



**Judicial Council of Georgia
Standing Committee on Access to
Justice Quarterly Meeting
November 20th, 2024
12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.**

Join us In-Person at the Nathan Deal Judicial Center!

330 Capitol Ave SE Suite L200, Atlanta, GA 30334

RSVP by Email: deonte.mayfield@georgiacourts.gov

Lunch will be served at 11:30pm, Meeting Starts @ 12 noon

Welcome and Introductions: Chair Justice Verda Colvin – Vice Chair Judge Sara Doyle

Written Reports: Summary of August 14th, 2024

SAVE THE DATES – Upcoming Events

Annual State of the South Conference: February 6th- 7th 2025 at Georgia State University College of Law

Equal Justice Conference: May 15th – 17th 2025 in San Francisco, CA

Upcoming A2J Committee Meeting Dates: February 12th, May 7th, August 13th, & November 20th, 2025

A2J Committee Project and Community Updates

- I. ABA Visit – Justice Verda Colvin & Judge Tabitha Ponder – 5 mins**
- II. Court Notices Working Group – Emily Spears – 7 mins**
- III. GLSP Legal Kiosk Project – Mitzy Sharp Futro – 3 mins**
- IV. White Paper/Carl Vinson Update – Michelle Barclay -4 mins**
- V. SRL Forms Working Group Update (Legitimation, Disposition, and Landlord Tenant Forms) – Deonte Mayfield - 4 mins**
- VI. Joint A2J & ATJ Committee Initiatives Update**
 - *Expansion of the 2nd & 3rd Year Practice for Civil Law* – Judge Sara Doyle
 - *Incentivize Pro Bono for CLE Credit* – Dee Dee Worley
- VII. Landlord Tenant Early Resolution Working Group/GSU Eviction Policy Report – Judge Cassandra Kirk – 10 Mins**
- VIII. DOCO Law Library Project Update – Nai’ja Bridges – 5 mins**
- IX. Old Business – GLSP Pro Bono Conference, LSC Board Visit, Middle Georgia Justice A Taste for Justice**
- X. New Business – New meeting dates, New CMS, New Regulatory Reform Committee**

Meeting Expected end time 1:20-1:30pm



Judicial Council of Georgia

Standing Committee on Access to Justice

Wednesday, August 14th, 2024

12:00 p.m. – 2:00 a.m.

Conference Call Login:

https://georgiacourts-gov.zoom.us/rec/share/gExXJwqh1S94_qcqNdiQWlGLNxZpOyj83kVGA8-6JNoo2hm2rE6kD-51v0_RDFK.ELK3i1tk1Zgd8tWA

Passcode: =vP4ES&5

In-Person Attendees: Chair-Justice Verda Colvin, Vice Chair-Judge Sara Doyle, Judge Belinda Edwards, Susan Coppedge, Mike Monohan, Mitzy Sharp Futro, Rachel Barnhard, Wade Askew, Doug Ammar, Judge Bryan Ramos, Judge Pierce Hand-Seitz, Anne Kirkhope, Mazie Lynn Guertin, Judge Cassandra Kirk, Karlise Grier, Dee Dee Worley, Judge Tabitha Ponder, Noelle Lagueux-Alvarez, Latoinna Lawrence, Cynthia Clanton, Deonte Mayfield

Online Attendees: Judge Cynthia Adams, Judge Bill Hamrick, Judge Clarence Cuthpert, Will Simmons, Michelle Barclay, LaShawn Murphy, Sarah Anderson, Benjamin Torres, Roodgine Bray, Bill Adams, Jessie Farah, Judge Jana Edmondson-Cooper, Judge Shawn Rhodes, Judge Leisa Blount, Nai'jah Bridges, Kazuma Sonoda Jr.,

GJP Model Disposition Forms Update

Wade Askew from Georgia Justice Project shared the update with the committee. Wade shared context for the creation of these model disposition forms. On July 1, 2013, law went into effect establishing restrictions of non-convictions under O.C.G.A. §§ 35-3-37(h)(2), 35-3-37(j)(1), 35-3-37(j)(2), or 35-3-37(j)(3). Our particular concern is with O.C.G.A. § 35-3-37(h)(2). It states that non-conviction records shall be restricted if an arrest does not result in conviction unless a specified exception applies under O.C.G.A. § 35-3-37(i). In other words, non-conviction records must be restricted -- without need of a petition -- unless a prosecutor affirmatively indicates a statutory exception is present. Our expectation was that almost all non-conviction cases would be restricted upon a case resolving in ways other than a conviction (nolle prosequere, dismissal, found not guilty, diversion completed, etc.). Data was recently collected from GCIC to see how implementation of that law is going. We found that nearly 4 million non-conviction cases have **not** been restricted in the past 10 years across the state -- this represents 70% of non-conviction records. In theory, this may be a code issue with the clerk's office as disposition codes are inputted into the system. A best practice to resolve this can be the use of sealing/restricting options readily available on non-conviction disposition forms for the judge to check at the disposition. Another alternative could be the use of standing court orders within local jurisdictions. Justice Colvin advised Wade and the working group to include the President of the Clerk Association into this

conversation. The working group will continue the conversation and potentially seek approval of these new forms from the respective Council of Judges.

GLSP Legal Kiosk Project

Mitzy Sharp Futro from Georgia Legal Services Program shared the update with the committee. Mitzy gave the committee an introduction to the ongoing legal kiosk project with GLSP. Legal Service Corporation awarded a technology improvement grant to develop and deploy 6 self-help legal kiosks. Mitzy gave appreciation to the CALER data given by the committee in the selection of potential locations for the kiosks to be housed. Locations that are under consideration are: one in the trifecta of Brooks, Thomas or Lowndes County, Clay County, Wilcox County, Tift County, Dougherty County and Hancock County. Each kiosk will be at least 60 miles from a GLSP office. The kiosk themselves will have the standardized approved forms, guided interviews, and instructional videos. Also, access to conferencing applications, GeorgiaLegalAid.com, and a referral network for pro bono or low bono attorneys will be available for kiosk users. This initial pilot project will focus strictly on family law with Divorce w/without children. Extensive work continues with the vendor, A2J tech, designing the hardware and user interface. Currently, the advisory committee for this project is soliciting initial responses from vendors to provide the document automation piece. Next steps are to retain the vendor for the guided interviews and automation, as well as, hiring a new staff person to help keep moving the project forward. Testing will occur before and after the release of the kiosks. The initial kiosk should be deployed for testing end of this year.

White Paper/Carl Vinson Update

Michelle Barclay shared the update with the committee. Phase 2 of the Carl Vinson study on two self-help centers has begun. The report focuses on the center in South Georgia and one in North Georgia with expected results around this time next year. This study will provide a return on investment analysis and collect data for future annual reporting. A white paper was submitted to the Judicial Council's Budget Committee requesting \$100,000 to start a grant program for self-help centers, especially for the two centers involved in the current study. If this program enters existence, it will have similar structure to the grant program for domestic violence and other grant programs within the judiciary. The budget request was approved by the Budget Committee, and it advances to the Judicial Council for a vote.

Rachel Barnhard from the Georgia Bar Foundation gave an update about the grant recently awarded to the self-help center in Albany, GA. \$300,000 will be disbursed to the center for this year. Rachel shared the concept of critical access hospitals and how that model can also serve well for the legal deserts within our state. As a fail-safe, this model will guide the Bar Foundation in aiding critical legal infrastructures scattered throughout our state.

Judge Lisa Blount asked for a press release about the recently awarded grant. Director Nai'ja Bridges of the Albany Center did share her fear with disclosing this grant award with the local community as it has deterred local funding in the past. A typed-up press release will be drafted and shared with the committee for feedback.

SRL Forms Working Group Update (Legitimation, and Custody)

Deonte Mayfield shared to update with the committee. The legitimation packet that we have been working on has been given to Judge Dear Jackson for submission to the Council of Superior Court Judges for approval of standardized use. Judge Dear-Jackson connected our office with the FLIC in DeKalb County to help make more needed edits to the packet. Also, the AOC and the DeKalb County FLIC partnered together in applying for the NCSC Fall Forms Camp Program to revamp the legitimation packet. Unfortunately, our application was not selected, however, work continues this packet with hope of submitting for final approval to the council by end of the year. The working group continues its work on the custody forms. Also, with new incoming leadership to the respective councils for the classes of courts, this working group will take the opportunity to resubmit the Landlord Tenant Forms that were denied by the last year.

Joint A2J & ATJ Committee Initiatives Update

Retired Judge Bill Adams shared with the committee his thoughts on his recent write up for AJC. The State Bar's Access to Justice Committee lead the charge for an article to be published by AJC to discuss the justice crisis in our state. Judge Adams articulated some of his words from the article.

Justice Verda Colvin, Judge Sara Doyle, Karlise Grier and Dee Dee Worley gave updates related to these initiatives. Justice Colvin began the discussion of the Remote Hearing Resolution by the Conference of Chief Justices and State Court Administrators. Justice Colvin spoke with Chief Justice Boggs about this need for remote hearings and was informed the unlikely possibility for this policy to be set in stone. Justice Colvin will continue this important conversation with the Chief and many other courts to support the effectiveness of remote hearings. Mazie Lynn Guertin asked what the hesitation of adopting this practice within the courts, and Justice Colvin responded that all courts may not have the same technological capabilities as others within our state. Justice Colvin also shared possible constitutional implications but reassured the push for this initiative.

Judge Sara Doyle speaks on the current Supreme Court Rule for 3rd Year Law Students to practice in the civil arena. Since there is a statute for the 3rd Year Practice of law students on the criminal side, Judge Doyle asked the committee on whether a new statute was needed, or can implementation begin now for law students to engage in the civil arena? Michael Monahan spoke on the establishment of this rule from the State Bar. Many 2nd and 3rd year

law students can engage in pro bono work if there is a supervising attorney. Judge Doyle and the committee will seek communication with the various law schools to create a program for law students to engage in pro bono work and serve unrepresented litigants. Judge Tabitha Ponder shared a contact, Billie Jo Kaufman from Mercer Law, as someone to help organize this A2J network. The current Supreme Court rule expires in January 2026.

Judge Doyle shifted the discussion to the Pro Bono for CLE credit initiative. Since the early 90s, a pro bono voucher system has been in place to help incentivize pro bono work. If you do 3 cases, then you receive a \$150 voucher towards CLE cost. Currently, this voucher system appears outdated compared to other state models that incentivize pro bono. To adjust our current system this committee needs to decide from the different bodies that vote on this matter, i.e. the Board of Governors, State Bar, Supreme Court or CCLC.

Karlise Grier and Dee Dee Worley shared with the committee. The current voucher system in place seems out of step with the times and cost of the current CLE rates. The voucher system has been in place since the nineties, and since 2020 there has been a decline of vouchers used. The vouchers are manual cards with a specific number that ICLE would issue, and the State Bar Pro Bono department would receive a list of those volunteers from GLSP or any approved legal service provider. In the coming year, ICLE is proposing a new automated system with a new database of approved legal service providers. Regarding the budget of this voucher system, it is a \$30,000 line-item budget from CCLC to ICLE. It costs on average \$250 for an ICLE course, so 6 hours is equivalent to \$250 credit. Modifications to the current system should be made as we consider adding the self-help center model as another way for attorneys to engage in Pro Bono work both in criminal and civil law. Legal clinics offered by FLICs will at least take a 3-hour commitment. Karlise and Dee Dee examined closely the models that Tennessee and Alabama currently have in place for Pro Bono CLE credit. Alabama is an annual CLE state with a 3-hour cap for CLE credit, one CLE credit hour for 6 pro bono service hours. Tennessee is an annual CLE state with a 3-hour max, one CLE credit hour for 5 pro bono service hours. Tennessee is an annual CLE state with a 3-hour max, one CLE credit hour for 5 pro bono service hours. Georgia would follow either of these models. Questions to anticipate are how many hours of pro bono service for CLE credit and what is the cap? Dee Dee Worley's commission is the Commission on Lawyer Competency (CCLC). For any rule changes to continuing legal education, CCLC will first review then it will be sent to the Board of Governor and finally to the Supreme Court for adoption. Dee Dee Worley mentioned that something like this rule change could be decided solely by CCLC as a regulation. Currently, there is a new rule up for adoption that would go into effect 2025. This new rule is that attorneys must complete 18 CLE credits within two years (24 months). CCLC plans to meet in October.

Landlord Tenant Early Resolution Working Group/GSU Eviction Policy Report

Judge Cassandra Kirk shared the update with the committee. The working group is considering to reviving a project proposal that was denied grant funding from NCSC. The proposal consists of rolling out mediation for landlord-tenant disputes through Tracy Johnson's Office, Georgia Office of Dispute Resolution. The working group will seek out other grant opportunities to fund this project. This program will be helpful in the middle end but not the front end as it relates to the issue of legal representation for unrepresented litigants in the civil arena. The working group will also consider rolling in resources through the legal kiosk project. Judge Kirk also shared with the committee the results from the Georgia Eviction Policy Report. Currently, Georgia is ranked low in majority of the categories listed in the report such as access to counsel, legal aid, post judgment, etc. Going forward the working group will resubmit the landlord-tenant forms for approval from the Council of Magistrate Court Judges. Also, this committee will brainstorm on how Georgia's Courts can play a role in enhancing our scores on the criteria from the report. Judge Pierce Hand Seitz asked for clarification of the mediation program and its usefulness for the tenants. Judge Kirk responded to his question with an example of Fulton County's Mandatory Mediation Only Calendar and how this gives power back to the tenant to negotiate before the final judgement. Director Nai'ja Bridges joined the conversation to shine light on the service and notices for these types of disputes. Justice Colvin asked for this conversation to be discussed more in depth within the working group and return to the committee with a flushed out analysis of where Georgia can enhance its scores in landlord-tenant disputes.

DOCO Law Library Project Update

Deonte Mayfield and Director Nai'ja Bridges shared the update with the committee. The self-help center hosted its first record restriction clinic on August 13th. Gate City Bar Association along with Bey & Associates sponsored the clinic and sent attorneys to Albany from Atlanta. Director Bridges shared with the committee the center's new partnership with the public library for their amnesty month in September. During this month the center will host two more clinics, one for legitimation and the other for divorces both with and without children. For the patrons that attend the clinics the packet cost fee will be waived. The center will continue a series of clinics for the community.

Old Business

Justice Colvin briefly spoke on the diversity of bars meeting and the minutes from that meeting. Justice Colvin gave kudos to members of the committee for recent award recognitions.

New Business

Justice Colvin spoke on upcoming dates to save to include Middle Georgia Justice's Annual Fundraiser and the LSC Board Visit to Atlanta in October. Before the adjournment of the

meeting, Doug Ammar and Wade Askew from GJP spoke on the need for court notices and how they could help in the reduction of failure to appear rates. For the past three years, GJP has been engaged in this subject and pushing for legislative support. Wade explained the connection of suspended licenses from the cause of failure to appear for court. GJP is working with a national group that focuses on text reminders for court. Wade mentioned Judge Hope in Athens that has a model in place for text reminder court notices in Municipal Court. This court spends less than 10 minutes to send out these reminders to the litigants at very low cost. In the long run, GJP is looking for legislation on this possibly in 2026. For the time being, jurisdictions have the means to implement this practice within their courts today through phone number collection from booking/arrest or the citation form. Mazie Lynn Guertin

Meeting Adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

IMPLEMENTING EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS TO IMPROVE COURT APPEARANCE RATES



Missed court dates can be reduced by 36% with improved forms and reminders. These court communications, when implemented and behaviorally designed, increase efficiency while reducing warrants and jail.

This cost-effective solution is quick to set up and provides ongoing benefits and reduced costs for all. Over a year of misdemeanor cases in an average sized state, for example, effective court date communications would lead to an estimated 28K more court dates attended and social benefit of \$75 million.

Millions of people are required to go to court each year for low-level offenses, yet one in three court dates are missed.¹ Missing court is pervasive and harmful: “failure to appear” is **one of the most common charges for people in jail**.² For instance, in Michigan, missed court dates are the leading cause of arrest.³ And in three counties studied in North Carolina, one in six jail bookings are due solely to missed court dates.⁴

Research shows that most people miss court for the same reasons they miss their doctor’s appointment: they accidentally forgot, confused dates, couldn’t find transportation or childcare, or had to deal with an emergency.

We have an impactful solution that is quick and inexpensive to set up, provides ongoing benefits and reduced costs for all, and addresses a problem all legal stakeholders want to solve.

Addressing missed court dates is imperative: they are costly to all legal agencies, to individuals with court cases, and to communities at large. Any amount of time in jail can jeopardize employment, economic security, housing, and child custody, while increasing the likelihood of future arrests. And within local jails, racial disparities are large: Black individuals make up 35% of the jail population yet only 15% of the population.⁵

A SIMPLE COST-EFFECTIVE SOLUTION

Effective court date communications can dramatically improve court appearance rates. Simply redesigning the citation form to make its purpose clear and to highlight important information, such as the court date and location, can significantly reduce missed court appearances. Combined with behaviorally informed text messages reminders, research by ideas42 has found that **effective communications can reduce missed court dates by 36%**.

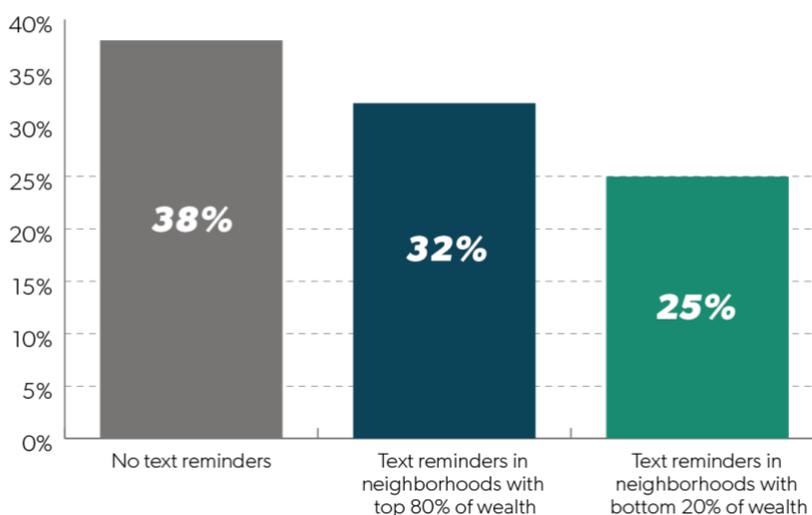
These reductions are **doubly impactful among communities with the lowest wealth**:

for example, text message reminders have been shown to reduce missed court dates by 12.5 percentage points (27%) for people living in the bottom 20% of neighborhood wealth, significantly higher than the average of 6.4 percentage points (19%) in communities with the top 80% of wealth.⁶ A separate study with individual data by race found that phone call reminders

benefited people of color the most: missed court dates reduced by 44.9% for Latinx participants and 30% for Black participants, as compared to only 22% for white participants.⁷

RATE OF MISSED COURT DATES

Effect of Reminders by Neighborhood Wealth



Similar results were found in Hennepin County, MN, where text and email reminders reduced bench warrants for missed court dates by 25% overall, and by 35% when contact information was good. A 35% reduction saves an estimated \$3.1 million dollars in one year (\$1.8 million in jail days, \$770,000 in nonproductive hearings and a minimum of \$490,000 savings to people *(based on minimum wages)*).⁸

Improving court communications costs very little but the potential savings are significant in both the long and short term. Excluding start-up costs, sending three reminder texts costs about 3 cents per court date. There is also no additional cost to sending new forms. For every court date that is attended, the government saves on the costs of issuing a warrant, arresting, booking, and jailing a person, as well as saves on additional hearings, attorneys, or possible pretrial supervision.

There are also significant benefits to community members such as preventing lost wages while in jail, fines, potential loss of bail, possible supervision, and inability to work with a warrant. A pretrial detainment for any length of time is associated with a higher likelihood of re-arrest while awaiting trial and a longer sentence.⁹ Keeping people out of jail also prevents trauma to the individuals and their families.

Overall, ideas42 estimates about \$2,674 is saved for every court date attended. And this only includes common quantifiable costs.¹⁰ Over a year of misdemeanor cases in an average sized state, for example, would equate to about 28,137 additional court dates attended and social benefit of \$75 million.¹¹

WHAT POLICY MAKERS CAN DO

Based on the evidence and cost-effectiveness, several states (Alaska, Colorado, Massachusetts, New York, Texas and Washington) have passed laws creating statewide court reminder systems. States can create a similar program to assist all courts to redesign their court orders to be more effective and implement text and email message reminders. Local courts could also adopt these measures directly.

Learn More: Using Behavioral Science to Improve Criminal Justice Outcomes: Preventing Failures to Appear in Court by Brice Cooke, et al. (2018)

ELEMENTS OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

To be effective, **court orders** should be designed for the recipient (rather than solely for operational processes) and written in a helpful tone and plain language, including:

- ▶ Clear titles that describe the purpose and required action for the recipient.
 - For example: “Criminal Court Appearance Ticket” or “Agreement to Appear in Court” as opposed to “Summons” or “State vs. Defendant;”
- ▶ At the top of the form, before administrative data:
 - First: Court date, time, and location. Video link and instructions as applicable.
 - Consequences of missing the court date
 - What to expect at court, for example: the judge will explain the process; you will not be arrested or forced to pay any fines that day; can plead not guilty or guilty; a public defender may be provided at no cost
 - Contact information and hours for questions or additional information, as well as available resources such as childcare, transportation, parking, directions
 - Case number and charge details
 - For traffic tickets or other fines, include options for payment help (ability to pay, payment plans, extension options) and make these easy to find
- ▶ Require collection of phone numbers (cell, or landline if only available) and email addresses, if not gathered elsewhere, to be used for reminders.

Behaviorally informed **text and email messages** should use a helpful tone and plain language, and:

- ▶ Be sent at multiple intervals ahead of and right before the court date. For example: 7 days, 3 days, and 1 day before the court date. If the court date is missed, a follow up message with instructions is shown to reduce open warrant rates.
- ▶ Include the following information across messages:
 - Court date, time and location. Video link and instructions as applicable
 - Case number
 - Contact information for additional information and available resources
 - Consequences of not showing up for court, what to expect at court, and encouragement to set reminders and make a plan to get to court
- ▶ Be automatically sent to everyone with contact information. Provide an option to “Stop” communications on the first text and “Unsubscribe” in emails. When additional sign-up is required, data collection is often skipped and many people who would benefit are excluded.

For support to develop policy or create effective communications to reduce nonappearance, contact us at unwarranted@ideas42.org

¹ Based on multiple jurisdictions where ideas42 has worked on misdemeanor charges. Often, missed court date rates are 1 in 2. This number can be even higher for traffic offenses. Felony offenses typically have the lowest rate of missed court dates, and are documented to be about 1 in 4 court dates missed nationally: Cohen, T. H. (2010). Pretrial release of felony defendants in state courts: State court processing statistics, 1990-2004.

<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/prfdsc.pdf>

² See Jail Profiles on the Jail Data Initiative website: <https://jaildatainitiative.org/>

³ Michigan Joint Task Force on Jail and Pretrial Incarceration: Report and Recommendations. January 10, 2020.

<https://www.courts.michigan.gov/48e562/siteassets/committees,-boards-special-initiatives/jails/jails-task-force-final-report-and-recommendations.pdf>

⁴ North Carolina Court Appearance Project: Findings and Policy Solutions from New Hanover, Orange and Robeson Counties. April 22, 2022.

<https://cjl.sog.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/19452/2022/04/NC-Court-Appearance-Project-Report-4-22-22.pdf>

⁵ Based on all 459 U.S. counties reported, accessed on 9/2/22 at <https://jaildatainitiative.org/special-topics>

⁶ A. Fishbane et al., *Science* 370, eabb6591(2020). DOI: 10.1126/science.abb6591

⁷ R. Ferri, The benefits of live court date reminder phone calls during pretrial case processing. *J. Exp. Criminol.* 10.1007/s11292-020-09423-0 (2020). doi: 10.1007/s11292-020-09423-0 29. E. A. Carson, "Prisoners in 2

⁸ Marcy R Podkopacz. Using Reminders to Reduce Failure to Appear in Court. Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota. September 2019. Note: this research did not employ an experimental design or statistical tests.

⁹ The Hidden Costs of Pretrial Revisited, March 21, 2022. <https://craftmediabucket.s3.amazonaws.com/uploads/HiddenCosts.pdf>

¹⁰ Common quantifiable costs include cost to government such as warrant issuance, booking, jail, new court hearing, and attorneys, and costs to people such as fines, lost wages in jail, and inability to get job, renew license or receive public benefits with active warrant.

¹¹ Based on estimated 34% court appearance rate and 1.57 million misdemeanor cases in Georgia in 2020; caseload accessed on 8/29/22 at the Court Statistics Project website. <https://www.courtstatistics.org/court-statistics/interactive-caseload-data-displays/csp-stat-nav-cards-first-row/csp-stat-criminal>.

UNIFORM TRAFFIC CITATION, SUMMONS AND ACCUSATION

GADDSXXXX

123321123

Court Case Number NCIC Number Citation Number

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF DRIVER SERVICES

A M P M

SECTION I - VIOLATOR

Upon Month (Day) (Year) at Operator License No. License Class or Type State Endorsements Expires Name (Last) (First) (Middle) Address City State Zip Code DOB Hair Hgt Wgt Sex Eyes Veh Yr Make Style Color

123321123

SECTION II VIOLATION

Registration No. Yr. State CDL YES NO ACCIDENT YES NO INJURIES YES NO FATALITIES YES NO 2-LANE ROAD DRIVER REQUESTED ACCURACY CHECK VASCAR LASER RADAR Within the State of Georgia, did commit the following offense. SPEEDING - Clocked by PATROL VEHICLE OTHER (Serial # Calibration/Check) at MPH in a zone DUI (Test Administered: BLOOD BREATH URINE OTHER) DUI Test Results TEST ADMINISTERED BY (If Applicable) OFFENSE (Other than above) in Violation of Code Section of State Law Local Ordinance REMARKS

Table with columns: WEATHER, ROAD, TRAFFIC, LIGHTING, COMMERCIAL VIOLATION INFORMATION. Includes checkboxes for conditions like Clear, Dry, Concrete, Light, Daylight, 16+ Passengers, etc.

SECTION III LOCATION

County of and miles of (city) on at or near mile post or within (city) at/on (secondary location) OFFICER (Print) Badge # Div

NCIC NO. GADDSXXXX

SECTION IV SUMMONS

You are hereby ordered to appear in Court to answer this charge on the day of at at PM in the Court City, Georgia. NOTICE: This citation shall constitute official notice to you that failure to appear in Court at the date and time stated on this citation to dispose of the cited charges against you shall cause the designated Court to forward your driver's license number to the Department of Driver Services, and your driver's license shall be suspended. (Georgia Code 17-6-11 and 40-5-56) The suspension shall remain in effect until such time as there is a satisfactory disposition in this matter or the Court notifies the Department of Driver Services.

123321123 123321123

SECTION V OFFICER CERTIFICATION

LICENSE DISPLAYED IN LIEU OF BAIL YES NO RELEASED TO SIGNATURE ACKNOWLEDGES SERVICE OF THIS SUMMONS AND RECEIPT OF COPY OF SAME SIGNATURE ARRESTING OFFICERS CERTIFICATION The undersigned has just and reasonable grounds to believe, and does believe, that the person named herein has committed the offense set forth, contrary to law. SIGNATURE Signature of Arresting Officer Badge #

ISSUING DEPARTMENT COPY

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED PURSUANT TO CODE 40-13-1 - D.D.S. REG. 375-3-4-.01

DATE COURT ACTION AND OTHER ORDERS

The within complaint has been examined and there is probable cause for filing the same. Leave is hereby granted to file the complaint. Complaint filed Bail fixed at \$ or cash deposit of \$ Signature of person taking bail Signature of person giving bail received as required by court schedule. Fine in the amount of \$ Signature of Clerk Continuance to Reason Continuance to Reason Warrant Issued Warrant Served Waives Trial by Jury ON ARRAIGNMENT, THE DEFENDANT PLEADS

APPEARANCE, PLEA OF GUILTY AND WAIVER

I, have been advised that I am being charged with and that the maximum punishment that I can receive is mos. imprisonment and/or a \$ fine.

I have been advised of my rights to be represented by counsel and have counsel appointed to represent me if I am indigent, plead not guilty and be tried by a jury or a judge; confront the witnesses against me, and not give incriminating evidence against myself. I hereby waive these rights, state that I have not been induced by any threat or promise to enter this plea and do freely and voluntarily enter my plea of Guilty.

This day of Accused

I, have advised the above-named accused as indicated above of his/her rights, the nature of the case against him/her and the possible consequences of the plea as entered. I am satisfied that there is a factual basis for the guilty plea which the accused has entered and that it was entered freely and voluntarily with understanding of the nature of the charge and the consequences of the plea.

JUDGE

DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE

Court City Defendant Pleads: (3) Guilty Not Guilty (4) Nolo Cont'd Trial: Jury Court Adjudicated (1) Guilty Not Guilty Other Action: (2) Bond Forfeiture Nolle Prossed No Bill No Record Sentence: Amount Fine/Forfeiture \$ Days (Months) in jail Traffic School Days (Months) probation Other order Appeal Bond of \$ filed (for) Appeal to Court As provided by law, I hereby certify that the information on this ticket is a true abstract of the record of this court or bureau in this case. DISPOSITION DATE Signature of Judge or Clerk