

BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY

December 13, 2007

Atlanta, Georgia

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

Vice-Chairman James E. Donald
Mr. Wayne Abernathy
Mr. Bud Black
Mr. Rooney L. Bowen, III
Sheriff Steve Cronic
Mr. Pat Head
Chief Dwayne Orrick
Chief J. D. Rice
Mr. Gene Stuckey
Sheriff Cullen Talton
Mr. Ellis Wood

BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT:

Chief Lou Dekmar
Mr. Dub Harper
Sheriff Bruce Harris

OTHERS PRESENT:

Mr. Joe Drolet, Board Attorney
Ms. Laura Jones, Board Liaison
Colonel Bill Hitchens, Department of Public Safety/Georgia State Patrol
Lieutenant Mark McDonough, Department of Public Safety/Georgia State Patrol
Major Stewart Hicks, Department of Public Safety/Georgia State Patrol
Mr. Joe Hood, Department of Public Safety/Georgia State Patrol
Mr. Dan Brown, Department of Public Safety/Georgia State Patrol
Chief Mark McLeod, Motor Carrier Compliance Division
Captain Billy Boulware, Motor Carrier Compliance Division
Mr. Lee O'Brien, Department of Public Safety/Georgia State Patrol
Mr. Dan Roach, Department of Public Safety/Georgia State Patrol
Director Vernon Keenan, Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Mr. Dan Kirk, Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Ms. Lisa Urich, Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Deputy Director Paul Heppner, Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Director Dale Mann, Georgia Public Safety Training Center
Mr. Richard Guerreiro, Georgia Public Safety Training Center
Mr. Eddie Lovin, Georgia Public Safety Training Center
Ms. Patrece Kerner, Georgia Public Safety Training Center
Ms. Cynthia Franklin, Georgia Public Safety Training Center
Mr. Lloyd Strickland, Georgia Public Safety Training Center
Director Ken Vance, Peace Officers Standards and Training Council
Dr. Teresa Resch, Department of Technical and Adult Education
Mrs. Jill (Gene) Stuckey
Mr. Ed Stempel, Department of Corrections

Director Terry Norris, Georgia Sheriffs Association
Chief David Kimbrell, Hall County Fire Department

Vice-Chairman James E. Donald called the meeting to order, welcoming everybody to the Board meeting. Mr. Gene Stuckey introduced his wife, Jill. Mr. Ellis Wood introduced Dr. Teresa Resch, from Department of Technical and Adult Education, and, Mr. Ken Vance from Peace Officers Standards and Training Council.

Vice-Chairman Donald requested a motion to approve the November Minutes. Chief Dwayne Orrick made a motion to approve the Minutes, which was seconded by Chief J. D. Rice, and voted approval by the Board members.

DIRECT REPORTS

Director Dale Mann, Georgia Public Safety Training Center, began with stating his report would be done by Mr. Ellis Wood and Dr. Teresa Resch.

Director Mann then introduced two new staff members, Ms. Patrece Kerner, who is the new Deputy Director of Operations. Ms. Kerner has a long history of law enforcement, with being a federal officer, a deputy sheriff for nine years, and formerly with Office of Planning and Budget. Director Mann also introduced Ms. Cynthia Franklin, who was with the Office of Highway Safety and is now an accountant with GPSTC. Director Mann then called on Mr. Ellis Wood for the report.

Mr. Wood began with thanking Director Mann and staff for all the initiative put into this training mandate study. It would not have been as smooth without their participation and their eagerness to help.

Mr. Wood described the timeline of the Committee. In January of 2007, Director Mann met with Public Safety Training Center Committee and discussed looming challenges at the Training Center and some possible solutions. Then in February, Director Mann made a powerpoint presentation to the full board, and the presentation was followed by the adoption of the first Resolution. That Resolution generated a lot of public interest and generated some misunderstandings. In June of 2007, the Committee Of The Whole met with interested parties to listen and discuss issues surrounding Basic Mandate Training. On June 14, 2007, the Board of Public Safety established an Ad Hoc Committee to study those issues. On July 12th, the second Resolution was presented to the Board by Mr. Joe Drolet and asked that it be Resolved that the Ad Hoc Committee be appointed to study the matter. On July 20th, the first letter was sent to all interested agencies and groups requesting participation and requesting that they designate a representative to serve on the Committee. On July 26th, Director Mann and Mr. Wood made a presentation to the Sheriffs Training Conference at Lake Lanier concerning this

effort. On August 23rd the first meeting of the entire Ad Hoc Committee was held at the Training Center. In September, there was written correspondence transmitted to all participating agencies and groups. On September 14th, committee members made a trip to Tallahassee to meet with Florida Department of Law Enforcement Training. On September 19th, the Ad Hoc Committee met again and identified three critical focal points. The points are: (1) promote and help develop the proper relationship with Department of Technical and Adult Education (DTAE) for the delivery of Basic Mandate Training by utilizing their personnel and facilities; (2) encourage Peace Officers Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) to develop some type of standard certification criteria, along with some type of associated testing and accreditation; (3) include the plan with the continued use and responsibilities of the existing Regional Academies. On October 23rd, the Committee met with DTAE Commissioner Ron Jackson and Dr. Teresa Resch and some of their staff. On November 2nd, the second trip was to meet North Carolina folks. Mr. Wood stated that is a summary of what has been done through the year. He feels like the Committee is coming to some kind of finalization, and, by the first of the year a summary will be done. As a follow-up to some of these efforts, Mr. Wood has asked Mr. Vance and Dr. Resch to make a brief presentation on their participation in the efforts of this year.

Dr. Teresa Resch, Executive Director of Department of Technical and Adult Education, thanked the Board members for lending their ears to hear the work that DTAE has been doing. She stated that she sends the regards of Commissioner Ron Jackson, who would have been here today, however, he is speaking at a ceremony at a technical college in Effingham County. Dr. Resch began with a powerpoint presentation, Basic Law Enforcement Certification. Dr. Resch thanked the Ad Hoc Committee, in particular to Mr. Ellis Wood, Director Dale Mann, and Mr. Ken Vance. The committee has been working very diligently on this project; and if there is one motto, it would be 'working together because it is the right thing to do.' Dr. Resch really believes that the committee has the best interest at heart and is moving forward in doing this project.

The first thing Dr. Resch told the Board members is that DTAE and P.O.S.T. are looking at reviewing the certification exam; reviewing the curriculum; developing the academy application guidelines and following what P.O.S.T. already has; and developing some form of a timeline to move forward as this Board sees fit. Dr. Resch started with the first powerpoint slide of the Number of Students Trained FY06 by GPSTC Sites and Contract Academies. The slide reflects an 18% increase from FY05 to FY06 and that has not slowed down. The next slide, Basic Mandate Choices, reflects several bullets, one which is looking at alternative sites for being able to offer Basic Training. DTAE is moving forward with this plan. Dr. Resch continued with stating that as Mr. Wood mentioned there was a Resolution adopted by this Board and this has helped guide DTAE with moving forward.

Dr. Resch stated she wanted to share a little bit about the technical college system, in case people are not familiar with the system. DTAE is a system of technical colleges, fully accredited. There are 33 technical colleges across the state. One of the programs linking to this subcommittee is the Criminal Justice Program. Just to let people know how vast that division is, Dr. Resch stated that in that division across the state, there are a total of 178 different programs; i.e., everything from Forensic Science to Basic Criminal Justice. There are 48 degree programs, 50 diploma programs, and 80 technical certificates of credit. In 2007, there were nearly 7,000 students enrolled in these programs. In 2007, there were over 800 graduates in these programs. Dr. Resch pointed out that GPSTC has a

shortage and DTAE can help meet that shortage by using their graduates. DTAE surveyed their colleges and have twenty-seven instructors, who are P.O.S.T. Certified Instructors, currently teaching at twenty-four technical colleges.

Dr. Resch continued with stating that when meeting back in March, the proposal was that DTAE would use a Technical Certificate of Credit (TCC) that is embedded in our Criminal Justice degree or diploma program. DTAE believes they can provide an effective and efficient path necessary to provide quality applicants to law enforcement agencies. If the technical colleges participate in basic training, DTAE would insure that the instructors were all P.O.S.T. certified instructors. DTAE also wants to have a consistency among the colleges, as well as with GPSTC, and would also adopt end-of-unit post exams and even beyond this, a statewide certification exam.

Dr. Resch stated just to let people know how DTAE figured out the technical colleges' curriculum could match with Basic Mandate Training, that DTAE did a very detailed crosswalk of the curriculum. By doing this, DTAE researched what is the objective and where teach at technical colleges, and, DTAE found that there was an over 90% match of the curriculum.

With the next slide, Technical Certificate of Credit, Dr. Resch showed the example chart of what technical certificate of credit would look like and the courses and the number of contact hours. She stated the Public Health and Safety Course is a newly developed course that DTAE is suggesting. To summarize this program, DTAE estimates the length of the program at technical colleges would be between 16 and 20 weeks; total of 596 contact hours; and 50 total credit hours. Dr. Resch stated, in comparing with neighboring states, DTAE looked at North Carolina and Florida. North Carolina has the Basic Law Enforcement Training (BLET) and it requires 602 hours in sixteen week period of time in over 70 accredited sites. In Florida, they have 41 Criminal Justice Training Centers, very similar number of hours, and they are mostly located in their Community Colleges and Technical Institutes. DTAE refers to their systems as a decentralized system of training.

Dr. Resch continued on with how it could be done. When meeting with the subcommittee, DTAE said they would develop a transition team. A transition team would be made up staff from Georgia Public Safety Training Center, from Regional Academy Staff, from Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council, and from Technical College System. What DTAE is suggesting is not to open the flood gates that every technical college would have a training center. DTAE wants to insure that the quality of instruction is maintained at a high level; i.e., pilot academies at six possible sites, where they would be watched and evaluated and improved as needed. The subcommittee came up with ten possible sites; those chosen because of centralized locations that would cover the state. With a map of the State of Georgia, blue stars indicate the possible sites and they are scattered across the state. Dr. Resch again emphasized that these are possible sites. If this project moves forward, the plan is to call in President and Staff from colleges, have a meeting with Director Dale Mann and Mr. Ken Vance, and go over what the academy guidelines would be and to move forward into the development of these academies. With the Development and Approval of Academies, Dr. Resch stated DTAE will be following the Uniform Academy Regulations from P.O.S.T. Regulations are already in use and DTAE would be using those. This experience would also include a shadowing of Technical College Instructor to shadow Basic Training programs in the state. DTAE would also have plans submitted for

the Firearms and Driving components of the program; and of course, have complete Academy Guidelines and conduct site reviews as part of this process. Should DTAE move forward with this project, the timeline is that the academies could be developed as quickly in six months. The students could begin the programs as early as October of 2008 or January of 2009.

Dr. Resch continued with DTAE would be looking at Admissions Standards; following P.O.S.T. rules, and require them to be qualified and complete the P.O.S.T. Form 2 guideline. Before any student enters any technical college, an assessment exam is done that includes assessing their English, reading, and math capabilities. If they are lower than what they need to be, DTAE provides free tutoring to build up their scores. Their entrance requirements for this program would also include a Comprehensive Criminal Background Check, Credit History, Drivers History, anything that is necessary for them to complete the P.O.S.T. Form 2 regulation.

Dr. Resch described the Advantages for potential employers of the graduates. A Comprehensive Criminal Background Checks would already be completed on each student; student would be HOPE grant eligible, which means the tuition would be more than likely covered; students would have ability to apply for Federal Financial Aid, or what is referred to as PELL grant. DTAE maintains a high academic standards; standards of curriculum across the state. What is taught at one facility is maintained at another facility and continued on.

Dr. Resch stated there is a hidden advantage. An issue that is very interesting that could be a hidden outcome is that there may be a professional advancement that would not be with the current system. What Dr. Resch means by that, as she explained, is that participants in this Basic Law Enforcement Certification would earn 45 quarter credits towards completion of a diploma or associates degree program in Criminal Justice. The student would begin with a Technical Certificate of Credit, which is about 50 credits; the Diploma program is about 77 credits; and to earn an Associates Degree, it is just over 90 credits. The student who completes the Basic Law Enforcement Certification would be halfway on their way to a degree program. Dr. Resch stated this would be seamless; they could continue right on into the program. Dr. Resch finished with as potential employees are hired, DTAE's Criminal Justice programs are offered days, evenings, and on web, so that students can obtain their college credits and continue as they work for different agencies.

Dr. Resch would like to say over and over that she is committed to this project. She has been coming and going into the Training Center since March; on e-mail communication on a weekly basis with Director Mann and Mr. Wood and Mr. Vance; and the technical college President and Commissioner Jackson are committed to do whatever it takes to make this work. Dr. Resch addressed several questions and turned the issue over to Mr. Ken Vance.

Mr. Ken Vance, Executive Director of Peace Officers Standards and Training Council, came before the Board to explain that this idea has been going around in several people's heads for 25 years. Director Mann and Mr. Vance had this conversation some twenty-odd years ago, in trying to make a true profession where a person carries a certification to the employer and hope to get a job; as nurses do, as doctors do; and as lawyers do. That would also include a final certification exam; which would need

about 400 questions to accomplish what was gone over throughout the course. Right now, there are 250. That is another reason to go back to North Carolina to possibly copy some of theirs. Florida has been gracious to allow Georgia to look at their questions.

Mr. Vance stated P.O.S.T. is committed to this; this would be a great marriage between law enforcement, adult education, and professional programs. This transition team will actually answer a lot of questions that are out there right now. Director Vance stated P.O.S.T. will see this through, whatever the outcome may be. This gives a chance to professionalize what has always thought to be a profession. Director Vance continued with stating there are a lot of P.O.S.T. certified instructors now. Even though not working for DTAE, the instructors could become adjunct professors for DTAE. Director Vance stated they are going back to visit both North Carolina and Florida. Director Vance stated this is the greatest thing to happen to local law enforcement; it will save local sheriffs and police departments with not having to fund that person from day one to get that person trained. The person will be able to walk in the door with a certification and be ready to go to work from day one. If that person does not work out, at least the local law enforcement people have not invested time and money on that person. This is truly an example of a win-win. Director Vance addressed questions. Roundtable discussion ensued on basic mandate training.

Colonel Hitchens, Department of Public Safety/Georgia State Patrol, began with stating that as a result of last month's discussion of interoperable communications and computer communications, there was a subcommittee meeting yesterday on Georgia State Patrol. This will be discussed later by Mr. Rooney L. Bowen, III. Just as a side note, Colonel Hitchens stated State Patrol has been working on this for three years now and looked at all aspects of it. Some new technology has made this achievable in the foreseeable future. The data on the financial part has been passed on to Office of Planning and Budget, and, is in the process of being reviewed right now. Colonel is very optimistic that something very positive will come out of this in the near future. Mr. Dan Brown, Major Hicks, Lieutenant McDonough, and Mr. Joe Hood have worked pretty hard in the last month to put all this data together.

Director Vernon Keenan, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, began with saying he would like to take a few minutes to update the Board on DNA program that is at the State Crime Laboratory. The week of Thanksgiving, Director Keenan did his budget presentation to Governor Perdue; agencies were allowed to come in and ask for enhancements to existing programs. One of the areas that Director Keenan asked for enhancement in was in DNA Unit. Director Keenan then gave an overview of what he had asked for, the reasons why, and an update on where the GBI is at with the DNA program. This is based around two extremely high profile cases in Georgia; both cases centered around DNA.

In the budget presentation to Governor Perdue, Director Keenan asked for additional costs of over \$200,000 to hire additional staff in the DNA Unit. The reason why GBI needs additional staff is that in July of this year, law was enacted requiring that everyone who is convicted of certain felony offenses in the state and is given a probated sentence, then that offender will be required to give a

DNA sample. That DNA sample will go into the state database. Currently, under Georgia law, only those persons who are convicted of a felony and incarcerated in the Georgia prison system are required to give a DNA sample. With the new law that has been enacted, this will require some additional scientists.

Director Keenan, with a powerpoint slide, began with explaining that Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) is a national system. Each state has a CODIS database, and the state CODIS databases are tied into a national database. Currently, there are over 5 million profiles in the national database. Each state has different requirements; some states take a DNA sample from everyone who is arrested for a felon. Georgia does convicted felons who are incarcerated in prison, or, those who are convicted of certain felony offenses and given probation. There are two types of links that are done through the national database, and, these are cases that are linked to each other. As an example, if there is a rape case in Georgia through the national system, it could be linked to a rape case in some other state in the country. The greatest impact seen in Georgia is where there are links to offenders to unsolved cases.

In Georgia, there are 143,000 DNA samples in the state data base. There have been 834 hits of linking the offender to unsolved cases. Most of these are cold case hits; in other words, the offender is not known as a name in the investigation, until the DNA hit comes in. Forensic hits are where there are cases linked to other cases. For instance, there could be a rape in Monroe County. Then the same rapist could be in Atlanta and commit another crime, and the jurisdictions are not aware that the cases are linked together until the DNA samples hit the database and establish a link. There has been outstanding success with this number of hits in the DNA database. The DNA Unit has also aided in over 1,300 local investigations.

The GBI tracks the cold case hits, the cases that are solved, through the DNA. With a powerpoint slide, Director Keenan pointed to the left side of the slide, Cases Solved, the vast majority of the cases solved are sexual offenses. What is interesting to look at is the chart on the right hand side, which is the Offender Crimes. This is based on persons who have been convicted of a felony and incarcerated in the Georgia prison system. Director Keenan pointed out the charges for which they are incarcerated; these are not sex offenses. They are being incarcerated in prison for Burglary, Robbery, Drug Offenses, Assaults, Forgery, Obstruction of a Police; these cases of which they are serving time for are not, by and large, sexual offenses. This is why the Legislation is so important and was enacted which picks up the felony probationers. Director Keenan stated as is well known, most persons who are convicted of a drug offense or a property crime do not go into the Georgia prison system. They receive felony probation. The Georgia program now is based around taking these felony offenses, for which most persons receive probation, and now probationers are required to give a DNA sample. Director Keenan is predicting is that in the next year, as DNA samples go into the system, there will be seen a dramatic escalation of number of solved cold cases.

With the next slide, a chart explains through the National database, the number of Georgia cases that have been solved. There have been 131 state offenders, persons in other states who come into Georgia and committed a crime. Georgia has also had Georgia offenders who have gone to other states and committed 184 offenses. With the next slide, Convicted Offender DNA Samples, the graph shows a number of samples on an average handle each year. Adding to Commissioner Donald's previous

comments, there are over 60,000 incarcerated felons in the Georgia prison system. To date, DNA samples have been extracted from all the persons in Georgia prison system; there are no persons waiting to be sampled. As new inmates come into the system, the Georgia Correctional Officers take the DNA sample and GBI processes it and it goes into the database. In FY07, there were over 13,000 new inmates handled. If an inmate has previously been incarcerated, the GBI does not re-do a sample. These are new inmates who have never been tested before. With the new law that comes in, the GBI will still have little over 13,000 new inmates being incarcerated, but will pick up 15,000 felony probationers. This will not be necessary to take samples from every felony probationer, because many of these men and women have already been once incarcerated. After release, the offender has somehow committed another crime for which they get felony probation. Vice-Chairman Donald explained that 65% of the inmate population repeat and do other felons; six out of ten will commit another crime. Director Keenan stated the workload projected for FY08 will be 13,200 new incarcerated felons, plus 15,000 felony probationers.

With the next powerpoint slides, Director Keenan described two great examples to re-emphasize the value of DNA. The first was a case solved last week. This involved a 68-year-old female victim, who was found murdered in her home in Jonesboro. Actually, the fire department responded to a house fire. When they got to the scene and got the fire put out, the firefighters found that the victim was bound and gagged in the house; was alive at the time the fire was started. The perpetrator had left the victim to perish in the flames. This is the first homicide Jonesboro has had in eleven years. The GBI was called in; had agents assigned to the case; there were no suspects. In processing the crime scene, the victim's face was wrapped in gauze with duct tape around it. When the agents conducted the crime scene, they recovered a piece of evidence from that gauze around the victim's face. From that evidence sent to DNA unit, there was a DNA sample extracted from the evidence. That DNA sample was put into the Georgia database and what came out was information on Timothy Alan Boothe, who was arrested the day the results came in on the DNA sample. Offender Boothe had been incarcerated on eight different occasions; he was unknown to Jonesboro Police Department as a suspect. Through the investigation, it was discovered that Offender Boothe had dated one of the victim's relatives, and, was aware that the victim had a reputation for keeping sums of money in the house. Offender Boothe had served time for Theft, Receiving Stolen Property, Impersonating Another, Habitual Violator, DUI, and other offenses. Fortunately, Boothe had been incarcerated repeatedly and his DNA sample was on file on the Georgia database. Director Keenan continued with describing a case that got publicity in the last two days. In 1979, there was a rape case in Meriwether County involving a 74-year-old victim. Mr. John White was convicted in 1980 and received a Life sentence. In November of 2007, the Innocence Project got a court order which mandated that the evidence in this case be obtained from the Clerk of Court and be submitted to the GBI DNA Unit and analyzed. What the analysis showed was that Mr. White had not committed the rape. Not only did the DNA analysis show that he did not commit the crime, but when the DNA was put into the GBI database, it showed that the hair samples found at the crime scene belonged to Mr. James Parham, who has now been arrested. Mr. Parham also had been in and out of prison, with a DNA sample on Georgia database. This is a cold case hit; Mr. Parham is an unknown suspect. Director Keenan stated what is interesting about this case is that one of the primary pieces of evidence used to convict Mr. White in 1980 was eye-witness identification. There was a line-up done with the victim; five individuals were brought in to the line-up. The victim looked at those individuals and picked out Mr. White as the person who had raped her. What is

interesting is that Mr. Parham was in that line-up; not as a suspect but happened to be in the Meriwether County Jail and the investigators needed persons for the line-up. Director Keenan stated this speaks to two things: a problem with eye witness identification, but more importantly, speaks to value of DNA. Director Keenan offered to address any questions.

In response to a question of recruiting forensic pathologists, Director Keenan stated the pathologist out of Moultrie left for a position in another state; therefore, there is a vacant pathologist position in the Moultrie Crime Laboratory and a \$2.5 million morgue facility. The GBI has not been able to recruit a pathologist to go to that area. There are 450 board-certified forensic pathologists in the nation; one may be interested in going to handle this. Fortunately, the GBI has 14 doctors on staff, who like this type work and like working in the Medical Examiner positions.

FISCAL REPORTS

Mr. Joe Hood, Department of Public Safety/Georgia State Patrol, reported on the 1st Quarter for July 1 through September 30. Mr. Hood stated he would point out few items; looking at what the actual fiscal year 2008 is versus the adjusted budget; and then, what the difference is, surplus or deficit, and the percentage remaining of the budget. Mr. Hood stated the agency needs to be at 75% remaining at this time. Looking at Aviation that is 65.99%, which is little less remaining than would have liked to have; parts and maintenance expenses came due in the first quarter that hopefully the agency will not have during the rest of the year; heavy on expenses brought that percentage down. On Capitol Police, that is the other one that is in 70 percentile range; that is due to a contract issue that the agency has on security services, Allied Barton; this being pre-paid on a quarterly basis to retain a rebate from the vendor, therefore, the agency goes three months at a time. The other items are pretty much in line; some are little less than 75% but most of that is going to pre pay contracts when the agency encumbers the contract money for the whole year. Mr. Hood pointed to the bottom of the page the breakout of State, Federal, and Other and how percentages break down for the funding for each of the budget areas. In response to a question of gasoline prices taking a toll on the agency, Mr. Hood stated that it currently has an impact on Field Offices and Services Budget. The agency should be ahead in that area. Some is due to taking Personal Services and moving it to Regular Operating Expenses for gas. Gas prices did come down a little bit recently, so the agency is hopeful this will continue to happen and hopefully be okay the rest of the fiscal year.

Ms. Lisa Urich, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, reported that the copy of the 1st Quarter report is in each notebook. This report should be read across, with the last column showing percentages. There should be at least 75% remaining. In pointing to the State line, the agency is right on 75%. There are areas showing the different programs; some have not spent all their money, there is 75% remaining. Those probably going to be an issue are Federal and Other Funds as reflected at the bottom of the page. Ms. Urich also stated that gas prices are affecting the agency, especially the Investigative Services program is beginning to feel it with the November projections.

Mr. Richard Guerreiro, Georgia Public Safety Training Center, reported on the 1st Quarterly for 25% of the year. The agency's total expenditures should be at 25% but at 23.8%; State Funds at 22.4%. There are a few Object Classes, such as Regular Operating, with a little bit more than 25% Expenditures so far this year. Basically the same thing for others; also, prepaid some Real Estate for the full year. Mr. Guerreiro stated at this particular point in time, the agency is in good shape.

DONATIONS

Mr. Joe Hood, Department of Public Safety/Georgia State Patrol, requested approval of the following donations:

Sony Digital Camera	\$ 200.00	Peach County Sheriff's Department
Two Stalker DSR 2X Radars	\$ 5,420.00	Perry Police Department
Three Tables and 16 Chairs	\$ 1,011.39	Statesboro Kiwanis Club
Two Kustom Signal Pro Laser III Units	\$ 6,000.00	Pickens County Commissioner
Canine	\$ 6,000.00	Department of Public Safety Credit Union
Ducane Stainless Steel Grill	\$ 499.00	Marietta/Cobb/Smyrna
Ten Lettersize Aluminum Cruiser Mates	\$ 175.00	Narcotics Unit
Three GPS Locators with Streets and Trips Software	\$ 318.00	
2008 Suburban	\$42,361.00	Legislative Branch of the Georgia General Assembly on behalf of the House of Representatives

Mr. Rooney L. Bowen, IIII motioned approval of the donation, seconded by Sheriff Steve Cronic, and voted approval by the board members.

There being no Emergency/Administrative Issues, Vice-Chairman Donald called for Old or New Business.

OLD/NEW BUSINESS

Vice-Chairman Donald called on Mr. Rooney L. Bowen, III to report on the State Patrol Committee meeting. Mr. Bowen, on behalf of Sheriff Bruce Harris, filled in for Sheriff Harris at yesterday's Committee meeting. Mr. Bowen reiterated Colonel Hitchens saying that Mr. Dan Brown, Major Hicks, Lieutenant McDonough, and Mr. Joe Hood worked hard on the problems with the communications around the state and using advance technology to try to alleviate some of these problems at a phenomenal cost. Mr. Bowen stated the state is already up to \$250 - \$300 million to start this project. Mr. Bowen stated that the State of Florida did go with the \$250 million project, however, they scrapped it and has gone to what Georgia is trying to do. Mr. Bowen stated that in the process of all this, Mr. Brown came up with a three-page summary, Department of Public Safety Technology Data Model, which explains everything. Mr. Bowen had Mr. Brown explain this yesterday in the committee meeting, and called on Mr. Brown to explain today.

Mr. Dan Brown stood before the Board and stated he wanted to point out some planning assumptions, the action plan, and the advantages the project will bear. Mr. Brown said a lot of people believe there is the ability to capture these numbers, develop matrix, and count tickets, citations, and traffic-targeted enforcement. But it is done the old fashioned way; by pen and pencil, count them one at a time, and then collect and make excel spreadsheet reports to manage the data that the agency does. Mr. Brown explained that Chief Orrick had asked on several occasions about interoperability and being able to share that data with local departments. But there is not in a format by which to do that. Mr. Brown explained that so, this program will give the opportunity to collect and manage that data. There are a couple of pieces that fit into this project. On the second page of the summary, the Action Plan, which has a Computer-Aided Dispatch model and is primarily to track, manage, or reduce response time, the agency would be able to do it through a Computer-Aided Dispatch system. A records management component of the process would help the agency manage the records for citations, warnings, incident reports, along with crash reports. The Mobile Data System would be installed in the car and it connects to the records management system and translates information to and from as they do their work; and would give e-ticket capability to write citations and print them to the vehicles. Therefore, rather than manually collecting, tracking the data, the agency will be able to make that process. The Field Base Reporting section of the project would allow the officer to do his work in his vehicle, and not have to travel to and from the patrol post to fill out his reports and manage his day-to-day operations. This would give the benefit of 40,000 man hours, or 5,000 eight-hour shifts, that the agency would not have to expend any additional dollars for by keeping the trooper on the road and doing the job in the field where he is located. Of course, the Auto Vehicle Locator is designed to track for officer safety issues as well as officer accountability issues, so it could depict where the troopers are located on the map.

Mr. Brown stated the Planning Assumptions are based on two primary principals. It is both financially irresponsible and financially impractical to put communications or CAD system in 46 dispatch locations; the cost of that would be very, very significant. Mr. Brown continued with stating the model is based on a regional communication centers; ten to be exact; and this does not change the model structure for post locations. It does not close any posts; it simply gives the possibility to regionalize the communications process and through a tool, called the motor bridge, the agency would be able to consolidate dispatch locations into ten regional processes. That would allow the agency to realize an annuitized savings around \$1.7 to \$2.2 million and that money would be reinvested to pay for the recurring costs in future outlays. The project is based on funding from either a state or federal appropriation; the agency is working on the project and not sure which direction it will take. The target number of troopers that the project was based on is 880 and this would also include 160 operators and 30 supervisors, with the idea of doing it in a two-year process in FY09 and FY10.

Mr. Brown stated the Benefits are very simple, i.e., gives higher productivity; do the jobs better, faster, friendlier, easier; provides officer safety, accountability, high visibility, improve morale and retention with regards to officers and troopers on the road; gives data interoperability with local jurisdictions; and the possibility for preparation to prepare for e-commerce to offer the motorists the opportunity to purchase crash or incident reports on line. This will make it faster, friendly, easier and become part of the best managed state for citizens of Georgia. Mr. Brown responded to questions and comments. Mr. Bowen concluded the report with stating that committee members and State Patrol will put together a trip to Tallahassee to view their system.

Vice-Chairman Donald reported that Mr. Michael Nail will bring his report at the next Board meeting; the subject of interoperability as relates to 146,000 probationers on the street.

Vice-Chairman Donald stated that annually the Board votes to approve the pay increases for the three agency heads. Vice-Chairman Donald requested a motion to go into Executive Session. Sheriff Cullen Talton made the motion to go into Executive Session, seconded by Chief Dwayne Orrick, and those Board members present affirmatively voted approval to go into Executive Session.

Following Executive Session, the Board of Public Safety went back into Regular Session.

Mr. Pat Head made the motion to approve the 3% salary increase to Director Dale Mann, Director Vernon Keenan, and Colonel Bill Hitchens. Chief J. D. Rice seconded said motion and the Board members unanimously approved the motion.

Mr. Pat Head commended Colonel Hitchens for the visibility of the Motor Carrier Compliance Division. On a recent trip down to a conference, Mr. Pat saw six vehicles pulled to the side of the road for 'discussion' purposes by the Motor Carrier division.

Following the conclusion of the meeting, a group photo was made of the Board, and, everyone was invited to lunch. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Rooney L. Bowen, III
Secretary