

THE ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMISSION  
**CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
IN THE ATLANTA REGION**

**A PLAN FOR ACTION**



**VOLUME I  
INTRODUCTION  
GOALS, OBJECTIVES,  
AND STANDARDS**

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE ATLANTA REGION

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VOLUME I

INTRODUCTION

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STANDARDS

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NCJRS

DEC 13 1977

ACQUISITIONS

Prepared by

THE ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMISSION

October 27, 1976

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## INTRODUCTION

### I. THE ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMISSION

Summary: The Atlanta Regional Commission is the regional planning and intergovernmental coordination agency created by the local governments in the Atlanta Region pursuant to legislation passed by the Georgia General Assembly. Today, the Atlanta Region encompasses Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton, Gwinnett and Rockdale counties of Georgia. The Atlanta Regional Commission is not a government; instead, ARC is the forum by which officials of local governments get together to solve mutual problems and decide issues of regionwide importance. While most of the work of the Atlanta Regional Commission is in the area of planning, ARC cannot implement plans. Power to implement regionally-adopted plans rests with local governments and state agencies. ARC does, however, encourage implementation of regional plans through its review and comment process concerning both local applications for federal funds, and plans which have regional impact. Plans and policies adopted by the local governments working together through the Atlanta Regional Commission provide guidance to the formulation of state plans and programs and to federal funding decisions. ARC is funded by local, state and federal funds.

Board membership on ARC is held by both elected officials and private citizens, with the balance in favor of local elected officials. Georgia Laws 1971, Act No. 5, as amended, spells out the membership of ARC:

- \*each county commission chairman
- \*one mayor from each county, chosen by a caucus of mayors in each county
- \*the mayor of the region's most populous city
- \*one member of the city council of the most populous city, chosen by the full council
- \*fifteen private citizens, one from each of 15 districts, each roughly equal in population, elected by the 16 public officials.

The current membership of the Atlanta Regional Commission  
is as follows:

Ernest W. Barrett, Chairman  
Bill Atkinson, Vice Chairman  
Randolph Medlock, Secretary  
Ellinor Dye, Treasurer  
Maynard H. Jackson, Parliamentarian

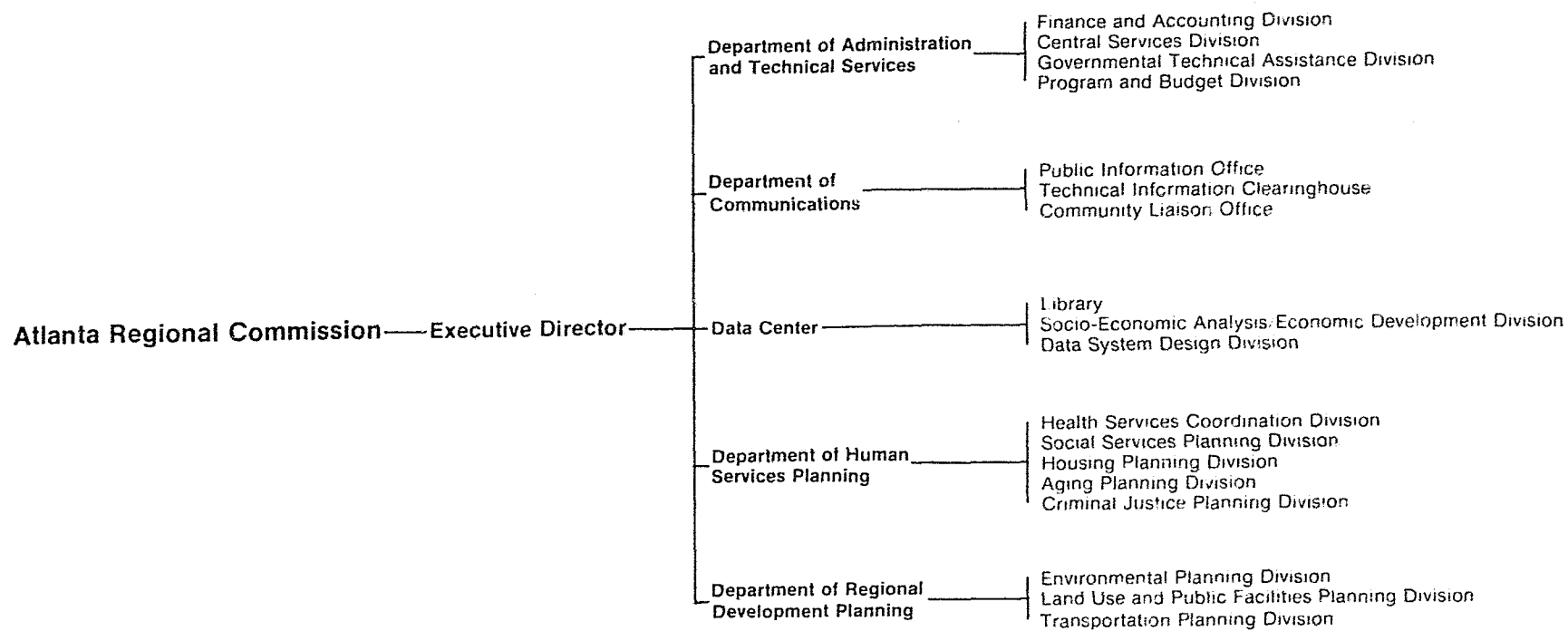
Bobby Brisendine	Fred A. Keel
Charlie Brown	W. L. Mabry, Jr.
Jack Crowder	Audrey Forbes Manley
Charles Dodson	Nathaniel Mosby
Carole Dubac	George A. Owens
Dana Eastham	Claude Roberts
Howard Fling	H. Hammond Stith
A. C. Guhl	Anne Squires
Charles Holloman	M. M. Wallace
George Ivey	Lillian Webb
Ira Jackson	Jack Wells
James P. Jackson	Mildred Williams
Tobe Johnson	Thomas Worthan

Harry West, Executive Director

Criminal Justice Planning: Georgia Laws 1971, Act No. 5, Sections 14(d) and 18(h) make ARC the comprehensive criminal justice planning agency for the Atlanta Region under 42 U.S.C.A. 3725, P.L. 90-351, 1968. As can be seen on the organizational chart on the following page, the Criminal Justice Planning Division is a part of the Human Services Planning Department. There are four professional criminal justice planners in this division. Each planner has operational experience in some criminal justice agency. These planners each have the responsibility of maintaining liaison with certain counties specifically assigned to them. One of their main roles is to coordinate staff efforts with local governmental agencies to ensure that those government's needs are recognized in all ARC criminal justice planning efforts.

To assist the staff of the Criminal Justice Planning Division in ensuring coordination of staff and local efforts is the Criminal Justice Planning Task Force of the Human Services Advisory Council. The composition of the Criminal Justice Planning Task Force is consistent with all appropriate federal regulations and restrictions as contained in the Omnibus Crime and Safe Streets Act as amended in 1974, Title I, Part B, Section 203. In addition the Human Services Planning Advisory Council is a citizen council which reviews Task Force recommendations and advises the Atlanta Regional Commission on matters of community concerns.

## ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMISSION Organizational Chart





## II. THE COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING PROCESS

Comprehensive criminal justice planning is a pragmatic process of expressing community values and long-range aspirations for criminal justice, projecting and evaluating the capabilities of the current programs to address them, and devising and choosing among program changes and new programs which will close the gaps between the projected and desired levels of criminal justice system performance. The major purpose of the Regional Criminal Justice Plan will be to provide a context for future action by local criminal justice agencies, and to set forth specific guidelines for use in the resolution of criminal justice issues of regional importance.

In March 1976, an ARC staff working paper entitled "Preparation of the Regional Criminal Justice Plan" was prepared to serve as a guide for development of the Atlanta Regional Commission's Multi-Year Criminal Justice Plan. This paper was heavily reviewed by staff and citizen advisors. It was also sent to the planning staff of the Georgia State Crime Commission for review.

Some observations concerning the planning process in which ARC and the local governments have participated are presented in digest form here.

Two basic philosophies have prevailed in the development of this plan. The first of these philosophies is that community involvement in planning is paramount. The Atlanta Regional Commission has determined that community and citizen involvement in the regional planning effort and comprehensive public information and response during development of a regional plan are vital elements to be included in the planning schedule. In developing citizen input the following objectives were sought:

1. To learn first-hand the concerns of citizens in the region and the relative priority placed on these concerns.
2. To achieve visibility, recognition and credibility in the news media and community as a conscientious and comprehensive criminal justice planning effort.
3. To enhance key stages of the planning process - by providing opportunity for community discussion of regional goals and alternative methods.

In order to accomplish these objectives there are two advisory groups which meet monthly to discuss basic issues. The duties and procedures of the Advisory Council on Human Services Planning as described in the ARC Bylaws are:

- a) To meet regularly to advise the Commission, through the Liaison Committee, on human services planning matters related to the Atlanta Regional Commission Work Program;

- b) to submit recommendations through the Liaison Committee so that the Commission can consider both the Advisory Council and the Liaison Committee recommendations, as well as to hear from the Chairperson of the Advisory Council from the floor, if necessary;
- c) to manage its own affairs consistent with Atlanta Regional Commission Bylaws;
- d) to express community concern; and
- e) to assist the Commission in holding public meetings.

A term of membership is two years, and not more than two full terms may be served consecutively. The Advisory Council on Human Services Planning may have no fewer than 20 nor more than 60 members. The members are representatives of the region's civic, human service and professional groups and each group selects its own representative.

The Human Services Planning Advisory Council relies heavily on its standing task forces to do detailed background work and to make recommendations to the council which it, in turn through the HSP Liaison Committee, forwards to the commission for action. Each task force is expected to assist the council in recommending policy statements for its particular area of planning.

Each task force receives staff support under department direction in relation to its particular area. Staff also assists the task force in its deliberations, and prepares formal documents stating the task force positions related to work program activities for submission to the Advisory Council.

The Criminal Justice Planning Task Force is composed of officials from all aspects of the criminal justice system. Police, judges, jailers, prosecutors, school officials, juvenile court personnel are all represented on the Task Force.

This task force is in complete compliance with federal and state regulations. It makes recommendations directly to the Atlanta Regional Commission with review by the Human Services Planning Advisory Council.

In addition to guidance from the Task Force and Advisory Council local government staffs are also involved.

They 1) review the planning process and its outputs on a continuous basis; 2) provide guidance to the Atlanta Regional Commission staff on an appropriate basis and actually be involved in the preparation of the information which may be used in analyzing various alternatives; 3) indicate appropriate local input to the process, including citizen input, goals, policies, local plans and programs; and 4) review the outputs for further detailing at the local level and for necessary reconciliation between local and regional goals, policies or standards.

The local criminal justice staffs were involved at these major steps: 1) recommendation of goals, 2) selection of the range and type of standards and policies for inclusion in the alternative schemes, 3) analysis of the results of testing, and 4) refinement of the chosen alternative in continued development of functional and local plans in conformance with the Regional Criminal Justice Plan (RCJP).

The local criminal justice agencies were asked to devote staff time to many of the tasks involved in the regional criminal justice planning process. They helped the Atlanta Regional Commission staff determine many of the policies and standards to be tested. Several of the larger local agencies chose to exercise a substantial participatory role.

The second basic philosophy which influenced the plan's development was one of integration of human services planning. This is a simple concept which deals with the many relationships which affect the criminal justice system. The traditional criminal justice agencies cannot hope to significantly reduce the crime problem while performing their functions in isolation of one another. If the performance of the various criminal justice functions is considered to be the performance of a system, then the mutual dependence, coordination and cooperation necessitated can be appreciated. The point is that what influences one agency, for example the police, also influences other agencies in a ripple affect. For example, if the U. S. Supreme Court relaxes the exclusionary rule the police can make more lawful arrests. This will impact the workloads of the prosecutors, courts, jails, and eventually the corrections and probation agencies.

Another aspect of integrated criminal justice and human services planning is the fact that in order to achieve the goals of both reducing crime and improving the quality of justice, criminal justice must be a multi-disciplinary science. A favorite saying among law enforcement officials is that a police officer must be a law enforcement specialist, a doctor, a preacher, a counselor, a psychologist, etc. Although this is an overstatement it certainly

illustrates the many various disciplines which may be involved in criminal justice in some aspect. Many social service agencies have a major impact on crime and the foundations of crime. It is assumed that if the efforts of the many social service delivery agencies were coordinated with the efforts of criminal justice agencies a more effective criminal justice system would result.

The Human Services Planning Advisory Council is an example of this concept in operation. This citizens' council brings together representatives from varied and diverse organizations from across the seven-county region.

The staff of the Atlanta Regional Commission originally had the following planning objectives:

- a. Development and regional implementation of a comprehensive local agency and citizen participation mechanism.
- b. Development and regional implementation of a pragmatic and effective needs and resource assessment mechanism.
- c. Integration of relevant aspects of human services, regional development and criminal justice planning.
- d. Review of non-criminal justice activities for possible relationships with the RCJP.

- e. Development and adoption of an annual planning process which has a self-evaluation component to insure continuing refinement of the planning process and planning outputs.
- f. Adherence to the following schedule of plan development:
  - Plan draft by 10/1/76
  - Approval of plan by 12/8/76
  - Publication by 12/22/76
- g. Adoption of the Regional Criminal Justice Plan by the Georgia State Crime Commission for use in state planning efforts.

Of these objectives the only changes are in the plan development schedule. The State Crime Commission required the plan to be completed by the end of October.

One of the first steps in the comprehensive regional planning process is the agreement among practitioners and citizens of certain general directions which must be taken. These directions are frequently called Goals, Objectives, and Standards. The Goals, Objectives and Standards were used as a framework for developing the regional plan. In order to maintain a clear understanding of what is meant by the terms goals, objectives and standards the following definitions will be adhered to.



GOAL - A goal is a broad, general statement of community desire regarding an aspect of criminal justice. It is the end to which all effort is directed and generally includes what overall condition is sought, and where it will exist.

OBJECTIVE - An objective is a specific statement of community intent regarding a program of action, and usually contains quantitative indications of the amount of action and a time frame. Achievement of several objectives may be required in order to reach a goal. The objectives should not presuppose creation of a given program or facility as a means of achieving them.

STANDARD - A standard is a uniform measure of quantity, quality or value. It is a benchmark or yardstick by which it becomes possible to gauge progress toward achievement of an objective.

The Goals, Objectives and Standards were developed from extensive input from local citizens and Criminal Justice agencies. The original framework used was the State of Georgia's Goals, Objectives, and Standards. These were analyzed and modified to meet the needs of the seven-county region. They are not meant to be all encompassing. They will not be stagnant. Rather, it is expected that

new Goals, Objectives, and Standards will be added in future years. They are meant to serve as a general guide for improving the Criminal Justice System and setting direction for the never-ending war on crime.

An inventory of the existing criminal justice system and its components was conducted in order to evaluate the current system in relation to established Goals, Objectives, and Standards. The description includes the following:

- a. A composite of the system's functional parts and their interrelationships.
- b. An examination of the crime in the area.
- c. An examination of resources to combat crime (funding, human agents, equipment, facilities).
- d. An analysis of each component of the system (i.e., procedures).
- e. Environment of the criminal justice system.

The Multi-Year Plan itself reflects the relationship of the current status of the system as it pertains to stated goals and objectives. The Multi-Year Plan is a general statement of the means by which the region's criminal justice system will achieve certain standards and goals.

From the Multi-Year Plan, an annual action plan will be developed which will state the specific programs which will be funded during 1978.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STANDARDS

LONG RANGE GOAL 1.0

PREVENT CRIME

A long range goal of the criminal justice system is to prevent crime within the seven-county region.

GOAL 1.1

MINIMIZE UNDERLYING CONDITIONS

Expand methods for prevention of criminal activity by identifying and minimizing crime producing conditions and by implementing programs that reduce an individual's initiative to engage in criminal activity.

Objective 1.100

Handgun Control

By 1979, to decrease the number of violent handgun related crimes in the Atlanta Region through the control of Saturday Night Specials.

Standard 1.100A

Handgun Control Legislation

During the 1978 session of the Georgia Legislature, those persons elected to represent the citizenry of the Atlanta Region should introduce and urge adoption of statewide legislation restricting the manufacture, assembly and ownership of Saturday Night Specials.

Standard 1.100B

Concealed Weapons

Members of the Georgia General Assembly who have been elected to represent jurisdictions within the Atlanta Region should, as soon as possible, take corrective action to repeal the sections of current law which permit the carrying of concealed weapons .

Objective 1.101

Educational Program Re-Evaluation

Increase juvenile crime prevention capabilities in the various school systems within this region by 1980 through development and implementation of alternative career education facilities including career education and extensive student counseling beginning at the elementary level.

Standard 1.101A

Student Counseling

By 1978, each county and municipal school system within this region should begin to expand its program of student counseling, including students at the elementary level.

Objective 1.102

Drug Abuse Treatment and Education

By 1978, the various state legislators elected to serve constituencies within the Atlanta Region should encourage the Governor to establish a comprehensive system of alcohol and drug abuse treatment centers by coordinating appropriate

sections of the various state departments which presently operate treatment facilities.

Standard 1.102A

Resource Directory

By 1978, a comprehensive listing of drug abuse treatment centers should be available to criminal justice agencies to assist in making appropriate referrals and sentences.

Standard 1.102B

Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act

By 1978, the various legislators representing jurisdictions within the Atlanta Region should introduce and support necessary legislation to provide sufficient State funds for the full implementation of the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act.

Objective 1.103

Youth Service Bureaus

By 1978, the various county juvenile courts should begin to expand the Youth Services Bureau concept as an alternative to the juvenile court process.

Standard 1.103A

Youth Service Bureaus Criteria

By 1978, a standard set of criteria should be established for the implementation, operation, and evaluation of all bureau programs.

Objective 1.104

Religious Involvement in Crime Prevention Programs

Increase by 1978, the participation of religious organizations in the criminal justice system and community programs related to crime prevention.

Standard 1.104A

Religious Organizations

By 1978, religious organizations should begin to assist the criminal justice system by developing programs to alleviate community conditions which tend to increase criminal activity.

GOAL 1.2

DECREASING THE OPPORTUNITY/REWARD FOR COMMITTING A CRIME

Increase local crime prevention activities that identify and reduce opportunities for criminal acts and rewards that result from these acts through programs to inform, educate and initiate preventative action by citizens.

Objective 1.200

Criminal Opportunity Reduction

Decrease the number of criminal opportunities that are prevalent in this region by 1978 through development and implementation of target hardening capabilities.

Standard 1.200A

Local Target Hardening Programs

By 1978, and continuing thereafter, current programs of target-hardening should begin to be incorporated into the budgets of the appropriate local governments.



Standard 1.200B

Crime Prevention-Target Hardening Information

By 1978, the police academies in the Atlanta Region should incorporate into their curricula a one-week course in crime prevention/target hardening.

Standard 1.200C

Minimum Security Standards

Officials representing local governments within the seven-county region should endorse local ordinances to establish minimum security standards in Housing and Building Code Amendments.

Objective 1.201

Crime Prevention Information and Technical Assistance

By 1978, design, develop, and make available crime prevention information and technical assistance to every citizen in the Atlanta Region.

Standard 1.201A

Local Crime Prevention Programs

By 1978, every major police department in this region should cooperate in the dissemination of crime prevention information throughout the region.

Standard 1.201B

Technical Assistance

By 1978, every citizen in the Atlanta Region should have available the opportunity of calling upon appropriate crime prevention specialists for the purpose of obtaining technical assistance in home, business and personal security.

Standard 1.201C

Crime Prevention for the Elderly

By 1979, crime prevention programs designed for the elderly population within the Atlanta Region should be implemented in order to alleviate fear and to teach home and personal security.

Objective 1.202

Citizen Participation in the Criminal Justice System

By 1978, citizen groups should be formed in every major community with interests in supporting criminal justice agencies.

Standard 1.202A

Citizen Action

By 1978, law enforcement agencies should encourage citizen action and/or watch groups which have the purpose of alerting police of any unusual, suspicious, or overtly criminal activity.

LONG RANGE GOAL 2.0

CONTROL CRIME

A long range goal of the criminal justice system is to control crime within the seven-county region.

GOAL 2.1

INCREASE THE RISK OF COMMITTING A CRIME

Law enforcement agencies should increase the risk of committing a crime and improve community services by redefining and improving personnel functions and by expanding agency authority to detect crime.

Objective 2.100

Increase Detection and Apprehension Capabilities - Violent Crimes

Reduce the growth rate in violent crimes regionwide by effecting a six percent annual reduction in the projected number of violent crimes. All projections should be based on at least three years of data and re-evaluated annually.

Standard 2.100A

Apprehension

By 1980, effect a 10 percent increase in apprehensions for violent crimes.

Standard 2.100B

Clearances

By 1980, effect a 15 percent increase in clearances for violent crimes.

Standard 2.100C

Convictions

By 1980, effect a 15 percent increase in convictions for violent crimes.

Objective 2.101

Increase Detection and Apprehension Capabilities - Property Crimes

Reduce the growth rate in property crimes by effecting a five percent annual reduction in the projected number of property crimes. All projections should be based on at least three years of data and re-evaluated annually.

Standard 2.101A

Apprehension

By 1980, effect a 10 percent increase in apprehensions for all property crimes.

Standard 2.101B

Clearances

By 1980, effect a 15 percent increase in clearances for property crimes.

Standard 2.101C

Convictions

By 1980, effect a 15 percent increase in convictions for property crimes.

Objective 2.102

Increase Detection and Apprehension Capabilities - Organized Crime Activities

Continue the development and implementation of comprehensive short and long-range strategies designed to contain and ultimately reduce organized crime activities in the Atlanta Region.

Standard 2.102A

By 1980, increase arrests and convictions of organized crime figures by 10 percent.

Objective 2.103

"White Collar Crime"

Upgrade the capability of the criminal justice system to deal with "white collar crime" activities by 1980.

Standard 2.103A

Training

By 1980, police academies should provide training sessions on "white collar crime" for law enforcement officers.

Standard 2.103B

Specialized Units

By 1980, police departments with over 100 personnel should have the specialized capability of investigating "white collar crime".

Objective 2.104

Ensure Full-Time, Adequate Police Services

Upgrade the quantity and quality of police service provided to the citizens of the Atlanta Region by 1978 through improvement of operational and administrative capabilities.

Standard 2.104A

Records Maintenance and Reporting of Information to GCIC

By 1978, each local law enforcement agency should, at a minimum, maintain records and reports for use for a three year period, and should fully report all information lawfully requested and required by the Georgia Crime Information Center.

Standard 2.104B

Full-Time Patrol Service

By 1978, all units of government serving a population of over 5,000 citizens should be covered by 24-hour a day, seven day a week patrol service. Units of government serving populations of less than 5,000 citizens should evaluate consolidation, contracting, or pooling of resources in some other manner in order to provide full-time patrol service. The decision should be made based on local needs.

Standard 2.104C

Consolidation of Law Enforcement Services

Before sharing, pooling, contracting or consolidating certain or total law enforcement services, studies should be done to measure the costs/benefits of such action.

Objective 2.105

Define and Develop The Police Role

By 1978, the police role should be examined and redefined in all local law enforcement agencies to increase police effectiveness.

Standard 2.105A

Police Role Within The Community

To provide for a better understanding of the police role within the local community, as well as increase police effectiveness, all law enforcement agencies should develop written guidelines setting forth agency objectives and priorities to both the community and law enforcement personnel.

Standard 2.105B

Departmental Role Concepts

All law enforcement agencies should review their law enforcement practices and eliminate current duties and functions not consistent with agency priorities. Law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn personnel should implement the following policies and procedures:

- (1) a policy should be drafted and updated when necessary so as to be consistent with agency and community law enforcement priorities;
- (2) at least one person should be responsible for regularly informing the chief of new court rulings have effect on departmental operations;
- (3) law enforcement agencies should provide in-house training to familiarize officers with the operations of all social service agencies and organizations within their jurisdictions.

#### Standard 2.105C

##### Legal Authority

Those persons representing the citizens of the Atlanta Region in the Georgia General Assembly should introduce and urge the passage of legislation authorizing police officers to write citations for certain misdemeanors rather than make arrests when, in the officer's judgment, the interest of public safety and justice would be served by that action.

#### Objective 2.106

##### Non-Sworn Personnel

By 1980, non-sworn personnel should be employed by all law enforcement agencies with at least ten sworn personnel in order to maximize manpower.



Standard 2.106A

Full-Time Civilian Manpower

In order to encourage the greatest and most efficient use of non-sworn personnel within law enforcement agencies, all law enforcement agencies with at least ten sworn personnel should implement the following policies:

- (1) Hire non-sworn personnel to fill any agency position which does not require the authority, experience and/or training of a sworn law enforcement officer;
- (2) Provide a career ladder and a program of fringe benefits for full-time non-sworn employees;
- (3) Provide non-sworn employees with adequate job training.

Objectives 2.107

Improve Property Accounting Systems

By 1980, all police agencies should adopt written departmental policy for property accounting systems to ensure safe and secure handling of all property.

Objective 2.108

Improve Interagency Coordination and Cooperation

By 1978, increase the level of cooperation, coordination and unified direction among criminal justice agencies in the Atlanta Region by establishing communication and work linkages.

Objective 2.109

Law Enforcement Organization and Administration

By 1978, enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of local police agencies by implementing improved management techniques.

Standard 2.109A

Law Enforcement Fiscal Management

By 1978, fiscal management procedures should be developed and adopted regarding budget development, planning and resource allocation in local law enforcement agencies.

Standard 2.109B

Law Enforcement Budget Guidelines

By 1978, guidelines should be prepared in all local law enforcement agencies to guide the personnel in the development of budgets.

Objective 2.110

Private Security Uniforms and Vehicles

Those persons representing the citizens of the Atlanta Region in the Georgia General Assembly should introduce and encourage the passage of legislation defining the operation of private detective and security agencies including but not limited to restricting the markings of uniforms and vehicles of private detective and private security agencies. This action should be initiated in the next session of the General Assembly.

GOAL 2.2

IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF JUSTICE

Improve the quality of justice in the Atlanta Region by increasing efficiency of the judicial process and by insuring graduated viable community based alternatives to incarceration when there is an adjudication of guilt.

Objective 2.200

Courts Organization and Administration

By 1980, increase the efficiency of the courts in this region by supporting a unified court system, and by upgrading judicial administrative practices and support services.

Standard 2.200A

Court Administrators

By 1979, each judicial circuit within the Atlanta Region which has two or more superior court judges, should have a court administrator to handle caseload management and support services.

Standard 2.200B

Judicial Statistics

By 1980, each judicial circuit should be keeping information concerning workload data, case disposition, and length of time of case delays.

Objective 2.201

Upgrading Prosecution Services

By 1978, take appropriate action to ensure that administrative, technical, and support services are provided to prosecutors to enhance their effectiveness.

Standard 2.201A

Assistant District Attorneys

By 1978, officials within this region should take appropriate action to encourage the state to provide sufficient prosecutors, based on workload analysis.

Standard 2.201B

Authorization of Support Personnel

By 1979, county governments within this region should be authorized to provide additional assistants and staff for district attorneys.

Standard 2.201C

Investigators

By 1978, the legislators representing this region should support legislation providing each district attorney with at least one investigator compensated by the state, exact number based on workload data and geographical considerations.

Objective 2.202

Indigent Defense

The various representatives elected or appointed to jurisdictions within this region should support appropriate legislation providing state financial support for local systems of indigent defense.

Objective 2.203

Plea Negotiations

Judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys within this region should follow the American Bar Association standards for the use of plea negotiations.

Objective 2.204

Minimize Court Processing Time

By 1980, all persons indicted within the Atlanta Region should be ensured of trial within 90 days of indictment subject to accomplishment of objectives 2.200, 2.201, and 2.202.

Standard 2.204A

Minimize Court Processing Time

By 1978, the elected and appointed officials of the judicial systems within the Atlanta Region should begin to take any action deemed necessary and appropriate to reduce delay in time required from indictment to adjudication.

GOAL 2.3

IMPROVE INSTITUTIONAL AND NON-INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION

Improve institutional and community rehabilitation programs for both juveniles and adults by ensuring that through the diagnostic and classification process offenders will receive treatment programs they need and desire, by insuring that all treatment personnel (institutional and community) are properly trained and have manageable caseload sizes and by insuring that all incarceration facilities have rehabilitative environments.

Objective 2.300

Diversion of Juveniles

By 1978, diversionary resources and methods should be utilized to reduce the number of children who would otherwise be detained.

Standard 2.300A

Use of Youth Service Bureau

By 1979, youth service bureaus should be operating within each jurisdiction of the independent juvenile courts in the Atlanta Region.

Objective 2.301

Family Court Structure

A comprehensive study should be made of the present juvenile court system to determine the desirability of replacing the current system with a family court structure.

Objective 2.302

Local Jail Standards and Operations

By 1980, all local jails within the Atlanta Region should be in compliance with the Minimum Jail Standards Act subject to availability of funds to make necessary improvements.

Objective 2.303

Adult Presentence Programs

Insure, by 1979, that comprehensive presentence services programs that include pretrial release and diversion are available to each county in the Atlanta Region.

Standard 2.303A

By 1978, those counties within the Atlanta Region which do not have pre-trial release programs should begin to develop plans for implementing such programs.

Standard 2.303B

Adult Diversion

By 1979, diversionary treatment for first offenders should be available to the Superior Courts in each judicial circuit within the Atlanta Region.

Objective 2.304

Offender Classification

By 1980, each judicial circuit should have available to it a regional pre-sentence diagnostic and evaluation center.

Standard 2.304A

Presentence Evaluation

By 1980, each judicial circuit should have available to it a regional diagnostic and evaluation center. This center would, upon order of the judge, conduct psychological evaluations and make recommendations for treatment. This will assist the sentencing judge in identifying appropriate alternatives to incarceration or treatment after incarceration.

Objective 2.305

Community Center Alternatives to Incarceration

By 1978, the various elected and appointed officials who represent the citizenry of the Atlanta Region should take any and all action deemed appropriate and necessary for the creation and expansion of the community center concept as an alternative available to the sentencing judge.

Standard 2.305A

Restitution Centers

By 1978, sentencing judges within the Atlanta Region should have the alternative of sentencing offenders to serve in restitution centers where they will pay restitution to the offended party as well as any fines that may be imposed.

Objective 2.306

Local Correctional Facilities

By 1980, the local governments within the Atlanta Region which operate correctional facilities should be providing for the incarceration of inmates in a manner which is most effective and efficient to both the county and the inmate.

Standard 2.306A

Facility and Program Improvement

By 1978, the officials of the local governments within this region should begin to make plans and identify funding for the improvement of the physical facilities and treatment programs in those local correctional facilities where such improvement is needed.



Standard 2.306B

Regional Correctional Facility

By 1978, officials of county governments within the Atlanta Region should begin to consider the feasibility of creating a regional or multi-county correctional institution for the incarceration of the county inmates of each county within this region.

LONG-RANGE GOAL 3.0

IMPROVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

A long range goal of the criminal justice system is to make certain system improvements.

GOAL 3.1

UPGRADE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Provide the criminal justice system with complete, timely, and accurate data needed for effective operational and administrative decision-making in apprehending criminal offenders and delivering criminal justice services.

Objective 3.100

State Criminal Justice Information System

Support and assist in the completion, by 1980, of the development of a state-wide criminal justice information system which provides law enforcement, courts and correctional agencies the capability of generating and maintaining the data necessary for making sound operational and administrative decisions.

Standard 3.100A

Model Law Enforcement Reporting System

By 1978, all law enforcement agencies within this region should use the Georgia Crime Information Center records management system, or a similar system, and should adopt standard operating procedures on report writing, review and use of the telephone in receiving complaints.

Standard 3.100B

Police Information System Functions

By 1978, all local agencies within this region should have direct or radio access to the Georgia Crime Information Center for Law Enforcement Data System Information.

Objective 3.101

Local Criminal Justice Information Systems

By 1982, insure that every locality within this region is serviced by a criminal justice information system (manual or automated) which supports the needs of all criminal justice agencies within the region.

Standard 3.101A

Local Automated CJIS Systems

By 1980, complete the development of local/regional automated information systems to serve the criminal justice agencies within the region.

Standard 3.101B

Information Exchange

By 1980, the ability to interface and exchange information between local systems should be developed in certain areas such as wanted files.

Objective 3.102

Security and Privacy of Criminal Offender Data

By 1978, to protect the individual rights and provide the criminal justice system with data necessary for effective operations, appropriate security and privacy safeguards, and administrative procedures should be developed.

Standard 3.102A

Development of Privacy and Security Safeguards

By 1978, the agencies within this region which operate local CJIS should adopt guidelines which set forth privacy and security instructions and methodology for implementation in day-to-day operations.

Standard 3.102B

Criminal History

By 1978, legislation should be supported to provide certain governmental agencies with criminal histories where such information is essential for screening out job applicants with histories of criminal convictions from critical positions. Such governmental agencies should include but not be limited to day care centers, school systems and County Health Departments.

Objective 3.103

Police Communications Systems

Provide, by 1982, the capability in each law enforcement agency in this region to confidentially communicate effectively and efficiently with the public as well as with other law enforcement units.

Standard 3.103A

Standard Radio Operating Procedures

By 1978, all local law enforcement agencies within this region should adopt a departmental manual of radio operating procedures.

Standard 3.103B

Telephone Answering and Radio Dispatch

By 1979, all jurisdictions within this region should have available 24 hour telephone answering and radio dispatch service.

Standard 3.103C

Radio Recording Devices

By 1980, multi-channel telephone and radio recording devices should be installed in all departments with ten or more sworn personnel.

Standard 3.103D

Radio Communications Traffic

By 1978, every law enforcement agency in this region should have the capability of improving routine, emergency and coordinating radio communications traffic.

GOAL 3.2

RESEARCH, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

Ensure that comprehensive long and short range research, planning and evaluation is conducted at the local and regional level in all criminal justice system component agencies.

Objective 3.200

Regional Criminal Justice Planning

Provide by 1979 effective and comprehensive regional planning capabilities for local criminal justice systems.

Standard 3.200A

Support for Regional Planning

By 1978, the regional criminal justice planning unit should begin to identify adequate funds to establish an effective and comprehensive planning unit to serve the local governments of this region.

Standard 3.200B

Regional Planning Conferences

By 1978, the regional criminal justice planning unit should begin to develop and conduct criminal justice planning conferences with the content based on techniques and fundamentals of the criminal justice planning process. These should be held for local officials, planners, and citizens.

Objective 3.201

Component Planning

Insure, by 1979, that appropriate component agencies of the criminal justice system within this region have the capability of performing planning oriented toward problem solving.

Standard 3.201A

Police Planning Capabilities

By 1978, all law enforcement agencies in this region with 75 or more sworn personnel should develop a planning capability.

Standard 3.201B

Police Planning Positions

All police planning positions should be open equally to both civilians and sworn officers.

Standard 3.201C

Planning Policy

By 1978, agencies with planning units should establish written policy setting out specific goals and objectives of the planning effort, quantifiable and measureable where possible.

Objective 3.202

Process Planning

Insure, by 1980, that planning capability for specific functions crossing agency boundaries is developed for solving criminal justice problems.

Standard 3.202A

Local Criminal Justice Planning

By 1978, each county within the Atlanta Region with a population of 100,000 or more should establish the position of criminal justice planner to coordinate planning activities for the law enforcement agencies, courts, correctional facilities, and prosecutors.

Standard 3.202B

Local Pretrial Processing Plan

By 1979, the court administrator in each judicial circuit should develop a local pre-trial processing plan.

GOAL 3.3

PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT

To recruit, select, train and retain the most competent persons available for the criminal justice system.

### Objective 3.300

#### Recruitment, Selection, Training and Retention of Law Enforcement Personnel

By 1978, each local law enforcement agency should adopt specific job-related guidelines for recruitment, selection and training of prospective law enforcement personnel.

#### Standard 3.300A

##### Selection Standards

By 1978, each law enforcement agency should employ a validated, reliable selection criteria which will assure recruitment of the best qualified individual. These criteria should be completely job related.

#### Standard 3.300B

##### Career Development

By 1980, all law enforcement agencies should have career development programs with salary and benefits of sufficient quality to attract and retain competent personnel.

#### Standard 3.300C

##### Training

By 1980, all peace officers should have a minimum 240 hours training before field assignment; in addition, all peace officers should be required to attend 40 hours in service, refresher or advanced training per year. The State of Georgia should be required to finance all minimum training standards.



Standard 3.300D

College Level Education

Those persons elected to the Georgia General Assembly by the citizens of the Atlanta Region should introduce and urge the passage of legislation financing incentive programs to attract college educated personnel into law enforcement.

Objective 3.301

Recruitment, Selection, Training and Retention of Courts Personnel

By 1980, the Administrative Office of the Courts should develop and coordinate a comprehensive training program for judges, clerks, court reporters and other court personnel.

Objective 3.302

Criminal Justice Education

To increase public awareness of the crime problem.

Standard 3.302A

Criminal Justice in Secondary School Curriculum

By 1980, all school systems in the Atlanta Region should add a course in criminology/criminal justice to its secondary school level curriculum.

Standard 3.302B

Public Education Program

By 1980, programs for education of the public concerning operation of the criminal justice system should be implemented.



**END**