

Prison and Probation



Working Together For
A Safer Georgia

1999 Annual Report
Georgia Department of Corrections



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From the Commissioner



Commissioner Jim Wetherington

As commissioner, it's my pleasure to offer to you this Annual Report of the Georgia Department of Corrections for Fiscal Year 1999.

The 14,000 employees of this department manage and operate the nation's eighth-largest prison system and the seventh-largest probation population in the country. The men and women who have chosen a career in this massive Georgia corrections system are confronted daily with new challenges and difficult assignments, but they do their jobs very well. They are the reason why we are continually fielding requests from other states and other nations to visit and see first-hand the quality of our correctional operations.

As you read through this report, I hope that you will pay particular attention to our many achievements over the last year. Our belief is to manage offenders with strong emphasis on discipline, work and structure. For those who desire to bring change to their lives, the corrections system provides programs for substance abuse, educational and vocational improvement, and a litany of other programs that can enable a law-abiding reintegration into society.

For those who refuse to alter their criminal ways, then our philosophy remains one of hard beds for hard offenders doing hard time. Above all else, Georgians expect their corrections system to protect them from incorrigibles. Our first and foremost mission is to meet that goal, and I believe that we do it very well.

Please take the time to review this annual report and learn more about the Georgia Department of Corrections, its employees, and the jobs we do. You will be impressed.

Jim Wetherington
Commissioner

Georgia Department of Corrections Mission Statement

The mission of the Georgia Department of Corrections is to serve and protect the public, victims of crime and agency staff by managing offenders either in a safe and secure environment or through effective community supervision according to their needs and risks. In collaboration with the community and other agencies, we provide programs which offer offenders the opportunity to become responsible, productive, law-abiding citizens.

Georgia Board of Corrections

The Board of Corrections is composed of 16 members, one from each congressional district in the state and five members from the state at-large. The Governor appoints all members, subject to the consent of the state Senate, to staggered five-year terms.

The Board develops rules governing the conduct and welfare of employees under its authority, the assignment, housing, feeding, clothing, treatment, discipline, rehabilitation, training, and hospitalization of all inmates coming under its custody, and all probationers sentenced to its supervision.

The members serve on the following committees: Education, Operations, Probation, Facilities, and Nominating.

The Board of Corrections is a policy-making statutory

board and has legal status only as a board. The operations and management of the GDC institutions, facilities, and probation system are the responsibility of the Commissioner.



Front (L - R): Secretary R. Carlton Powell, Commissioner Jim Wetherington, Chairman Asa T. Boynton, Vice-Chairman Charles B. Webster.

Back (L - R): Bruce Hudson, Patricia Miller, W.J. Taylor, Bennie Butler-Newroth, Charles D. Hudson, John C. Foster, H. Cullen Talton, Jr., J. Tyson Stephens, John H. Irby, Kenneth T. Kennedy, Dr. William Whaley, Robert L. Brown, Jr., A. D. Frazier.

Members of the 1999 Board of Corrections

First District

Kenneth T. Kennedy
Reidsville, Georgia

Second District

Sheriff R. Carlton Powell,
Secretary
Thomasville, Georgia

Third District

Bennie Butler-Newroth
Columbus, Georgia

Fourth District

Robert L. Brown, Jr.
Decatur, Georgia

Fifth District

A.D. Frazier
Atlanta, Georgia

Sixth District

Patricia Miller
Marietta, Georgia

Seventh District

W. J. Taylor
Austell, Georgia

Eighth District

Sheriff H. Cullen Talton, Jr.
Warner Robins, Georgia

Ninth District

John C. Foster
Cornelia, Georgia

Tenth District

Sheriff Charles B. Webster,
Vice-Chairman
Augusta, Georgia

Eleventh District

Asa T. Boynton, Chairman
Athens, Georgia

Member-at-Large

Bruce Hudson
Douglasville, Georgia

Member-at-Large

John H. Irby
Atlanta, Georgia

Member-at-Large

Charles D. Hudson
LaGrange, Georgia

Member-at-Large

Sheriff J. Tyson Stephens
Swainsboro, Georgia

Member-at-Large

Dr. William Whaley
Atlanta, Georgia

Highlights of Fiscal Year 1999

Commissioner Jim Wetherington Sworn In as Corrections Commissioner — April 19, 1999

Former Columbus, Georgia police chief Jim Wetherington was selected by Georgia Governor Roy Barnes to head up the nation's eighth-largest prison system. Commissioner Wetherington served most recently as vice chairman of the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles before coming to Corrections.

Three Private Prisons Open

A year ago, Georgia signed contracts with two companies to build and operate three private prisons in South Georgia — one with Cornell Corrections Corporation for a prison in Charlton County and the other with Corrections Corporation of America for prisons in Coffee and Wheeler Counties. By the end of FY99, the three medium-security prisons held a total of 2,266 state inmates. The private prisons will ultimately house 1,500 inmates each by the end of FY00.

County Work Camp Beds to Increase

During the 1999 Legislative session, the Georgia General Assembly appropriated \$26.5 million for the expansion of the county work camp program. The GDC administered the grant program, making awards to 13 counties, totalling \$26.2 million. These awards will increase the capacity of the work camps by 1,301 beds, from 3,814 to 5,115 beds once construction is complete.

Long-Standing Inmate Medical Care Litigation Concluded

After 14 years of federal court oversight in *Cason v. Seckinger* that monitored all facets of inmate medical care, Georgia prisons were recommended for release from the supervision of federal courts. Dr. Ronald Shansky, a court-appointed monitor, completed an exhaustive review of GDC's inmate medical care procedures and programs. The report noted Georgia's dramatic progress in prison health care delivery and concluded that the prison health care system is "well run" and "an exemplary system".

Telemedicine Treats Inmates, Saves Money, Increases Safety

GDC's state-of-the-art telemedicine program allows doctors to diagnose and treat inmates from remote prison

sites. This technology saves potentially millions of taxpayer dollars in transportation and security costs alone.

Early Warning Video Wins ACA Award

The GDC film, *Early Warning*, was chosen as the best Special Interest/Public Safety entry for the American Correctional Association's 1999 Video Festival. The award was presented to the Georgia Department of Corrections during ACA's annual summer conference.

Office of Victim Services Honored for their Work

The National Domestic Violence Hotline (NDVH) selected the GDC Victim Assistance Program for outstanding service to the victims of domestic violence. This is due in part to GDC's efforts in developing the Victim Notification Program and the recent implementation of the V.I.N.E. (Victim Information and Notification Everyday) system.

PeopleSoft Debuts at GDC

GDC Human Resources and Administration Divisions' staff were heavily involved in the state's Phoenix Program, participating in the design, development, prototyping, testing and implementation of the PeopleSoft Human Resource and Financial Management systems. The program was initiated by Georgia state government to replace a group of essential but outdated information systems with one, technologically-current operating system.

Probation, INS Investigates Foreign-born Sex Offenders

The Probation Division collaborated with the Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) to identify and investigate foreign-born sex offenders. If a probationer violates immigration regulations, the probationer is processed for possible deportation from the United States.

Goal of Community Beat Supervision Is Neighborhood Safety

A partnership between the Athens Probation Office and the Athens-Clarke County Police Department called *Community Beat Supervision* began in a high crime police zone. The goal is to increase public safety by sharing information regarding probationers and to provide closer supervision of the probationers in the zone with the assistance of police.

The Agency

Executive Office

The Commissioner is responsible for the overall supervision of the agency.

The Assistant Commissioner, the four Division Directors, Executive Assistant, Board Liaison, Legislative Services, Planning, Victim Services, Public Affairs, Legal Office, Information Technology, Correctional Industries, and Engineering & Inmate Construction report to the Commissioner's Office.

The Assistant Commissioner oversees the daily operation of the agency.

The Office of Professional Standards oversees the Communications Center, Fire Services, Inmate Affairs & Appeals, Internal Affairs, and Special Investigations. This office reports directly to the Commissioner.

The Director of Information Technology coordinates and oversees the technologies that support agency operations. The Director of Public Affairs is the agency's contact point with the public and the media. The Legislative Liaison supports the Board in legislative matters. The Legal office acts as the agency's internal counsel. The Director of Correctional Industries oversees inmate training and industries that supply various products for use both internal and external to the agency. The Director of Engineering provides technical and administrative support for GDC's facilities, and Food and Farm and Correctional Industries sites. The Board Liaison provides assistance to the Georgia Board of Corrections. The Director of Planning assists in research and data analysis, as well as with all phases of agency planning, and the Office of Victim Services provides assistance to victims of crime.

Facilities Division

The Facilities Division, managed by the Division Director, is responsible for Georgia's inmate population. This division manages the admission, classification and movement of 41,000 inmates and those in probation facilities, as well as the safety and security of the facilities. The Facilities Division also oversees those state inmates who are incarcerated at county camps.

The four Regional Directors, Operations Support, the State Audit Coordinator and the State Supervisor oversee the division's management of the state prisons, boot camps, county work camps, probation detention centers, transitional centers, diversion centers, and program development.

Reporting to the Facilities Division Director, the Juvenile and Women Services Director provides oversight supervision to the facilities which house juvenile and female offenders in the GDC system. The Department supervises 43 juvenile inmates who were sentenced as adults under Senate Bill 440. Forty-one juvenile males, sentenced as adults, are incarcerated at Arrendale State Prison. Two juvenile women, sentenced as adults, are at Pulaski State Prison.

Probation Division

The Probation Division, managed by the Division Director, provides supervision and services to over 140,000 probationers sentenced by the courts of Georgia in 47 judicial circuits. Two directors (Director of Field Operations and Director of Operations Support) and four Regional Directors work with the Division Director to oversee 127 field probation offices.

Of the 1,480 probation positions, two-thirds supervise probation caseloads.

Human Resources Division

The Human Resources Division, managed by the Division Director, is responsible for the issues and systems which impact the personnel and health resources component of the agency. Employee Support, Training, Personnel, and Offender Health Services are part of this division.

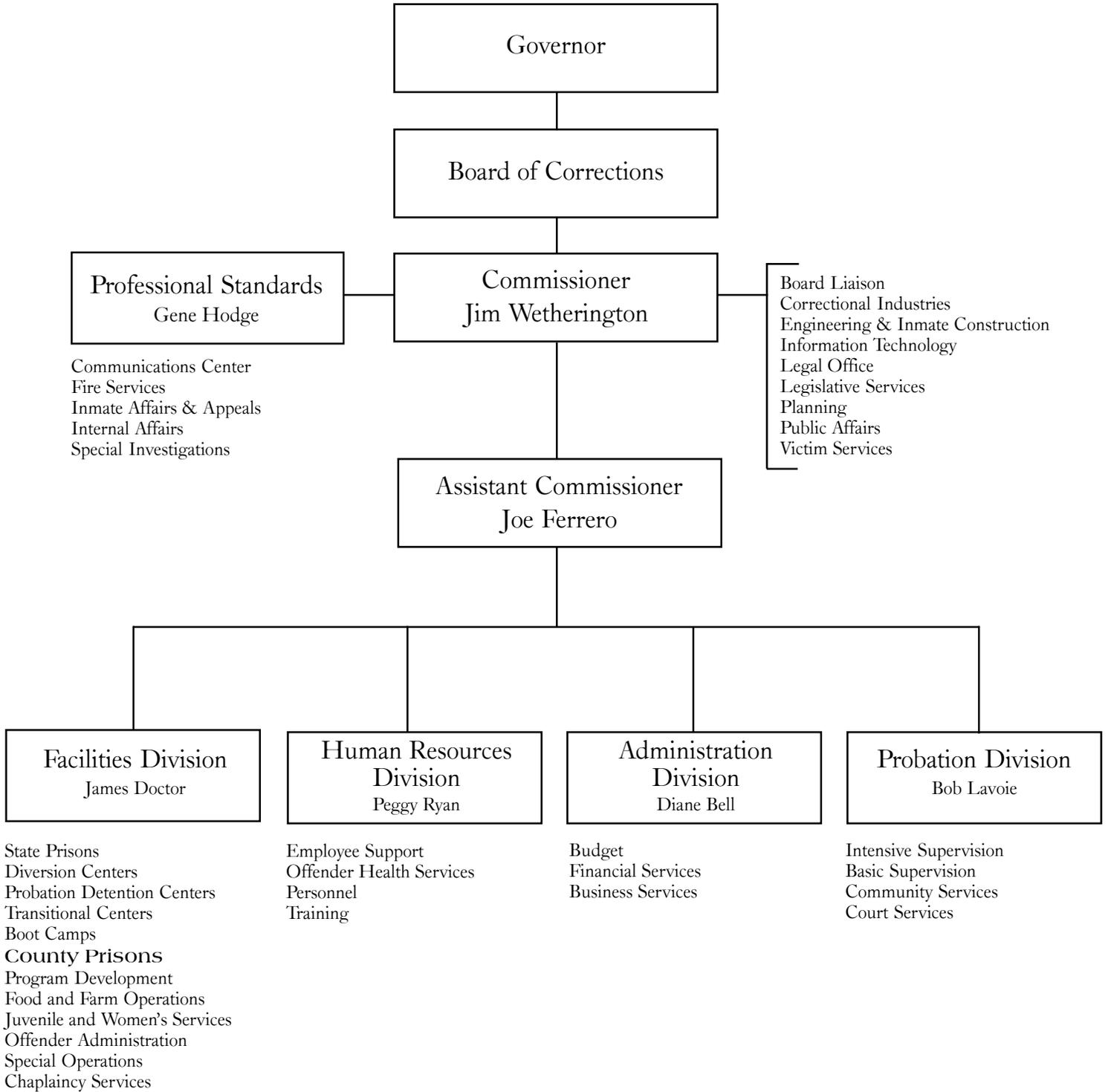
Administration Division

The Administration Division, managed by the Division Director, provides business and technical support to the other three divisions within the agency. The Administration Division includes Budget, Business Services, and Financial Services.

"The men and women who have chosen a career in this massive Georgia corrections system are confronted daily with new challenges and difficult assignments, but they do their jobs very well."

Commissioner Jim Wetherington

Organizational Chart



A Continuum of Sanctions

Regular Probation Supervision

Probationers are rated by risk and sentence conditions. The probationer must report to the assigned probation officer, maintain employment, submit to drug and alcohol screens, and comply with all court-ordered requirements.

❖ *Cost: \$1.24 per day*

Intensive Probation Supervision

When a probationer needs more structure than other supervision levels provide, a judge can order the probationer to intensive probation supervision where the probationer is monitored around the clock by a specialized team of officers.

❖ *Cost: \$3.54 per day*

Specialized Probation Supervision

These caseloads are reserved for those offenders who have committed sexual crimes, crimes against children, or crimes of family violence. The high risk of this population to the community requires that the specialized caseload officers receive special training each year in the management of sex offenders.

❖ *Cost: \$3.54 per day*

Community Service

As a condition of a sentence, a probationer may be required to provide unpaid service to their community in lieu of fines and fees, or to make restitution for the crime.

Diversion Center

A probationer may be ordered to stay at a diversion center where he works a paying job in the community and performs community service. The center deducts room, board, family support, restitution and fees from the offender's paycheck.

❖ *Cost: \$48.92 per day
(\$38.54 in state funds)*

Detention Center

The probation detention center is a short-term, minimum security facility for confining offenders. The inmates perform unpaid community work details and are eventually released to probation supervision.

❖ *Cost: \$40.55 per day
(\$35.64 in state funds)*

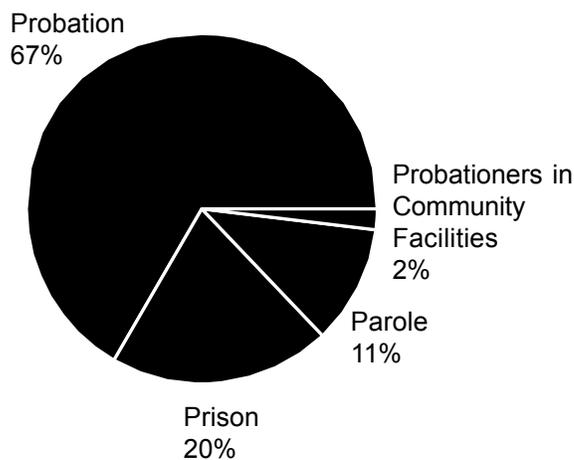
Boot Camp

Boot camps combine discipline, hard work, and drug-education programs for non-violent offenders. These 90-day intensive camps incarcerate both inmate and probation offenders.

❖ *Cost: \$41.54 per day
(\$37.26 in state funds)*

Chart 1: Offender Population

Most offenders are serving a probated sentence either in lieu of incarceration or as a part of a split sentence following prison.



State Prison

State prisons house clearly violent or repeat criminals or nonviolent inmates who have exhausted all other forms of punishment. Depending upon their risk, inmates are housed in maximum, close, medium or minimum security institutions.

❖ *Cost: \$47.68 per day
(\$45.61 in state funds)*

County Prison

Some low-security, long-term state prisoners are incarcerated at county work camps. They provide unpaid yet highly-skilled work to the counties in which they are housed.

❖ *Cost: The state paid \$15.00 per day per inmate until the end of March 1999 and began paying \$20.00 per day on April 1, 1999.*

Private Prison

Georgia has contracts for three 1,000-bed private prisons to house medium-security state inmates.

❖ *Cost: \$42.52
(\$42.06 in state funds)
Cost per day calculations include \$6 million that was paid to the private prisons in FY97/98, but recouped in FY99.*

Transitional Center

Before re-entering society after a long term in prison, selected inmates who do not have family support may be assigned to this center. Emphasis is on keeping a job, programs and reintegration into society.

❖ *Cost: \$42.50 per day
(\$41.27 in state funds)*

NOTE: The State paid \$20.00 per day per inmate awaiting pick-up in county jails.



The age distribution in the Georgia prison system has shifted dramatically over the past two decades. Due to mandatory sentencing, increased sentence lengths, tougher parole policies, and the overall aging of the U.S. population, Georgia's prison population is graying. By FY99's end, over 3,000 inmates (7.1 percent) were 50 years or older.

Inmate Population

Admissions

In FY99, Georgia experienced the largest number of prison admissions since 1991 with 20,628 inmates admitted into the Georgia prison system. The jail backlog is lower than in previous years due to the opening of three private prisons and new appropriations for additional beds at existing state prisons.

Of those inmates incarcerated in FY99, 18,180 inmates (45 percent) were convicted of a violent crime. In addition, 5,103 inmates (12 percent) were convicted of a sex crime. (See chart 3.) The remainder were convicted of another crime, including a property and drug offense.

Aging Inmate Population

Due to tougher sentencing laws and tougher parole policies, the number of older inmates is growing. Ten years ago, one-third of all inmates were 30 or older. Today, nearly two-thirds of all inmates are 30 or older. In Fiscal Year 1999, the average inmate age was 33.8 years old, the highest average inmate age in Georgia prison history.

Sentencing Laws

Over half of the inmate population is serving sentences for violent or sex crimes. With more offenders being sentenced to mandatory, non-paroleable prison terms for violent offenses, the percentage of violent offenders in the prison population is expected to increase.

Inmates sentenced for the first time under Georgia's Two Strikes law serve 100 percent of their sentence, a minimum of 10 years without possibility of parole. Those convicted a second time for one of the seven deadly sins (murder, rape, kidnapping, armed robbery, aggravated child molestation, aggravated sodomy and aggravated sexual battery) are sentenced to life without parole.

Currently, there are 2,397 inmates serving for a "first strike", and 74 "two strikers" serving life without parole.

Tough Parole Standards

The Georgia Parole Board has become increasingly more conservative in its release policies. Inmates convicted of the next tier of 20 violent crimes below the "seven deadly sins" must serve 90 percent of their sentence before becoming eligible for parole. The average time served for all offenses continues to climb.

Chart 2: Inmate Population Growth

Georgia has increased its number of inmates (including those in state prisons, county prisons, transitional centers and boot camps) by over 3,000 inmates primarily due to the Fiscal Year 1999 opening of three private prisons in south Georgia. Georgia has the nation's eighth largest prison population.

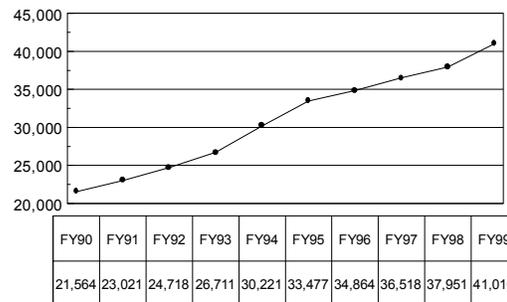
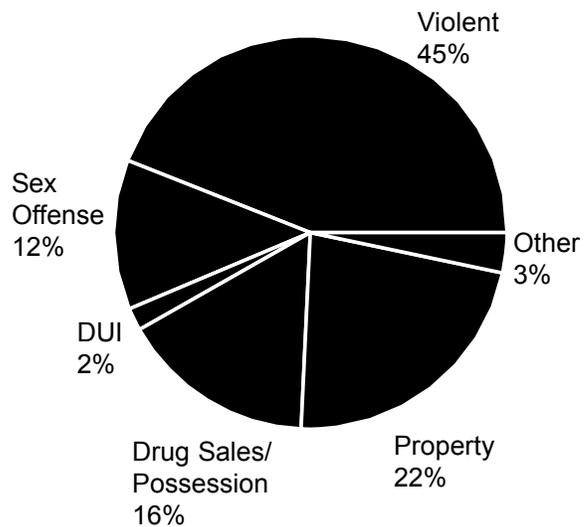


Chart 3: Most Serious Crime Type, Inmates

Fifty-seven percent of Georgia's inmates are in prison for violent or sex crimes. Violent offenders and sex offenders are serving an increasingly higher percentage of their sentence than most other inmates.



Security Classification

In Georgia, every inmate is assigned to one of five levels of supervision during the diagnostic process. During the diagnostic evaluation, the inmate’s length of sentence, nature of crime, criminal history, sex offenses, detainers, escape history, history of violent behavior, medical/psychiatric status and drug/alcohol use are examined.

Once evaluated, the inmate is classified to a particular security level. Over time, the inmate may be reclassified at a lower (or higher) security level.

Maximum Security

Inmates considered assaultive or dangerous, and those who pose a high escape risk, and/or have other serious problems are assigned to this category. Such inmates require constant supervision by correctional officers and do not work outside the prison security fence.

Inmates under death sentence are classified as maximum security.

Close Security

Inmates assigned to this level are escape risks and typically are rule violators. These inmates have assaultive histories, and may have detainers for serious crimes on file. These inmates require constant supervision by an armed correctional officer while working outside the security fence and require regular supervision when inside security boundaries.

Inmates must remain at this level for one year before being considered for reclassification.

Medium Security

Medium-security inmates with no major adjustment or substance abuse problems still require constant supervision outside the perimeter fence and regular supervision inside the fence.

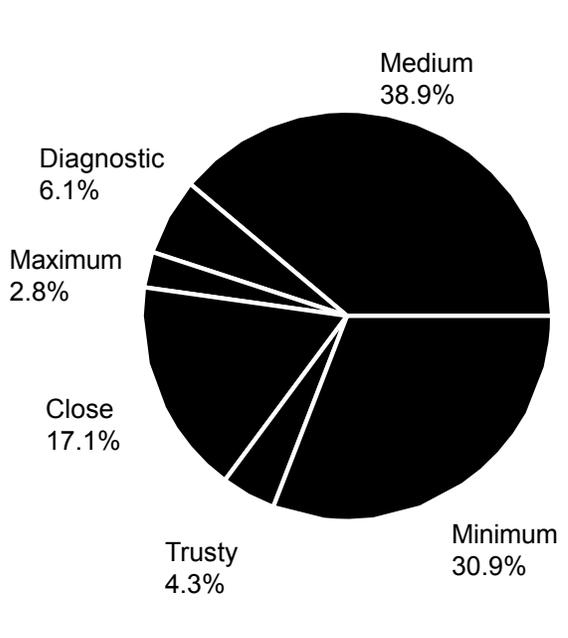
Medium security inmates must remain at this level for six months before being considered for reclassification.

Minimum Security

These inmates have a pattern of abiding by prison rules and regulations. They present a minimal risk of escape and have been judged

Chart 4: Inmate Security Status

Over two-thirds of GDC inmates are classified as minimum or medium security and can work outside the prison security fence. Of the 1,055 maximum-security inmates, 121 are classified as Under Death Sentence.



to be a minimal threat to the community. They are allowed to work in the community, yet are checked hourly while inside or outside the prison’s perimeter security fence.

Minimum security inmates must remain at this level for three months prior to consideration for reclassification.

Trusty Security

An inmate assigned to this category has proven to be trustworthy, has no adjustment problems, is cooperative, and has no current alcohol or drug addiction problems.

Trusty inmates on work details require occasional checks by staff members.



Inmates classified as minimum or medium security status work daily throughout Georgia. These inmates are clearing trees and brush for a prison expansion project.

Facilities By Security Level

Level VI

Maximum security prisons are the most secure and restrictive facilities for inmates who are escape risks, have a history of violence in prison, or were convicted of heinous crimes.

*Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Prison
Georgia State Prison
(Arrendale SP, Augusta SMP, Hays SP and Metro SP also hold some maximum-security inmates.)*



*Georgia State Prison — Reidsville, Georgia
Maximum Security*

Level V

The primary mission of this level prison is secure housing for inmates with management problems, in combination with inside-the-perimeter work details and programming.

<i>Arrendale SP</i>	<i>Macon SP</i>	<i>Valdosta SP</i>
<i>Augusta SMP</i>	<i>Men's SP</i>	<i>Ware SP</i>
<i>Autry SP</i>	<i>Metro SP</i>	<i>Washington SP</i>
<i>Coastal SP</i>	<i>Phillips SP</i>	<i>Wayne SP</i>
<i>Hancock SP</i>	<i>Pulaski SP</i>	<i>West Central SP</i>
<i>Hays SP</i>	<i>Smith SP</i>	<i>Wilcox SP</i>
<i>Lee SP</i>	<i>Telfair SP</i>	



*Hays State Prison — Trion, Georgia
Close Security*

Level IV/III

Medium security inmates perform work details and Correctional Industries operations both inside and outside the fence.

Level III prisons focus upon particular work or program missions.

<i>Baldwin SP</i>	<i>Dooly SP</i>	<i>Rivers SP</i>
<i>Bostick SP</i>	<i>Homerville SP</i>	<i>Rogers SP</i>
<i>Burruss CTC</i>	<i>Milan SP</i>	<i>Rutledge SP</i>
<i>Calhoun SP</i>	<i>Montgomery SP</i>	<i>Scott SP</i>
<i>Central SP</i>	<i>Putnam SP</i>	<i>Walker SP</i>
<i>Dodge SP</i>		

Level II

Primarily county-operated facilities, these prisons heavily emphasize work details. Over 3,700 state inmates are incarcerated at county prisons, providing skilled labor to the communities.

All county correctional institutions

Level I (Transitional Centers)

Transitional centers house work-release inmates who have regular contact with the community. In FY99, transitional center residents paid the state \$1,469,224 in room and board while working at a job and paying taxes. An average total of 700 residents stayed at these centers at any given time in FY99.

<i>Albany TC</i>	<i>Metro TC</i>
<i>Atlanta TC</i>	<i>Savannah TC</i>
<i>Macon TC</i>	



*Dooly State Prison — Unadilla, Georgia
Medium Security*

Profile of Active Inmates

General

Total Population: 41,630

Gender:

Male 39,075 (94%)
Female 2,555 (6%)

Race:

Non-white 27,755 (67%)
White 13,875 (33%)

Age:

00-21 4,067 (10%)
22-39 26,403 (63%)
40-54 9,766 (24%)
55-99 1,394 (3%)
Average 33.83 years

Education

WRAT Reading Score:

Less than 6th grade 16,176 (40%)
6th - 11th grade 14,712 (38%)
12th grade 5,707 (14%)
More than 12th grade 3,098 (8%)

Educational Level:

Less than 7th grade 1,246 (3%)
7th - 11th grade 25,998 (65%)
12th grade 8,304 (21%)
More than 12th grade 4,904 (11%)

Family

Guardian Status (until age 16):

Father & Mother 16,868 (42%)
Mother Only 16,284 (40%)
Father Only 1,089 (3%)
Other 6,256 (15%)

Marital Status:

Single 22,990 (57%)
Married 5,410 (13%)
Sep./Div./Widowed 7,712 (19%)
Other 4,461 (11%)

Number of Children:

None 1,565 (5%)
One 9,594 (37%)
Two 7,046 (27%)
Three or more 8,062 (31%)

Behavior

Diagnostic Behaviors:

Escape Tendencies 1,976 (3%)
Assaultive 14,281 (20%)
Alcohol Problem 13,092 (18%)
Drug Problem 26,433 (38%)

Family Behavior Patterns:

Criminality 11,612 (24%)
Father Absent 18,360 (38%)
Alcoholism 6,297 (13%)
Drug Abuse 3,026 (6%)

Employment Before Incarceration:

Full-time 19,405 (50%)
Part-time 3,136 (8%)
Unemployed/Other 16,362 (42%)

Sentencing

Sentence Length:

0-3 years 3,219 (8%)
3.1-9 years 13,293 (33%)
9.1-15 years 9,235 (22%)
15.1-20 years 4,023 (9%)
20.1-over 5,584 (14%)
Life 5,682 (14%)
Death 121 (<1%)
Life Without Parole (Two Strikes) 74 (<1%)
Life Without Parole (Other) 98 (<1%)

Average Sentence Length (in Years):

Excl. Life & Death Sentences 11.02
Inc. Life & Death Sentences 12.37

No. of Prior Georgia Incarcerations:

Zero 22,129 (54%)
One 8,172 (20%)
Two 4,738 (11%)
Three 2,959 (7%)
Four or More 3,632 (8%)

Probation to Follow Prison:

Probation to Follow 11,694 (28%)
No Probation to Follow 29,936 (72%)

(Data as of June 24, 1999)

NOTE: Some information on the Inmate/Probationer Profile is self-reported and does not always reflect 100 percent reporting. Some inmates report more than one type of behavior.

Cost Per Inmate Per Day By Facility

Location	Average Population	Annual Cost Per Inmate	Daily Cost Per Inmate
<u>State Prisons</u>			
Arrendale State Prison	1,198	\$ 23,649	\$ 64.79
Augusta State Medical Prison ⁽¹⁾	851	37,617	103.06
Autry State Prison	1,576	13,536	37.09
Baldwin State Prison	977	18,334	50.23
Bostick State Prison	611	16,160	44.27
Burruss Correctional Training Center ⁽²⁾	434	20,612	56.47
Calhoun State Prison	1,159	12,838	35.17
Central State Prison	789	15,826	43.36
Coastal State Prison	1,128	17,778	48.71
Dodge State Prison	963	12,955	35.49
Dooly State Prison	1,138	12,990	35.59
Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Prison	1,834	15,565	42.64
Georgia State Prison	1,298	27,178	74.46
Hancock State Prison	1,369	13,539	37.09
Hays State Prison	1,325	16,063	44.01
Homerville State Prison	193	16,115	44.15
Lee State Prison	768	14,214	38.94
Macon State Prison	1,079	15,897	43.55
Men's State Prison	651	17,775	48.70
Metro State Prison	687	27,787	76.13
Milan State Prison	250	15,336	42.02
Montgomery State Prison	383	17,208	47.14
Phillips State Prison	1,091	19,396	53.14
Pulaski State Prison	997	19,169	52.52
Putnam State Prison	138	22,842	62.58
Rivers State Prison	1,108	15,617	42.79
Rogers State Prison	1,199	18,640	51.07
Rutledge State Prison	592	17,148	46.98
Scott State Prison	1,162	14,715	40.31
Smith State Prison	1,125	15,398	42.19
Telfair State Prison	1,132	14,248	39.04
Valdosta State Prison ⁽³⁾	1,223	19,591	53.67
Walker State Prison	376	14,110	38.66
Ware State Prison	1,319	16,751	45.89
Washington State Prison	839	18,858	51.66
Wayne State Prison	198	19,856	54.40
West Central State Prison	182	16,439	45.04
Wilcox State Prison	1,330	12,218	33.47
Totals/Averages	34,475 ⁽⁴⁾	\$17,402	\$ 47.68 ⁽⁵⁾

NOTES:

- (1) Augusta State Medical Prison is the primary medical support location for the Georgia Department of Corrections.
- (2) Burruss CTC supports the Georgia Public Safety Training Center.
- (3) Lowndes State Prison and Valdosta State Prison were combined in Fiscal Year 1999.
- (4) This number does not include the state inmates who are incarcerated at county correctional institutions and private prisons.
- (5) The \$47.68 daily cost per inmate does not include costs attributed to capital outlay.

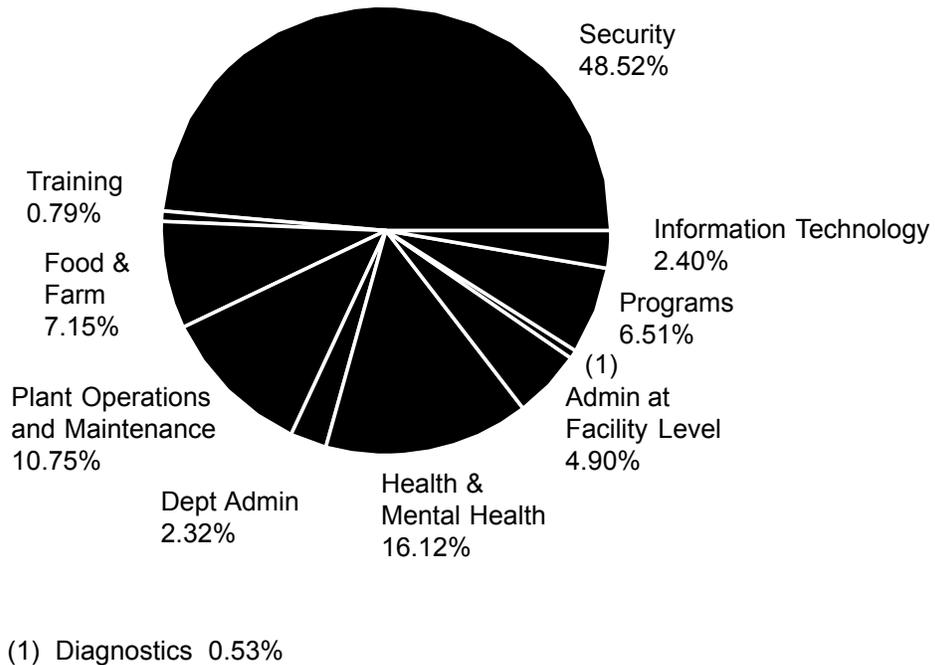
Location	Average Population	Annual Cost Per Inmate	Daily Cost Per Inmate
<u>Transitional Centers</u>			
Albany TC	142	\$15,389	\$42.16
Atlanta TC	242	13,441	36.83
Macon TC	125	16,647	45.61
Metro TC	119	14,562	39.89
Savannah TC	75	20,530	56.25
<u>Diversion Centers</u>			
Albany DC	63	\$18,815	\$51.55
Alcovy DC	50	16,535	45.30
Athens DC	48	17,611	48.25
Augusta DC	49	18,860	51.67
Clayton DC	50	18,694	51.22
Cobb DC	48	19,184	52.56
Columbus DC	49	19,910	54.55
Gainesville DC	98	15,789	43.26
Gateway DC	103	14,726	40.35
Griffin DC	50	19,164	52.50
Helms DC	68	17,771	48.69
Macon DC	94	16,644	45.60
Rome DC	48	19,979	54.74
Savannah DC	48	19,119	52.38
Thomasville DC	47	20,369	55.81
Waycross DC	52	19,011	52.08
<u>Probation Detention Centers</u>			
Central PDC	191	\$15,035	\$41.19
Colwell PDC	200	13,111	35.92
Davisboro Women's PDC	160	18,234	49.96
Emanuel PDC	217	14,655	40.15
I.W. Davis PDC	195	13,348	36.57
Larmore PDC	192	16,851	46.17
Northwest PDC	203	14,492	39.70
Patten PDC	209	12,571	34.44
Rockdale DeKalb PDC	202	14,012	38.39
Southeast PDC	194	15,605	42.75
Southwest PDC	191	14,574	39.93
Western PDC	191	14,155	38.78
Whitworth PDC	210	13,929	38.16
Women's PDC	170	18,000	49.31
<u>Probation Boot Camps</u>			
Treutlen PBC	247	\$15,482	\$42.42
West Georgia PBC	206	14,780	40.49

Programmatic Cost Per Offender

Almost half of the \$47.03 average daily programmatic cost per offender in a state facility (prisons, transitional centers, diversion centers, probation detention centers and probation boot camps) is allocated for security. The average includes those offenders in all state facilities. However, the average daily cost for offenders in state prisons only is \$47.68 per day.

Chart 5: Breakdown Cost Per Inmate in a State Facility

Almost half of the programmatic costs per average state inmate are security-related.



Programmatic Costs Per Offender in a State Facility

Functional Area	Daily Cost	Annual Cost
Security	\$ 22.82	\$ 8,329
Training	0.37	135
Food and Farm	3.36	1,227
Plant Operations and Maintenance	5.06	1,846
Information Technology	1.13	413
Physical Health, Mental Health and Dental Services	7.58	2,767
Administrative at the Facility Level	2.30	841
Diagnostics	0.25	91
Programs	3.06	1,118
Departmental Administration	1.09	398
Totals	\$47.03	\$ 17,165

Program Services

Education

Over 7,100 inmates were enrolled in academic education in FY99, including literacy/remedial reading, GED, and special education. Over 3,600 GED tests were administered in FY99, a substantial increase from approximately 1,900 tests administered in FY97 and from 3,200 in FY98.

Prison education services include part-time teachers, video-based, self-paced programs and distance learning. In addition to academic programs, the Department provides educational opportunities for offenders who have been assessed as needing special education services. These services are provided at over 15 prisons statewide.

GDC also offers formal vocational programming at nine training centers designed to enhance offender employability upon release as well as to develop an internal work force while incarcerated. In fact, these in-prison jobs provide the foundation for an expanding formal on-the-job training program at all state prisons.

Chaplaincy

Part-time chaplains and volunteer clergy provide pastoral care and counseling to the inmate population and staff, as appropriate. The staff, among other duties, also conducts or coordinates weekly religious services.

Library Services

Inmates have access to the prison libraries and legal materials. Library Services is providing self-paced programs through general library services that supplement education, counseling and substance abuse programming offered in the prisons.

Addiction Issues

All inmates with a substance abuse offense or a history of substance abuse must participate in an alcohol and drug risk reduction program. In addition to this mandated program, the Department offers a series of substance abuse programs targeting offenders with severe substance abuse and addiction problems. These programs are offered not only in the prisons, but in over 18 centers across the state. These substance abuse programs are offered through a collaboration between Civigenics/Spectrum Health System, Inc. and the GDC.

Counseling Services

Counseling services focus upon developing programs to change inmates' behavior and prepare them for eventual release from prison. For example, these programs address such issues as cognitive skills, family violence, victim impact, and parenting. Counseling Services is developing programming that addresses the needs presented by a growing population of elderly offenders.

Sex Offender Treatment

Inmates convicted of sex crimes meet with counselors on a regular basis to focus on what a sex offense is and how to break the cycle of offending. Such topics include Sexual Aggression, Victim Awareness and Relapse Prevention.

Recreation

All inmates receive a federally-mandated one hour of recreation per day and are required to participate in a daily 4½ mile wellness walk.



Georgia prison programs focus on assisting inmates to deal with a number of factors that led to their criminality, including substance abuse, anger management, sexual deviancy, and sub-standard education.

Putting Inmates to Work

All able-bodied inmates in Georgia must work. To help repay their debt to society, inmates work up to eight hours per day in the prisons, in communities, on prison farms and in on-the-job training. Georgia is one of only three states that do not pay their inmates for work.

Within the prisons, inmates work in the kitchens, laundry, on grounds and building maintenance, and at other jobs as necessary. Inmates learn such trades as small engine repair, food service and preparation, automobile maintenance, print trades, metal fabrication, and optics.

Food and Farm

Food Services and Farm Operations train inmates in food production and processing.

Georgia Correctional Industries

A programmatic component of the agency, Georgia Correctional Industries (GCI) manufactures products for sale to tax supported entities and others.

In FY99, 20 manufacturing operations located at 15 facilities generated \$30.5 million in sales. Over 1,800 inmates are assigned to jobs in GCI operations which include metal fabrication, optics, printing, license plates, footwear, woodworking, screen printing, upholstery, garment and chemical production.

Construction Services

Construction crews, made up of state inmates, serve the construction needs of GDC, other state agencies and communities. In FY99, 450 inmates (on monthly average) completed 32 departmental and 27 non-departmental projects, including renovating schools and city halls, constructing state park cottages, and repairing bridges.

Fire Services

Minimum or trusty inmates with no sex offenses nor

arson convictions may be considered for the Fire Services

Program. Under the supervision of a station chief, inmate firefighters undergo extensive firefighter training. GDC fire stations help the local communities by conducting the required annual testing of hydrants and testing fire hoses for the local fire departments. Six North Georgia boot camps and detention centers have wildfire rake crews to assist with forest fires.

In FY99, 128 inmates worked in the fire stations.

Community Work Details

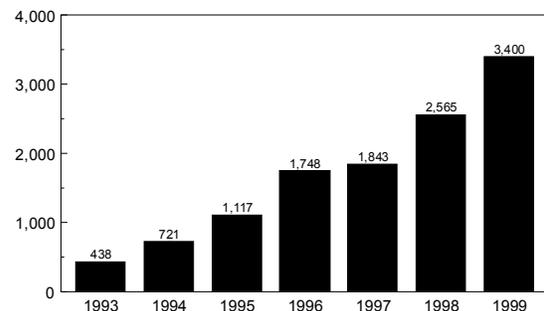
Trusty, minimum and medium-security (with no violent or sex offenses) inmates work up to eight hours daily in local communities. They refurbish and maintain civic buildings, do groundskeeping, perform road work, clean public buildings and schools, and work at recycling centers and landfills.



Georgia puts some inmates to work serving the community in a prison firefighter program. Nine GDC fire stations use the Jaws of Life equipment to help extricate people from auto accidents.

Chart 6: Fire and Emergency Responses by Calendar Year

Fire Services responded to 3,400 emergency responses in 1999, nearly doubling the number of calls for fire or emergencies from three years ago.



Food Services and Farm Operations

Three thousand inmates working in prison kitchens, processing plants and on the prison farms helped Food and Farm Services provide over 34 million nutritionally-sound meals during FY99. Despite a rapidly growing inmate population, the daily cost to feed an inmate was \$1.62. This is down from \$1.69 in FY98.

Prison Farming

Thirty-eight percent of the food served to Georgia inmates is produced on nine farms: the Middle Georgia Regional Farm in Milledgeville, Joe Kennedy Farm in Lyons, and farm operations at Rogers State Prison, Lee Arrendale State Prison, Dooly State Prison, Montgomery State Prison, Wayne State Prison, Ware State Prison, and Washington State Prison. The remaining food served is either purchased in bulk and shipped via the Food Distribution Unit in Milledgeville or purchased locally from established contracts. Farm Services produced 100 percent of the Department's beef, pork, egg and milk needs.

Montgomery State Prison Farm Layer Unit

Over 1.5 million dozen eggs were produced at the Montgomery State Prison layer unit. The layer unit is currently being renovated to house approximately 100,000 birds versus the 75,000 held in FY98. The new cage systems are also environmentally friendly and eliminates the need for wastewater management.

Rogers State Prison Dairy Unit

The Rogers State Prison Dairy was renovated in FY99. During the renovation, new equipment was placed into operation to allow for the production of half-pint carton milk. This change allowed Food and Farm to increase milk production by 28 percent to 1,236,879 gallons. The increase was produced at 12 cents per half pint compared to 14 to 25 cents paid commercially for the product in the past.

Rogers State Prison Canning Unit

Inmates grow, harvest, and process potatoes, greens, carrots, squash, turnips, beets, and peas. The Rogers State Prison Canning Plant canned a record 156,004 cases of vegetables and bagged 7,808 cases of dried peas and beans.

Food Processing

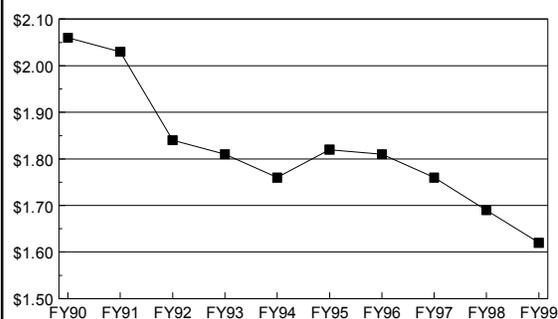
During the ever-increasing times of regulation and health concerns, Food and Farm Services has implemented a very extensive quality control program. The Food Distribution Unit Meat Processing Plant was the first facility in the area to meet all five levels of the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point program required by the Georgia Department of Agriculture Meat Inspectors.

Vocational Skills

Supervised inmates acquire a variety of vocational skills through Food and Farm Services. Inmates work in prison kitchens preparing, cooking, and serving meals, as well as cleaning, sterilizing, and maintaining kitchen equipment and tools. Inmates also gain vocational skills in processing at the Rogers State Prison Canning Plant and Dairy. They also gain shipping, receiving, and warehousing skills at the Food Distribution Unit. These skills are easily transferrable once an inmate is released from the prison system and into the workplace.

Chart 7: Daily Cost to Feed an Inmate

Improvements to prison farming and food processing helped to cut the average cost of an inmate meal to \$1.62 per day, down from \$2.06 per day per inmate nine years ago.



New equipment now produces half-pint cartons of milk, saving the state two to thirteen cents per carton.

Victim Services

The Georgia Department of Corrections' Office of Victims Services provides statewide assistance to victims of crime. The office works very closely with the prosecutor-based victim witness assistance programs from the various judicial circuits as well as with other victim service providers. The GDC services are available to any victim or their family members whose offender is incarcerated in the Georgia prison system.

Victims of crime need services long after their offender has been convicted and sentenced. Through the GDC Office of Victim Services, victims and their families can receive assistance in the following areas:

- Registration of all crime victims for the notification of release or escape of their offender from GDC custody. By the end of FY99, GDC had registered 2,519 victims or family members for notification since the program's inception in 1995.
- Notification of inmates' release/escape from confinement as outlined in Georgia's Crime Victims Bill of Rights.
- Advocacy on the behalf of victims, at their request, concerning their particular needs in the correctional process, including, but not limited to, situations involving harassment by inmates, and offender compliance with court-mandated conditions.
- A forum for crime victims to address GDC offenders, if desired, through the "Impact of Crime" program.
- General information on the status and location of the inmate as allowed by law.
- Notification of execution dates and assistance to victim survivors regarding the execution process.
- Referrals for crime victims to local victim assistance programs, as needed.
- Referrals to Georgia's Crime Victim Compensation Fund or assistance with filing for compensation.
- Referrals to Georgia's Board of Pardons and Paroles when early release issues arise.
- Follow-up with victims concerning their needs in the correctional process.

Funding to Help Increase Awareness

Last year, the Department of Corrections applied for and received Victims of Crime Act (V.O.C.A.) funding to establish victim advocate positions who will reach underserved victims and increase usage of the department's Victim Notification Program and Impact of Crime Program. Utilizing this grant, Georgia has two V.O.C.A.-funded victim advocate positions working to further the office's

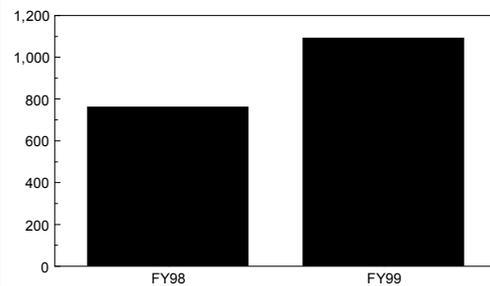
victim services efforts. Each of these positions has been assigned a region of the state to work with victims and victim service providers in those areas.

VINE Registration Increasing

The Victim Information and Notification Everyday Program, established in FY98, provides registered victims with access to automated data concerning the status of their offender. During Fiscal Year 1999, the Victim Services office received and registered 1,091 requests for notification of the release or escape of an offender from custody. This represents an increase in the number of individuals registering for notification by 44 percent over last year.

Chart 8: Request for Notification

Crime victims are using the Victim Information and Notification Everyday system to learn the status of their offender in GDC custody. The number of requests for notification increased by 44 percent in FY99 over the previous fiscal year.



Capital Punishment in Georgia

The State of Georgia mandates death by electrocution for those convicted of a capital offense and sentenced to die.

Legal execution in Georgia had been death by hanging but in 1924 the state legislature abolished hanging in favor of electrocution. Until 1924, over 500 hangings occurred in the counties of conviction throughout the state.

Laws Redesigned

In 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court (*Furman v. Georgia*) outlawed executions, ruling that the old laws were in violation of the 8th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. The ruling nullified the laws of 39 states using capital punishment.

Georgia's rewritten death penalty law went into effect in 1973, stating that a sentence of death may be imposed for rape, treason, skyjacking, murder, armed robbery and kidnapping.

In 1976, the Supreme Court upheld the death penalty in Georgia as constitutional.

By the end of FY99, 23 men in Georgia have been executed since the U.S. Supreme Court upheld Georgia's death penalty.



The first electric chair was erected at the Georgia State Prison Farm near Milledgeville. In 1937, the site was changed and executions took place in Reidsville where the original chair still sits. A new electric chair (pictured at left) was built and installed at its present location at the Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Prison in 1980.

FY99 Activity

State Superior Courts sentenced eight men and one woman to death during the fiscal year.

No inmates had his sentence commuted to life nor had any had his sentence overturned during FY99.

No executions occurred in FY99.

No condemned inmates died of natural causes.

Chart 9: Number of Georgia Executions

The average number of yearly executions in the 1930s was 13; in the 1940s was 13; and in the 1950s was 8. The number averages to less than one per year in the 1990s.

FY90	0
FY91	1
FY92	0
FY93	2
FY94	1
FY95	2
FY96	0
FY97	2
FY98	1
FY99	0

Profile

At the end of June 1999, the Georgia Department of Corrections had 121 inmates on death row. Whites comprise 53 percent of the condemned inmates and blacks make up the remaining 47 percent. The youngest condemned person on Georgia's death row is 22 years old and the oldest is 70 years old.

Typically, all Georgia death row inmates are males and are housed at the Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Prison in Jackson. However, in November 1998, Kelly Gissendaner was sentenced in Gwinnett County to death, and became the first woman on Georgia's death row since 1992. Prior to her, the last woman on death row in Georgia (Janice Buttram) had her sentence commuted to life after 12 years. Gissendaner is incarcerated at Metro State Prison in Atlanta where her schedule is much like that of the men on death row in Jackson.

Board of Pardons and Paroles

Although in some states the governor can grant or deny clemency, the Georgia Constitution places that responsibility with the State Board of Pardons and Paroles.

A prisoner whose death sentence has been commuted to life by the Board of Pardons and Paroles must serve 25 years before being considered for parole.

Prison Bed Space Developments

The Georgia Department of Corrections operates almost 43,000 prison beds, including state and private prisons, county work camps, transitional centers and inmate boot camps. At the end of FY99 there were 3,877 future beds either funded for construction or under construction. The addition of these beds will bring total capacity to almost 48,000 beds by the end of FY02. Projections indicate that Georgia could require almost 58,000 beds by December 2004.

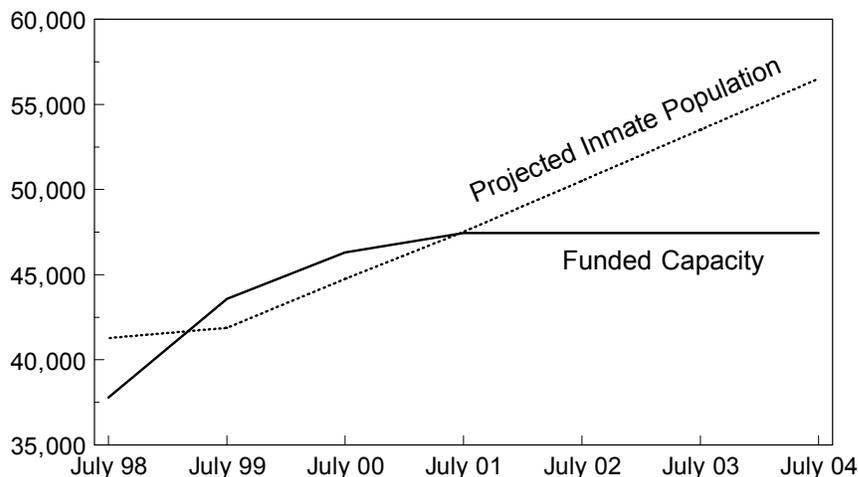
In FY99 and into FY00, the Georgia Department of Corrections and state leaders began developing a plan to address the projected inmate population. In addition to more prison beds for harder criminals, consideration is being given to other means to divert low-level, non-violent offenders away from bed space reserved for violent, predatory, and repeat criminals. Diversion of lesser offenders could have a significant impact on Georgia's future prison bed space needs. Among proposals being considered are:

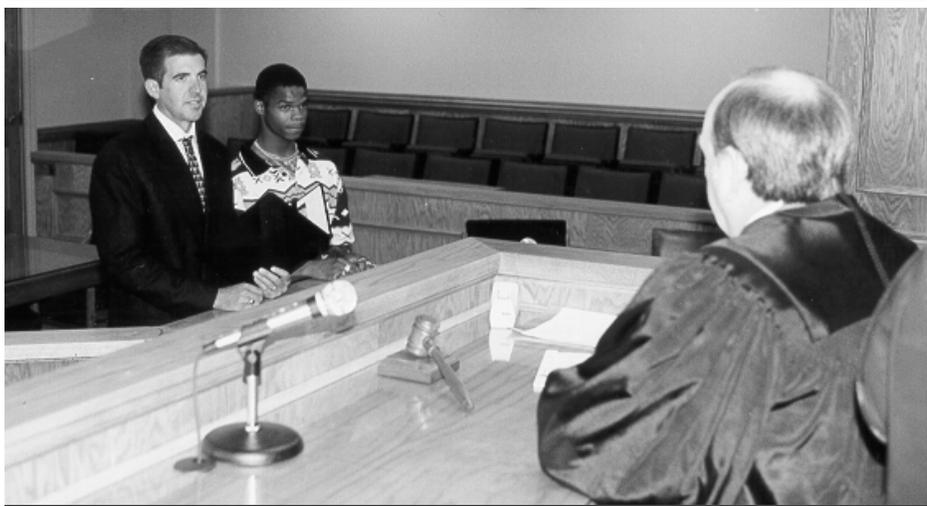
1. An increase in probation services to the courts to assist judges and prosecutors in sentencing recommendations.
2. An increase in the number of probation officers to supervise more offenders ordered to probation by the courts.
3. Expansion of diversion and detention center capacity for selected low-level, non-violent offenders.
4. An increase in transitional center capacity for inmates nearing release.

By carefully assessing and planning for future bed space needs, the GDC will continue to meet the pressing demands of Georgia's correctional populations.

Chart 10: Prison Capacity

Prison capacity is now at 43,579 beds, including beds at state and county prisons, transitional centers, and inmate boot camps. There are 3,877 future beds either funded for construction or under construction. The addition of these beds will bring the total capacity of the Department of Corrections to 47,456 beds by the end of FY02. The GDC will present a prison and alternative bed space plan to the Governor and General Assembly that is specifically designed to reduce or meet future population projections.





The Georgia probation population continues to evolve into an increasingly “hardened” population. Since 1989, the percentage of new probation starts for violent crimes has increased from 7 percent of all new starts to over 14 percent. Approximately 47 percent of all Georgia offenders convicted of violent crimes are on probation and 46 percent of all Georgia offenders convicted of sex offenses are on probation.

Managing Probation Growth

The Georgia Department of Corrections' Probation Division is responsible for a standing population of more than three times as many offenders as the prison system and six times as many offenders as the parole system. Since FY90, the total probation population has grown by nearly 19,700 (from 119,829 in 1990 to 139,527 in 1999), with most new probation starts being felons. Almost one decade ago, 64 percent of those on probation were convicted of a felony offense. Today, 80 percent of all probationers are felons. (See chart 11.)

Assessing Probationer Risk

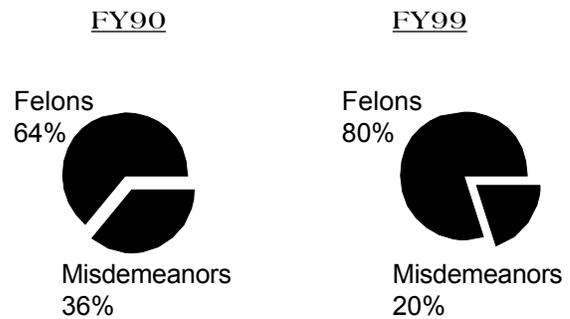
In Fiscal Year 1999, the Probation Division continued using the Risk-Based Supervision Model. The model, piloted two years ago and implemented throughout most of Georgia in FY98, is designed to most effectively balance offender risk and public safety with effective use of limited personnel resources. In short, the Risk-Based Supervision Model identifies the probationers presenting the most risk to the community and provides those probationers with the most structured supervision.

Probationers who present a lower risk to the community are assigned to Standard caseloads, which had no official capacity limit in FY99. At the end of the fiscal year, the average Standard caseload size in Georgia was 255.

Caseloads of probationers who present a higher risk to the community are assigned to Intensive Probation Supervision, Specialized Probation Supervision, Maximum, and High Supervision levels. These caseloads have designated offender

Chart 11: Number of Felon and Misdemeanant Probationers, FY90, FY99

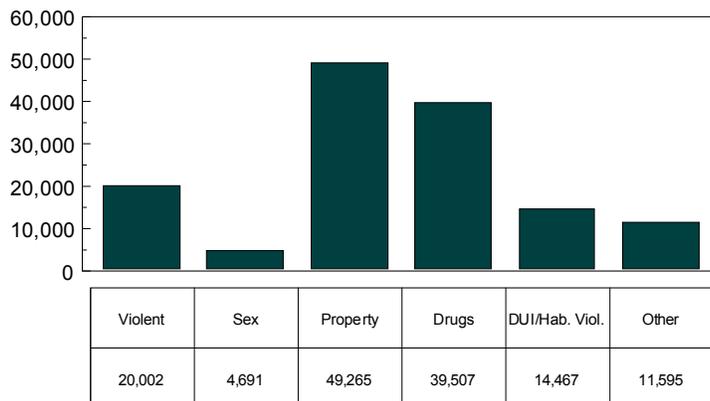
The probation population has changed dramatically over time. In fact, in only one decade, the percentage of felons on probation has risen by 16 percent.



limits that will not be exceeded. Due to increasing numbers of high-risk probationers and rather than exceed the caps for these caseloads, additional high risk caseloads are created, using officers previously assigned to Standard caseloads. With fewer Standard caseload officers, those caseloads rise.

Chart 12: Probationer Crime Types

Since FY90, the number of probationers convicted of violent crimes has increased by nearly 75 percent and the number convicted of sex offenses has increased by almost 120 percent. One-third of all probationers in FY99 were convicted of a property crime while nearly 40 percent were convicted of a drug or alcohol crime.



Probation Supervision Standards

Most probationers are supervised on Standard caseloads. Specialized caseloads are reserved for those offenders convicted of sex crimes or family violence crimes. Intensive caseloads are reserved for those offenders sentenced by the judiciary to Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS). All other caseloads are established by the use of the Risk Assessment and Reassessment instruments. The highest risk caseloads are Intensive Probation Supervision, Specialized Probation Supervision, Max, and High. Officers with these caseloads of 35 to 80 probationers, depending upon the level of risk, can provide close supervision and surveillance, along with frequent visits to homes and worksites, to ensure that the probationers are conforming to sentence conditions. These frequent visits allow officers to identify factors which could result in criminal behaviors and address them before the public's safety is endangered.

Crime Types

Offenders sentenced to IPS by the court have no typical crime type, yet their crimes tend to range from violent to property offenses. However, the IPS offender's crime usually has an underlying alcohol or drug abuse issue. At the SPS supervision level, offenders usually have been convicted of rape, aggravated child molestation, family violence or any number of sex offenses. At the Maximum supervision level, offenders are typically violent, sexual offenders, predators against children, and others who have demonstrated extreme risk to the community. Those in the high supervision level are a second tier of career criminals, violent offenders,

predators, and others who have demonstrated risk to the community. Standard supervision offenders are typically property offenders and those who owe court-ordered monies. They may include violent offenders who have adhered to the conditions of probation and thus have reduced their risk to the community. Georgia law mandates that after two years on active probation supervision with fully-paid restitution, fines and fees, and with no cause to extend probation, a probationer is classified as being on Administrative supervision.

Georgia's Standard Caseload Size Larger Than National Average

In 1997 the national average for Standard caseloads was 155 offenders per officer. For Georgia, the caseload size in 1997 was 207. At the end of FY98, the average caseload in Georgia was 275. Even with the addition of 50 officers during FY99, the average probation caseload at the end of FY99 was 255, still 65 percent higher than the national average.

Probationer/Officer Contacts

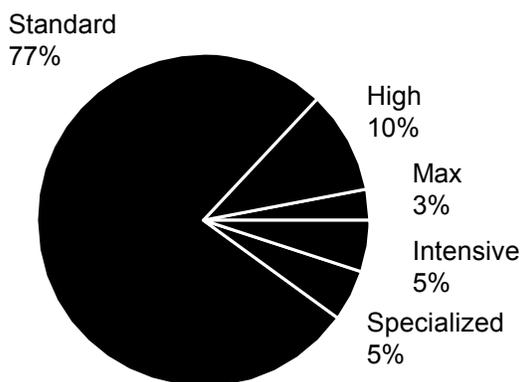
In FY99, Georgia had 743 caseload-carrying probation officers to supervise 140,000 probationers. In addition, 92 probation surveillance officers and 50 probation aides provided support to the supervision of these caseloads. To ensure that offenders are complying with the court-ordered conditions of probation, field probation officers see probationers in the probation offices, in the probationers' homes, at their worksites, and other locations in the community. Additionally, an officer contacts persons who may provide information about probationer's behavior and compliance with the conditions of the sentence.

In general, the higher the level of supervision, the more often there is contact between the officer and the probationer. In the Maximum supervision level, officers attempt to make contact with the probationer a minimum of four times a month and in the High supervision level, the officers seek to have no fewer than two contacts per month. During FY99, officers made 524,987 contacts with Max and High-level probationers. As these officers become familiar with the probationers on their caseloads, they may see a need for additional contacts beyond those which are mandated by the supervision level. During FY99, officers statewide exceeded the mandated requirements by 90,944 supervision contacts.

The Standard level requires one supervision contact per month, with the type of contact (face-to-face, call-in, mail-in, etc.) determined by the probationer's compliance status and the time available to the supervising officer. During FY99, there were 671,113 mandated contacts made with Standard level probationers. Additionally, there were 86,662 contacts with probationers that were not mandated.

Chart 13: Distribution of Caseloads

At the end of FY99, the Probation Division actively supervised 88,469 offenders on field probation, the majority of whom were under Standard level supervision. An additional 47,152 offenders were on administrative status.



Profile of Probationers

The protection of the community is the moving force behind GDC's Probation Division. Probationers are sentenced by the judge to either serve their probated sentence in the community and supervised by a probation officer or to serve time in a community probation facility, such as a diversion center or detention center. The following data include probationers in the field as well as in community facilities.

General

Total Population: 139,527

Gender

Male 110,515 (79%)
 Female 29,012 (21%)

Race

Non-White 73,060 (52%)
 White 66,467 (48%)

Age Groups

00-21 19,199 (14%)
 22-39 84,914 (61%)
 40-98 35,177 (25%)
 Age Unknown 237 (<1%)



Probation officers meet with probationers in the probation offices, in the probationers' homes or worksites, and in other locations to ensure that they are adhering to the court-ordered conditions of probation. At an office visit, probation officers may conduct a drug or alcohol screening test, coordinate a community service project, or collect fines, fees or restitution from the probationer.

Sentencing

Sentence Length

0-1 year 18,910 (14%)
 1.1-3 years 24,493 (18%)
 3.1-5 years 27,799 (20%)
 5.1-6 years 30,089 (22%)
 6.1 years and over 38,235 (26%)

Case Type

Split Sentence 11,657 (8%)
 Straight Sentence 124,944 (90%)
 Other 2,925 (2%)

Type Probationer

Misdemeanant 26,249 (19%)
 Felon 112,069 (81%)

(Data as of June 24, 1999)

“Even with the addition of 50 officers during FY99, the average probation caseload at the end of FY99 was 255, still 65 percent higher than the national average.”

Probation Services

Court Services

As a statutory requirement, probation officers serve the local courts. In some circuits, this work includes assisting the judiciary by preparing sentences, orders of probation, and other documents. In other circuits, probation officers conduct pre-sentence investigations and record checks to give judges information before a sentencing decision is made. In FY99, there were more than 197,000 of these investigations performed statewide.

In some circuits, probation officers assist the courts by conducting administrative hearings or obtaining court hearing waivers from the probationers rather than using court time to resolve disciplinary problems.

Interstate Compact

The Interstate Compact agreement between states allows probationers to be supervised in states other than the one in which they were sentenced. This permits probationers to transfer as their jobs move or to seek support with relatives.

As of the end of FY99, Georgia was handling 6,370 active interstate cases (2,746 as the receiving state and 3,624 as the sending state.)

The national governing body for Interstate Compact matters, the Parole and Probation Interstate Compact Administrators Association, is in the process of revising the Compact in order to address public safety concerns and offender accountability.

Law Enforcement Collaboration

Joint endeavors between probation officers and local law enforcement or with other community groups are excellent opportunities to improve the public awareness of probation. Studies have indicated that most survey respondents have a high opinion of their local law enforcement officers, but a less favorable view of the overall criminal justice system. The less favorable view of probation was partially attributed to the fact that the public has little understanding of the probation officer's role in the community. Community involvement projects increase the visibility of the Probation Division and allow the public to understand the probation officer's role in reducing the risk probationers pose to the community.

The Probation Division for many years has collaborated with and assisted local law enforcement agencies with a variety of tasks. Examples include serving warrants, pursuing fleeing felons or escaped prisoners, searching for marijuana fields, participating in drug raids, and conducting searches of property or vehicles. With probation officer assistance and/or collaboration, illegal weapons, cash, drugs, pagers, and cellular telephones used to sell drugs were seized.

Additionally, probation officers worked with law enforcement to provide criminal justice education to communities and to assist victims of natural disasters such as tornadoes.

Partnerships

During FY99, the Probation Division collaborated with the Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) to identify and investigate foreign-born sex offenders. If the INS found that the probationer had violated immigration regulations, the probationer was processed for possible deportation from the United States. An ongoing relationship with INS has been established in the Gainesville, Georgia area.

Also in FY99, memorandums of Understanding were initiated with the Georgia Department of Labor to facilitate employment for probationers and also with the Department of Transportation to expedite the assignment of probationers to work on road details.

In January 1999, a partnership between the Athens Probation Office and the Athens-Clarke County Police Department called *Community Beat Supervision* began in a high crime area. The goal is to increase public safety by sharing information regarding probationers with the police and to provide closer supervision of the probationers in the zone with the assistance of police.

In FY99, a partnership with the Georgia Department of Education was developed to share probation and criminal justice education with the goal of safer schools for faculty and students.

Also, the Probation Division provides training to Department of Transportation (DOT) work detail supervisors in managing community service probationers, screens and assigns appropriate probationers to the work details, and maintains a record of hours worked. The DOT provides supervisors and transportation for weekend work details, facilitating swifter completion of the court-ordered community service hours.

Drug and Alcohol Programs

At the end of FY99, five percent (6,584) of the probation population were serving a sentence for drug sales and 23 percent (31,642) were serving sentences for drug possession. Additionally, a review of case histories reveals that many other crimes are committed while the offender was under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Any illicit drug use endangers public safety and constitutes a violation of the law. The probation order may require routine drug testing and an officer may require that the probationer submit to a drug test if there is any reason to believe the probationer is using illicit drugs. If the probationer

Probation Services (Continued)

appears to be intoxicated, an officer may order a “for cause” alcohol test. If tested positive for drugs or alcohol, the probationer faces a number of possible sanctions, including arrest.

During FY99, probation officers conducted 91,096 drug tests. Approximately 10.6 percent of the total tests were positive. There were 26,587 alcohol tests administered and 8.6 percent had positive results.

Since 1993, the Probation Division has contracted with substance abuse counselors in several judicial circuits to provide substance abuse education and counseling to probationers at no cost to the probationer. During FY99, more than 4,250 hours of instruction and counseling were provided to probationers by contract counselors.

GRIPP

The Griffin Recovery Intervention Probation Program (GRIPP) provides services to probationers who have been identified as substance abusers and/or addicted to alcohol and other drugs. Program elements include drug/alcohol therapy, classes on life/social skills, personal counseling and case management.

GRIPP works in direct conjunction with probation officers by identifying the immediate and long-term needs of probationers who are referred, and providing these services in an intensive out-patient treatment setting. All referrals to GRIPP are court-ordered as a condition of probation.

TOPPSTEP

The Offender Probationer Parolee State Employment Training Program (TOPPSTEP) is a collaborative venture between the Georgia Department of Corrections, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, and the Department of Labor to assist offenders in assimilating back into the workforce. Through TOPPSTEP, the Probation Division hopes to accomplish the goal of having every capable probationer gainfully employed and self-sufficient.

National statistics show that offenders who remain employed while under a sentence of probation show fewer overall supervision problems.

Drug Courts

A drug court is a specialized court which is responsible for handling cases involving drug-abusing offenders through comprehensive supervision, drug testing, treatment



In FY99, probation officers administered 26,587 alcohol tests with Alco-Sensors — 8.6 percent of the tests proved positive for the presence of alcohol. Since 1993, the Probation Division has contracted with substance abuse counselors in several judicial circuits to provide substance abuse education and group counseling to probationers at no cost to the probationer.

services, immediate sanctions, and incentives.

Drug court programs are in operation in Georgia in the Atlanta, Brunswick, Cobb, Dublin and Macon Judicial Circuits. Several other circuits are considering implementing such programs as a means of addressing the many problems presented by drug-abusing offenders.

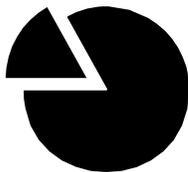
Community Service

In most cases, a crime has a specific victim. However, in the larger sense, the community is a victim of every crime committed against any of its members. In addition to restitution paid to that specific crime victim, probationers may be ordered to pay “symbolic restitution” to the community. This type of restitution takes the form of unpaid work performed for the good of the community by probationers. The work must be for an agency approved by the local judiciary.

Probationers are ordered to perform community service as a condition of probation, or in lieu of fines, jail, or prison. Community service may also be used as a disciplinary step in a revocation proceeding.

Chart 14:
Percentage of
Active Population
Assigned to
Community Service

Community Service
16.9%



The Community Service program was active in all 47 circuits during FY99. Each circuit has at least one officer whose primary responsibility is the coordination and enforcement of the community service program. All work to be credited to the community service sentence must be organized through the circuit’s community service coordinator.

There is almost no cost to the community for this labor, providing only a supervisor for the workers and any raw materials (trash bags, lawnmowers, etc.) needed for the work. As local budgets become more constrained, the demand for community service work is expected to increase.

Community Service work often takes the form of unskilled labor such as collecting litter by public roads, mowing grass, and working in recycling centers. There were 2,115,674 hours of unskilled labor completed during FY99. At the current minimum wage, this labor was worth \$10.9 million (see chart 15).

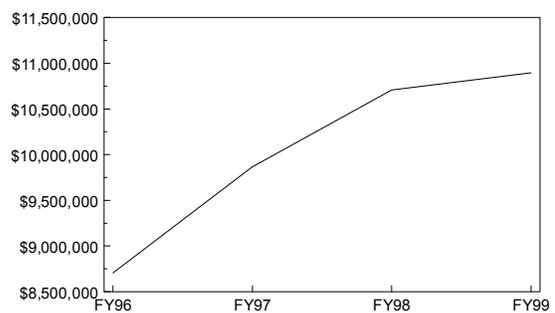
Special Projects Performed by Higher Skilled Probationers

Some probationers who know or possess unique skills are required to perform more diverse forms of labor as part of their Community Service sentence. In FY99, some of these special projects were:

- A team of community service workers completed cleanup, landscaping, and minor construction at a park in an inner-city Atlanta community.

Chart 15: Value of Community Service Work by Probationers

Since the number of misdemeanor cases assigned to state probation decreased, the overall number of Community Service hours assigned and completed was expected to drop. To deal with this potential problem, Community Service Coordinators refocused their efforts on compliance, monitoring, and enforcement. Accordingly, there were actually half of a percent more hours completed in FY99 than in FY98.



- An elementary school’s outdoor playground equipment was repaired and welded by community service workers.
- A probationer who was a certified dive instructor provided training to a local police rescue team as part of his community service sentence.
- A house was remodeled to be used as a battered women’s shelter.

Fiscal Year 1999 was the first year that special project hours were collected separately. A total of 30,134 hours were devoted to special projects during the year. This represents approximately 2 percent of the total hours performed by community service workers. If the value of the special projects were credited at an appropriate Georgia Manufacturing Wage, rather than at the minimum wage, the value would be over \$241,000.

Intensive and Specialized Probation Supervision

Intensive Probation Supervision

Georgia's Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) is a highly structured probation supervision program which emphasizes intensive levels of intervention, surveillance, and enforcement. It is designed as an intermediate sanction for the judiciary, by providing a sentencing option for offenders who have supervision needs that exceed the capabilities of basic probation, yet pose no unmanageable risk to the community. At the end of this fiscal year, the IPS program was available in 45 of the 47 judicial circuits in the state.

The concept of IPS requires teams of probation officers and surveillance officers to supervise reduced caseloads, compared to basic probation. This reduction provides officers the ability to closely monitor probationer behavior and accountability, and to require strict compliance with the court-ordered conditions of probation.

The program effectively monitors very stringent conditions of probation, holds probationers fully accountable for their compliance and behaviors, and provides an element of risk control within the community through enhanced surveillance and timely enforcement. IPS allows compliant offenders the opportunity to serve their sentences in the community while maintaining gainful employment, supporting their families, paying taxes, making restitution to crime victims and paying fines and fees to local governments.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the IPS average monthly caseload was 4,149 probationers which was 5 percent of the total active probation population.

IPS Conditions

Offenders on Intensive Probation Supervision caseloads must adhere to special conditions of probation which include:

1. *Stricter Curfews* — Probationers must be in their homes at specified times during each 24-hour period. This is typically any time that the probationer is not actively engaged in work or school activities.
2. *Employment* — Probationers must obtain and retain employment and provide proof of the employment on a routine basis.
3. *Enhanced Drug and Alcohol Screening* — Probationers must submit to routine and "for cause" tests for illicit substance abuse.
4. *Random Searches* — Residences, persons, and all other property belonging to probationers may be searched without warrants. This includes computers, videos, and recordings in the probationer's possession.
5. *Frequent Contacts* — Probationers may be subjected to round-the-clock, unannounced contacts at home and elsewhere.

Specialized Probation Supervision

Specialized Probation Supervision (SPS) are caseloads reserved for those probationers who have committed sexual crimes, crimes against children, or crimes of family violence. At the end of June 1999, there were 4,369 probationers in the SPS program, approximately 5 percent of the total active population. SPS probationers are placed on administrative caseloads only at the order of the sentencing court. It is expected that the number of sex offenders under probation supervision will continue to rise for the next several years.

In addition to assessing the general risk level of SPS probationers, a probationer who committed a sex offense is administered the Sex Offender Screening Instrument to better determine his potential for sexual re-offending. An investigation is also made to develop an appropriate supervision plan.

Sex offenders are the only crime group for which there are more persons incarcerated than on probation. However, 42 percent (2,089) of sex offenders who are incarcerated will be supervised on probation following their release from prison.

SPS Conditions

Officers supervising probationers on specialized caseloads must:

1. Complete a criminal history upon intake and at least annually thereafter.
2. Review the incident report or prosecutor's indictment.
3. Complete a home investigation within 10 days of initial intake and repeat each time the probationer changes residence. Further, the officer must verify the probationer's residence monthly.
4. Contact the victim or the victim's guardian to determine any support services or informational needs that may exist.
5. Maintain a current photo of the probationer, which may be shared with other law enforcement agencies.
6. Approve the employment of the probationer, and verify at least monthly.
7. Review copies of the latest state and federal income tax return annually to determine the probationer's ability to pay for treatment, to verify all employment and to ensure the probationer is in compliance with state and federal requirements.

Cost Allocation Per Probationer

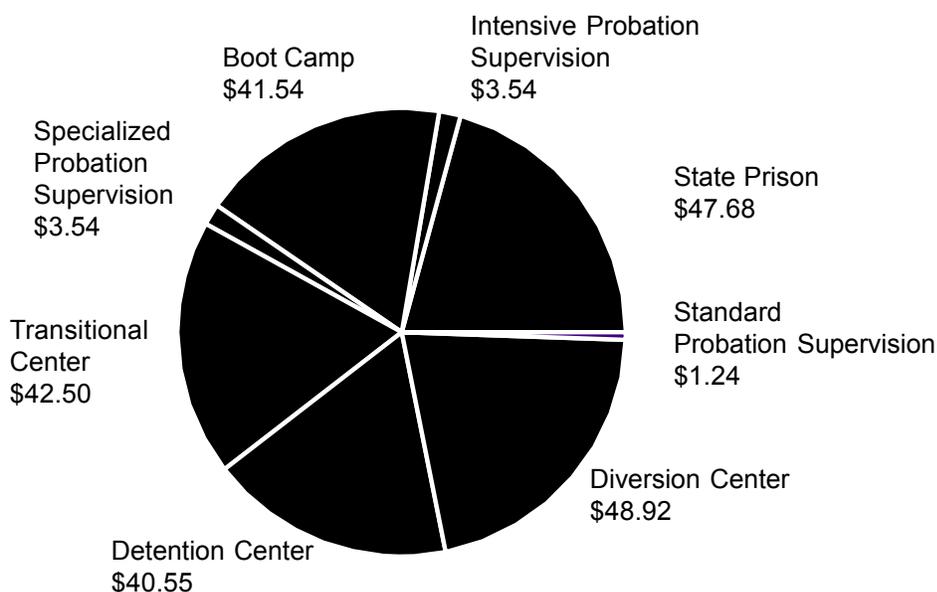
Probation is a bargain compared to other correctional sanctions. As of the end of FY99, the cost for Standard level probation supervision was established at \$1.24 per offender per day. This is less than 3 percent of the cost of incarceration. Intensive and Specialized caseloads cost \$3.54 per day, about 7 percent of incarceration costs. The offender remains in the community and is required to be

employed, therefore, he pays taxes and supports his or her family. This is in addition to paying restitution, probation fees, and fines. These payments are not possible if the offender is incarcerated.

Also, the state cost for probationers residing in diversion centers is offset by the cost of room and board paid by the offender (\$3.1 million in FY99).

Chart 16: Per Diem Cost Per Offender

Even the more "expensive" Specialized and Intensive Probation Supervision still cost tens of dollars less, per day, per offender than those inmates incarcerated at a state prison or center.



Field Probation Costs Versus Prisons/Centers

Description	Total Costs	Annual Cost Per Offender	Cost Per Day (All Funds)	Cost Per Day (State Only)	Percentage of Expenses
State Prisons	\$ 599,950,618	\$ 17,402	\$ 47.68	\$ 45.61	73.27%
Transitional Centers	13,905,207	15,513	42.50	41.27	1.70%
Private Prisons	7,989,445	15,521	42.52	42.06	0.98%
County CI & Jail Subsidies	35,522,246				4.34%
Diversion Centers	17,213,145	17,856	48.92	38.54	2.10%
Detention Centers	40,306,442	14,800	40.55	35.64	4.92%
Boot Camps	6,866,402	15,162	41.54	37.26	0.84%
Field Probation Supervision	68,078,498	501	1.37	1.34	8.31%
Other (see "Note" below)	28,965,186				3.54%

NOTE:

Includes start-up for Fast Track Units and a new Transitional Center; security upgrades at several State Prisons; and the County Prison construction grants.

Return on Investment

One of the duties of probation officers is to ensure payment of any financial obligations (fines, fees, restitution, court costs, etc.) ordered by the courts. The probation offices collect the fines, monetary restitution for the crime victims, and fees which are forwarded to the state treasury. This includes the Georgia Crime Victim Emergency Fund (GCVEF) fees of \$3.00 per probationer per month that forwarded to a special fund in the state treasury. During FY99, \$469,705 was collected and forwarded to this fund. Court costs, attorney fees and child support are sometimes added as "other" collections.

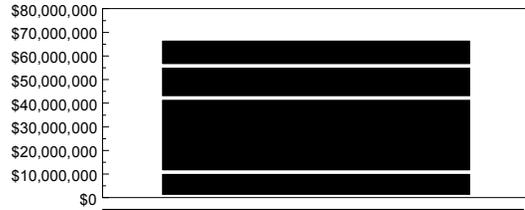
With fewer probationers under active supervision, the total collections did drop by about 0.6 percent in FY99. However, in the interests of serving the victims of crime, restitution is a priority in collections. Restitution collections actually rose slightly in FY99, just over one percent.

Probation Delivers More

The Probation Division received \$64,279,317 in state funds for FY99. When the value of community service is included, the Probation Division provided nearly \$3 million more in value to the state (over \$67 million) than the state budgeted for probation services.

Chart 17: FY99 Collection Types

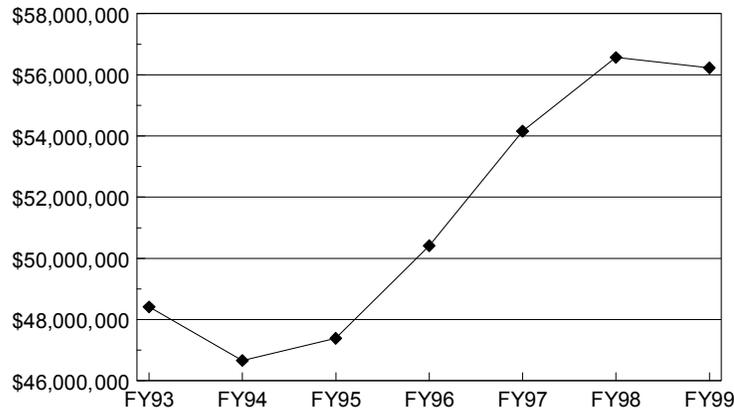
Although there were fewer probationers under active probation supervision and, thus, a lower amount in total collections than in previous years, the amount collected in restitution and fees reached an all-time high in FY99.



Type Collection	Amount Collected in FY99
Value of Community Service	\$ 10,850,149
Fines/Costs/Other	31,037,895
Supervision Fees, GCVEF	13,541,023
Restitution Paid to Victims	11,646,804
Total	\$ 67,075,871

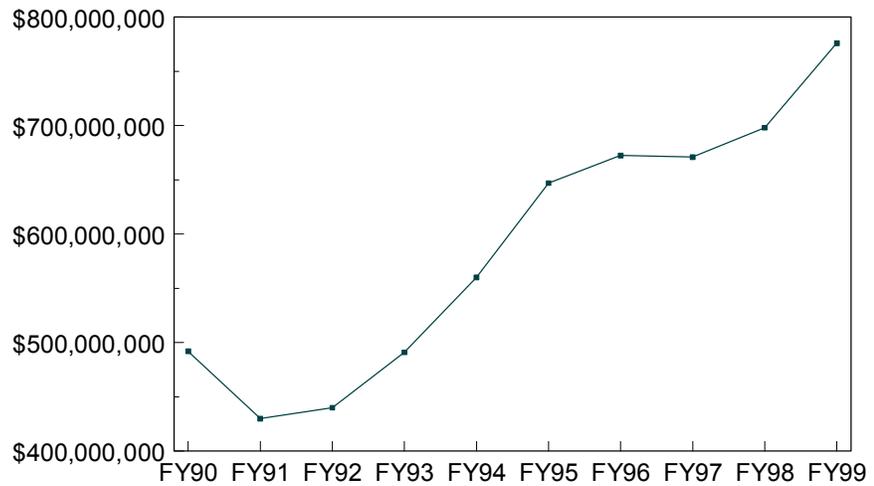
Chart 18: Total Collections

With fewer probationers under active supervision, the total collections dropped by about 0.6 percent in FY99. Restitution collections, however, rose by just over 1 percent.





State Department of Corrections Expenditures
FY90 - FY99



The FY99 state fund expenditures increased slightly over FY98. Salary increases under the Georgia Pay for Performance System was one contributing factor. Additionally, correctional officers assigned to prisons with high security missions received a 5 percent increase. Probation officers carrying specialized caseloads also received a 5 percent supplement.

Business and Technical Support

The Administration Division provides business and technical support to the three other divisions within the Georgia Department of Corrections.

Accounting/Payroll/Grants

The Accounting section identified and resolved potential barriers to maximize the financial resources and ensure the efficient financial administration of the department. Accounting is responsible for the development and application of financial policies within the agency. This section also processes all GDC payments for goods or services provided to the department, including payments to employees for salary and travel reimbursements, contractors and consultants, vendors, and payments to other state agencies. Accounting is responsible for GDC's cash management and performs all internal and external financial reporting. Centralized records facilitate this reporting within GDC and to outside agencies, contractors, vendors, legislators, and other interested parties.

Budget

The Budget Services section developed, allocated, and managed the agency's \$835 million total budget for FY99, which included \$49 million in Federal and other funds. This section provides services to the field locations tailored to the agency's regional concept. For FY99, total GDC expenditures were to within a half of a percent of the budgeted amount.

Business and Support Services

This unit provides business-related supportive services to all GDC divisions and field units. It includes six technical functions and a special projects unit. The technical functions are Fiscal Audits, Care and Custody, Property Control, Privatization and Business Enhancement, Fleet Management, and Telecommunications. These units ensure that departmental services are delivered as efficiently and economically as possible.

Care and Custody

The Care and Custody section ordered, inventoried and distributed all inmate clothing and supply items to over 45,000 inmates and detainees, as well as staff clothing and security supplies to over 10,000 employees. In FY99, while the number of inmates and the number of staff increased, the section operated with the same amount of money allocated in



Employees of the Fleet Management section of the Georgia Department of Corrections perform vehicle maintenance and repair on the fleet of over 2,000 GDC cars, trucks, buses, and vans.

FY98. To control costs, Care and Custody implemented a new budget monitoring system and spread its budget among the different facilities and held them accountable for their funds. This section implemented the Care and Custody Accounting Reporting and Evaluation System (CARES) computer system at four probation detention centers, and are awaiting computers before implementing to all remaining probation detention centers.

Fiscal Audits

This section reviewed \$116.8 million in agency funds in FY99, including inmates' money received at the prisons, sales in the inmate commissary, earnings from center residents' employers, and collections of fines, fees and restitution at probation offices. The auditors complete operational and compliance audits to verify adherence to standard operating procedures.

Financial records at prisons, centers and probation offices are maintained on four computerized accounting

programs. The Fiscal Audits section is the primary training section to the field accounting personnel for these software programs.

Fleet Management

This section acquires, replaces and repairs a fleet of 2,100 vehicles. It operates two garages for the repair of GDC vehicles, one near Metro State Prison in Atlanta and one in the Milledgeville prison complex. The section performs mechanical repairs as well as body repair work.

Privatization and Business Enhancement

This section developed bid documents on three privatization projects and administered the renewal, termination and/or development of 31 real estate leases. Also, this section administers the department's Records Retention Program.

Property Audit

The Property Audit section manages the control of all departmental property. The Property Audit section audited every facility, probation region and all central office sections under GDC operations. The staff inventoried over 60,000 items valued at \$98 million and reconciled the department's inventory to convert to the PeopleSoft database.

The Property Audit Section also developed and implemented a policy to charge facilities and sections for missing control items which has greatly improved the awareness of property control in the agency. This section uses the barcode scanning system to improve audit efficiency.

Purchasing

The Purchasing section offers technical assistance, training, and customer support for the procurement of goods and services. In FY99, the Purchasing and Accounting sections developed procedures, conducted training classes, and conducted onsite auditing and customer support in order to make the purchasing card system efficient and effective. This program resulted in a reduction in administrative actions associated with the procurement of goods.

Special Projects

The Special Projects unit provides an in-house consulting resource to other sections needing to upgrade processes or organization. The unit has been the technical lead in planning the implementation of the Fleet Anywhere vehicle management system. It also coordinated the security administration activity for implementation of the PeopleSoft financial system.

Telecommunications

The Telecommunications section is responsible for a \$6.5 million budget. These dollars are allocated for the provision of voice and data communications for the department's administrative offices, state prisons, probation offices, detention centers, diversion centers and transitional centers. During FY99, this office was instrumental in the replacement or upgrade of multiple departmental telephone systems which were either antiquated or were not Y2K compliant.

FY99 Expenditures

The Georgia Department of Corrections' FY99 expenditures totalled \$819 million. Over \$42.5 million of that amount was in non-state funds that came from federal funds for child nutrition, substance abuse aftercare, and education, room and board fees from diversion center residents, receipts from county, city, and DOT work details, monies from central project telephone funds, and other miscellaneous fund sources. Additional non-state funds that are not included in the budget total (and are remitted directly to the State Treasury) are \$13.3 million from probation supervision fees, room and board fees from transitional centers totalling \$1.5 million and other miscellaneous monies.

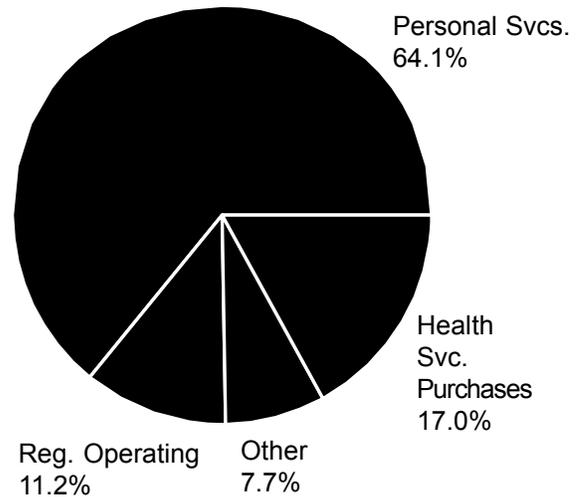
For FY99, state expenditures were to within a half of a percent of the budgeted amount.

Object Class	Expenses
Personal Services	\$524,992,849
Regular Operating	63,184,278
Travel	2,105,511
Motor Vehicle Purchases	2,703,256
Equipment Purchases	4,133,780
Real Estate Rentals	6,207,211
Per Diem Fees, Contracts	15,812,763
Computer Charges	7,738,886
Telecommunications	6,318,657
Inmate Release Fund	1,432,299
Court Costs	1,268,493
County Subsidy	22,018,160
Meal Payments (Central State Hospital)	3,655,185
Utility Payments (Central State Hospital)	1,557,968
Health Service Purchases	91,441,059
Central Repair Fund	1,090,530
Mag Health Certification	66,621
Utilities	21,620,816
County Subsidy for Jails	13,076,542
Grants for County Construction	21,042,270
Meals (Public Safety)	522,288
Contracts (UGA Extention Service)	366,244
Minor Construction Fund	893,233
Year 2000 Remediation	5,548,289

FY99 Expenditure Total **\$818,797,188**
(\$776,330,010 in state funds)

Chart 19: Expenditures by Type

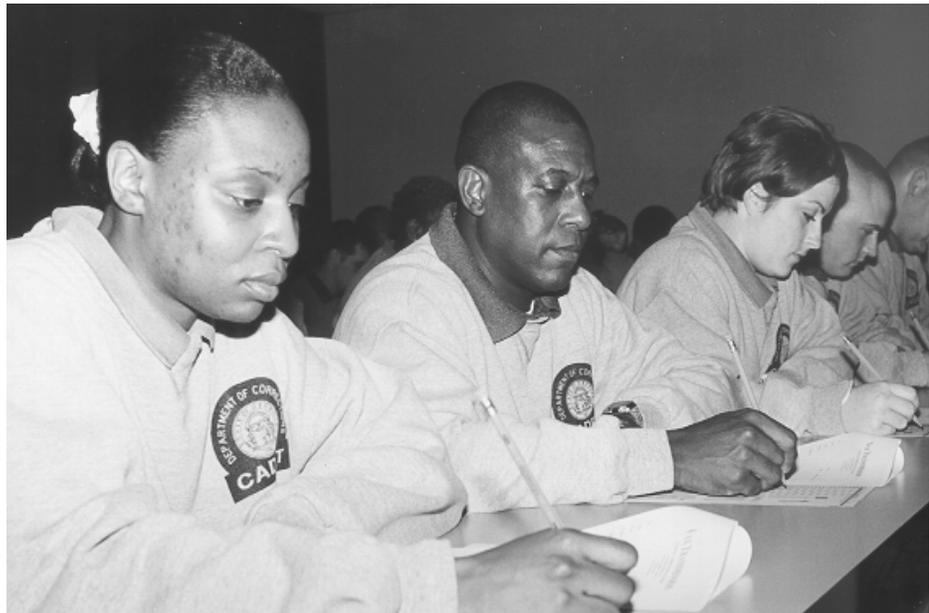
As in many large corporations, personal services (salaries) are the largest expense. However the second largest expense for the Department of Corrections is health service purchases for inmates in the prison system.



“For FY99, state expenditures were to within a half of a percent of the budgeted amount.”

Georgia Department of
Corrections

FY99 Annual Report



Georgia's state Correctional Officers and Probation Officers are certified as law enforcement professionals by the Georgia Peace Officers Standards and Training Council (P.O.S.T.). All sworn officers must pass an exam required by P.O.S.T. before they can enter basic training.

In order to continue their correctional education and to enhance their skills, all officers participate in regular in-service training throughout their career with the Department of Corrections.

Personnel

Central Personnel Administration develops, coordinates, monitors, evaluates, and administers personnel functions department-wide. It provides oversight, consultation, technical assistance, and policy direction for the 75 correctional facilities and the various departmental units located across the state, which are charged with carrying out personnel functions at a local level. Major personnel functions in support of the department's 14,600 employees include transactions, benefits, job evaluation/compensation, applicant recruitment/testing/qualification determination, employee and applicant drug testing, human resources policy development, EEO/grievances, Return-to-Work Program, computer services, records management, and the coordination of Fair Labor Standards Act, Family Medical Leave Act, and Performance Management Review activities.

FY99 Personnel Highlights

Pay Increase at Arrendale S.P.

Uniformed security staff who work in and provide supervision of prisoners housed in Arrendale State Prison became eligible to receive additional income of 5 percent of base salary. This measure was implemented to aid in the retention of security staff and reduce turnover at Arrendale State Prison in Alto, Georgia. This prison has had more security staff recruitment and retention problems than any other state prison, primarily due to its large population of highly problematic youthful male offenders and its relative geographic isolation.

New Human Resources System

GDC Human Resources and Administration Divisions' staff were heavily involved in the state's Phoenix Program, participating significantly in the design, development, prototyping, testing, and implementation of the PeopleSoft Human Resource and Financial Management system. The Phoenix Program was initiated by Georgia state government to replace a group of essential but outdated information systems with one, technologically-current

operating system and to achieve compliance with Y2K requirements and with the federal government's Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. An additional advantage is the ability to easily upgrade the PeopleSoft computer programs as enhancements are developed.

Recruitment Efforts Increased

The GDC continued its aggressive recruitment program, responding to a highly competitive labor market and limited applicant pools. On-site testing for Correctional

Officer vacancies and general recruitment activities were conducted throughout Georgia as well as in other southeastern states. Job advertisement methods included use of media and information technology resources such as television, radio and the internet (www.dcor.state.ga.us). Various traditional methods of job advertisement (e.g. vacancy announcements, brochures,

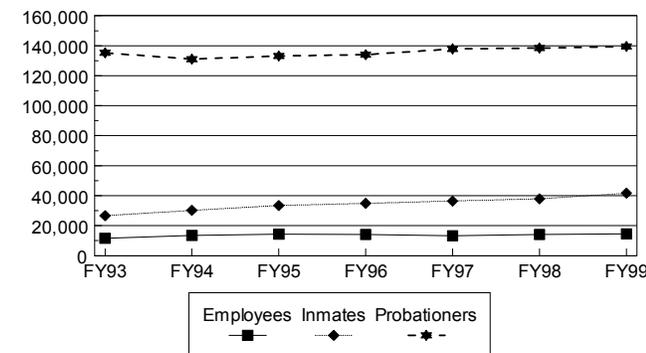
department promotional video, etc.) were reviewed and improved. Preparations were made to convert the *GDC Job Info Line* to a new toll-free number with automated features (1-888-343-JOBS option #4) making information about current job vacancies even more accessible and convenient to applicants. This toll-free number is now accessible Monday - Friday, 8:00am - 4:30pm.

Paperless Employee Files

Efforts were well underway to convert a massive volume of paper records and files to an electronic medium. An electronic imaging system, first implemented in FY98, was utilized to "scan" paper records and files into a computer database, providing more accessibility and flexibility in retrieving and using employee medical and personnel files. The ongoing project to scan many thousands of paper records and files into a computer database continued through this fiscal year and into Fiscal Year 2000.

Chart 20: Number of GDC Employees Versus Offenders

While the number of GDC employees remains steady, the total number of offenders continues to rise. GDC reviewed and improved its employee recruitment efforts in FY99 by using a variety of job advertisement methods.



Training

The Training Section develops, coordinates and delivers job-specific training to all departmental employees. The section is made up of five training units and an administrative unit to accomplish this mission. The *Academy Operations Unit* delivers orientation and basic training to new correctional officers. They also deliver Peace Officers Standards and Training Council (POST) mandated annual inservice training to all sworn facility employees. The *Probation Training Unit* delivers orientation, basic and inservice training to all Probation Division sworn employees. The *Employee Development Unit* has a widely varied mission and is responsible for coordinating and delivering training to counselors, health service employees, Food and Farm employees, education staff, juvenile and women's services, chaplaincy staff, and maintenance employees. The *Management Development Unit* provides developmental opportunities for all departmental supervisors and managers. The *Instructional Systems Unit* supports the departmental computer technology by providing classroom and computer-based training on software applications. The *Administrative Services Unit* provides support to the Training Section in the areas of procurement, property management, and telecommunications. Also, the Administrative Unit maintains the GDC training history system and processes travel reimbursement for all employees who attend training.

FY99 Training Benchmarks

The number of correctional officers trained increased by 30 percent over last fiscal year. The number of probation officers trained increased by 36 percent. POST annual inservice training was delivered to all probation officers and 99.99 percent of all correctional officers. The number of programs delivered by the Employee Development unit increased by 37 percent. Six hundred and fifty-five private prison correctional officers were trained this fiscal year. The Instructional Systems unit standardized seven computer training classrooms with 12 workstations each.

Special Initiatives

PeopleSoft, a new computer software system, was implemented for all state agencies and changed how business is done in the areas of human resources and financial services. These changes brought about the need for a training initiative for all departmental human resource and financial employees. Within three months, a training program was developed, coordinated and delivered while the old system was being phased out and the new system implemented. During May and June 1999, over 680 people were trained in the new PeopleSoft applications and the training program will continue into the next year.

Chart 21: Training Classes

Among other benchmarks in the Training Section, the number of correctional officers and probation officers trained in FY99 each increased by at least 30 percent over FY98.

Major Programmatic Areas	Number of Participants
Basic Correctional Officers Training	2,767
Basic Probation Officers Training	135
In-Service Training, Facilities and Probation	13,098
Management Development and Supervisory Training	1,299
Employee Development Training	6,526
Food Service Training	637
Pre Service Orientation	2,521
Computer Classes	4,503



A new B.C.O.T. cadet reviews firearm techniques with an instructor at the Georgia Public Safety Training Center.

Inmate Health Services

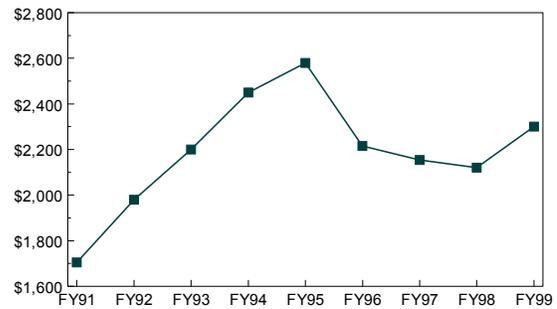
For the first time in four fiscal years, the expenditures for the delivery of physical health, dental, and mental health services for Georgia inmates have increased. The Office of Health Services has determined the overriding factor which contributed to this rise as the increase in pharmaceutical costs. The Georgia Department of Corrections experienced an increase in the cost of HIV medication, an increase in cost for mental health medication, and the commencement of treatment for Hepatitis C in FY99.

Telemedicine Expanded

Telemedicine, as an innovative tool for delivery of health care within the GDC, was established at Georgia State Prison, Men's State Prison, Augusta State Medical Prison, and the Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Prison. Transporting inmates is expensive, ties up valuable staff times and involves inherent risks to public safety. Instead, a specially-designed high resolution camera system is installed in each prison's infirmary. Physicians at the Augusta State Medical Prison then perform examinations and recommend treatment without the need to transport the inmate. More than 388 remote telemedicine consults were performed since the program began in December 1998. This program, supported by the Office of Health Services, the Facilities Division and the prison wardens, has saved Georgia

Chart 22: Annual Health Care Costs Per Georgia Inmate

Physical health care costs rose this year to \$2,300 per inmate. Medication costs forced higher expenditures for health services in FY99.



taxpayers nearly \$50,000 in transportation, equipment, and personnel costs in FY99. Plans are in place to add seven additional telemedicine sites.

Chart 23: Comparison of Health Care Costs

Georgia's inmate health care costs stand below the average cost per diem for those states surveyed.

State	Population	Health Care Costs	Cost/Inmate/Day
Georgia	39,512	\$109,317,850	\$7.58
Alabama	19,700	\$23,370,504	\$3.25
Alaska	4,200	\$15,378,100	\$10.03
Arkansas	9,699	\$18,627,899	\$5.26
California	161,055	\$525,522,465	\$8.94
Florida	64,521	\$230,320,613	\$9.78
New Hampshire	2,147	\$5,762,548	\$7.35
New York ⁽¹⁾	70,553	\$219,358,000	\$8.52
North Carolina	31,914	\$101,358,864	\$8.70
Tennessee	13,624	\$41,539,576	\$8.35

Average per diem health care costs for the states surveyed **\$7.78**

(1) New York figures are based on the Department of Corrections medical cost (\$189,358,000) plus the cost that the Department of Mental Health - Division of Forensic Services provides in mental health services (\$30 million). In addition, the Department of Health Services provides some of the HIV care costs.

*Georgia Department of
Corrections*

FY99 Annual Report



Although GDC's 14,000 employees work in offices, centers, and prisons around the state of Georgia, Central Office personnel are largely based at the Floyd Building in Atlanta, adjacent to the State Capitol. GDC employees also work throughout Georgia in regional management offices, prison and detention facilities, probation centers, fleet management hubs, and food and farm operations.

Central Office Directory

Board of Corrections

Asa T. Boynton, Chairman
(404) 656-6002

Commissioner

Jim Wetherington
(404) 656-6002

Assistant Commissioner

Joe Ferrero
(404) 656-6002

Legal Office

Bill Amideo
(404) 656-0962



Facilities Division

James Doctor, Division Director
(404) 656-2809

Probation Division

Bob Lavoie, Division Director
(404) 656-4747

Human Resources Division

Peggy Ryan, Division Director
(404) 656-4603

Administration Division

Diane Bell, Division Director
(404) 651-6997

Frequently Asked Questions

Most questions about the Georgia Department of Corrections can be answered by the Public Affairs Office at 404-656-9772. Also, facts and statistics about the agency can be found on the internet at www.dcor.state.ga.us. The following are some of the more frequently asked questions about GDC.

How do I find out:

...an inmate's state identification (or "EF") number?

...an inmate's crime?

...an inmate's tentative parole month?

...where an inmate is incarcerated?

Call Inmate Information Services at 404-656-4569.

Please have the inmate's name, gender, date of birth and race ready. Also helpful is the inmate's social security number.

I'm a victim. How can I determine the status of the offender or when the offender will be released?

Victims can register with the Victim Services' office at 404-656-7660. Registered victims will be notified of an inmate's change in status, escape, recapture or death.

How can I apply to become a Correctional Officer or Probation Officer?

All applicants can obtain a job application at any GDC facility or at the Georgia Department of Labor. Also, you may call the GDC Job Hotline at 1-888-343-JOBS, option #4, or 404-656-4730. (Monday - Friday, 8:00am - 4:30pm)

How can I get an inmate moved closer to me or farther away from my community?

If you wish to have an inmate considered for transfer, please contact Corrections' Classification section at 404-656-4987.

Does GDC coordinate prison tours for troubled youths?

Yes. The Commissioner's Awareness Program received a grant from the Follett Educational System in FY97 to provide tours for schoolchildren. Call 404-651-6994 for more information.

Does the Georgia Department of Corrections have a website?

Information and press releases about GDC are available on the internet at www.dcor.state.ga.us.

www.dcor.state.ga.us

State Prisons

Regional Offices

Northern Regional Director

Tony Turpin
10 Park Place, Ste. 310
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 656-4617

Central Regional Director

Jimmy Sikes
P. O. Box 278
Hardwick, GA 31034
(912) 445-4383

Southeast Regional Director

Johnny Sikes
HCO1
Reidsville, GA 30453
(912) 557-7707

Southwest Regional Director

Herman Johnson
6501 Veteran's Parkway
Suite 1-D
Columbus, GA 31909
(706) 649-1999

State Prisons

Lee Arrendale State Prison

P. O. Box 709
Alto, GA 30510
(706) 776-4700

Augusta State Medical Prison

3001 Gordon Highway
Grovetown, GA 30813
(706) 855-4700

Autry State Prison

P. O. Box 648
Pelham, GA 31779
(912) 294-2940

Baldwin State Prison

P. O. Box 218
Hardwick, GA 31034
(912) 445-5218

Bostick State Prison

P. O. Box 1700
Hardwick, GA 31034

(912) 445-4623

Burruss CTC

P. O. Box 5849
Forsyth, GA 31029
(912) 994-7511

Calhoun State Prison

P. O. Box 249
Morgan, GA 31766
(912) 849-5000

Central State Prison

4600 Fulton Mill Road
Macon, GA 31208
(912) 471-2906

Coastal State Prison

P. O. Box 7150
Garden City, GA 31418
(912) 965-6330

Dodge State Prison

P. O. Box 276
Chester, GA 31012
(912) 358-7200

Dooly State Prison

P. O. Box 750
Unadilla, GA 31091
(912) 627-2000

Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Prison

P. O. Box 3877
Jackson, GA 30233
(770) 504-2000

Georgia State Prison

200 GA Hwy. 147
Reidsville, GA 30453
(912) 557-7301

Hancock State Prison

P. O. Box 339
Sparta, GA 31087
(706) 444-1000

Hays State Prison

P. O. Box 668
Trion, GA 30753
(706) 857-0400

Homerville State Prison

P. O. Box 337
Homerville, GA 31634

(912) 487-3052

Lee State Prison

153 Pinewood Dr.
Leesburg, GA 31763
(912) 759-6453

Macon State Prison

P. O. Box 426
Oglethorpe, GA 31068
(912) 472-3400

Men's State Prison

P. O. Box 396
Hardwick, GA 31034
(912) 445-4702

Metro State Prison

1301 Constitution Road
Atlanta, GA 30316
(404) 624-2200

Milan State Prison

P. O. Box 410
Milan, GA 31060
(912) 362-4900

Montgomery State Prison

P. O. Box 256
Mt. Vernon, GA 30445
(912) 583-3600

Phillips State Prison

2989 W. Rock Quarry Road
Buford, GA 30519
(770) 932-4500

Pulaski State Prison

P. O. Box 839
Hawkinsville, GA 31036
(912) 783-6000

Putnam State Prison

P. O. Box 3970
Eatonton, GA 31024
(706) 484-2900

Rivers State Prison

P. O. Box 1500
Hardwick, GA 31034
(912) 445-4591

Rogers State Prison

200 Rogers Road
Reidsville, GA 30453

(912) 557-7771

Rutledge State Prison

7175 Manor Road
Columbus, GA 31907
(706) 568-2340

Scott State Prison

P. O. Box 417
Hardwick, GA 31034
(912) 445-5375

Smith State Prison

P. O. Box 726
Glennville, GA 30427
(912) 654-5000

Telfair State Prison

P. O. Box 549
Helena, GA 31037
(912) 868-7721

Valdosta State Prison

P. O. Box 310
Valdosta, GA 31603
(912) 333-7900

Walker State Prison

P. O. Box 98
Rock Springs, GA 30739
(706) 764-3600

Ware State Prison

3620 Harris Road
Waycross, GA 31501
(912) 285-6400

Washington State Prison

P. O. Box 206
Davisboro, GA 31018
(912) 348-5814

Wayne State Prison

1007 Shed Road
Odum, GA 31555
(912) 586-2244

West Central State Prison

P. O. Box 589
Zebulon, GA 30295
(770) 567-0531

Wilcox State Prison

P. O. Box 397
Abbeville, GA 31001
(912) 467-3000

County Camps/Boot Camps/Private Prisons

County Prisons

Athens/Clarke CCI
2825 County Farm Road
Athens, GA 30610
(706) 613-3400

Augusta/Richmond CCI
2314 Tobacco Road
Augusta, GA 30906
(706) 798-5572

Bulloch CCI
17301 U.S. 301 North
Statesboro, GA 30458
(912) 764-6217

Carroll Co. Prison
96 Horsley Mill Road
Carrollton, GA 30117
(770) 830-5905

Clayton CCI
11420 S.L.R. Blvd.
Lovejoy, GA 30250
(770) 473-5777

Colquitt Co. Prison
2010 County Farm Rd.
Moultrie, GA 31776
(912) 891-7490

Coweta Co. Prison
101 Selt Road
Newnan, GA 30263
(770) 254-3723

Decatur CCI
1153 Airport Rd.
Bainbridge, GA 31717
(912) 248-3035

Effingham Co. Prison
P. O. Box 235
Springfield, GA 31329
(912) 754-2108

Floyd Co. Prison
329 Black Bluff Road, SW
Rome, GA 30161
(706) 236-2494

Gwinnett CCI
P. O. Box 47
Lawrenceville, GA 30245
(770) 513-5701

Hall CCI
1694 Barber Road
Gainesville, GA 30507
(770) 536-3672

Harris CCI
9982 GA Hwy. 116
Hamilton, GA 31811
(706) 628-4959

Jackson CCI
255 Curtis Spence Drive
Jefferson, GA 30549
(706) 367-5287

Jefferson CCI
1159 Clarks Mill Rd.
Louisville, GA 30434
(912) 625-7230

Mitchell CCI
4838 Hwy. 37 East
Camilla, GA 31730
(912) 336-2045

Muscogee Co. Prison
7175 Sacredote Lane
Columbus, GA 31907
(706) 562-0391

Screven CCI
P. O. Box 377
Sylvania, GA 30467
(912) 863-4555

Spalding CCI
1515 Williamson Road
Griffin, GA 30229
(770) 467-4760

Stewart CCI
P. O. Box 157
Lumpkin, GA 31815
(912) 838-4385

Sumter CCI
P. O. Box 484
Americus, GA 31709
(912) 924-6066

Terrell CCI
3110 Albany Hwy.
Dawson, GA 31742
(912) 995-5381

Thomas Co. Prison
116 Joiner Road
Thomasville, GA 31757
(912) 226-4394

Troup CCI
2508 Hamilton Road
LaGrange, GA 30240
(706) 883-1720

Probation Boot Camps

Treutlen PBC
P. O. Box 747
Soperton, GA 30457
(912) 529-6760

West Georgia PBC
P. O. Box 690
Bremen, GA 30110
(770) 537-5143

Private Prisons

Coffee County Prison
2670 Harmony Rd.
Nichols, GA 31554
(912) 345-5059

D. Ray James State Prison
Highway 252
Folkston, GA 31537
(912) 496-6242

Wheeler County Prison
1100 North Broad St.
Alamo, GA 30411
(912) 568-1731

Diversion Ctrs/Transitional Ctrs/Detention Ctrs

State Supervisor
Curtis Scott
2 MLK Jr. Drive
East Tower, Room 854
Atlanta, GA 30334
(404) 651-6994

Diversion Centers

Albany DC
P. O. Box 50188
Albany, GA 31703
(912) 430-4306

Alcovy DC
P. O. Box 1600
Monroe, GA 30655
(770) 207-4171

Athens DC
P. O. Box 1229
Athens, GA 30603
(706) 542-8628

Augusta DC
P. O. Box 5706
Augusta, GA 30906
(706) 771-4763

Clayton DC
P. O. Box 2283
Forest Park, GA 30298
(404) 363-7680

Cobb DC
831 North Cobb Pkwy.
Marietta, GA 30062
(770) 528-5300

Columbus DC
3900 Schatulga Road
Columbus, GA 31907
(706) 568-2167

Gainesville DC
1002 Aviation Blvd.
Gainesville, GA 30501
(770) 535-5723

Gateway DC
1100 Sylvan Road
Atlanta, GA 30310
(404) 756-4600

Griffin DC
P. O. Box 1086
Griffin, GA 30224
(770) 229-3327

Helms DC
1275 Constitution Rd.
Atlanta, GA 30316
(404) 624-2413

Macon DC
200 Henry Street
Macon, GA 31206
(912) 751-6197

Rome DC
Northwest Regional Hospital
1305 Redmond Rd.
Building 206
Rome, GA 30165
(706) 295-6418

Savannah DC
1303 E. President St.
Savannah, GA 31404
(912) 651-2733

Thomasville DC
P. O. Box 980
Thomasville, GA 31792
(912) 225-4025

Tommy M. Rouse DC
P. O. Box 759
Waycross, GA 31502
(912) 285-6028

Transitional Centers

Albany TC
304 N. Washington Street
Albany, GA 31701
(912) 430-3888

Atlanta TC
332 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE
Atlanta, GA 30308
(404) 206-5075

Macon TC
1100 Second Street
Macon, GA 31201
(912) 751-6090

Metro TC
1303 Constitution Road
Atlanta, GA 30316
(404) 624-2380

Savannah Men's TC
1250 E. Presidents Street
Savannah, GA 31404
(912) 651-5432

Savannah Women's TC
439 East Broad Street
Savannah, GA 31401
(912) 651-2268

Probation Detention Centers

Central PDC
P. O. Box 190
Cadwell, GA 31009
(912) 689-4750

Colwell PDC
797 Beasley Street
Blairsville, GA 30512
(706) 745-3610

I. W. Davis PDC
P. O. Box 730
Jefferson, GA 30549
(706) 367-1732

Davisboro Women's PDC
P. O. Box 128
Davisboro, GA 31018
(912) 348-2348

Emanuel County PDC
P. O. Box 1430
Twin City, GA 30471
(912) 763-2400

J. C. Larmore PDC
P. O. Box 491419
College Park, GA 30349
(770) 306-6942

Northwest PDC
1030 W. Gurrard Street
Cedartown, GA 30125
(770) 749-2300

Patten PDC
P. O. Box 278
Lakeland, GA 31635
(912) 482-8241

Rockdale-DeKalb PDC
P. O. Box 1039
Conyers, GA 30012
(770) 388-5777

Southeast PDC
P. O. Box 869
Claxton, GA 30417
(912) 739-1911

Southwest PDC
P. O. Box 3188
Moultrie, GA 31776
(912) 891-7180

Western PDC
P. O. Box 2250
Butler, GA 31006
(912) 862-5851

Whitworth PDC
P. O. Box 769
Hartwell, GA 30643
(706) 856-2601

Women's PDC
P. O. Box 920
Claxton, GA 30417
(912) 739-0716

Field Probation Offices

Regional Offices

Northeast Regional Office

1506 Klondike Road
Suite 104
Conyers, GA 30094
(770)785-6829

Northwest Regional Office

1260 Winchester Pkwy.
Suite 113
Smyrna, GA 30080
(770) 319-3822

Southeast Regional Office

P.O. Box 19
Waycross, GA 31502
(912) 285-6120

Southwest Regional Office

P. O. Box 1036
Bainbridge, GA 31718
(912) 248-2600

Field Probation Offices

Adel PO

208 N. Parrish Avenue
Adel, GA 31620
(912) 896-7525

Albany PO

P. O. Box 822
Albany, GA 31702
(912) 430-4182

Americus PO

P. O. Box 226
Americus, GA 31709
(912) 931-2537

Appling PO

P. O. Box 344
Appling, GA 30802
(706) 541-0033

Athens PO

P. O. Box 1146
Athens, GA 30603
(706) 369-6000

Atlanta-Central PO

353 Parkway Dr.
Atlanta, GA 30312
(404) 463-4333

Atlanta PO

160 Pryor Street
Room JG-54
Atlanta, GA 30335
(404) 656-3199

Atlanta North PO

7741 Roswell Road
North Annex Building
Suite 234
Atlanta, GA 30350
(770) 395-1946

Atlanta PO (Court Services)

160 Pryor Street
Room JG-54
Atlanta, GA 30335
(404) 656-4600

Atlanta PO (Trnsfr.)

160 Pryor Street
JG-54
Atlanta, GA 30335
(404) 656-4315

Atlanta PO (Pgms/IPS)

Atlanta West Business Center
Bldg. 100 - Suite 107
3201 Atlanta Industrial Parkway
Atlanta, GA 30331
(404) 505-0133

Atlanta South PO1

2565 Jolly Road
Suite 200
College Park, GA 30349
(404) 559-6661

Atlanta South PO2 (Annex)

5600 Stonewall Tell Road
Suite 224
College Park, GA 30349
(770) 306-6933

Atlanta West PO

2001 MLK Jr. Drive
Suite 412
Atlanta, GA 30310
(404) 756-4432

Augusta PO

901 Greene Street
Augusta, GA 30901
(706) 721-8002

Bainbridge PO

P. O. Box 1054
Bainbridge, GA 31718
(912) 248-2671

Baxley PO

P. O. Box 898
Baxley, GA 31513
(912) 366-1063

Blairsville PO

Box 7
185 Wellborne Street
Blairsville, GA 30512
(706) 745-2824

Blakely PO

P. O. Box 772
Blakely, GA 31723
(912) 723-4277

Blue Ridge PO

990 E. Main Street
Suite 9
Blue Ridge, GA 30513
(706) 632-2149

Brunswick PO

P. O. Box 178
Brunswick, GA 31521
(912) 262-3065

Buchanan PO

P. O. Box 156
Buchanan, GA 30113
(770) 646-3810

Cairo PO

P. O. Box 149
Cairo, GA 31728
(912) 377-5347

Calhoun PO

P. O. Box 294
Calhoun, GA 30703
(706) 624-1414

Camilla PO

P. O. Box 342
Camilla, GA 31730
(912) 522-3572

Canton PO

P. O. Box 448
Canton, GA 30114
(770) 479-2602

Carnesville PO

P. O. Box 371
Carnesville, GA 30521
(706) 384-4343

Carrollton PO

205 Tanner Street
Suite B
Carrollton, GA 30117
(770) 836-6704

Cartersville PO

P. O. Box 771
Cartersville, GA 30120
(770) 387-3780

Cedartown PO

P. O. Box 1771
Cedartown, GA 30125
(770) 749-2206

Clarksville PO

P. O. Box 2556
Clarksville, GA 30523
(706) 754-9315

Claxton PO

P. O. Box 26
Claxton, GA 30417
(912) 739-9612

Clayton PO

25 Courthouse Square
Box 5
Clayton, GA 30525
(706) 782-4727

Cleveland PO

59 South Main Street
Suite J
Cleveland, GA 30528
(706) 865-7361

Columbus PO

P. O. Box 2337
Columbus, GA 31902
(706) 649-7484

Conyers PO

P. O. Box 473
Conyers, GA 30012
(770) 388-5011

Cordele PO

1304 South Seventh Street
Cordele, GA 31015
(912) 276-2346

Covington PO

P. O. Box 348
Covington, GA 30015
(770) 784-2110

Field Probation Offices (Continued)

Cumming PO
310 Tribble Gap Road
Cumming, GA 30040
(770) 781-2170

Cuthbert PO
P. O. Box 365
Cuthbert, GA 31740
(912) 732-2123

Dahlonega PO
163 Tipton Drive
Dahlonega, GA 30533
(706) 867-2929

Dallas PO
P. O. Box 82
Dallas, GA 30132
(770) 443-7861

Dalton PO
P. O. Box 747
Dalton, GA 30722
(706) 272-2306

Danielsville PO
P. O. Box 392
Danielsville, GA 30633
(706) 795-3845

Darien PO
P. O. Box 1238
Darien, GA 31305
(912) 437-6669

Dawson PO
P. O. Box 387
Dawson, GA 31742
(912) 995-6459

DeKalb Central PO
(Admin. & Court Services)
547 Church Street
1st Floor
Decatur, GA 30030
(404) 370-5113

DeKalb North PO
LaVista Office Park
2187 Northlake Parkway
#9, Room 23
Tucker, GA 30084
(770) 414-3670

DeKalb Central Case Management (Programs)
547 Church Street
2nd Floor
Decatur, GA 30030
(404) 370-5114

Donalsonville PO
P. O. Box 245
Donalsonville, GA 31745
(912) 524-2836

Douglas PO
P. O. Box 1051
Douglas, GA 31534
(912) 389-4431

Douglasville PO
6705 E. Church Street
Suite 1
Douglasville, GA 30134
(770) 489-3070

Dublin PO
P. O. Box 2012, CSS
Dublin, GA 31040
(912) 275-6637

Eastman PO
P. O. Box 4234
Eastman, GA 31023
(912) 374-6501

Eatonton PO
P. O. Box 4223
Eatonton, GA 31024
(706) 485-5304

Elberton PO
P.O. Drawer 725
Elberton, GA 30635
(706) 213-2032

Ellijay PO
368 Craig Street
Suite 103
East Ellijay, GA 30539
(706) 635-5125

Fayetteville PO
135-A Bradford Square
Fayetteville, GA 30215
(770) 460-2730

Fitzgerald PO
P. O. Box 1168
Fitzgerald, GA 31750
(912) 426-5234

Fort Valley PO
P. O. Box 754
Fort Valley, GA 31030
(912) 825-3136

Gainesville PO
P. O. Box 2436
Gainesville, GA 30503
(770) 535-5710

Gray PO
P. O. Box 753
Gray, GA 31032
(912) 986-6611

Greensboro PO
P. O. Box 282
Greensboro, GA 30642
(706) 453-7131

Greenville PO
P. O. Box 582
Greenville, GA 30222
(706) 672-4971

Griffin PO
1435 N. Expressway
Spalding Corners - Suite 302
Griffin, GA 30223
(770) 229-3132

Hartwell PO
P. O. Box 715
Hartwell, GA 30643
(706) 856-2711

Hazlehurst PO
P. O. Box 1066
Hazlehurst, GA 31539
(912) 375-4441

Hinesville PO
P. O. Box 94
Hinesville, GA 31310
(912) 370-2571

Homer PO
P. O. Box 426
Homer, GA 30547
(706) 677-6228

Homerville PO
110 Court Square
Homerville, GA 31634
(912) 487-2777

Jackson PO
45 Keys Ferry Street
McDonough, GA 30253
(770) 954-2004

Jasper PO
37 Court Street
Jasper, GA 30143
(706) 692-4805

Jesup PO
P. O. Box 272
Jesup, GA 31598
(912) 427-5894

LaFayette PO
114 East Patton Street
LaFayette, GA 30728
(706) 638-5531

LaGrange PO
Rear 206 Ridley Avenue
LaGrange, GA 30240
(706) 845-4125

Lakeland PO
P. O. Box 366
Lakeland, GA 31635
(912) 482-3303

Lawrenceville PO
P. O. Box 1305
Lawrenceville, GA 30046
(770) 339-2222

Lawrenceville PO2
595 Old Norcross Road
Suite D
Lawrenceville, GA 30045
(770) 339-5120

Louisville PO
P. O. Box 706
Louisville, GA 30434
(912) 625-3648

Lyons PO
P. O. Box 658
Lyons, GA 30436
(912) 526-8311

Macon PO
200 Third Street
Macon, GA 31201
(912) 751-6092

Marietta PO
P. O. Box 910
Marietta, GA 30061
(770) 528-7950

Marietta PO (suboffice)
2275 Northwest Pkwy.
Suite 170
Marietta, GA 30067
(770) 916-2115

Marietta PO (North)
130 South Park Square
Marietta, GA 30061
(770) 528-2380

McDonough PO
45 Keys Ferry Street
McDonough, GA 30253
(770) 954-2004

Field Probation Offices (Continued)

McRae PO

P. O. Box 151
McRae, GA 31055
(912) 868-3200

Milledgeville PO

P. O. Box 1808
Milledgeville, GA 31061
(912) 445-4468
(912) 445-4803

Millen PO

P. O. Box 486
Millen, GA 30442
(912) 982-2050

Monroe PO

P. O. Box 129
Monroe, GA 30655
(770) 267-1347

Monticello PO

129 North Warren Street
Monticello, GA 31064
(706) 468-4920

Morgan PO

P. O. Box 143
Morgan, GA 31766
(912) 849-3795

Morrow PO

1331 Citizens Parkway
Suite 201
Morrow, GA 30260
(770) 960-4100

Moultrie PO

P. O. Box 1214
Moultrie, GA 31776
(912) 891-7270

Nashville PO

111 South Davis Street
Berrien Co. Building
Nashville, GA 31639
(912) 686-9329

Newnan PO

51-B Perry Street
Newnan, GA 30263
(770) 254-7204

Oglethorpe PO

P. O. Box 372
Oglethorpe, GA 31068
(912) 472-3591

Perry PO

1010 Ball Street
Perry, GA 31069
(912) 988-6750

Quitman PO

P. O. Box 488
Quitman, GA 31643
(912) 263-7446

Ringgold PO

Catoosa Co. Courthouse
Room 204
Ringgold, GA 30736
(706) 935-9091

Rome PO

400 Broad Street
Suite 100
Rome, GA 30161
(706) 295-6323

Sandersville PO

P. O. Drawer 1015
Sandersville, GA 31082
(912) 553-2450

Savannah PO

P. O. Box 9504
Savannah, GA 31412
(912) 651-2204

Soperton PO

P. O. Box 262
Soperton, GA 30457
(912) 529-6283

Springfield PO

P. O. Box 802
Springfield, GA 31329
(912) 754-3257

Statesboro PO

P. O. Box 238
Statesboro, GA 30459
(912) 871-1119

Swainsboro PO

P. O. Drawer S
Swainsboro, GA 30401
(912) 289-2602

Sylvania PO

655 Frontage Rd. East
Sylvania, GA 30467
(912) 564-7382

Sylvester PO

P. O. Box 876
Sylvester, GA 31791
(912) 777-2183

Thomaston PO

113-B East County Road
Thomaston, GA 30286
(706) 646-6000

Thomasville PO

P. O. Box 1602
Thomasville, GA 31799
(912) 225-4021

Thomson PO

P. O. Box 337
Thomson, GA 30824
(706) 595-7404

Tifton PO

P. O. Box 2006
Tifton, GA 31793
(912) 386-3503

Toccoa PO

115-B West Doyle Street
Toccoa, GA 30577
(706) 282-4570

Valdosta PO

P. O. Box 6
Valdosta, GA 31603
(912) 333-5274

Warner Robins PO

281-D Carl Vinson Pkwy.
Warner Robins, GA 31088
(912) 929-6832

Washington PO

P. O. Box 867
Washington, GA 30673
(706) 678-2373

Watkinsville PO

P. O. Box 92
Watkinsville, GA 30677
(706) 769-3959

Waycross PO

P. O. Box 819
Waycross, GA 31502
(912) 287-6536

Waynesboro PO

P. O. Box 89
Waynesboro, GA 30830
(706) 554-4145

Winder PO

22 Lee Street
Winder, GA 30680
(770) 307-3065

Woodbine PO

P. O. Box 419
Woodbine, GA 31569
(912) 576-5998



The letters accompanying the “state prison” icon denote the facility’s security level:

- MX Maximum-security
- C Close-security
- M Medium-security

Glossary of Corrections Terms

Classification

An inmate is classified to a particular security level and transferred to an appropriate prison according to particular factors, including crime type and prison behavior.

Correctional Officer

A POST-certified criminal justice professional who supervises inmates in prisons and probationers sentenced to community-based facilities.

Cost Per Day

It costs an average of \$47 per day (or \$17,000 per year) to incarcerate and feed an inmate. Almost half that cost is attributed to security costs. Inmates on death row have higher security costs and therefore cost the state approximately \$64 per day (or \$23,000 per year.)

County Correctional Institution/Work Camp

Operated by the counties, these work camps feed and house approximately 3,700 state prisoners who perform free labor for the communities. GDC pays the counties a daily rate of \$20.00 per state inmate.

Diagnostic

Upon entering the system, inmates are screened for physical and mental health, skills, level of security risk, education and other background information.

Inmate

A person sentenced to incarceration. Georgia inmates wear white pants and shirt, with "State Prisoner" in black ink on the back.

Interstate Compact

An agreement between Georgia and other states to provide supervision for probationers sentenced in one state and residing in another state.

Max Out Date

The date at which an inmate reaches the end of his court-imposed sentence. Also, "Maximum Release Date."

Parole

The release of an offender from confinement under continuing state custody and supervision and under conditions which, if violated, permit reimprisonment.

The State Board of Pardons and Paroles is a separate agency from the Georgia Department of Corrections.

Prison

Convicted offenders are sentenced to a state or county correctional institution.

Private Prison

Operated by a private prison company (ex. Cornell Corrections, Inc. or Corrections Corporation of America), the private prison houses state inmates and employs POST-certified correctional staff to oversee the inmates.

Probation

A court-imposed sentence either suspending incarceration or following a period of incarceration. Probationers live in the community and are supervised according to the terms of the sentencing court.

Probation Officer

A POST-certified law enforcement professional who enforces the orders of the courts while supervising offenders released to the community on probation sentences.

Probationer

A person sentenced to supervision in the community under the direction of a probation officer, or a person sentenced to a term in a community-based probation center.

Recidivism

The study of the percentage of criminals who return to prison during a specified period of time. In Georgia, the average return-to-prison rate is 39 percent over a three-year period.

Restitution

Payment made by the offender to the crime victim.

Tentative Parole Month

The date chosen by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles to grant release to an inmate dependent on satisfactory prison behavior and other factors, such as new information or protests, which may lead the Parole Board to reconsider its decision.

Under Death Sentence

Over 120 inmates on death row, at the Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Prison in Jackson, Georgia, are serving a sentence punishable by death by electrocution.

One woman is under death sentence in Georgia and is incarcerated at Metro State Prison in Atlanta.

Visitation

Inmate visitation policies are determined by the warden or superintendent of a facility. Typically, approved visitors may visit an inmate on weekends and state holidays from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

No conjugal visits are allowed in Georgia prisons.

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Additional copies may be ordered by calling (404) 656-9772.

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