

CRIME TALKING POINTS -- GEORGIA

LOCAL CRIME PROFILE

- The number of crimes committed by those 21 and under increased between 1992 and 1993 by 8%
- Those 16 and under arrested for a violent crime increased by 18% in 1993.
- During 1993 the state of Georgia experienced a murder rate of 10.6 per 100,000 people and it accounted for 2% of all violent crimes that were reported
- Since 1989 Georgia has seen the number of violent crime incidents decrease by nearly 1%, to nearly 48,000 crimes in 1993, while arrests rose by almost 2% to almost 22,000.

CRIME BILL IMPACT

COPS

- The President's 100,000 more police, or COPS, program is working. It's on budget and ahead of schedule. COPS has already helped some 10,000 communities put nearly 17,000 more police on the street.
- In Georgia, COPS has helped 221 communities put 443 new cops on the streets. These include:

<u>City</u>	<u>Money</u>	<u>Officers</u>
Alma	\$101,016	2
Baxley	\$180,055	3
Brantley Co.	\$166,596	4
Camilla	\$47,267	1
Chatham Co.	\$369,537	6
Cobb Co.	\$544,613	8
Dekalb Co Dept of Pub Safety	\$1,080,920	17
Douglas Co Sheriff	\$832,517	13
Elbert Co Sheriff	\$191,943	4
Macon	\$999,381	17
Marietta	\$446,337	6
Morrow	\$110,997	2

Smyrna	\$444,817	7
Albany	\$729,783	12
Atlanta	\$1,500,000	20
Cordele	\$107,163	2
Gainesville	\$165,116	3
Thomasville	\$299,017	5
Athens-Clarke Co	\$285,435	5
Atlanta	\$2,840,054	38
Cobb Co	\$225,000	3
Columbus	\$556,835	9
Dekalb	\$64,229	1
Fulton Co	\$442,530	6
Georgia Bureau of Inv	\$587,502	8
Gwinnett	\$544,986	8
Hall Co.	\$178,322	3
Henry Co.	\$201,164	3
Richmond Co.	\$293,072	6
Savannah	\$628,853	10
188 small communities	\$11,050,335	211 (COPS FAST)
Total	\$26,182,393	443

Punishment

- Currently the State of Georgia has nearly 37,000 people in prison, with another 3,200 in "jail backlog" (when a bed in a state facility can not be found the prisoner spends his time in county jail until a bed can be found in a state facility)
- The Crime Bill will help Georgia put more violent offenders behind bars. It provides \$7.9 billion for new prisons and other corrections options, and includes another \$1.9 billion to help states pay for the cost of incarcerating illegal aliens.
- This year, \$24.5 million is available to replicate military style boot camps --just like Georgia's. And the President's budget calls for an additional \$500 million to build new prisons and/or boot camps.

Prevention

- The crime bill targeted monies for proven prevention efforts, such as after school programs and anti-gang initiatives like the Community Schools Program and FACES (Family and Community Endeavors Schools Program), which will help keep schools and community centers

open after school, on weekends and in the summer. In 1995, \$36.9 million will be available to fund these efforts. Interested applicants include:

The Bridge/ New Directions - Albany
Advanced Community Educators - Atlanta
Mercy Mobile Health Care - Atlanta
Families First - Atlanta
National Families in Action - Atlanta
Urban Youth Development Center - Atlanta
Adolescent Services - Augusta
Children's Emergency Shelter - Cartersville
Prevention/ Intervention Program - Decatur
And 37 others have expressed interest

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- On March 21, 1995 Georgia was awarded \$426,000 dollars to bolster law prosecution and victim's services related to violence against women. This is part of a bigger commitment represented in the Crime Bill over the next six years.

BRADY BILL

- National Estimates of the number of prohibited persons who were prevented by the Brady Bill from purchasing a handgun in Brady states - based on information supplied by the FBI's criminal history database, the Interstate Identification Index -- **was approximately 41,000** for the period from March 1, 1994 through January 31, 1995.
- An example of how well the Brady Bill works in Georgia is in DeKalb. In one year's time it has helped DeKalb stop 680 fugitives, felons, and other prohibited buyers from purchasing handguns, almost 15% of the total number of applications.
- Yet with all the success of the Brady Bill in Georgia on March 22 Gov. Zell Miller signed a law that freed Georgia from the restrictions on the Brady Bill and again made it possible for felons, wife beaters, rapists and others who previously would have been denied, the power to once again buy a handgun.

IMPACT OF THE CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

- **Fewer Police, Less Prevention, and No Guarantees.** Not only does the House alternative gives communities \$2.5 billion less for both

prevention and police, **it does not guarantee that a single new officer will be hired or that a single new program will be used to prevent crime.** The Crime Law provides flexibility to cities and towns, but also guarantees results.

- **President's program is flexible, but focused.** It allows police departments to use their funds in a variety of ways (training, hiring, redeploying, technology, etc), but its focus is clear: more police on the street in community policing. That is why major law enforcement organizations are sticking with the President's plan.
- Maintaining their stance that prisons are better than prevention the Republicans decided to eliminate **all** of the money designated in FY 1995 for the Drug Free Schools Program. This money funded police officers, metal detectors, and prevention programs in schools. This total rescission amounts to \$456,962,000, \$11,106,766 of which was allocated to Georgia.



Facsimile Cover Sheet

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cover page:

Comments: Attached you will find copies of Georgia's annual summary reports for Georgia during 1992 & 1993. If additional information is needed, feel free to contact me at the above number.



1992 SUMMARY REPORT

Georgia Uniform Crime Reporting Program



As part of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation's cost containment program, no soft cover Georgia Criminal Justice Data book for 1992 will be printed and distributed. Instead, this summary report is being distributed, with a focus on Index crimes and arrests reported by state and local law enforcement agencies throughout Georgia. Additional data, stored in GCIC computerized files, can be retrieved for special purpose reports upon request; contact Neil Gerstenberger at (404) 244-2610.

J. Robert Hamrick
Director, G.B.I.

PROFILE OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, 1992

Crime	Reported	% Of Total	Rate Per 100,000
Murder	697	0.2	10.3
Rape	3,089	0.7	45.8
Robbery	16,334	4.0	241.9
Aggravated Assault	27,421	6.6	406.2
Total Violent Crime	47,541	11.5	704.2
Burglary	92,145	22.3	1,364.9
Larceny	235,233	57.0	3,484.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	37,837	9.2	560.5
Total Property Crime	365,215	88.5	5,409.8
Total Index Crime	412,756	100.0	6,114.0

COMPARISON OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES AND ARRESTS, 1988 - 1992

Type of Crime	1988 Incidents	1988 Arrests	1989 Incidents	1989 Arrests	1990 Incidents	1990 Arrests	1991 Incidents	1991 Arrests	1992 Incidents	1992 Arrests
Murder	706	760	809	805	792	792	818	785	697	678
Forcible Rape	3,099	1,123	3,297	1,229	3,621	1,299	2,773	1,111	3,089	1,198
Robbery	15,614	4,053	17,358	4,554	17,188	4,748	17,385	4,429	16,334	4,316
Aggravated Assault	24,053	12,259	26,659	14,454	28,092	15,067	26,495	13,373	27,421	15,382
Total Violent Crime	43,472	18,195	48,123	21,042	49,693	21,906	47,471	19,698	47,541	21,574
Burglary	102,557	10,858	110,354	12,109	102,106	11,380	95,666	10,889	92,145	10,839
Larceny	225,484	35,837	256,731	42,277	234,876	43,606	231,207	40,504	235,233	40,658
Motor Vehicle Theft	34,710	3,518	40,669	3,800	41,409	4,048	38,980	4,144	37,837	4,053
Total Property Crime	362,751	50,213	407,754	58,186	378,391	59,034	365,853	55,537	365,215	55,550
Total Index Crime	406,223	68,408	455,877	79,228	428,084	80,940	413,324	75,235	412,756	77,124

ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES, 1988 - 1992, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1988	%	1989	%	1990	%	1991	%	1992	%
0-16	5,587	8.2%	5,091	6.4%	5,530	6.8%	9,473	12.6%	10,637	13.8%
17-21	17,648	25.8%	19,347	24.4%	19,618	24.2%	16,721	22.2%	16,808	21.8%
22-29	21,671	31.7%	25,584	32.3%	24,668	30.5%	20,915	27.8%	20,654	26.8%
30-39	16,048	23.5%	20,125	25.4%	21,123	26.1%	19,062	25.3%	19,214	24.9%
40-49	4,859	7.1%	6,103	7.7%	6,853	8.5%	6,309	8.4%	6,919	9.0%
50+	2,595	3.8%	2,978	3.8%	3,148	3.9%	2,755	3.7%	2,892	3.7%
Total	68,408	100.0%	79,228	100.0%	80,940	100.0%	75,235	100.0%	77,124	100.0%

PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1992

Type of Crime	AGE					
	16 and Under	17-21	22-29	30-39	40-49	50 +
Murder	36	214	202	129	64	33
Forcible Rape	90	210	356	352	135	55
Robbery	467	1,251	1,392	931	220	55
Aggravated Assault	1,210	2,952	4,325	4,207	1,761	927
Total Violent Crime	1,803	4,627	6,275	5,619	2,180	1,070
Burglary	2,085	2,604	2,843	2,497	634	176
Larceny	5,681	8,427	10,671	10,455	3,829	1,595
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,068	1,150	865	643	276	51
Total Property Crime	8,834	12,181	14,379	13,595	4,739	1,822
Total Index Crime	10,637	16,808	20,654	19,214	6,919	2,892

Type of Crime	SEX		RACE	
	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Murder	596	82	165	513
Forcible Rape	1,190	8	322	876
Robbery	4,011	305	523	3,793
Aggravated Assault	11,985	3,397	3,790	11,592
Total Violent Crime	17,782	3,792	4,800	16,774
Burglary	9,993	846	4,087	6,752
Larceny	28,348	12,310	14,991	25,667
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,680	373	1,108	2,945
Total Property Crime	42,021	13,529	20,186	35,364
Total Index Crime	59,803	17,321	24,986	52,138

MSA/NON MSA, 1992

Metropolitan Statistical Area	County	Population	% of Total	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Index Crime Total
Albany, GA MSA	Dougherty Lee	100,385 18,920		20 1	93 0	497 8	571 29	3,406 175	5,173 254	419 27	10,179 492
Albany, GA MSA Total		117,295	1.7%	21	93	503	600	3,581	5,427	446	10,671
Athens, GA MSA	Clarke Madison Oconee	91,280 21,932 18,358		11 0 0	40 0 4	268 1 4	409 0 30	2,142 4 215	5,355 8 258	655 0 24	8,880 13 535
Athens, GA MSA Total		131,570	1.9%	11	44	273	439	2,361	5,621	679	9,428
Atlanta, GA MSA	Barrow Bartow Carroll Cherokee Clayton Cobb Coweta DeKalb Douglas Fayette Forsyth Fulton Gwinnett Henry Newton Paulding Pickens Rockdale Spalding Walton	30,968 58,258 74,422 93,907 189,713 488,595 58,116 569,080 74,113 88,040 45,935 878,536 367,759 61,211 43,584 43,381 15,037 56,366 56,749 40,208		1 2 8 2 18 24 2 54 6 0 4 22 18 2 5 4 0 0 3	4 9 35 7 94 183 10 417 40 4 10 821 117 10 14 0 22 46 9	13 13 55 28 353 672 46 2728 38 8 25 8,853 354 25 37 5 0 41 138 18	44 72 184 85 661 1,145 38 1,318 144 19 88 10,039 405 104 82 31 749 398 5 134 582 38	290 498 842 639 2,690 5,258 498 11,938 567 254 541 17,424 3,609 500 749 398 65 554 1,082 372	798 925 2,081 1,318 9,438 16,742 1,321 29,223 1,487 845 1,438 48,752 12,785 1,053 1,708 754 59 1,805 2,415 709	87 181 185 189 1,300 2,382 184 7,150 220 88 230 12,428 1,283 125 105 92 11 140 281 48	1,235 1,808 3,390 2,248 14,552 26,418 2,081 52,826 2,532 1,218 2,334 96,339 18,331 1,828 2,672 1,298 140 2,488 4,562 1,187
Atlanta, GA MSA Total		3,085,031	45.7%	381	1,868	11,246	15,197	48,806	135,444	26,649	239,591
Augusta, GA-SC MSA	Columbia Richmond	88,810 197,704		2 40	18 75	23 681	78 704	558 3,810	1,458 7,280	150 1,811	2,283 14,411
Augusta, GA-SC MSA Total		266,514	3.9%	42	93	704	780	4,366	8,748	1,961	16,694
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	Catoosa DeKalb Walker	44,250 13,889 80,792		0 0 1	2 3 19	10 1 13	23 7 135	282 73 681	884 132 1,153	185 24 104	1,368 240 2,088
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA Total		118,741	1.8%	1	24	24	165	996	2,169	313	3,692
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	Chatto- hoochee Harris Muscogee	17,844 18,532 188,828		0 3 15	0 5 58	0 4 313	8 23 481	27 153 2,857	62 185 7,284	3 15 681	100 368 11,487
Columbus, GA-AL MSA Total		223,002	3.3%	18	61	317	512	2,837	7,491	699	11,935
Macon, GA MSA	Bibb Houston Jones Peach Twiggs	158,278 92,981 21,810 22,078 10,217		37 1 1 0 0	114 41 4 1 0	384 94 3 14 2	778 367 11 49 7	2,834 1,088 88 151 33	8,183 3,150 144 308 39	1,001 233 15 27 3	13,151 5,004 278 548 84
Macon, GA MSA Total		303,144	4.5%	39	160	507	1,212	4,004	11,862	1,279	19,063
Savannah, GA MSA	Bryan Chatham Effingham	18,084 228,082 28,798		1 28 0	4 164 3	7 971 4	31 571 93	95 4,278 127	276 10,384 408	29 1,798 30	443 18,193 863
Savannah, GA MSA Total		268,912	4.0%	27	171	982	695	4,501	11,066	1,857	19,299
Total MSAs		4,514,209	66.9%	540	2,514	14,556	19,600	71,452	187,828	33,883	330,373
Total Non MSAs		2,236,791	33.1%	157	575	1,778	7,821	20,693	47,405	3,954	82,383
Total State		6,751,000	100.0%	697	3,089	16,334	27,421	92,145	235,233	37,837	412,756



1993 SUMMARY REPORT

Georgia Uniform Crime Reporting Program



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Milton E. Nix, Jr.
Director, G.B.I.

PROFILE OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, 1993

Crime	Reported	% Of Total	Rate Per 100,000
Murder	737	0.2	10.6
Rape	2,287	0.6	33.1
Robbery	16,436	4.0	237.6
Aggravated Assault	28,157	7.0	407.1
Total Violent Crime	47,617	11.8	688.4
Burglary	85,385	21.1	1,234.4
Larceny	232,907	57.4	3,367.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	39,479	9.7	570.8
Total Property Crime	357,771	88.2	5,172.4
Total Index Crime	405,388	100.0	5,860.8

COMPARISON OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES AND ARRESTS, 1989 - 1993

Type of Crime	1989 Incidents	1989 Arrests	1990 Incidents	1990 Arrests	1991 Incidents	1991 Arrests	1992 Incidents	1992 Arrests	1993 Incidents	1993 Arrests
Murder	809	805	792	792	818	785	697	678	737	810
Forcible Rape	3,297	1,229	3,621	1,299	2,773	1,111	3,089	1,198	2,287	913
Robbery	17,358	4,554	17,188	4,748	17,385	4,429	16,334	4,316	16,436	4,446
Aggravated Assault	26,659	14,454	28,092	15,067	26,495	13,373	27,421	15,382	28,157	15,556
Total Violent Crime	48,123	21,042	49,693	21,906	47,471	19,698	47,541	21,574	47,617	21,725
Burglary	110,354	12,109	102,106	11,380	95,666	10,889	92,145	10,839	85,385	10,311
Larceny	256,731	42,277	234,876	43,606	231,207	40,504	235,233	40,658	232,907	39,147
Motor Vehicle Theft	40,669	3,800	41,409	4,048	38,980	4,144	37,837	4,053	39,479	4,166
Total Property Crime	407,754	58,186	378,391	59,034	365,853	55,537	365,215	55,550	357,771	53,624
Total Index Crime	455,877	79,228	428,084	80,940	413,324	75,235	412,756	77,124	405,388	75,349

ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES, 1989 - 1993, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1989	%	1990	%	1991	%	1992	%	1993	%
0-16	5,091	6.4	5,530	6.8	9,473	12.6	10,637	13.8	11,469	15.2
17-21	19,347	24.4	19,618	24.2	16,721	22.2	16,808	21.8	16,798	22.3
22-29	25,584	32.3	24,668	30.5	20,915	27.8	20,654	26.8	18,924	25.1
30-39	20,125	25.4	21,123	26.1	19,062	25.3	19,214	24.9	18,888	25.1
40-49	6,103	7.7	6,853	8.5	6,309	8.4	6,919	9.0	6,638	8.8
50 +	2,978	3.8	3,148	3.9	2,755	3.7	2,892	3.7	2,632	3.5
Total	79,228	100.0	80,940	100.0	75,235	100.0	77,124	100.0	75,349	100.0

PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1993

Type of Crime	AGE					
	16 and Under	17-21	22-29	30-39	40-49	50 +
Murder	68	236	246	172	54	34
Forcible Rape	92	178	273	252	92	26
Robbery	540	1,288	1,308	1,010	243	57
Aggravated Assault	1,432	3,101	4,193	4,236	1,720	874
Total Violent Crime	2,132	4,803	6,020	5,670	2,109	991
Burglary	2,016	2,541	2,557	2,426	622	149
Larceny	5,928	8,349	9,558	10,174	3,701	1,437
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,393	1,105	789	618	206	55
Total Property Crime	9,337	11,995	12,904	13,218	4,529	1,641
Total Index Crime	11,469	16,798	18,924	18,888	6,638	2,632

Type of Crime	SEX		RACE	
	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Murder	721	89	160	650
Forcible Rape	912	1	233	680
Robbery	4,124	322	554	3,892
Aggravated Assault	12,207	3,349	3,936	11,620
Total Violent Crime	17,964	3,761	4,883	16,842
Burglary	9,399	912	3,885	6,426
Larceny	27,626	11,521	14,302	24,845
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,718	448	1,084	3,082
Total Property Crime	40,743	12,881	19,271	34,353
Total Index Crime	58,707	16,642	24,154	51,195

MSA/NON MSA, 1993

Metropolitan Statistical Area	County	Population	% of Total	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Index Crime Total
Albany, GA MSA	Dougherty Lee	89,888 17,812		18 0	46 0	458 1	508 9	2,755 120	4,949 254	434 8	9,188 390
Albany, GA MSA Total		117,680	1.7%	18	46	459	515	2,875	5,203	440	9,556
Athens, GA MSA	Clarke Madison Oconee	80,081 22,582 19,085		10 0 3	54 0 3	247 0 3	424 0 21	1,322 9 145	5,330 16 325	488 0 21	7,875 25 521
Athens, GA MSA Total		131,708	1.9%	13	57	250	445	1,476	5,671	509	8,421
Atlanta, GA MSA	Barrow Barrow Carroll Cherokee Clayton Cobb Coweta DeKalb Douglas Fayette Forsyth Fulton Gwinnett Henry Newton Paulding Pickens Rockdale Spalding Walton	32,797 80,875 73,405 104,185 183,474 488,934 81,830 575,408 78,990 71,169 50,918 879,914 400,078 89,179 45,704 48,305 15,354 80,251 57,340 41,615		3 0 7 1 20 14 0 73 2 1 4 239 10 3 3 0 0 2 2 1	3 7 27 11 83 158 10 236 15 3 14 582 14 14 19 16 0 19 21 19	13 14 65 12 480 581 44 2,781 27 13 13 7,001 322 57 55 10 5 223 88 20	55 84 222 133 672 1,112 83 1,365 67 19 170 10,564 444 155 154 30 17 223 308 52	338 245 682 845 2,057 4,373 453 11,538 454 218 577 17,525 3,572 643 678 447 135 808 588 274	837 848 2,210 1,584 9,378 18,188 1,287 28,838 1,008 845 1,553 46,553 13,182 1,625 1,949 784 134 1,805 1,724 613	83 84 255 189 1,482 2,435 204 7,889 204 71 211 13,013 1,424 190 210 125 28 185 157 31	1,332 1,080 3,458 2,585 14,733 24,841 2,081 52,470 1,778 1,170 2,542 85,477 18,988 2,687 3,268 1,382 320 2,901 2,872 1,010
Atlanta, GA MSA Total		3,209,533	46.4%	385	1,281	11,580	15,897	46,856	132,915	28,241	237,155
Augusta, GA-SC MSA	Columbia Richmond	74,551 208,738		5 36	41 86	24 802	76 931	415 3,322	1,789 5,728	208 1,816	2,558 12,319
Augusta, GA-SC MSA Total		281,287	4.1%	41	127	626	1,007	3,737	7,515	1,824	14,877
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	Catoosa DeKalb Walker	45,204 13,823 80,568		0 1 1	5 0 14	10 1 22	32 8 124	182 47 501	857 110 1,177	185 13 125	1,371 180 1,884
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA Total		119,393	1.7%	2	19	33	164	730	2,244	323	3,515
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	Chatta- hoochee Harris Muscogee	18,681 18,620 180,331		0 4 32	0 1 49	1 1 451	14 7 838	43 167 2,313	73 171 7,785	8 14 1,043	139 365 12,311
Columbus, GA-AL MSA Total		225,632	3.3%	36	50	453	659	2,523	8,029	1,065	12,815
Macon, GA MSA	Bibb Houston Jones Peach Twiggs	155,165 85,703 21,884 22,447 9,959		22 9 0 2 0	108 14 3 3 0	401 55 5 14 1	748 220 30 55 2	2,308 784 127 142 55	9,031 3,143 187 248 31	975 188 20 28 7	13,587 4,424 352 492 98
Macon, GA MSA Total		304,968	4.4%	33	126	476	1,053	3,424	12,620	1,219	18,951
Savannah, GA MSA	Bryan Chatham Effingham	18,094 228,867 28,077		0 38 0	2 123 0	12 832 1	24 845 8	98 4,034 51	380 10,708 153	17 1,566 14	511 18,238 227
Savannah, GA MSA Total		273,038	3.9%	38	125	845	877	4,181	11,221	1,587	18,974
Total MSAs		4,663,239	67.4%	586	1,831	14,822	20,617	65,802	185,418	35,208	324,264
Total Non MSAs		2,253,761	32.6%	171	456	1,614	7,540	19,583	47,489	4,271	81,124
Total State		6,917,000	100.0%	737	2,287	16,436	28,157	85,385	232,907	39,479	405,388

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR GEORGIA, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Georgia's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Georgia should expect a total of about \$225 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 2,500 police officers. At least 15% -- \$34 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Georgia.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$102 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$102 million is possible if Georgia meets the "Truth In Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Georgia's \$10 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$2.9 million for drug and crime enforcement in Georgia's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Georgia's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$26 million for Georgia -- enough for about 13,000 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$5 million for Georgia).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$36 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Georgia. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$20 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$8 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Georgia can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$25 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Georgia.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$8 million to treat up to an estimated 7,200 drug-addicted prisoners in Georgia prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$9.3 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**

- ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
- ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
- ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
- ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

National Families in Action

Providing:
The National Drug Information Center
Drug Abuse Update
Inner-City Families in Action
You Have the Right to Know

For Immediate Release

Date: 1 June 1993

Press Contact: Paige Perkins
Paula Kemp
Sue Rusche
404-934-6364

NATIONAL FAMILIES IN ACTION'S INNER-CITY PROJECT NAMED 1992-1993 EXEMPLARY PROGRAM

ATLANTA - National Families in Action's inner-city project, Inner City Families in Action, was named one of eleven national exemplary programs by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP).

Exemplary programs must create elements of state-of-the-art alcohol and other drug abuse prevention programs that may be adapted by others.

Funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, this project allows National Families in Action to help Atlanta families who live in public housing organize prevention groups to address the devastation substance abuse brings to the inner city. The organization maintains fully staffed offices in each of two public-housing developments, Bankhead Courts and Techwood Homes. Staff and resident volunteers help tenants meet basic needs in a four-step approach: by teaching them the skills to obtain needed services, by providing programs that promote self-sufficiency, by training tenants to teach drug education courses in their communities and by helping concerned family members find treatment for addicts.

The 1992-1993 Exemplary Prevention Program Awards project marks the fifth time CSAP has presented these awards in collaboration with the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors and its affiliate, the National Prevention Network. An awards ceremony honoring the chosen programs is scheduled for July 26, 3:00 p.m., at the Rayburn House Office Building on Capitol Hill.

National Families in Action

Providing:
The National Drug Information Center
Drug Abuse Update
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For Immediate Release

Date: 22 June 1993

Press Contact: Sue Rusche
Paula Kemp
Harold Craig
Paige Perkins
404-934-6364

SAVING FOR A FUTURE: NATIONAL FAMILIES IN ACTION TEACHES BASIC SKILLS IN PUBLIC HOUSING

ATLANTA--If you are a mother trying to raise three kids and you depend on welfare and public housing for support, the rules that govern your life sometimes collide in ways that make no sense.

Until recently, you weren't allowed to save money. If the authorities found out you had a savings account, they stopped your welfare payments until you used up your savings. Among other factors, this is a major reason why poor people rarely open bank accounts.

Without a bank account, you can't cash a check, even a welfare check. That's why there are check-cashing stores in poor communities that cash checks *for ten percent* of the check's face value. Without a bank account, you have no credit. People are forced to rent what they need at highly inflated prices. A second-hand washing machine, for example, goes for \$35 a month.

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Although the rules have changed (you are now allowed to save up to \$1,000) the old ways die hard. National Families in Action teaches inner-city residents that putting money in the bank means you can cash checks for their full value and that you can save money to buy things instead of renting them.

The organization sponsors classes taught by local bank representatives that teach people how to open a savings account, how to make deposits, and how to maintain their accounts. Its staff accompanies new customers to banks to help them open accounts and helps them reconcile bank statements.

Even the kids are getting in on the act. Some of the children who participate in National Families in Action's Earning by Learning program (see next story), have opened accounts to save their earnings for college. At Techwood Homes, the Too Good for Drugs Club, run by parents with the assistance of National Families in Action, has opened a savings account for the club. The kids decide how--and if--to spend the club's money.

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NATIONAL FAMILIES IN ACTION PAYS INNER-CITY KIDS TO READ

ATLANTA--In the summer of 1992, teachers at Fowler Elementary School, located in the community of Techwood Homes, referred 10 children from grades 2 through 5 to National Families in Action's inner city project. Although the children had the ability to read, they weren't, and their teachers asked for help.

Bessie Jones, assistant project director at the Techwood Homes project, had read about a reading motivation program being tested in rural Georgia. She contacted the program and with its blessings, adapted it to suit the needs of inner-city children. The public library in the community agreed to draw up an age-appropriate list of books. Children in the Too Good for Drugs Club, which Techwood parents started with National Families in Action's assistance, joined the children referred from Fowler, and a total of 20 students participated in the project.

Ms. Jones prepared a series of reading motivation classes held twice weekly for a month to

-more-

stimulate interest in reading. She told the children that Families in Action would pay them \$1.00 for every book they read, provided that they also wrote a book report and gave an oral report in the presence of a parent to staff members. In a single month, the 20 "nonreaders" read 644 books!

The program was so successful that National Families in Action extended it throughout the school year as after-school program. Students who read at least 4 books a month and delivered the required reports qualified to enter the Earning by Learning program this summer. This gave National Families in Action time to raise the funds anticipated. Judging from the way this year's students are already reading, project staff estimates that 20 to 25 children will end up reading 1,200 books!

National Families in Action

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Paula Kemp
Harold Craig
Paige Perkins
404-934-6364

HOW ONE COMMUNITY GARDEN GREW TO TOO MANY TO COUNT

ATLANTA--When National Families in Action first began its inner-city project at Bankhead Courts in 1990, one of its part-time staff members, retired railroad employee and master gardener Richard Moore, helped neighborhood children grow a community garden. The adults weren't interested in cultivating gardens of their own, but they all looked out for the children's garden, hooking up hoses to water it from their apartments and chasing away intruders.

With the garden's first harvest, however, grown folks changed their minds. National Families in Action cooked a feast for residents to sample and the children divided up the bulk of the harvest and proudly took their share home.

Repeated requests for help to start gardens in their yards led to a Garden Clinic. Membership had to be stopped at 30 families to protect Mr. Moore's health! Families met monthly to plan for the next growing season, raise money for seeds, and decide where in

-more-

their yards to locate garden plots. Plowing and tilling began in early spring. There were so many gardens to till, we wore out Mr. Moore's plow (the project replaced it).

Soon after vegetables started coming up out of the ground, the elementary school in the community asked Mr. Moore if he and his assistant, Randy Huff, one of National Families in Action's VISTA's (see next story) would teach a garden class at the school. That year-long effort culminated in a school garden whose crop provided even more fresh vegetables for children and their families.

Today, everyone's got garden fever. There are so many gardens in Bankhead Courts, Mr. Moore can't keep them counted.

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Harold Craig
Paige Perkins
404-934-6364

NATIONAL FAMILIES IN ACTION HELPS PARENTS GET READY TO GO BACK TO SCHOOL

ATLANTA--From the perspective of an inner-city adolescent girl, one way to escape poverty is to get pregnant. With a baby on the way, you get a free apartment. Welfare payments begin. So do food stamps and medical benefits, for mother and unborn child. At age 14 or 15 or 16, this looks like a lot.

But there's a catch. We call it Aid to Families with Dependent Children, but families need not apply. Because welfare payments, food stamps and medical benefits stop the minute the baby's father marries the mother and tries to support his family. The only way a pregnant mother can provide for her child is to stay single.

Reinforcing the welfare rules are another set of public-housing rules that elevate the rent by thirty percent of the gross pay of *everyone in the household* who gets a job.

The public assistance system is dysfunctional. Designed to help people out of poverty, layers

-more-

of conflicting rules laid down by multiple agencies over the years have converged to trap people in poverty, punish them for working, and break up families.

By the time an adolescent mother has her baby and realizes her benefits aren't enough to make ends meet, the only way she can increase her income is to have another baby. The trap is sprung.

Most teenage mothers drop out of school. And the farther away they get from school, the less confidence they have that they'll ever be able to study again, and perhaps eventually earn a high school degree or its equivalent, the General Equivalency Degree (G.E.D.). Many are so frightened, intimidated and convinced they will fail, they will not register for G.E.D. classes.

So, right there in the community, where National Families in Action has an office that's open five days a week, the organization sponsors pre-G.E.D. classes to build confidence and helps mothers--and sometimes fathers--acquire the necessary skills. The classes take place when school-age children are in school. Mothers can bring younger children to the office, where someone looks after them.

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**TRAINING RESIDENTS AS
COMMUNITY HEALTH TRAINERS
KEY TO SUCCESS OF NATIONAL
FAMILIES IN ACTION'S INNER-CITY PROJECT**

ATLANTA--"Right in the middle of this course on cocaine, my fifth grader came home from school talking about a kid in her class who was using crack. I sat her down with my other children and taught them everything I was learning about what cocaine can do to a person."

"We need to go into the community and teach this stuff to our kids."

"I've been through drug rehab. This course helped me understand what I was doing to myself and to my family...and what drugs were doing to my body."

These are just some of the responses of public-housing residents who are being trained to teach National Families in Action's drug-education course, *You Have the Right to Know*. The organization trains residents to be community health trainers so that they can teach the

-more-

course to neighbors, friends and children.

The curriculum focuses on how the brain works, how drugs change the brain and change behavior, how they affect the body and the developing fetus and how to get help for those who are addicted.

Readers and nonreaders alike may participate in the classes, because the material is read out loud by the group. Each lesson includes a glossary of new words, discussion questions, pre- and post-tests, and a task. Students must break up into small groups, carry out the task and then report back to the full class. This collaborative learning approach ensures that students learn the material, first from the text and then from each other. It also encourages the sharing of personal experiences related to the material, and facilitates bonding within the group.

The curriculum is closely evaluated. Results show that knowledge gain is always achieved and that once students complete the course they begin to actively engage in getting drug-using family members and friends into treatment, and teaching their children what they've learned to prevent them from getting involved with drugs. An interesting, consistent result is that when project staff train community trainers, significant gains in knowledge occur. When community trainers offer the course to neighbors, friends and children, *even greater gains in knowledge are obtained.*

A description of trainees' reaction to participating in the course and being trained to teach it is attached.

National Families in Action

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Harold Craig
Paige Perkins
404-934-6364

NATIONAL FAMILIES IN ACTION EMPLOYS PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENTS AS VISTAS

ATLANTA--When its inner-city grant first began, National Families in Action wanted to employ residents as staff members, but did not want to cause them to be disqualified for any public assistance benefits to which they might be entitled. The solution was to make residents VISTA volunteers.

The acronym stands for Volunteers in Service to America, and is the federal domestic peace corps. Among other benefits, VISTAs are paid a living allowance and are protected from the rule requiring earnings to be deducted from welfare payments. For once, poor people can see what it feels like to get ahead a little.

At the time, VISTA had a rule that VISTAs could not be drawn from the community organizations served. National Families in Action solved that problem by writing into its grant budget money to sponsor its own VISTAs on a cost-share basis with the VISTA administrative office, ACTION. Several residents of Bankhead Courts and Techwood Homes

-more-

have gone through National Families in Action's VISTA program.

VISTA volunteers work four days a week in the community office and one day a week at the organization's headquarters office. There they learn office skills, computer skills and how to process information and fill requests coming into National Families in Action's drug information center.

One young resident, who had just graduated from high school and received a college scholarship, turned it down because his mother was addicted to crack, and he did not want to leave her. National Families in Action got the mother into drug treatment and made this young man a VISTA for a year. The next year, his mother, drug-free and learning how to live her life without drugs, took his place as a VISTA. Her son entered college, with the help and encouragement of the entire National Families in Action staff, who helped him register, apply for loans and scholarships, and pooled money to buy his books.

In the late 1970s, middle-income Americans arose to meet the threat of spiraling drug usage through thousands of parent groups formed in furious reaction to the marketing of mind-altering drugs and paraphernalia to children. The first of these grassroots groups, an organization that became National Families in Action (NFIA), started in 1977 in Atlanta, Georgia. NFIA collected accurate information to educate parents, helped other groups form that would empower parents to encourage their children to avoid drugs, and influenced policymakers to support a drug-free lifestyle.

The parent groups were successful in shining a spotlight of attention on drug use, in helping parents find support among

prevention group involved in middle-income black communities, we slowly earned the residents' trust. In an apartment loaned to us by the Atlanta Housing Authority, we cooked and ate side by side with residents. We listened as they talked about the community's strengths and weaknesses. We surveyed their children about drug-related activities and walked door to door, polling the residents about their perception of drugs, safety, and needs.

The residents knew we were there to help them become drug-prevention leaders but told us—in no uncertain terms—that they first needed summer jobs for their children and nearby jobs for adults. A Jobs Committee was formed and we obtained

grandmothers in attendance. Before the school year was out, the mothers were delivering the curriculum (rewritten to be age-appropriate) to sixth- and seventh-grade students at the invitation of the principal. What an exciting experience for all of us!

Now in year two, the grant has allowed us to expand our activities. We are able to offer the course to those who missed it initially, and this time, the teachers are neighbors. Additional work on developing the curriculum continues. A cost-share agreement with ACTION, the federal volunteer agency, helped us to hire two residents as VISTA volunteers. Several residents are undergoing treatment for drug abuse after obtaining help from our staff. Infant formula supplements are delivered to new mothers who need it. Residents meet twice weekly to discuss family values and to learn craft skills. With assistance from Morehouse Medical School's Cork Institute, we are developing a manual based on the discussions of family values. We are working with several adult residents and children in our "Just Say No Club" to plant and care for a vegetable garden. Arrangements with a local bank allow residents to cash their checks and bypass paying the exorbitant rates charged by check-cashing outlets. In February 1991, we took the program to a second public housing community in Atlanta; several of the residents trained in Bankhead Courts now teach and work in Techwood Homes.

What have we learned about parents in public housing? We confirmed that parents—whether they are rich or poor, young or old—care about their children. We've discovered that parents with little formal education can process complex information when it's something they want to understand. We've found that many residents of public housing need just the slightest encouragement to shine. We have discovered some of the inequities of the system and are finding ways to work within it while we attempt to make positive change. We are convinced that empowering parents with knowledge enables them to make change in their lives. And we believe that self-generated change lasts longer than change brought about entirely by outside intervention. □

For more information about Inner-City Families in Action, call or write Sue Rusche, Director of National Families in Action; Harold Craig, Project Director; or Paula Kemp, Associate Director.

Contact them at: 2296 Henderson Mill Road, Suite 204, Atlanta, GA 30345 404/934-6364. FIA is a member of the Family Resource Coalition.

Empowering Parents to Prevent Drug Abuse in Public Housing

their peers, and in pointing out how important their educated opinions were to their own children. Drug use, which peaked in 1978, began to decline steadily as parents became aware of the harmful effects of drugs.

This was not the case in poor and depressed inner-city communities, however, where the abuse of crack was spreading wildly. National Families in Action, theorizing that *all* parents want what's best for their children, conceived a plan to replicate the effective work of upper- and middle-income parent groups among families who lived in public housing. Socially conscious groups were already at work in this area, but most targeted youth directly—inadvertently bypassing parents. NFIA felt this approach reinforced the parents' feeling that they were powerless to influence their children and ignored the sad fact that so many of the parents in public housing were children themselves.

Early in 1990, we obtained a five-year grant from the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention to create Inner-City Families in Action and to establish a presence in Bankhead Courts, a public-housing community with a tough reputation and located in an isolated area of Atlanta.

The community had few trees, no flowers, and little grass. All families living in Bankhead Courts were black. Nearly all households were headed by women, and most were welfare recipients. Despite this bleak picture, many concerned and caring parents tried to provide a safe and healthy environment for their children, but they felt alone and frustrated.

Working with CASCADE, a drug-

employment for many youngsters through the Private Industry Council. Attempts to generate local jobs for adults were much less successful, but our focus on their needs won the cooperation of several key leaders.

Our first drug-education class included sharing the results of the youth survey with the parents. They were not surprised to find few youths using drugs. They were, however, amazed to hear that the children admired their mothers and fathers and other family members. Showing parents that they were more important to their children than professional athletes and rap or rock stars proved to be the incentive they needed to attend the drug-education classes.

The curriculum, "You have the Right to Know," developed by National Families in Action (see Resource File), is culturally specific and focuses on the disproportionate toll that drug abuse takes on African-Americans. The material examines the effects of various drugs on the body and especially on the brain. We found that these parents were well aware of the effects of drugs on behavior, but didn't understand what happens to the brain to cause the behavior. They were starved for information and became our ambassadors to the community.

By the third class, participants were crowded into two rooms of our apartment and sitting on the stairs. Using a collaborative learning technique, class members immediately began to share what they had learned. The positive feedback generated by these mini-presentations visibly pumped self-esteem into the mothers and

New Law Wipes Out Local Handgun Waiting Periods in Georgia

ATLANTA (AP) Gov. Zell Miller signed a law Wednesday freeing Georgia from the Brady Law's waiting period for handgun buyers, capping a legislative session in which the once-moderate Democrat moved farther to the right.

The measure, which also wipes out longer waiting periods imposed in 10 Georgia cities and counties, including Atlanta, was a major victory for the National Rifle Association, whose lobbyists flanked Miller during the signing.

"This piece of legislation is going to keep handguns out of the hands of criminals while allowing law-abiding citizens to purchase guns," said Miller, who had NRA support in his narrow re-election victory Nov. 8 over Republican millionaire Guy Millner.

The law is designed to take advantage of a provision in the federal Brady Law that exempts states from the waiting period if they implement an instant background check. Georgia is awaiting a reply from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms on whether the new state law meets Brady requirements.

Only 26 states and Puerto Rico are subject to the Brady Law, according to the ATF; the others have exempted themselves through a variety of alternatives, including instant background checks.

The ceremony capped a legislative session in which Miller, one of the few Democratic governors to survive the Republican onslaught last year, adopted increasingly conservative stances.

Regarded in the past as moderate-to-liberal, Miller began his shift to the right in 1994 by pushing one of the nation's toughest anti-crime bills through the Legislature. The bill includes a "two-strikes" provision under which twice-convicted violent felons must be sentenced to life in prison without parole.

This year, in addition to the gun bill, he offered legislation to cut taxes and reduce the school bureaucracy.

Midway through his first term, Miller's popularity had plummeted when he tried to remove the Confederate battle emblem from the state flag, saying it was offensive to blacks. He later abandoned that proposal when the Legislature refused to go along.

Last year, the Democrat distanced himself from President Clinton, dodging questions about Clinton's performance and remaining in the audience during a Democratic rally that brought the president to Atlanta in May.

Asked to explain his shift to the right, Miller said he is just listening to what voters said last year.

"Being opposed and shot at on a daily basis through commercials that cost millions of dollars, I went through some combat that not everybody's gone through. And when you're in it rather than observing it, it makes more of a lasting impression," he said in an interview Friday as the Legislature concluded its annual 40-day session.

Lawmakers agree that Miller has changed.

"He has certainly become more Republican, more conservative," said Republican Rep. Matt Towery of Atlanta.

Democratic Sen. Mary Margaret Oliver of Decatur, who fought Miller over the gun bill, said, "I see Zell Miller as far more conservative than he was 10 years ago, but most of us are as we get older."

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Georgia

Location: Chatham-Savannah, Georgia

Project Title: Children at Risk (CAR) formerly Strategic Intervention for High Risk Youth (SIHRY)

OJP Bureau: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Amount: \$83,710

Years in Operation: 3/01/93 - 6/30/94

Program Status: Discretionary Grant Program

Program Description: The purpose of this program is to initiate a comprehensive, experimental program that will include intensive educational, social services and justice system activities for high risk-youth in an impoverished neighborhood; enhance the real and perceived safety of program participants by reducing illegal drugs and crime in the neighborhood in which they live, go to school and engage in program activities; and increase coordination in the design and delivery of services among human service and justice system agencies for youth and their families, as well as enable program participants to become productive, drug free and law bidding citizens.

The target area in Savannah for this program initiative has been the Hubert Middle School. To date, 80 youth and families were recruited and randomly assigned to participate in the CAR program.

These at-risk youth receive continued services through community policing, school activities, and mentoring programs.

Contact Person: Sylvia Sutton, Program Manager
202/514-5943

Comments:

Location: Forsyth, Georgia

Project Title: Community Oriented Policing (COP) Program
Georgia Public Safety Training Center (GPSTC)
Georgia Police Academy

OJP Bureau: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Amount:

Years in Operation:

Program Status: Formula Grant

Program Description: GPSTC will offer 71 individual COP programs, tailored to the specific needs of the requesting agencies. An estimated 2,910 law enforcement officers will be trained. The training courses will be available to municipal, county, and state officers. COP will be taught in two modules; the first teaches the concept of COP and the second provides in-depth strategic planning for implementing COP.

Contact Person: Andy Mitchell, South Branch Chief, SLAD
(202) 514-6638

Comments: Funded by Byrne Formula Grant, which is targeted for elimination.

Location: Decatur, Georgia

Project Title: Metro Fugitive Task Force

OJP Bureau: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Amount:

Years in Operation:

Program Status: Formula Grant Program

Program Description: It has been identified by the National Crime Information Center that there are approximately 357,000 fugitives and prison escapees nationwide. The Georgia Crime Information Center states that 28,000 individuals wanted are not in Georgia of violent crime, drug, and other serious offenses. Past indications show that large numbers of these individuals travel to Atlanta seeking to "hide in plain sight" due to its status as a large metropolitan area.

This situation served as the basis for establishing the Metro Fugitive Squad (MFS). The MFS is a multijurisdictional task force based in the metro-Atlanta area whose mission is to remove as many violent career criminals from the streets as possible. The MFS is comprised of local, State, and Federal agencies with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) acting as the lead agency. The GBI is joined in this effort by the Georgia State Patrol, Georgia Department of Corrections, Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles, Atlanta Police Department, the Sheriff Offices of Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fayette, Fulton, and Gwinnett counties, United States Marshals Service, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The MFS has achieved its goal as illustrated by the following numbers of arrests: FY87 -257; FY88 -303; FY89 -331; FY90 -240; FY91 -281; FY92 -550; and FY93 -784. The arrests for FY94 total 535 with 3½-months still remaining. The MFS also has the distinction of being the longest lasting multijurisdictional task force in the nation that is taking violent, career criminals off the streets daily.

Contact Person: Andy Mitchell, State and Local Assistance Division
202/514-6638

Comments:

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Georgia

GEORGIA

LOCATION - Atlanta, GA

PROJECT TITLE - Georgia Tech/Inman Middle School Project
(Partners and Interactive Education)

GRANTEE AGENCY - Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council

PROJECT DURATION - 8/15/92 to 9/30/94

FUNDING AMOUNT - \$70,172

STATUS (DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AND CURRENT STATUS)

This project represents a partnership between the Georgia Institute of Technology and the Atlanta City schools which provides support tutorial services and "mentoring" to high risk middle school students residing in the Techwood Homes area of Atlanta. The project pairs Georgia Tech students with African-American youth with a significant history of disciplinary and academic problems. Tech students commit to serve as both mentors and tutors for the youth they are paired with for a minimum of one year. Mentors conduct tutoring sessions at least once a week on site at the Middle school and spend individual time with the students in a variety of settings. Because Techwood Homes is adjacent to the Georgia Tech campus, participating mentors frequently make use of Tech facilities in interacting with program participants. Last year, for example, one mentor who was a member of the football team, regularly brought the youth he was working with to football practice. Others make use of Tech's library, computer labs and recreational facilities while interacting with participants. More than 80 youth were served by individual mentors during the project's first year and it is anticipated that approximately 100 will be served during the current grant year.

Georgia Tech also sponsors an eight-week summer camp on campus for program participants and conducts monthly field trips. Parenting classes are also made available to the families of participants.

All of the project costs are borne by Georgia Tech except for the personnel expenses for the project's coordinator. These are funded through an OJJDP Formula Grant award which is currently in its' second year and scheduled to end on 9/30/94. It is anticipated that Georgia Tech will assume full funding of the project at that time.

POINT OF CONTACT: Bonnie scott
404/894-9185

OJJDP PROJECT MANAGER: Thomas Bell