forwarding of the project priorities to the Bureau of State Planning and Community Affairs for further action.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson Severinghaus
Nelson Severinghaus
Chairman

NS:cp

cc: Mr. James L. McGovern
Mr. Ernest Barrett

VIII. WORK PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

ATLANTA REGION COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN

In the past year there has been developed far more data and well collected and organized information about metropolitan Atlanta's criminal justice agencies than ever was available before. A step toward real planning has been taken; a beginning has been made.

The future work program of the Criminal Justice staff should include the development of a long-range comprehensive plan for the region and should be an integral part of any regional development plan adopted. The planning process will require continuous research and study by competent staff. The following discussion indicates some features which this planning and research program could encompass.

Purpose of a Plan

1. To serve as a guide for the improvement of crime prevention and control within the Atlanta region.
2. To assist officials and the community as a whole in the administration and implementation of a fair, equitable, and just system of criminal justice.
3. To provide the rationale, criteria, techniques, and procedures for establishment and use of priorities related to: a) funding; b) personnel allocation and deployment; c) equipment utilization; d) information exchange; and e) training.
4. To provide specific data and information identifying locations of areas with high incidence of crime, for analysis, evaluation, and corrective action.

Approach

Crime is not confined to any political boundary; a regional approach is essential. The Metropolitan Atlanta Area Planning and Development Commission is in the best position to view the area on a regional basis. Each local criminal

justice agency should provide information, guidance, reactions, and comments on a continuous basis. The effectiveness of the Atlanta Region Criminal Justice Comprehensive Plan will, in large measure, be dependent upon working relationships, rapport, involvement, and participation of those persons who have responsibility for crime prevention and criminal justice, namely, the police, courts, and corrections.

The approach to be used places the criminal justice system within the total environment of the region. It is necessary to consider criminal justice plans in connection with the four basic elements of the environment which are constantly and continuously interacting:

1. Physical environment (natural and man-made).
2. Social environment (community attitudes, private and public agency involvement, related elements such as education, welfare, health and related services).
3. Economic environment (finance, employment, income).
4. Political environment (non-partisan, public acceptability, trade-offs, priorities, etc.).

Phase I: Background Information

This phase of the program should provide information and background. It should provide the framework for understanding the parameters of the Criminal Justice Comprehensive Plan. The following data should be obtained and updated annually to provide an accurate picture of the Atlanta region setting:

1. Physical features of the Atlanta region, including topography, open space, water - lakes and streams, and climate, with its seasonal variations.
2. The relationships of the Atlanta Region Criminal Justice System with local governments, the State of Georgia, LEAA, and other agencies. An accurate picture of the region, including all efforts toward regionalism, teamwork among jurisdictions, and current organizational structure.
3. Characteristics of population of the region, such as numbers, growth, age composition, race, sex, migration, location, and other relevant features.

4. Housing characteristics in terms of ownership, rentals, vacancy rates, quality, location, private or public, age of housing, value, density, and forecasts of demand by type.
5. Information on employment, including types, location, unemployment rates, stability, and other features.
6. Regional transportation facts and forecasts.
7. Public facilities, such as adequacy of street lights, community facilities and recreation areas.
8. Factors associated with land use, such as types, location, intensity of activity, and areas with developmental potential.

Phase II: Information System Development

The need for information exchange on a regional basis is clearly recognized. The intent of the second phase of the work program is to determine in adequate detail information required for planning, administration, and operation of the criminal justice system on a regional level. Regional information requirements and data required by the State of Georgia, the NCIC, and LEAA must be clarified.

- A. Information about criminals and crimes.
 1. Criminal information required by local police should be evaluated, and data required for local operational purposes should be distinguished from that required within the region as a whole.
 2. Working with courts, information which has pertinence to more than one unit of government should be described and evaluated.
 3. Criminal justice information required by corrections should be determined.
- B. Information exchange.

Based upon frequency of inquiry, the demand, the need for rapid response and other criteria, a determination can be made of data which requires use of computer and that which is best handled manually.

C. Information system plan and development.

1. An information system plan should be prepared for consideration by agencies in local units of government.
2. Recommendations should be made regarding location, organization, control and financing of a regional criminal justice information system.
3. Actions taken regarding criminal justice programs should be monitored in a manner to facilitate changes in strategy, tactics, policies, or priorities to meet the dynamic ever-changing situations (by major element, i.e. police, courts, and/or corrections as well as by location, jurisdiction or area).

Phase III: Action Program

1. Recommendations should be made for areas of improved regional approaches.
2. A schedule should be developed for meeting needs outlined in the Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan.
3. The required funding levels should be determined by specific area and sources of funds described.

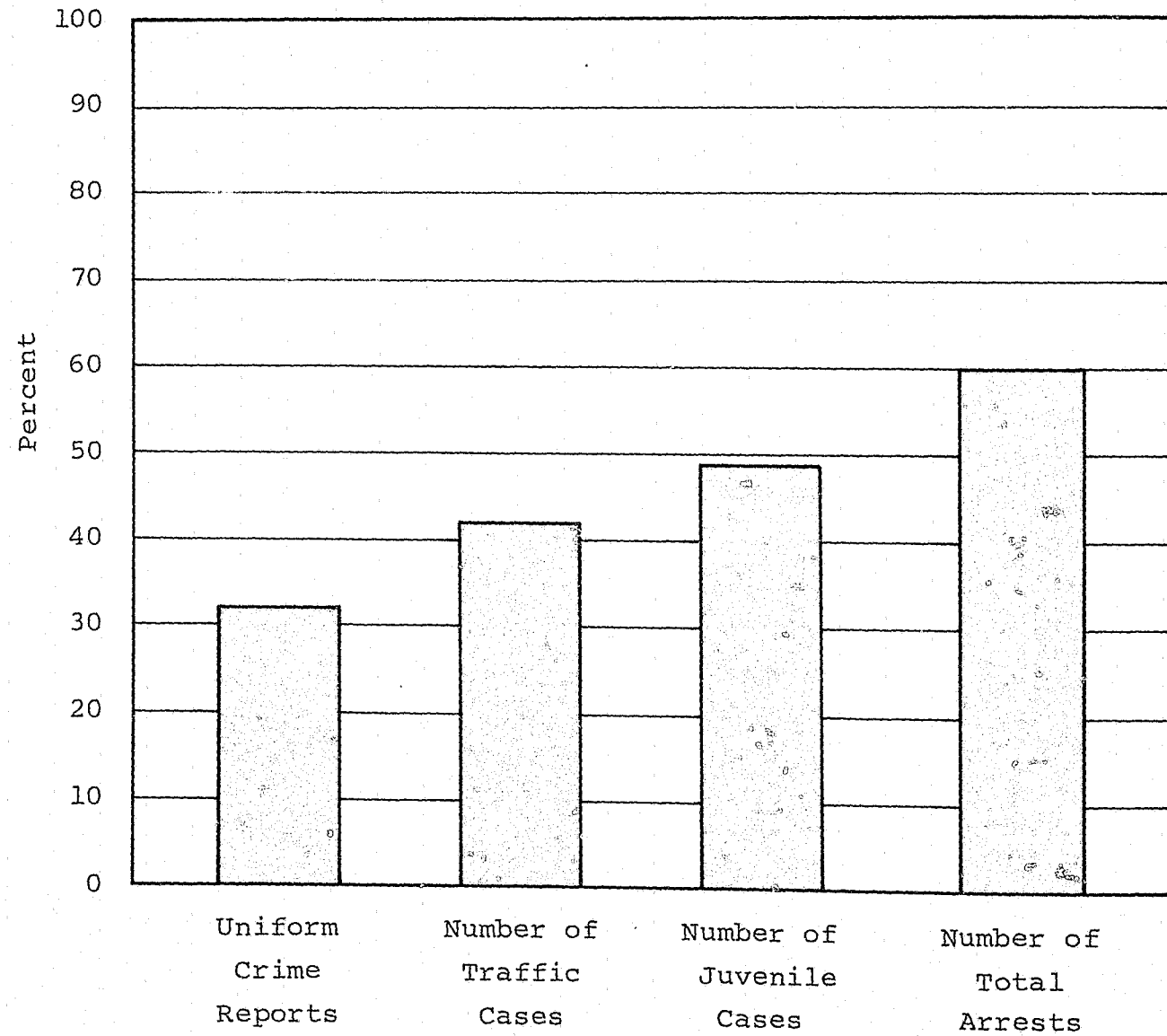
Phase IV: Evaluation of Plans and Programs

Procedures, techniques, and methods should be developed to evaluate effectiveness of the allocation of resources (finances, personnel, equipment, and facilities) to areas of need.

1. Information used in all planning efforts of the region should be analyzed and evaluated periodically.
2. Existing budgets, programs, policies, facilities, personnel and equipment should be evaluated (qualitative and quantitative analysis) to determine extent to which existing resources can and are meeting these needs.
3. Major areas requiring additional attention and resources could be identified.

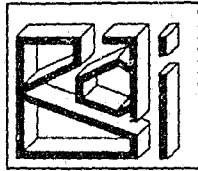
The schedule for planning must necessarily be geared to the budget for this function. Consequently the stages and timing of various phases of a comprehensive plan cannot be specified until further study has been given to the role of staff and consultants and policy decisions taken. Certainly with the increasing size of action grants from LEAA, a well-financed planning process is justified.

ATLANTA REGION
 PERCENT OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS HAVING
 INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON NUMBER OF ARRESTS
 (100% Responding)
 July, 1971



IX. THE CONCEPT OF A CENTRAL INFORMATION SYSTEM -
 Recommendations by Bivens & Associates, Inc.

The following report was prepared by
 Bivens & Associates, Inc.
 Dover, Delaware
 under contract with
 Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission



bivens &
associates
inc. PLANNING
CONSULTANTS

231 WEST LOOCKERMAN ST. DOVER, DELAWARE 19901 302/674-4819

August 23, 1971

Mr. Glenn E. Bennett
Executive Director
Atlanta Region Metropolitan
Planning Commission
900 Glenn Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Bennett:

I am pleased to transmit herewith the report developed by Bivens & Associates, Inc. in cooperation with your criminal justice planning staff regarding the Conceptual Design of a Criminal Justice Information System for the Atlanta Region.

Our report provides information of a background nature, presents our findings and conclusions regarding existing criminal justice information systems, describes the concept of the regional system, and outlines the necessary next steps toward the accomplishment of the system in the Atlanta Region.

We sincerely appreciate the cooperation we received from you and your staff, the numerous local, state, and federal officials in other regions. We certainly appreciate this opportunity to assist you and the officials and citizens of the Atlanta Region.

Sincerely,

John A. Bivens, Jr. AIP
President

Enclosure

JAB/lo

CONCEPT DESIGN



ATLANTA REGION
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION SYSTEM

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
CONCEPTUAL DESIGN
FOR THE ATLANTA REGION

Developed For The
ATLANTA REGION METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION
In Cooperation With The
ATLANTA REGION CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPERVISORY BOARD

August 23, 1971

By
Bivens & Associates, Inc.

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PREFACE

Crime is increasing nationally as well as in the Atlanta Region. The problems of criminal justice are extremely complex and will require more than simplistic solutions. The police are understaffed and overburdened with paperwork. The courts and corrections also have similar problems. Yet, there is a relationship between each of these major elements of the total criminal justice system. One such relationship involves the need for information and data exchange -- not only among these major components of the criminal justice system but also among the numerous governments in the Atlanta Region.

This report provides some insight into the background of criminal justice. It also documents the information systems in use in the counties, the City of Atlanta, and the other municipalities of the region. Certain findings have been reported in this document. From these findings conclusions have been drawn regarding the need and type of criminal justice information system appropriate for the Atlanta Region. Recognition has been given to the absolute necessity for control by local officials of the information required for the operation of their agencies. The problem that certain information is very sensitive and requires special confidential handling has also been given consideration.

A Conceptual Design for a Criminal Justice Information System for the Atlanta Region has been developed and is presented in this report. The system will require considerable additional effort both in the detailed design and in its implementation. The next steps to be taken in the establishment of the Regional Criminal Justice Information System have also been outlined. It should be noted that time is of the essence for several local governments are moving toward the establishment and use of criminal justice information systems. These efforts should be commended. It is necessary, however, to move expeditiously and effectively toward the integration of these local information systems into a regional system. The users of the criminal justice information must actively participate in the detailed design and implementation of the regional system if the system is to become a useful reality.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study has been made possible through the splendid cooperation of numerous agencies in the Atlanta Region having criminal justice responsibilities. Bivens & Associates, Inc. wishes to express sincere appreciation for the contribution of time and information on the part of busy individuals in all of the agencies. In the Appendix of the report may be found a listing of those who so graciously contributed to this effort.

Special recognition should be given to Mrs. Rachel Champagne, who provided insight, information, guidance, and assistance to the study. All of the staff of ARMPC was most helpful throughout this project. Messrs. Thomas J. Clune, Jr., David E. Rivers, and Chuck Olson, provided valuable service in the interviews of key individuals. Mr. Frank G. Lesser, III provided information and assistance related to data processing. He also visited Norfolk, Virginia and Washington, D.C. as a part of this effort.

The services of all of the individuals mentioned above are gratefully acknowledged, however, Bivens & Associates, Inc. formulated the Conceptual Design and accepts the full responsibility for this study and the report.

INTRODUCTION

The Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission has been designated by the Georgia State Planning Bureau as the agency responsible for the submission of the annual requests for funds on behalf of all units of local government within the Atlanta Region. Additionally, this Commission has the responsibility for the administration and fiscal management of the funds received from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) for projects and programs approved by that agency.

The Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission (ARMPC) has also been established as the regional planning agency for criminal justice under this federal program. As required by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Street Act of 1968 as amended in 1970, regional criminal justice planning activities must be under the supervision and general oversight of a supervisory board which is representative of each major law enforcement function -- police, corrections and court systems. Representatives on the Supervisory Board also include local elected or executive officials, local law enforcement officials or administrators, juvenile delinquency and adult crime control officials, and members of community or citizen groups.

The Atlanta Region Criminal Justice Supervisory Board, according to its By-Laws, has the following duties and responsibilities:

1. It shall develop a comprehensive, region-wide plan for the improvement of the Criminal Justice System.
2. It shall define, develop, and correlate programs and projects for the improvement of the Criminal Justice System in the region.
3. It shall establish priorities for the improvement of the Criminal Justice System in the region.

The ARMPC furnishes staff to the Atlanta Region Criminal Justice Supervisory Board to assist in the review and approval of the applications for funds from LEAA.

In developing a comprehensive regional criminal justice plan and in seeking solutions to the problems associated with criminal justice, it has become quite clear that adequate, reliable, timely, and accessible information is required. Such information is currently not readily available on a unified or regional basis. While local governments in the region have taken certain steps to meet these criminal justice information requirements, they have necessarily placed special emphasis on the day-to-day operational needs of their programs.

The Atlanta Region Criminal Justice Supervisory Board has received several project applications for "information systems". These requests for funds come from different local jurisdictions and from different functional areas.

A review of these project requests indicates the need for coordination of the information system project applications among the governments of the region and among the various functional agencies related to criminal justice within certain governments.

It was within this framework that the Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission decided that the services of a consultant were needed to assist in the conceptual design of a criminal justice information system for the Atlanta Region. Bivens & Associates, Inc. of Dover, Delaware was selected as the consultant to provide the required services.

The Conceptual Design of a Criminal Justice Information System for the Atlanta Region is intended to provide information on the data and equipment being used or planned for use by local governments in the Region and to facilitate funding and required information exchanges within the region, the state, and national governments.

This study is not intended to provide the required detailed design of the regional criminal justice information system. There are two basic reasons why the detailed design of the system has not been included in this effort. First, it is more prudent and logical to seek the approval of the concept of the regional system by the participants prior to expending the necessary funds and effort required

for total systems design. Secondly, ARMPC is faced with a deadline of September 1, 1971 for the review, approval, establishment of priorities, and transmittal of the funding applications for LEAA funds from the local governmental requests to the State Planning Bureau. Time did not permit detailed systems design which requires active participation by all of the agencies that would utilize a regional criminal justice information system. The consultant was requested, therefore, to deliver a report on this study to ARMPC in accordance with the September 1, 1971 deadline.

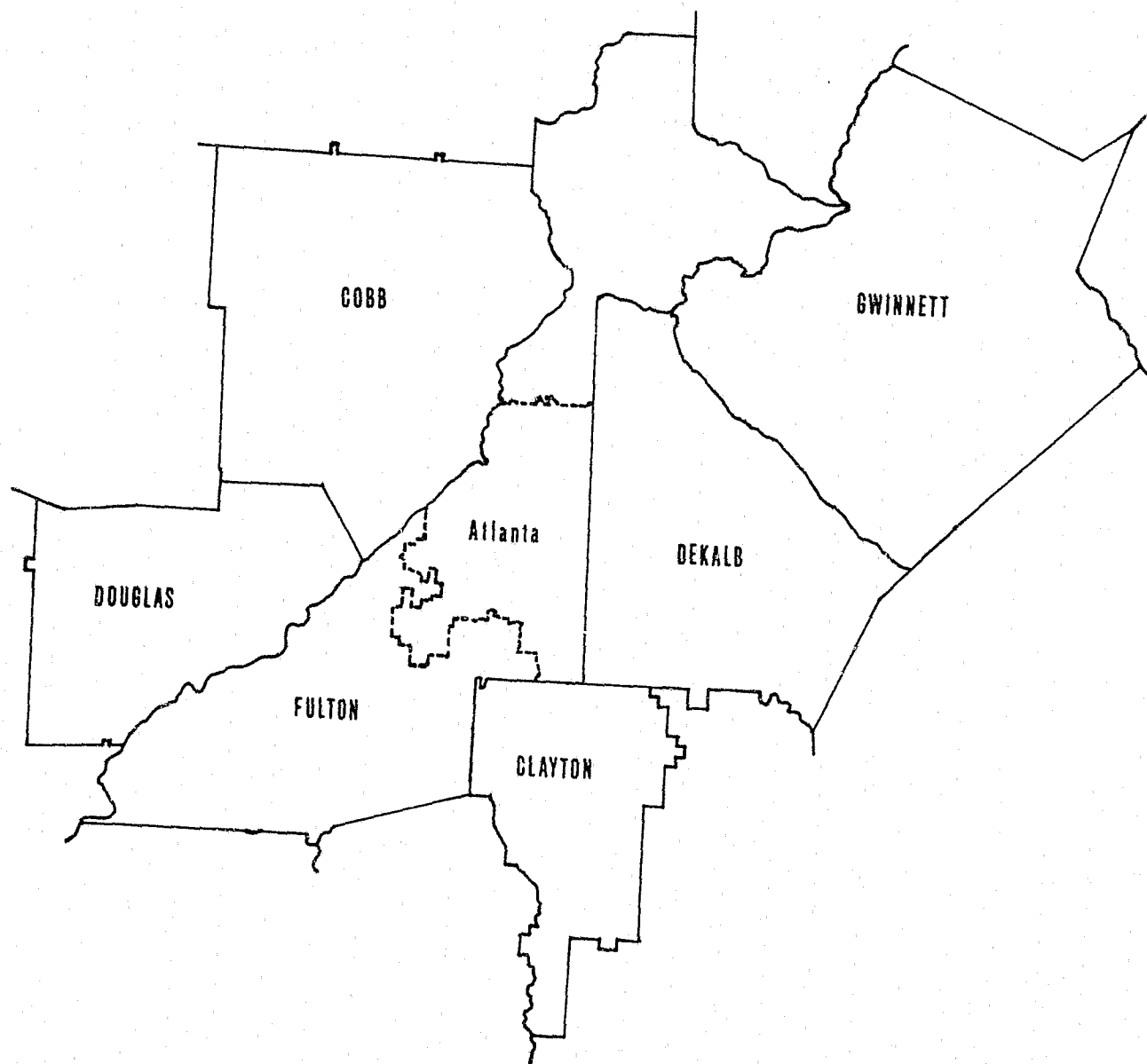
The approach used in this study was for the consultant to serve as an extension of the ARMPC and Supervisory Board staff. It was decided, therefore, that the regional staff would collect much of the information required under the guidance of the consultant and that Bivens & Associates, Inc. would (1) collect additional data, (2) analyze the information collected, (3) develop the conceptual design of the regional information system, and (4) outline the necessary next steps for the design and implementation of the system within the region. In following this approach, the consultant accepted the responsibility for the overall project direction and for the preparation of this report.

The study area for this criminal justice information system conceptual design was delineated to include Clayton,

Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton and Gwinnett Counties, the City of Atlanta and all other municipalities within these counties. Recognition was given throughout this planning project to the requirement that any regional information system for criminal justice must be tied in with the Criminal Justice Information System of the State of Georgia and with the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

Criminal justice is an extremely complex system involving the Police, the Courts, and Corrections. The effectiveness of the criminal justice system touches the lives of all residents in the Atlanta Region. It is essential that criminal justice information be readily available to responsible officials if the problems of crime are to be solved and if justice is to be dispensed fairly and quickly. This report attempts to outline a useful and acceptable regional criminal justice information system concept to be designed in detail for these purposes.

ATLANTA REGION



BACKGROUND

The crime rate in the United States has increased alarmingly over the past decade. This increase in crime has generated a major concern in the average citizen, in our law enforcement officials, and in our governmental decision-makers at both the state and national levels. The President, recognizing the urgency of the Nation's crime problem and depth of ignorance about it, established a Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in 1965. The work of this Commission lead Congress to the passage of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The enactment of this legislation was a significant step in the national effort to curb the ever-increasing crime rate.

Additional attention was given to the development of more effective criminal justice systems in jurisdictions throughout the United States. On the local level, more money has been made available for people and equipment. At the federal level, an information system, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) has been developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Prior to 1968, however, very little effort was made to view the criminal justice problem in its entirety. The concept of considering law enforcement, corrections, the

courts, and other criminal justice functions as major segments of one system was not advocated nor actively pursued. Instead there was separate planning in each of these functional areas with little effort to coordinate plans or activities. The enactment of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act was the first attempt to view comprehensively the full range of criminal justice.

Congress held that the principal responsibility of dealing with crime in the United States should not rest with the federal government but rather with state and local governments. In order to effectuate this principal, Congress provided funds for use by the states in its budget for the 1969 fiscal year. These funds were provided as block action grants. Block action grants are funds allocated to the states based upon population rather than projects or programs. Such funds can be used across a broad spectrum of criminal justice functions.

Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 established the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) within the Department of Justice. This agency has the responsibility for the improvement of the entire criminal justice system. The principal means used by LEAA to carry out this responsibility is through the issuance of block action grants to the states. In order to receive these grants, a state must submit to LEAA a state

comprehensive plan for criminal justice. Upon plan approval by LEAA, the state is then eligible for the receipt of funds on a block grant basis to carry out its plans.

In order to meet the needs which may not be covered by block action grants, Congress authorized LEAA to give discretionary grants to states, cities, or other agencies. A major requirement in the approval of these funds is that they be used to enhance the improvement of the criminal justice system through a coordinated effort.

During the 1970 fiscal year seven regional offices were established throughout the United States to assist LEAA in dealing with the various State Planning Agencies. One of these regional LEAA offices is located in Atlanta and covers the State of Georgia and seven other surrounding states. Other offices are located in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, and San Francisco. The authority for approval of funds is being decentralized to these regional offices.

In the State of Georgia all requests for funds from LEAA must be submitted by the Georgia State Planning Bureau to the Atlanta Regional Office of LEAA. The initial requests from local units of government are submitted to the Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission through its Atlanta Region Criminal Justice Supervisory Board. After the review and assignment of priorities to the projects by the Supervisory Board, the applications are transmitted to the Georgia State

Planning Bureau. It is the responsibility of that agency to ascertain that the LEAA funds are to be expended for projects which coincide with the overall State Criminal Justice Plan. The above procedure is followed for all applications for block action grants from the local units of governments within the six county Atlanta region. Requests for discretionary grants, however, are submitted directly to the State Planning Bureau and are not reviewed by the Supervisory Board.

Funds may be requested for a large variety of criminal justice projects in any program designed to reduce crime. The matching fund requirements are different, however, depending on whether the requests are for capital facilities, personnel, planning or equipment. Among the activities eligible for LEAA funds are police, organized crime, civil disorders, courts, corrections, police-community relations, narcotics and dangerous drugs, academic assistance, planning, research, statistics, etc. It is recognized that improving each component of the criminal justice system in a coordinated, comprehensive way serves to deter crime.

FINDINGS

Prior to making recommendations for a Regional Criminal Justice Information System, it is essential that a thorough investigation be made of the existing local systems. It would be possible to recommend steps required to develop a comprehensive criminal justice information system for the Atlanta Region based purely on optimum design, disregarding any efforts previously undertaken. Although this approach may present the best theoretical solution, it would certainly result in a practical failure. Therefore, it was decided that as thorough an investigation as possible be made of the present local systems and criminal justice components. This was accomplished through personal interviews with as many local departments as possible. These interviews covered all of the computer installations presently operating, many of the local police departments, and several of the courts within the Atlanta Region. A listing of the agencies and individuals interviewed may be found in the Appendix.

The information to be collected was determined by the consultant and collection procedures, instruments, and schedules were developed. The information collected

included the following:

- (1) Criminal justice information currently being utilized within each unit of government, specifically the counties of Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton, and Gwinnett and the municipalities in those counties and the State of Georgia.
- (2) Input and output requirements of the various Atlanta area law enforcement agencies and court systems.
- (3) Criminal justice information which is now or is expected to be computerized in the region and the hardware configurations for each.

The staff of ARMPC, working under the direction of the consultant, conducted many of the interviews held with local criminal justice officials. The consultant interviewed several of the police and court officials in the major governments of the Region and personnel in each of the data processing centers having computers.

Criminal justice does not end with the local governments for the criminal does not recognize local jurisdictional boundaries. In order to completely cover the field of criminal justice, it is imperative that all channels be explored for assistance. It was for this reason that personal interviews were made with state, regional, and federal officials. Included in these contacts were the Georgia State Planning Bureau, the Atlanta Region Office of LEAA, the Headquarters Office of LEAA in Washington, D. C. and the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C.

An initial effort was made to acquire guidelines for the establishment of an ideal or acceptable plan for a comprehensive criminal justice information system. Such a guide or framework does not exist. It became quite apparent through discussion with the various Federal and State officials that very little overall guidance is presently available on the total picture of criminal justice. The concept of comprehensive criminal justice planning is so new that few federal guidelines or standards have been developed.

Developmental efforts are being exerted in many areas of the criminal justice spectrum. One such area is in the exchange of data on criminals and their criminal histories. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is presently developing a criminal histories file as a part of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). This file is planned to be operational by November 1, 1971. The objective of this effort is to make criminal histories available to all governments having a need for these data.

Although the criminal histories files being developed by NCIC are new, this concept has been in operation for several years. Through the use of NCIC the FBI is able to provide the local police departments information concerning stolen vehicles, vehicles used in a felony, stolen

or missing license plates, stolen or missing guns, stolen or missing articles, and wanted persons. In the Atlanta Region, access is provided to the NCIC files through Metropol's Teletype network which is tied to NCIC through the Georgia State Patrol. (This is in the process of being transferred to the State Data Processing Center.) There are also NCIC hook-ups at the Atlanta Police Department and DeKalb County Police Department.

Another effort in this area is the development of an exchange medium for criminal histories. This is presently being developed through an LEAA funded demonstration project known as project SEARCH (System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories). This project was initially a joint effort of ten states to develop a system for sharing computerized criminal justice records. The states involved were Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Texas, and Washington. Other states are presently being added to this project.

Project SEARCH is an effort to demonstrate the value and feasibility of a criminal justice data file and statistics system which is based on automated files created and maintained by individual states providing for interstate transfer of data. The system concept being tested in project SEARCH involves the utilization of a central

comprehensive index file which has coded references to criminal history files held individually within each participating state. An inquiry is made to the central index which will return a general crime summary of the individual in question along with the name of the state holding the full file. An inquiry can then be made directly to the record holding state for more detailed information on the criminal history.

Data codings used in project SEARCH are based on existing NCIC practices in order to maximize compatibility with present systems. The NCIC codes are probably the nearest thing to standardization that exists at the present time.

In discussions with the State Planning Bureau and with LEAA officials, it was noted that the Columbus Region in Georgia had established a regional criminal justice information system. A visit was made to Columbus to review their system. A similar visit to Norfolk, Virginia was suggested by LEAA. Staff from ARMPC and the consultant visited Norfolk. Officials in both of these communities were very cooperative.

On the next few pages may be found a brief description of the current criminal justice information system status

in each of the six counties of the Atlanta Region, in the Cities of Atlanta and Marietta, the other municipalities and the State of Georgia. These descriptions are based on information obtained through the interview process.

Cobb County

Interviews were held in Cobb County with the Police Department, Sheriff's Department, Data Processing Center, and Court Administrator.

Cobb County has a Burrough's Computer with 40,000 bytes of core. The computer is used for county administrative purposes in addition to some new developmental work in the area of criminal justice which is elaborated on below. There are no facilities available for real time access to the computer via on-line terminals.

The county's computer is used by the Police Department for printing accident reports while the other records are maintained manually.

A computerized courts information system is being developed for the Superior Court which will generate approximately fifty documents that are currently being prepared manually. Plans are being made for the expansion of the system to provide immediate access to computer files by the courts through the use of "on-line" terminals.

In addition to the courts system expansion, plans are being made for the creation of computerized criminal history files and other information files for the law enforcement agencies.

Information exchange among jurisdictions is by means of conventional communications such as telephone, correspondence, and conferences.

Clayton County

The Clayton County Police Department and Sheriff's Department were interviewed. The county has no computer facilities, however, the police department does have a teletype system which permits access to the NCIC system through the City of Atlanta. The Sheriff's Department is also using this system.

Record keeping is done manually through the use of ledgers and other standard record keeping devices. Record checks are made frequently through calls to the Atlanta Police Department. There is a frequent exchange of information between Atlanta and Clayton County.

DeKalb County

Interviews were held in DeKalb County with people from the Data Processing Center and the Police Department. DeKalb County has an IBM 360 Model 40 computer with 196,000 bytes of

core storage. This is a county based computer providing service to several agencies.

The primary use of the computer in criminal justice is statistical report preparation. Data is collected on optical scan sheets for case reports, traffic tickets, and traffic accidents. This data is then processed through the computer to prepare the output documents. There is no on-line terminal connection to the Police Department to immediately access computer files.

The DeKalb Police Department has a communications link with NCIC through a teletype system. The exchange of data is handled by teletype and other conventional means.

Douglas County

No computer systems are presently installed in Douglas County. The maintenance of data files is strictly manual. This information is exchanged with other jurisdictions through the use of teletype, correspondence, telephone or radio.

Fulton County

Fulton County has an IBM 360 Model 40 with 256,000 bytes of core storage. The computer is being used by the county for many applications in such fields as taxes, health, family and children services, and administration. Work is presently underway on the design and implementation of a

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judicial system. This system will provide the courts with prompt display or print-out of court calendars, family histories, and name indexes. In addition it will provide for printing of management reports, docket records, notices, calendar schedules, witness summonses, etc.

Although the judicial system is not fully operational, some phases are now being implemented. These are in the areas of Juvenile Courts and Criminal Courts. Additional plans are being made to expand these phases to include the entire judicial system in Fulton County. Included in these plans is the installation of a separate computer on which the judicial system will be run.

In addition to courts, a jail reporting system has been designed for use by the Sheriff's Department. This system will provide reports on prisoners as it pertains to Criminal Courts, Civil Courts, Motions and Appeals, probation, transfers, etc. This system is being designed to operate on the county's presently installed computer.

Fulton County does not have its own Police Department but contracts for police services with the Atlanta Police Department. For this reason, the county has not done any systems development in the field of law enforcement.

Gwinnett County

Interviews were held in both the Police Department and Sheriff's Department of Gwinnett County. No computers

are being used for the processing of their data. The records are maintained entirely by manual methods. The interchange of information with other jurisdictions is by conventional methods such as telephone, correspondence, and law enforcement conferences.

City of Atlanta

Interviews were held in the Data Processing Center and the Atlanta Police Department. The City has installed an IBM 360 Model 40 computer with 256,000 bytes of memory. The computer is used by several agencies within the city government, one of which is the Atlanta Police Department. Data files currently maintained on the computer system are for stolen vehicles and parking violations. In addition the computer is linked with NCIC to offer the full range of information from that source.

The Atlanta Police Department has eight terminals situated throughout the department which are used for quick access to the data. Inquiries are made first into the city files; if the information is not found, the inquiry is then transmitted to NCIC.

Developmental work on a law enforcement system is proceeding rapidly in Atlanta. The need for the exchange of data with other governments has led the City to use standards in coding which are compatible with NCIC coding.

This has been very useful in saving system development time and is a logical move toward the development of uniformly coded data.

Plans for future development include the expansion of the computer based system to provide for criminal history files. This will provide immediate access to criminal history data by those agencies having terminal access. Future plans also include data entry through optical scanners.

Marietta

Marietta presently has an IBM 360 Model 20 computer. This computer is used to some extent for accident analysis. There is some question as to whether it is economically justifiable to continue using a computer system for the City. Future usage will be dependent upon an evaluation of cost/benefit on the computer's usage.

Other Municipalities

Interviews were conducted in other incorporated municipalities throughout the six county region. Some of those interviewed were police departments in Chamblee, College Park, Doraville, East Point, Hapeville, and Smyrna. Records in these police departments are primarily handled by use of ledger books, log reports, and index files. The exchange of information is by teletype, utilizing the METROPOL system, the telephone, correspondence, or police

conferences. Very little progress has been made in the standardization of forms being used by the various departments.

State of Georgia

The State of Georgia is undergoing a change in its computer organization. The Honeywell computer which has been utilized in the Department of Public Safety is being replaced by an IBM 360 Model 40 computer with 256,000 bytes of core. This computer will be under the control of the State Data Processing Center and is scheduled to be operational in the fall of 1971. The change in computer systems will naturally result in some added complications for those jurisdictions which are presently exchanging data with the State computer as well as those who are scheduled to be linked in the future to this system. Although the state's computer is not a direct part of the Atlanta Region system, it will have an effect on the overall regional system because of planned on-line connections to the computer. This consideration is mentioned here to point out the existing complexities which will have an effect on the regional development of a criminal justice information system.

CONCLUSIONS

From the data and information which has been collected, evaluated, and analyzed, certain conclusions may be developed regarding criminal justice information in the Atlanta Region. Some of these conclusions may be applied generally to all units of government while others relate more specifically to a single area. The conclusions which have been made are described in this section of the report.

The findings of this study indicate that the use of computers for the storage, handling, and retrieval of criminal justice information is limited to five governments in the Atlanta Region. The governments using computers at this time include the Counties of Cobb, DeKalb, and Fulton and the Cities of Atlanta and Marietta. Clayton, Douglas and Gwinett Counties currently do not have nor do they use computer facilities. Therefore, the conclusion may be drawn that the larger governments in the region use computer facilities while more than fifty (50) governments in the area use manual operations for criminal justice information.

Another conclusion may be drawn from the information collected and analyzed during this study. The use of computers in the governments having this equipment and

capability is limited to specific functions of the total criminal justice program. For example, Cobb County uses its computer facilities predominantly for its courts (Superior Court); Fulton County maintains certain records on computer in the Juvenile and Criminal Courts; Atlanta uses its computer for records of stolen vehicles and parking violations. In no political jurisdiction in the Atlanta Region is the computer being used for relating the criminal justice information of one functional element to the other functions, i.e. police, courts, and corrections.

The tables on the next two pages indicate the computerized criminal justice data systems (operational and/or under development) and the computer installation in the Atlanta Region.

Very little has been done in the Atlanta Region to provide for an exchange of criminal justice data across jurisdictional boundaries. The greatest effort thus far to develop an exchange media has been accomplished through Metropol.

Metropol is a voluntary association of fifty (50) police and sheriff's departments throughout the Region's six counties; Cobb, Clayton, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton, and Gwinnett. This organization is sponsored by the Metropolitan Atlanta Council of Local Governments (MACLOG). The objective of this organization is to provide cooperation

ATLANTA REGION
 COMPUTERIZED CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA SYSTEMS
 OPERATIONAL AND/OR UNDER DEVELOPMENT

1971

| | <u>Government</u> | <u>Law Enforcement</u> | <u>Courts</u> | <u>Corrections</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Cobb County | | Statistical Reports | Superior Court | --- |
| Clayton County | --- | | --- | --- |
| DeKalb County | Statistical Reports | | --- | --- |
| Douglas County | --- | | --- | --- |
| Fulton County | ** | | Criminal Court Juvenile Court | Jail Reporting |
| Gwinnett County | --- | | --- | --- |
| Atlanta | Stolen Vehicles Parking Violations | | --- | --- |

** Police services in unincorporated Fulton County are provided by the Atlanta Police Department.

among the Region's law enforcement agencies in fighting crime. Metropol has developed a standard set of radio signals to be used by all agencies. Another significant accomplishment of special interest to the study is the establishment of a closed-circuit teletype network. This system became operational in October, 1965. The teletype network is tied to the NCIC in Washington, D. C. Although the efforts of Metropol are a definite positive step forward, these efforts cannot be considered as an effective substitute for a regional criminal justice information system.

Several of the local governments are presently developing their own computer systems for handling criminal justice data. These are primarily in the fields of law enforcement and courts. The systems range from purely statistical data records to on-line criminal files. Although developments are being made in both law enforcement and courts, no effort has been made to link the two elements into one comprehensive system.

The City of Atlanta has begun developing computer applications for law enforcement. They are presently handling stolen vehicles and parking violations. There is also a link between the Atlanta Police Department and the City's computer. With the City's direct hook-up to NCIC, it is very easy to make inquiries into the NCIC files. The City of Atlanta is primarily concerned with

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COMPUTER INSTALLATIONS
1971

| <u>Government</u> | <u>Make Computer</u> | <u>Capacity</u> | <u>Tele- Communications</u> | <u>Peripheral Equipment</u> |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Cobb County | Burroughs 2500 | 40K | No | Tape Drives (4) |
| Clayton County | None | - | - | --- |
| DeKalb County | IBM 360/40 | 196K | No | 2848/2260 Terminal (Local) 2319 Disk Drives (8) |
| Douglas County | None | - | - | --- |
| Fulton County | IBM 360/40 | 256K | Yes | 2314 Disk Drives (16) 2848/2260 Terminals (Local & Remote) |
| Gwinnett County | None | - | - | --- |
| Atlanta | IBM 360/40 | 256K | Yes | 2314 Disk Drives (16) 2848/2260 Terminals (Local & Remote) |
| Marietta | IBM 360/20 | 24K | No | 2311 Disk Drives (2) |
| State of Georgia | IBM 360/40 | 256K | Yes | 2314 Disk Drives (8) 2848/2260 Terminals (Remote) |

law enforcement, and has no plans to do any information systems development in the area of courts at this time.

Information systems for the courts are presently being developed in Fulton County and in Cobb County. Cobb County is developing a rather extensive system for the Cobb Superior Court. This system will be purely batch processing and will provide no on-line terminal capabilities. Fulton County is developing systems for both the Juvenile Court and the Criminal Court. Information will be provided by both output documents and on-line terminals. These systems are being designed to satisfy the needs of the local jurisdiction. Due to the varying court structures and methods of operation, it is essential that a tailored system be designed. No effort has been made at present to standardize any of the data elements in the two systems, although there appears to be no objection to this idea.

The only apparent work in the area of corrections is in Fulton County where a "Jail Reporting" system is being designed for the Sheriff's Department. No attempt has been made to establish common links between courts and corrections.

DeKalb County is using their computer to generate law enforcement statistical data reports. At the time of the interview with DeKalb County it was indicated that the County was not envisioning the development of

a computer based information system for criminal justice.

Although some development has begun in the design and implementation of criminal justice systems, there have been no major systems implemented which would tend to dominate the various segments of the overall criminal justice program. The concept of comprehensive criminal justice planning has not been impaired as a result of present developmental work. Those systems presently being created are basically necessary elements for the purpose of administering criminal justice programs of the local governments.

From an overall view, the effort expended at this point in time is quite insignificant as compared to the effort which will be required to meet the demands necessary for the implementation of a system which would completely satisfy the needs of the Atlanta Region.

THE REGIONAL CONCEPT

There is a valid need for establishing a regional criminal justice information system in the Atlanta Region. The complexities of the criminal justice system, the needs and the concept of the system are described in this section of the report.

System Complexities

As mentioned previously, the criminal justice system in the Atlanta Region is extremely complex. This complexity arises out of a number of factors. The first factor is the sheer number of governmental jurisdictions in the region. Within the six counties of the Atlanta Region, there are more than fifty (50) incorporated municipalities. Each of these political entities is involved to a greater or lesser degree in the functions of the criminal justice system. The State of Georgia and various Federal agencies are also involved in criminal justice in the area. With this number of governments involved, the problems of intergovernmental relations become quite evident.

Secondly, each of these governments has some responsibility for each of the major functions of the criminal justice system -- police, the courts, and corrections. In the larger governments such as the City of Atlanta and Fulton,

DeKalb, and Cobb Counties, the criminal justice system involves a multiplicity of agencies and numerous individual personalities. The decision-makers at the local governmental level are faced with the establishment of priorities, allocating funds, and policy determination regarding the "trade offs" between the sub-systems of criminal justice.

The complexity of the system may be further demonstrated by examining just one function within a single government -- the courts in Fulton County. It should be noted at the outset that the Fulton County judicial (court) system has been a national leader in the use of data processing equipment. As early as 1954, the Fulton Civil Court became one of the first courts to use automatic data processing equipment with the mechanization of the Plaintiff-Defendant indices. Among those involved in these courts are the District Attorney, Public Defender, Jury Commissioner, Court Clerks, Civil Division of the Superior Court, Criminal Division of the Superior Court, Civil Court, Criminal Court, Juvenile Court, Criminal Solicitor and the Probation Department. Related to the courts are such agencies as the County Jail, the Sheriff's Department, and various Police Departments.

Add to the above factors the inter-jurisdictional relationships of each of the components of the criminal justice system and the complexity of the total system comes clearly

into focus. For example, the police in one jurisdiction have to communicate and share information with the police in other jurisdictions within the Atlanta Region. This same need for the exchange of information is also true for courts and corrections. The administration of justice depends on the ability of responsible officials to make this complex criminal justice system work.

The Need for a Regional System

The last factor described above is associated with the need for a regional information system for criminal justice for criminals do not respect political boundaries. It is vital therefore, for the police in one jurisdiction to be able to share certain information with the police in another area. Presently it is possible for an individual to be arrested for a minor crime in one jurisdiction and be released when the same person may be wanted for a more serious offense in another government within the Atlanta Region.

Within the court system there is also a need for information exchange. To illustrate this need, attorneys and/or police may be required to appear in two separate courts at the same time. It is possible for them to be cited for contempt of court for failing to appear although they may be appearing in another court.

The list of criminal justice information that needs to be exchanged within the region is almost endless and involves all segments of the total system. Some of these informational needs include: wants; warrants; stolen items; criminal histories; surveillance; court dockets; schedules of courts, attorneys, and witnesses; persons on probation; disposition of cases; and persons on parole.

As has been previously indicated, little or no attempt has been made to develop a fast, timely, readily available means for the exchange of criminal data throughout the Atlanta Region. Without this ability, the criminal operating in the area has many advantages which should not be afforded him. This is true not only in the apprehension of an offender but also in the disposition of his case.

If a criminal is operating in and around Atlanta, there arises an immediate need for each local jurisdiction to be aware of that fact. The chances of preventing crime are greatly enhanced if a known criminal can be apprehended quickly. The ability to make this information known throughout the region is not presently available without considerable effort. This effort could be reduced through some type of regional exchange media.

The Concept

In order to make available the greatest amount of

information possible to those agencies responsible for the criminal justice process, there must be a communication link between them. This link must provide a maximum amount of information in as short a time period as possible. The technical knowledge is available to provide this service. The most logical device for this information exchange is the electronic computer. It is the most logical device not only because of its inherent capabilities, but also because there are several computers presently in use in the Atlanta Region.

Computers have been used for several years to speed up the handling of large volumes of data. Man has found many uses for this machine and has learned to communicate very easily with it. The desire to increase speed and flexibility has brought about the creation of machines which can communicate with each other. The greatest challenge lies with those persons who have the opportunity to utilize these machines.

It is apparent in the Atlanta area that the computer has become indispensable in the handling of data. Within the six county area surrounding Atlanta, there are five computers installed in local governments. Each local government is continually gathering more data and implementing new applications. The challenge now is to use these computers in the most efficient and effective way possible.

There are two basic premises upon which the concept of a regional criminal justice information system for the Atlanta

Region is designed: (1) That local criminal justice agencies -- the police, the courts, and corrections -- will plan, develop, implement, and utilize their own information systems regardless of whether or not they are computerized, and (2) That a regional information system will be planned, designed, and implemented which will be based on indexing the more detailed local criminal justice files. In carrying out this concept, the regional facility will, of necessity, be centered around a centralized computer.

The concept of establishing a regional criminal justice information system could best be accomplished by utilizing one computer as the nucleus to which selected data would be furnished from all of the surrounding jurisdictions and participants. The regional system would also be in contact with the State's system, thereby decreasing the number of hook-ups required at the state level and reducing the volume of traffic to the state system and to NCIC. It would also offer the added capability of storing more detailed data than permitted by NCIC while facilitating the determination of the location of even more detailed information within the appropriate local agency.

A regional computer installation can serve four major facets in the six county Atlanta Region. These are:

1. Provide a central index for the purpose of determining where in the region there is in-

formation being retained of a criminal history nature.

2. Provide Message Switching capabilities to all participants in the region.
3. Maintain information files which are of value to all the agencies within the region.
4. Provide a "Service Bureau" type operation for those jurisdictions which cannot justify the installation of their own hardware.

The idea of having a central index to criminal history files being maintained on a local level is similar to the project SEARCH technique. The use of a central index is meaningful only if criminal history files are developed and maintained in the local governments having their own systems. To do this would require code standardization which is already a basic necessity if NCIC files are being utilized.

The regional information center would receive inquiries from local terminals and would respond with information as to where criminal history data is being retained within the region. It would then be possible for the inquiring agency through the message switching capability of the center to retrieve that data directly from the record keeping agency. An additional service would be an automatic inquiry into NCIC for possible available information.

Information files for the region should be established by consensus of the users. The detailed design of the forms, format, data requirements, etc. cannot and must not be developed without the active participation of those agencies of local government that are to be a part of the system. If this principle is not strictly followed, the system will not be acceptable and will not be used.

The information which is placed within the regional center as contrasted to that data which is retained locally can best be determined by the users under the leadership of the regional staff and with their assistance. The detailed specifications of the type of information which may be included in the regional system is outside the scope of this project. Within the time schedule of this study, it would be impossible to obtain the necessary input and consensus of the local participants.

To establish the necessary regional information files on criminal justice, it is recommended that User Councils be formed. A separate User Council should be created with the assistance and encouragement of the regional staff for the police, the courts, and corrections. These User Councils should be charged with the responsibility of developing a list of the information required in their functional area from the regional system. The regional staff

and/or their consultants can then provide assistance in the detailed system design.

It is further recommended that representation of each User Council meet as a small committee to determine the relationships and need for data exchange between the three functional areas of the total criminal justice system. Hopefully, a consensus could be reached which would facilitate the exchange of criminal justice information through the regional center among the police, the courts, and corrections in all local participating governments.

One of the services which could be provided to the participating governments by the regional staff is the operation of a service bureau. The use of this concept would enable the larger governments, already having data processing capabilities, to have available supplemental staff and services for systems analysis, computer programming, key punching and verifying, etc. Peak loads in these major governments could, therefore, be accommodated through the regional center.

The governments which do not currently have computer or other data processing equipment and personnel could benefit from this service bureau operation by being able to obtain the service from the regional center. This would enable them to actively participate in the regional system without the heavy burden of supporting a total data processing operation.

The concept of using a computer in the region as the nucleus of the criminal justice information system is sound. The question arises as to whether this central regional computer could be one of the existing facilities or whether a new independent computer system would be more suitable. As in most decisions of this type, there are advantages and disadvantages to each approach.

The utilization of a presently installed computer system would appear to furnish the most timely and least expensive approach to a regional exchange of information. There are, however, certain significant disadvantages to this approach. Although the hardware (computer) can be expanded or perhaps already has the required capacity, it is exceedingly difficult to provide the same high level of service required to meet both local and regional needs simultaneously. For example, there will be problems of priorities, work assignments, security, special assignments, crises, funding, supervision, and administration. These problems would tend to reduce the effectiveness of the regional system and might even jeopardize the entire regional concept.

After careful consideration, it is recommended that a new computer be installed in the Atlanta Region which will serve as the center of the regional criminal justice information system. This computer should be used to provide a

service to the region which is not presently available through existing hardware. It should not be used to replace those elements which are currently developed or are being developed for local use. The center should be administered and operated at a regional level with systems design criteria being provided by the users, namely, the local governments in the region.

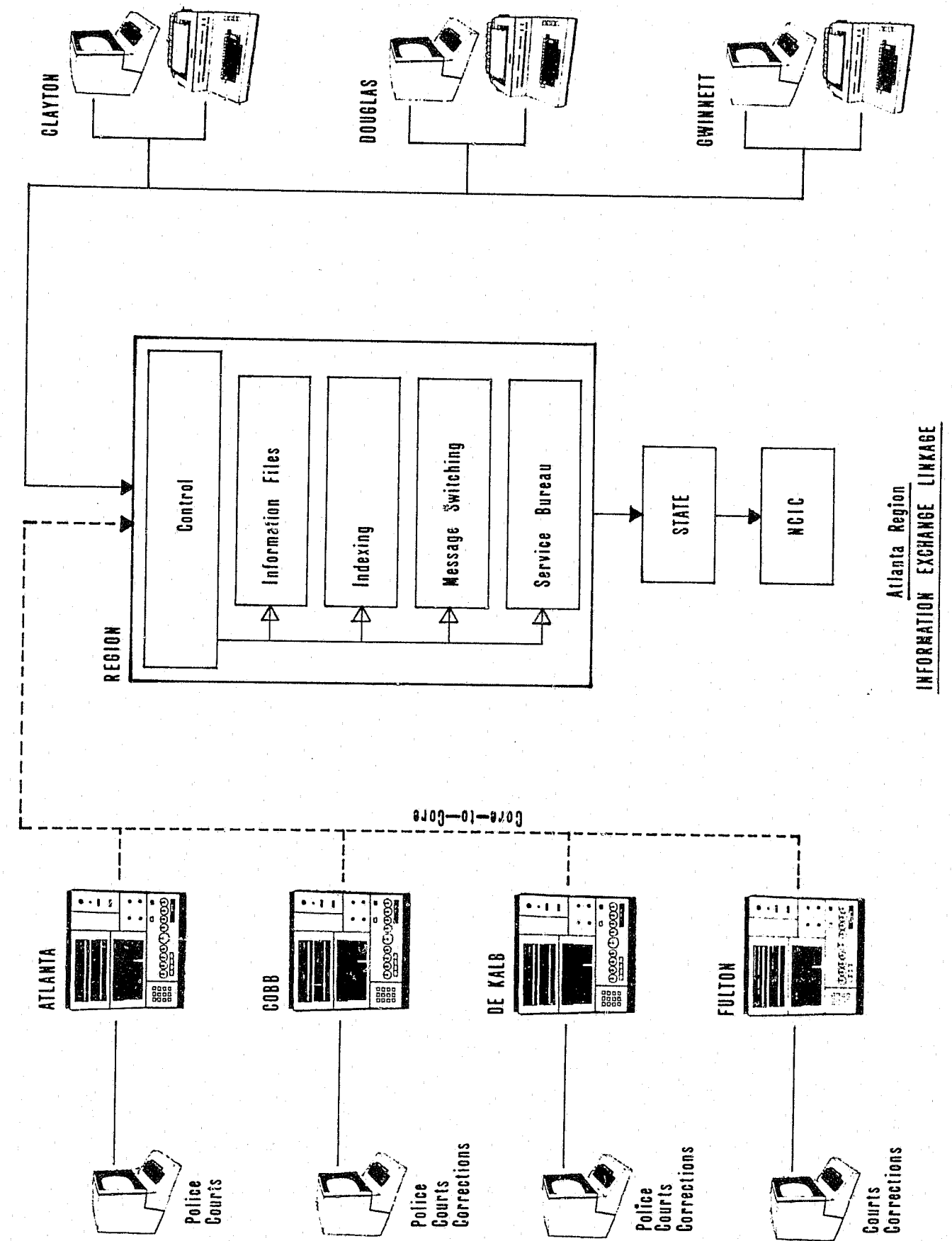
Since the newly formed Metropolitan Area Planning and Development Commission is assuming the responsibilities formerly given to the Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission, it seems logical to locate the regional criminal justice information system under that organizational umbrella. Assuming that the criminal justice function of ARMPC is absorbed by this new agency, perhaps a criminal justice planning division will be created. If this occurs, it is recommended that the LEAA grant administration be kept separate from the regional criminal justice information system. The personnel requirements for these two functions are different and this should be recognized.

In addition to operating the system, the regional criminal justice division needs to provide a strong coordinating effort very early in the development and continuously thereafter so that development of local criminal justice systems will be compatible with the regional concept. This compatibility can be built in initially

with comparatively little effort but can become a major undertaking if attempted after development.

The development, design of various applications, implementation of the programs, and operation of the center will require an initial start-up period. This period could be rather long since there is no staff available at the present time. Although staff can be obtained to handle such an operation, it may be wise to consider contracting for the entire facilities management of a regional system. This type of service is available and has many good points worth considering.

A schematic drawing of the Atlanta Region Information Exchange Linkage may be found on the following page. The terminals and computers on this graphic are illustrative only and do not necessarily depict the actual configurations which may be selected. Envisioned are direct terminal to computer and computer to computer linkages for Atlanta, Cobb, DeKalb, and Fulton Counties. There would also be direct linkages of these computers with the central regional computer which would also be linked with the State computer and NCIC. In Clayton, Douglas, and Gwinnett Counties, since they do not have computers, terminal facilities of some type would be provided. In this manner all of the services of the regional criminal justice information system could be made available to these governments.



ACTION PROGRAM

In order for a criminal justice information system for the Atlanta Region to become a reality, it is essential that certain steps be taken. This section of the report is intended to outline the steps that are required to accomplish the implementation of the Conceptual Design previously described. These steps and the procedures to be followed comprise the necessary action program. For the purposes of discussion, the action program has been divided into three phases: (1) Acceptance of the Conceptual Design, (2) Information System Design, and (3) Implementation.

Acceptance of the Conceptual Design

If the Conceptual Design of the Criminal Justice Information System for the Atlanta Region is to become a reality, it is necessary for the responsible officials in the area to accept the concept with whatever modifications are required. Consideration has already been given in the development of the concept to the possibilities of its acceptability. To test its acceptability, however, certain actions are necessary. This section is intended to outline the required action program for that purpose.

Many persons throughout the Region were contacted during

the conduct of this study. They were most cooperative and without their valuable input, the project could not have been satisfactorily completed. It is vital that these individuals and agencies now be given the opportunity to review, comment, and give consideration to this report.

Recommendation: THAT THIS REPORT ON THE CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF A CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR THE ATLANTA REGION BE DISTRIBUTED TO ALL OF THE INDIVIDUALS AND AGENCIES HAVING CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE AREA.

Copies of the report should be distributed to all of the persons interviewed, to the heads of each criminal justice agency in each jurisdiction, and to the elected officials.

Recommendation: THAT AN ATTEMPT BE MADE TO OBTAIN AGREEMENT ON THE CONCEPT, CONSENSUS ON APPROACH, AND AN EXPRESSION OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE FROM EACH JURISDICTION.

Several approaches may be considered in carrying out this recommendation. One approach would be to forward the report to each participant and follow-up with a joint regional meeting to discuss it and answer questions. Hopefully, the consensus could be reached at such a meeting. Another approach would be to send the report and follow-up with meetings within each major jurisdiction. Perhaps there are other ways of implementing this recommendation.

Recommendation: THAT A MEETING BE HELD WITH THE SUPERVISORY BOARD TO DISCUSS THE REPORT, TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, AND TO SEEK APPROVAL OF THE CONCEPTUAL DESIGN.

Since the Supervisory Board has review responsibilities for

the project applications from local jurisdictions regarding information systems and other projects, it would be important to provide the Board with this information separately.

Recommendation: THAT COPIES OF THE REPORT BE TRANSMITTED TO THE STATE PLANNING BUREAU AND THE ATLANTA REGIONAL OFFICE OF LEAA FOR THEIR REVIEW, COMMENT, AND CONSIDERATION.

It seems appropriate and important to discuss the contents of the report with the State and Federal officials having responsibilities for the criminal justice program. By keeping these agencies informed it may facilitate the funding required to implement this program.

Information System Design

The next significant major step to be taken in the action program is the actual detailed system design of the criminal justice information system. This step will be necessary only if the conceptual design is found acceptable. It is assumed for the purposes of this presentation that a consensus has been reached regarding the concept of the system.

Recommendation: THAT A DECISION BE MADE BY THE PARTICIPANTS REGARDING THE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED REGIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM.

The concept of the criminal justice information system will probably work regardless of whether the system is located within one of the jurisdictions or as a separate regional activity.

However, it is contended that the system will work best if it is a separate regional entity. A decision on the location of the function must be made soon if the action program is to be carried out expeditiously.

Recommendation: THAT A COORDINATOR BE EMPLOYED IMMEDIATELY TO WORK COOPERATIVELY WITH THE PARTICIPANTS AND WITH THE STAFF OR CONSULTANTS DESIGNING THE SYSTEM.

It seems imperative that a single individual, having no other responsibilities, be charged with the tasks of liaison with participants and with the staff or consultants. In this way an understanding can be achieved and the system can most effectively be designed in detail. It will be necessary that he work with various user groups and provide the common bond of the regional approach.

Recommendation: THAT AN APPLICATION BE SUBMITTED TO THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION FOR THE FUNDS REQUIRED TO CARRY OUT THIS REGIONAL PROGRAM.

Funds obviously will be required for the detailed system design. The participants can be asked to contribute the necessary local matching share.

Recommendation: THAT USER COUNCILS BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE POLICE, THE COURTS, AND CORRECTIONS AND THAT THESE USER COUNCILS BE COMPRISED OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE REGION WHICH ARE CURRENTLY CARRYING OUT CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM RESPONSIBILITIES.

It may be desirable to establish the User Councils immediately and concurrently with the application for funds. In this

way, the work of these groups can be initiated and completed expeditiously.

Recommendation: THAT A COMBINATION OF STAFF AND CONSULTANTS BE USED FOR THE DETAILED SYSTEM DESIGN.

It has been our experience that the most effective way to carry out this task is through the active involvement of local staff with the use of consultants. This has the advantage of providing local supervision and control of the project with the expertise and schedule commitments of consultants.

Recommendation: THAT STAFF BE EMPLOYED BY THE REGIONAL AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, AND USE OF THE SYSTEM.

Recommendation: THAT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR THE ATLANTA REGION BE DESIGNED IN SUFFICIENT DETAIL TO ENABLE IT TO BE IMPLEMENTED.

In the design of the system, attention should be given to the existing systems which are currently in use in the area. Consideration should also be given to the plans for new and/or expanded systems by the regional participants. In the systems design it will be necessary to reach agreement on the form and content of the index and the regional data bank. A major consideration is the problem of security and confidentiality. Criminal justice records are very important and the system must be designed in a manner which provides the proper protection to these records.

Implementation

The third major element in the action program is the actual implementation of the design of the criminal justice information system for the Atlanta Region. Implementation implies that the system will be used by all of the participants. Only through such operational use can the benefits of the system be fully received. It will be necessary to make adjustments in the system based upon operational experience with it. This section of the report is to outline the steps necessary in the implementation of the system after it has been accepted, conceptually, and designed in detail.

Recommendation: THAT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SYSTEM BEGIN WITH THE EXISTING SYSTEMS AND OTHER WORK THAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED OR INITIATED IN THE AREA.

It is strongly recommended that the implementation of the regional system be based upon the work and experience of the participants in the area. Considerable progress has been made in several of the local governments in various phases of the criminal justice information system. This work should be used as the foundation for the regional system.

Recommendation: THAT FORMATS BE DESIGNED AND IMPLEMENTED FOR DATA SYSTEMS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN COMPUTERIZED THUS MAKING PROVISION FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE REGIONAL SYSTEM.

Through the use of input and output terminal devices it will be possible to permit the active participation of the

smaller jurisdictions in the regional system. This does not necessarily require that their local operational criminal justice files be computerized at this time. However, through the use of the Service Bureau aspects of the recommended system, it may be possible for these governments to also use the computer for operational purposes.

Recommendation: THAT THE REGIONAL SYSTEM START WITH THE POLICE AND COURTS SINCE THESE COMPONENTS HAVE ALREADY INITIATED LOCAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS.

Building upon the previous efforts of the Police and Courts it will be possible to integrate these systems into the regional system based upon the total systems design.

Recommendation: THAT THE INFORMATION TO BE EXCHANGED THROUGH THE REGIONAL SYSTEM BE ASCERTAINED BY THE USERS AND THE REGIONAL STAFF AND STANDARDIZED.

It is necessary that the users determine the information to be exchanged through the regional system. In order for this to work most effectively, it will be essential that this information be standardized so that each participant can receive the same information from each inquiry.

Recommendation: THAT MAXIMUM FLEXIBILITY REGARDING LOCAL OPERATIONAL DATA BE RETAINED BY EACH JURISDICTION.

Each local criminal justice department head needs to retain the flexibility required to enable him to operate his department in the manner which he chooses. This will enable local governments to fully participate while stimulating new and innovative approaches to individual problems of a localized nature.

Recommendation: THAT SPECIFICATIONS BE DEVELOPED FOR THE COMPUTER AND RELATED HARDWARE REQUIRED FOR THE REGIONAL SYSTEM AND THAT THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT BE ORDERED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THE SYSTEM DESIGN HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

Recognition is given to the time delay which is usually encountered for the delivery of computer facilities. Orders should, therefore, be placed for the necessary hardware as soon as possible. The hardware, however, should not be ordered until the system design has progressed to the point where there is assurance of the equipment requirements.

Recommendation: THAT THE NECESSARY COMPUTER PROGRAMS BE WRITTEN, DEBUGGED, TESTED, AND IMPLEMENTED.

Considerable time will be required to write and get the necessary computer programs operational. In developing the schedule, this factor should be taken into account. Attention should also be given to the local and regional computer program maintenance which is required in this information system. It will also be essential that care be taken regarding the required security previously mentioned.

Recommendation: THAT A SPECIFIC EFFORT BE MADE TO KEEP EVERYONE INFORMED OF THE PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM FOR THE ATLANTA REGION.

This recommendation is perhaps one of the most important. It applies to all three aspects of the action program. Without adequately keeping all participants and the general public informed, the success of the action program cannot be assured.

APPENDIX

INTERVIEW CONTACTS

Federal

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Federal Bureau of Investigation | Donald R. Roderick |
| Law Enforcement Assistance Administration | Ronald Allen |
| Law Enforcement Assistance Administration | Paul Sylvestre |
| Law Enforcement Assistance Administration | Tom Wright |

Regional

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Law Enforcement Assistance Administration | William Smith |
| Law Enforcement Assistance Administration | Carol Blair |

Norfolk, Virginia

| | |
|--|--|
| S.E. Virginia Planning District City of Norfolk | John Winters Mike Beaulieu, Criminal Justice Planner |
| Chesapeake Division of Police | Captain Howard Bayly |

Columbus, Georgia

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Lower Chattahoochee Valley APDC | Joseph Mitchell, Criminal Justice Coordinator |
| Columbus Police Department | Curtis McClung, CAJIS Director |

State

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| State Planning Bureau | James Higdon, Director |
| State Planning Bureau | Hank Weisman |
| State Planning Bureau | Richard Jones |
| Data Processing | Robert Allen, Director |
| Department of Public Safety | Lieut. Carlton Fisher, Planner |

County

Cobb:

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Court Administrator | Jack Graham |
| Data Processing | Hershel Strickland, Director |

Cobb:

Police Department
Sheriff's Department

Chief Burruss
Captain Harrison

Clayton:

Police Department
Sheriff's Department

Lieut. Rowell
Lieut. Coolidge

DeKalb:

Criminal Justice
Data Processing

Kenneth Thompson, Planner
William Medcalf, Assistant
Director
Chief Hand

Police Department

Fulton:

Data Processing
Data Processing
Juvenile Court

J. W. Stevens, Director
T. Leslie Jones
Judge John Langford

Gwinnett:

Police Department
Sheriff's Department

Chief Crunkleton
Sheriff Dodd

Municipalities

Atlanta:

Data Processing
Data Processing
Police Department
Police Department

Victor Davis
Ginney Galman
Chief Jenkins
Sgt. Deariso

Chamblee:

Police Department

W. B. Malone, Mayor

College Park:

Police Department

Mrs. Adams

Doraville:

Police Department

Sgt. Rogers

Douglasville:

Police Department
Sheriff's Department

Sgt. Reese
Sheriff Abercrombie

East Pont:

Data Processing
Police Department

Mrs. Horton
Lieut. Harkins

Hapeville:

Police Department

Lieut. Charlie Brown

Lawrenceville:

Data Processing

Jerry Paisley

Marietta:

Data Processing
Police Department

Jerri Collins
Captain Robinson

Smyrna:

Police Department

Sgt. Curby

MEMBERSHIP OF THE
ATLANTA REGION METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION
1971

City of Atlanta:

Sam Massell, Jr., Mayor
Cecil Alexander, Architect
Joseph K. Heyman, Banker
Ira Jackson, City of Atlanta Alderman (Substitute for Mayor Massell)

Clayton County:

S. S. Abercrombie, Chairman, Clayton County Commission
Harmon Born, President, Beaudry Ford Company

Cobb County:

Ernest Barrett, Chairman, Cobb County Commission
Mrs. Tony Serkedakis, Real Estate Agent

DeKalb County:

Clark Harrison, Chairman, DeKalb County Commission
Ralph H. Birdsong, Certified Public Accountant
Nelson Severinghaus, Retired Executive
T. M. Callaway, Callaway Motors (Substitute for Mr. Harrison)

Fulton County:

Charlie Brown, Chairman, Fulton County Commission
Hugh Conley, Insurance Agent
Alford Wall, Attorney
Milton Farris, Fulton County Commissioner (Substitute for Mr. Brown)

Gwinnett County:

W. R. Pruitt, Chairman, Gwinnett County Commission
Herbert H. Davis, Retired from Telephone Company

State Highway Board:

Jack Embry, Real Estate Broker

State Planning Bureau:

Tom Linder, State Planning Officer

MEMBERSHIP OF THE
METROPOLITAN ATLANTA AREA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
SEPTEMBER, 1971

Public Members:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| S. S. Abercrombie | Clayton County |
| Ernest W. Barrett | Cobb County |
| Charlie Brown | Fulton County |
| Robert E. Brown | East Point |
| John W. Fortune | Lawrenceville |
| Clark Harrison | DeKalb County |
| J. R. Hunter | Marietta |
| Ira Jackson | Atlanta |
| Sam Massell, Jr. | Atlanta |
| Randolph Medlock | Stone Mountain |
| W. R. Pruitt | Gwinnett County |
| Charles W. Summerday | Forest Park |

Members-at-Large (Elected by the Public Members)

| | <u>District</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Mrs. R. E. Russell | A |
| George R. McGill | B |
| Thomas E. Allen | C |
| John H. Calhoun | D |
| H. M. Bradford | E |
| Claude Roberts | F |
| Grady Burson | G |
| J. C. Haynes | H |
| James McClain | I |
| Jack Crowder | J |
| Tobe Johnson | K |

ATLANTA REGION METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AND RESEARCH STAFF

Glenn E. Bennett, Executive Director

Mrs. Rachel B. Champagne, Criminal
Justice Plan Administrator

Thomas J. Clune, Jr.

David E. Rivers

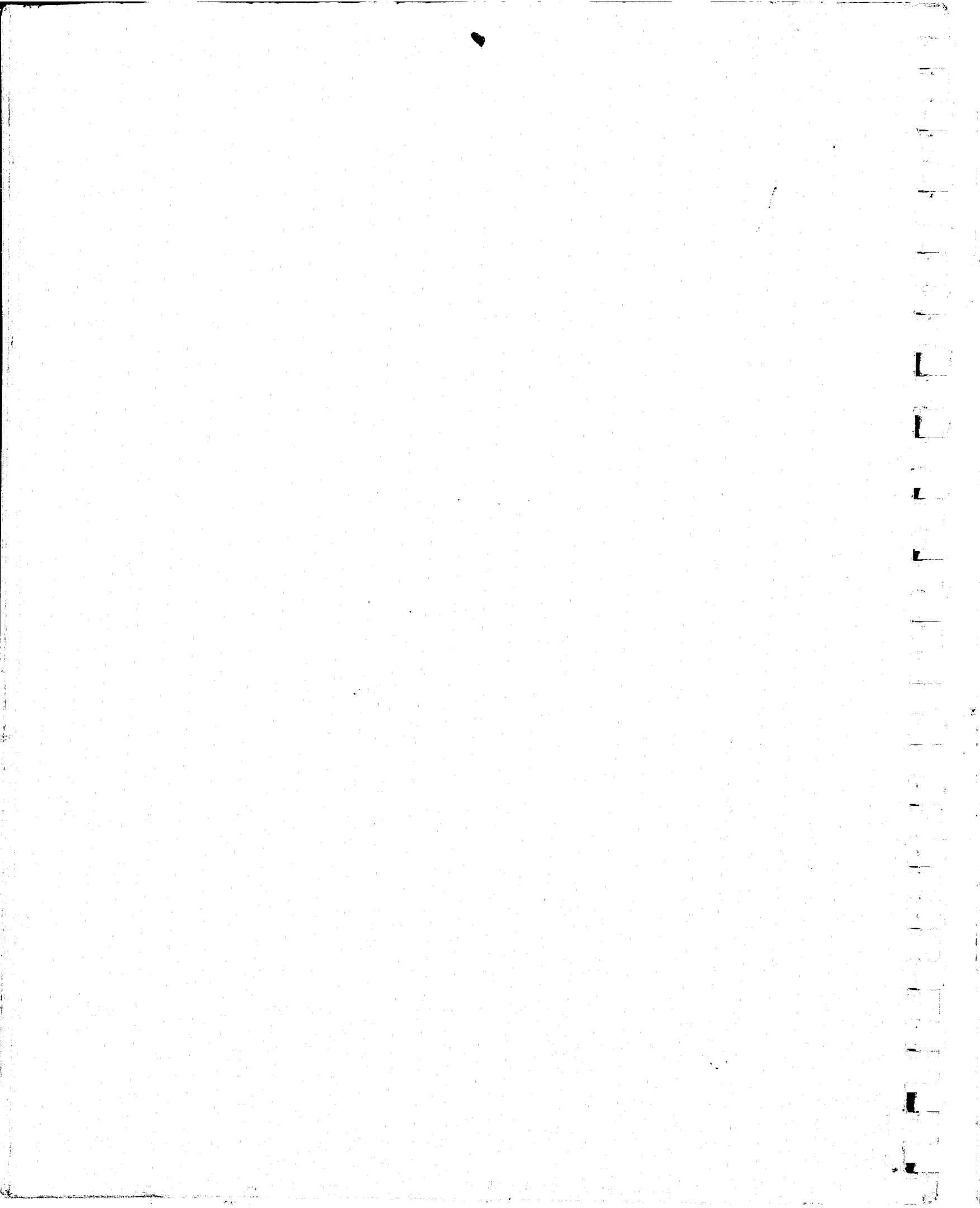
Frank G. Leser, III

Dennis O. Grady

Charles C. Olson

"A man may see how this world goes with no eyes.
Look with thine ears; see how yon justice rails
upon yon simple thief. Hark, in thine ear:
change places; and, handy-dandy, which is the
justice, which is the thief?"

-- Shakespeare



END