REPEAT OFFENDER COMMISSION

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

REPEAT OFFENDER COMMISSION

POWERED BY THE ATLANTA POLICE FOUNDATION

*The data and information contained herein has been collected by the Atlanta Repeat Offender Tracking Unit for the purpose of improving the function and transparency within the Fulton County Judicial system. Any errors, omissions, or perceived biases are unintended.

*All case examples or references contained herein that include facts related to criminal charges, arrests, or ongoing legal proceedings that did not result in a conviction, or are still pending before a court or tribunal, are allegations only. These allegations are presented for informational purposes and should not be construed as findings of guilt, liability, or legal conclusions. Any such descriptions are not intended to imply wrongdoing or guilt unless and until such claims are proven in a court of law.

ATLANTA REPEAT OFFENDER COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Atlanta Repeat Offender Commission was established by the Atlanta Police Foundation in 2015 to address the increasing issue of Repeat Offenders in the City of Atlanta. Crime in Atlanta often results from the repeated criminal acts of a relatively small number of individuals.

The Repeat Offender Initiative is a multifaceted strategy aimed at reducing the crime rate of repeat offenders in the City of Atlanta while enhancing and creating a system of accountability and transparency for Atlanta's multi-jurisdictional criminal justice system. This private-public partnership provides strategic support on various levels from technology and manpower to field intelligence and operational support.

The Commission formed the Repeat Offender Tracking Unit (ROTU) in 2022 to execute the Commission's strategic objectives while creating an atmosphere of collaboration. ROTU enables officials of the relevant city, county, state, and federal agencies to work in close coordination, share relevant information in real time, and ultimately make the criminal justice system more efficient, thus making Atlanta a safer city.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

24% OF APD FELONY ARRESTS IN 2025 WERE COMMITTED BY A REPEAT OFFENDER.
(COMPARED TO 24% IN 2024, 24% IN 2023, AND 26% IN 2022)

1,000 REPEAT OFFENDERS ACCOUNTED FOR 1,140 FELONY CASES. ***(COMPARED TO 1,036 IN 2024)***

21% OF CASES WERE VIOLENT.
(COMPARED TO 19% IN 2024, 16% IN 2023)

26% OF ALL CASES INVOLVED A FIREARM.
(29% IN 2024, 27% IN 2023, 33% IN 2022)

43% OF ALL ADJUDICATED CASES RESULTED IN CONFINEMENT. ***(47% IN 2024, 44% IN 2023)*** **DOES NOT INCLUDE NOLLE PROSEQUI, NON-GUILTY VERDICT, TRANSFERS, DEAD DOCKETS/DISMISSED.**

- **168 (35%) WERE COMMUTED TO TIME SERVED**
- **OF THE CTTS CASES ON AVERAGE INDIVIDUALS WERE SENTENCED TO 527 DAYS INCARCERATED BUT ONLY SPENT AN AVERAGE OF 171 DAYS INCARCERATED**

18% OF ADJUDICATED CASES WERE TRANSFERRED, DISMISSED OR NOLLE PROSEQUI.
(TRANSFERRED: IT WAS MOVED FROM ONE COURT OR JUDGE TO ANOTHER COURT OR JUDGE)

Repeat Offender Initiative Contributors Include:

Atlanta Police Department

Atlanta Fire Rescue Department

Fulton County Clerk of Superior Court

Fulton County Magistrate Court

Fulton County Sheriff's Office

Fulton County District Attorney's Office

Fulton County Superior Court

Fulton County Accountability Court

Georgia Department of Community Supervision

Fulton County Solicitor General's Office

Fulton County Superior Court Administration

Atlanta City Council

Atlanta Police Foundation

Buckhead Coalition

Georgia Bureau of Investigation

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Midtown Alliance

United States Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Georgia

Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA)

City of South Fulton Police Department

Metro Chamber of Commerce

DeKalb County District Attorney's Office

Georgia Court of Appeals

Georgia State University

Georgia Prosecuting Attorney's Counsel

The State Board of Pardons and Paroles

Riverdale Police Department

Johns Creek Police Department

Clark Atlanta University Police Department

Albany Police Department

ROTU 2025 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2024 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Improve repeat offender participation rate in Accountability Court through a pilot scholarship program **(Completed)**
2. Launch a stricter monitoring system pilot program for ROs pre-trial release **(Completed)**
3. Modify the probation order to add a "No 2-for-1" and "Serve time GDOC" boxes on the order for ease of use by the judges **(Completed)**
4. Add a repeat offender box on the revocation order **(Completed)**
5. Create an automated process through technology integrations that assist APD with identifying ROs at the time of the arrest **(In process)**
6. Track how often prosecutors are stating that an RO is an RO, a flight risk, a danger to the community, or has additional open cases, and is still granted bond **(Completed)**
7. Track what counties ROs are coming from **(Completed)**
8. Ensure ROs are properly fingerprinted and documented when being processed into the FC jail **(In Process)**
9. Recommend that the DA's office implement a unique RO identifier to be assigned to each indictment, ensuring that it is sent along with the indictment to the clerk's office to ensure the proper assignment of cases to complex and non-complex court **(Completed)**
10. Collaborate with APD to create a process to track how often warrants are denied and by whom **(In Process)**

FOURTH YEAR RESULTS

- Maintained and added to the Atlanta Police Information Network (APIN)
- Conducted analysis of the Atlanta Police Department's 2025 felony arrests to identify crime trends and track the participation of repeat offenders in the city's most serious crimes
- Identified 1,000 individual repeat offenders that accounted for at least 1,140 different felony cases
- Determined that 24% of APD's 2025 felony arrests were repeat offenders
- Identified 324 ROs that had incomplete Criminal Histories in GCIC. Worked with the Clerk of Court to update 321 (99%)
- Tracked how many ROs did not reside in Fulton County, and tracked what counties they were coming from

ROTU 2025 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

SYSTEMATIC CHANGES

- Expanded access to the Atlanta Police Information Network (APIN) for outside agencies
- Improved exchange of information between Fulton County District Attorney's Office case intake and the Atlanta Police Department
- Improved how repeat offenders are identified during the initial booking process

INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION

- Contributed to 2025 total crime reduction of 6%, including a 10% reduction in property crimes
- Utilized the repeat offender flag within the Fulton County District Attorney's Office to help prosecutors identify repeat offenders in the court system
- Provided requested information to Atlanta Police Department for weekly intelligence meetings
- Hosted 8 working groups and 4 commission meetings
- Trained various agencies on the Atlanta Police Information Network (APIN) system
- Hosted working group meetings with agencies outside of Fulton County and Georgia to expand the Repeat Offender Tracking system
- Collaborated with the Fulton County District Attorney's Office to host quarterly information sessions for the Court Watch volunteers
- Served as the liaison for the distribution of MARTA Be On the Look Out (BOLOs)
- Collaborated with the Fulton County District Attorney's Office to identify how many repeat offenders reside outside of Fulton County but were arrested inside of Fulton County

2026 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Ensure probation revocation calendars are distributed at least 7 days prior to the scheduled court date.
2. Ensure repeat offender (RO) cases are consistently addressed in Complex Court, in alignment with Fulton County Superior Court terms and definitions.
3. Implement a stricter monitoring system for repeat offenders both pre-and post-conviction.
4. Reduce the time from arrest to adjudication for repeat offender cases.
5. Continue tracking the counties of origin for repeat offenders to identify patterns and trends.
6. Increase participation and utilization of Accountability Courts.
7. Establish a centralized email system for all E-File documentation to improve efficiency and tracking.
8. Expand and strengthen existing Court Watch programs to increase transparency and oversight.
9. Reevaluate and eliminate the current 30–60–90 day framework for probation revocation, if no longer effective.
10. Reevaluate how combination sentences are addressed and sentenced.
11. Develop crime reduction strategies for non-Fulton County residents.

REPEAT OFFENDER 2025 DATA

STATUTORY DEFINITION OF A REPEAT OFFENDER IN GEORGIA

Georgia Code § 35-3-30

Career criminal – Any person who has been previously convicted three times under the laws of this state of felonies, or under the laws of any other state or the United States of crimes that would be felonies if committed within Georgia.

24% OF APD FELONY ARRESTS IN 2025 WERE COMMITTED BY A REPEAT OFFENDER (24% IN 2024, 24% IN 2023, 26% IN 2022)

1,000 REPEAT OFFENDERS

1,140 FELONY CASES

98 ROs WITH MULTIPLE CASES

58 ROs ARRESTED ≥2 TIMES

CASES BREAKDOWN	# OF CASES
DRUG-RELATED CASES	343
FELONS WITH FIREARMS CASES	188
ASSAULT/BATTERY/STALKING	154
LARCENY (TAKING/RECEIVING/AUTO/ENTERING AUTO) CASES	134
BURGLARY CASES	68
SHOPLIFTING CASES	45
ROBBERY (ARMED/UNARMED) CASES	41
MURDERS	17
SEX OFFENSES	6
OTHER CASES	144

*Cases are categorized based on the most severe crime that an individual is charged with upon arrest. There are often several additional charges within one arrest, but these are not counted in multiple categories to avoid duplication.

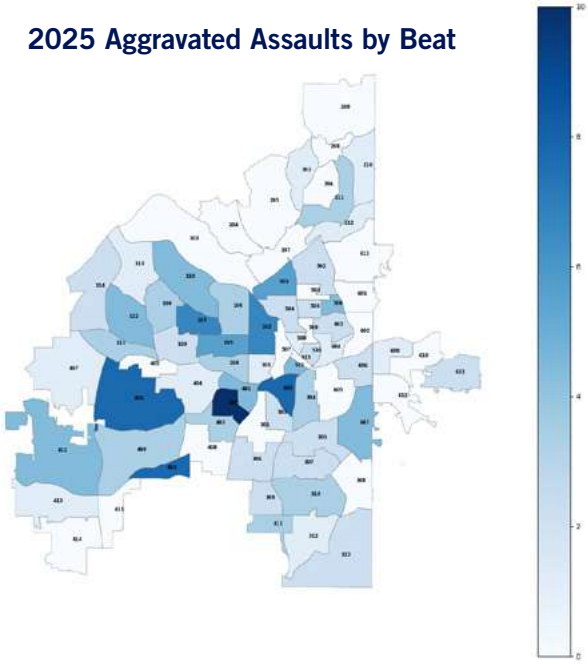


Figure 1: Choropleth maps portraying prevalence of aggravated assault by beat

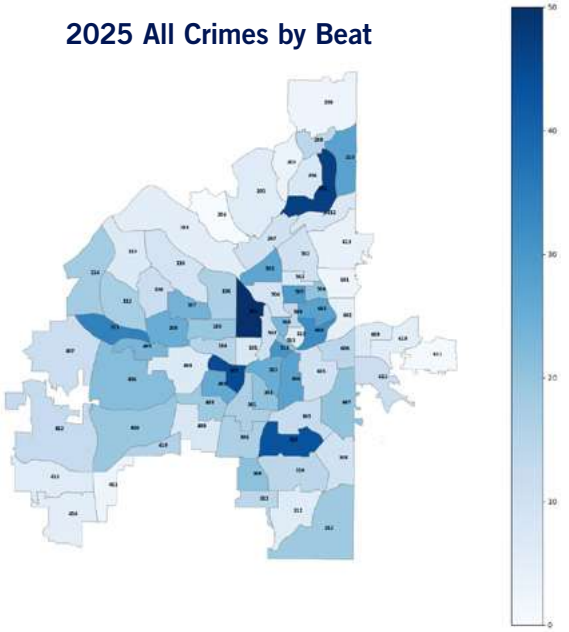


Figure 2: Choropleth maps depicting concentration of repeat offender crime in Atlanta

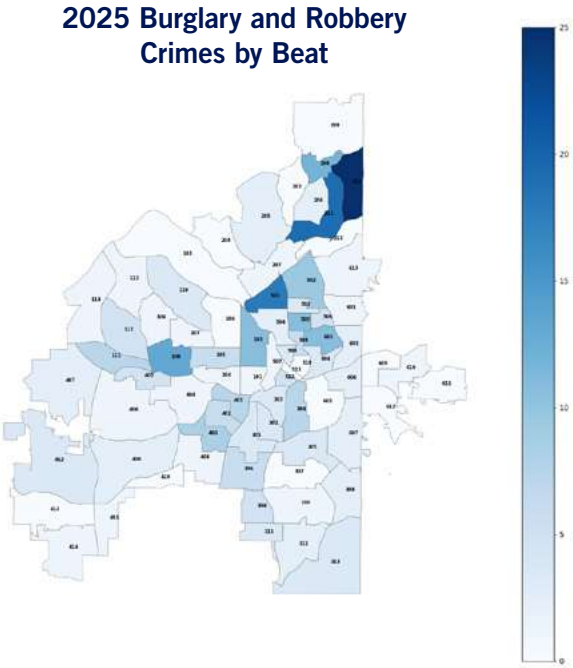


Figure 2A: Figure 2: Choropleth maps portraying prevalence of burglary and robbery by beat

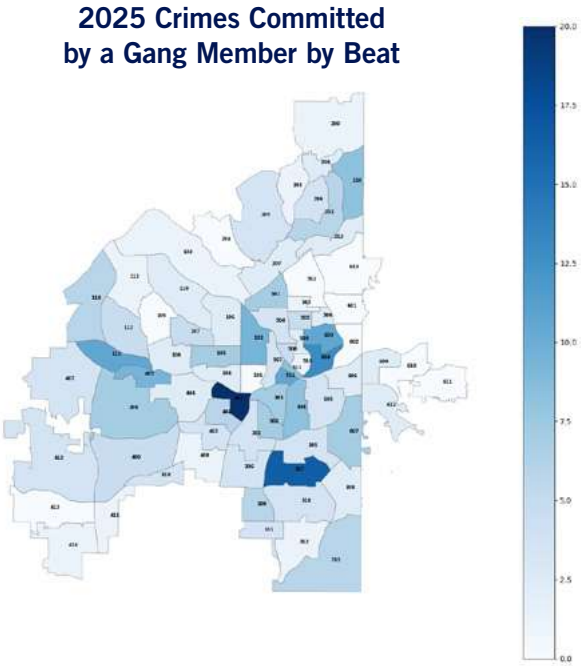


Figure 2B:Choropleth maps portraying prevalence of crimes committed by a gang member according to beat

REPEAT OFFENDER ARRESTS (ROA)

THIS DATA WAS COLLECTED FROM JANUARY OF 2025 – DECEMBER OF 2025. ALL OFFENDERS HAVE 3 OR MORE PREVIOUS FELONY CONVICTIONS.

- 301 cases involved a gun (26%)
- 39% of traffic stops involved a gun
- 30% involved drugs

17%

OF REPEAT OFFENDER ARRESTS OCCURRED AFTER A TRAFFIC STOP WAS INITIATED IN RESPONSE TO A TRAFFIC VIOLATION

- 9% of traffic stops involving drugs also involved a gun
- 48% of traffic stops involved a person on active probation or parole
- 17% of repeat offender arrests occurred after a traffic stop was initiated in response to a traffic violation

ZONE 1 **(239 / 21%)**

- Drugs 28%
- Felon with Firearm 21%
- Aggravated Assault Knife, Strangulation, Other Objects, Stalking 10%
- Aggravated Assault With a Gun 8%
- Other/ Criminal Damage/ Terroristic Threats 8%
- Burglary 6%
- Theft/ Shoplifting/ Theft by Taking and Receiving 6%
- Auto Theft/ Taking/ Receiving 5%
- Armed Robbery/ Robbery by Sudden Snatching 3%
- Murder 3%
- Entering Auto 2%
- Sex Offenses >1%

ZONE 2 **(127 / 11%)**

- Theft by Shoplifting/ Financial Card Theft Or Fraud/ Theft By Taking/ Entering Auto 39%
- Drugs 18%
- Felon with a Firearm 14%
- Auto Theft Taking/ Receiving Robbery by Intimidation) 6%
- Robbery (Robbery/Armed Robbery/ 5%
- Aggravated Assault 4%
- Burglary 4%
- Criminal Damage to Property 2nd Degree 3%
- Other 3%
- Kidnapping/ False Imprisonment 2%
- Sex Offenses and Kidnapping >1

ZONE 3 **(230 / 20%)**

- Drugs 35%
- Felon with Firearm 17%
- Aggravated Assault/ Stalking/ Battery 13%
- Burglary 1st and 2nd Degree 7%
- Theft Rec/ Taking/ Shoplifting/ Conversion/ Fraud 7%
- Other Crimes 7%
- Auto Theft Taking and Receiving/ Entering Auto 5%
- Criminal Damage to Property 1st and 2nd Degree/ Interference With Government Property 3%
- Robbery/ Armed Robbery/ Robbery by Intimidation 3%
- Murders 2%
- Sex Offenses >1%

ZONE 4 **(199 / 17%)**

- Drug Cases 30%
- Aggravated Assault/ Aggravated Battery 22%
- Felon with Firearm 15%
- Theft By Receiving and Taking/ Fraud 6%
- Auto Theft/ Receiving and Taking/ Entering Auto 5%
- Burglary 1st and 2nd Degree 5%
- Criminal Damage to Property 1st and 2nd Degree 5%
- Robbery/ Armed Robbery 5%
- Murder 2%
- Sex Offenses >1%

ZONE 5 **(212 / 19%)**

- Drugs 39%
- Felon with Firearm 17%
- Theft Taking/ Receiving/ Shoplifting/ Financial Transactions Card Theft and Fraud 11%
- Aggravated Assault 10%
- Entering Auto 9%
- Burglary 1st and 2nd Degree 8%
- Other Cases 7%
- Armed Robbery/ Robbery 5%
- Auto Theft Receiving and Taking 4%
- Criminal Damage To Property 1st and 2nd Degree 3%
- Murder 1%

ZONE 6 **(133 / 12%)**

- Drugs 36%
- Felon with Firearm 20%
- Aggravated Assault 10%
- Auto Theft Taking and Receiving/ Entering Auto 8%
- Other 7%
- Theft By Taking and Receiving/ Shoplifting 6%
- Criminal Damage To Property 1st and 2nd Degree 5%
- Burglary 1st and 2nd Degree 4%
- Robbery/ Armed Robbery 4%
- Murder and Participation In Criminal Street Gang 1%

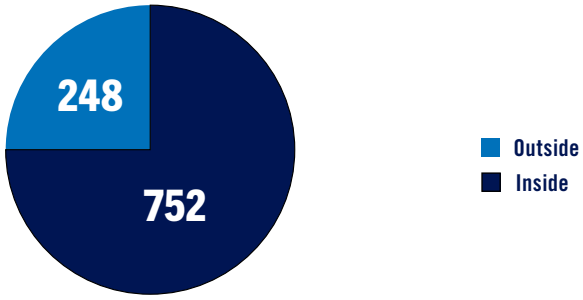
HOW MANY ROs RESIDE OUT OF FULTON COUNTY?

Analysis of newly identified repeat offenders indicates that a significant number of individuals committing crimes in Fulton County reside outside the county. This pattern suggests that offenders are crossing jurisdictional boundaries to engage in criminal activity, creating increased demands on law enforcement, court operations, detention resources, and victim services within Fulton County.

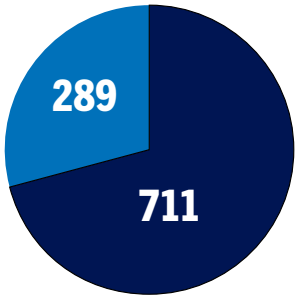
248/1,000 OFFENDERS RESIDE OUTSIDE OF FULTON COUNTY

289/1,000 OFFENDERS RESIDE OUTSIDE OF ATLANTA

OFFENDERS RESIDING OUTSIDE FULTON COUNTY



OFFENDERS RESIDING OUTSIDE ATLANTA



MONTHLY FIREARMS STOLEN BY ENTERING AUTO

1,319 FIREARMS REPORTED STOLEN FROM 1,136 UNIQUE THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE INCIDENTS

AVERAGE OF 1.16 FIREARMS STOLEN PER THEFT BY MOTOR VEHICLE

8
MOST FIREARMS STOLEN OUT OF A VEHICLE IN ONE INCIDENT

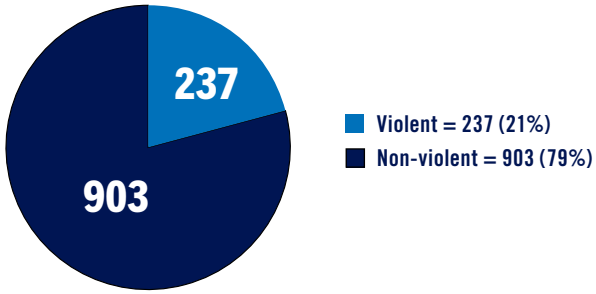
MONTHLY FIREARMS STOLEN - 2025

MONTH	2025
JANUARY	113
FEBRUARY	74
MARCH	114
APRIL	120
MAY	143
JUNE	150
JULY	110
AUGUST	90
SEPTEMBER	95
OCTOBER	110
NOVEMBER	100
DECEMBER	100
TOTAL	1,319

REPEAT OFFENDER CRIME

AT A GLANCE

48%
OF OFFENDERS ARE ON PROBATION OR PAROLE



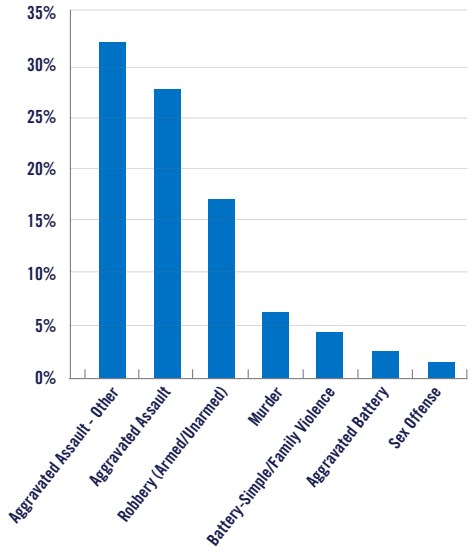
VIOLENT CASES

VIOLENT	# OF CASES
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - OTHER	80
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	69
ROBBERY (ARMED/ UNARMED)	44
MURDER	17
BATTERY-SIMPLE/FAMILY VIOLENCE	13
AGGRAVATED BATTERY	8
SEX OFFENSES	6
TOTAL	237

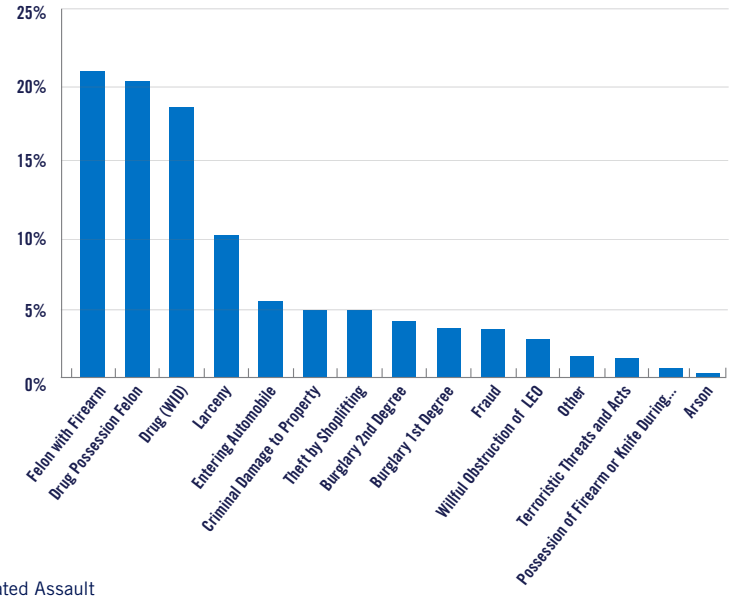
NON-VIOLENT CASES

NON- VIOLENT	# OF CASES
FELON WITH FIREARM	188
DRUG POSSESSION FELON	181
DRUG (WID)	166
LARCENY	88
ENTERING AUTOMOBILE	46
CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	45
THEFT BY SHOPLIFTING	45
BURGLARY 2ND DEGREE	35
BURGLARY 1ST DEGREE	33
FRAUD	27
WILLFUL OBSTRUCTION OF LEO	17
OTHER	15
TERRORISTIC THREATS AND ACTS	9
POSSESSION OF FIREARM OR KNIFE DURING COMMISSION OF A FELONY	5
ARSON	3
TOTAL	903

VIOLENT CASES



NON-VIOLENT CASES



% Conveys the percentage of the case type; Ex: 33% of Violent cases are Aggravated Assault

CASE EXAMPLES: VIOLENT OFFENDERS

CASE 1: DAQUONTA HUNTER

4 FELONY CONVICTIONS

13 PRIOR ARRESTS

Daquonta Hunter was arrested on October 8, 2020, for Aggravated Battery, Aggravated Assault, Possession of a Firearm During the Commission of a Crime, Attempted Robbery, and Possession of a Firearm by a Convicted Felon. Judge Rickman denied bond, citing Hunter as a significant risk for reoffending.

Hunter was ultimately sentenced to 10 years. He received credit for approximately three years served in custody, with the remainder of his sentence to be served on probation. He was released on March 3, 2023.

While on probation, Hunter was arrested by the Georgia State Patrol on November 26, 2023, and charged with Fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer, Purchase/possession/manufacture/distribution/sale of marijuana, Possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, along with multiple traffic violations. He was released on November 28, 2023.

Hunter was arrested again on March 8, 2024, for Receipt, possession, or transport of a firearm by a convicted felon or first offender, Trafficking illegal drugs, Purchase/possession/manufacture/distribution/sale of marijuana, Possession of a firearm during the commission of certain felonies, Possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, and fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer, in addition to several traffic-related offenses.

Despite the new arrests and violations, Judge Leftridge did not revoke Hunter's probation, and he was released on May 8, 2024.

On June 11, 2025, Hunter allegedly committed a homicide but was not arrested until August 24, 2025. He was charged with Murder, Aggravated assault, and possession of a firearm or knife during the commission of certain felonies.

CASE 2: RANDY BAUGH

8 FELONY CONVICTIONS

24 PRIOR ARRESTS

On August 15, 2024, **Randy Baugh** was arrested for Rape, Escape by a person in custody, and willful obstruction of a law enforcement officer. At the time of his arrest, Mr. Baugh was riding a MARTA bus. MARTA Police were able to track the location of the bus, leading to his arrest without incident.

Mr. Baugh was arrested in connection with two separate rape cases. The first occurred on March 23, 1986, at 150 Peyton Place. During an interaction with the victim, Mr. Baugh grabbed her, pointed a firearm at her face, threw her to the ground, and raped her. Following the assault, he forced the victim to walk back to her apartment, where he followed her inside and raped her a second time.

The second rape occurred on September 8, 1988, at 3909 Campbellton Road. The victim heard a knock at her apartment door from an unknown male. When she went outside to alert a neighbor, she observed Mr. Baugh climbing onto her patio. He grabbed the victim by the throat, threatened to kill her, removed her clothing, and raped her before fleeing through the apartment window.

In 2008, DNA evidence collected from the victim was matched to Mr. Baugh. The match ultimately led to his arrest in 2023. While being held for treatment at Grady Hospital, Mr. Baugh escaped custody after the supervising officer briefly stepped away while he was handcuffed to a hospital bed.

Mr. Baugh's prior criminal history includes convictions for Robbery, Burglary, Aggravated assault, and attempted rape.

On October 8, 2024, Randy Baugh was sentenced through a negotiated plea to 40 years, with the first 30 years to be served in confinement.

REPEAT OFFENDERS WITH GANGS, GUNS, & DRUGS

GANGS

THERE WERE 268 (26.8%) CASES INVOLVING REPEAT OFFENDERS THAT WERE IDENTIFIED AS GANG MEMBERS

40% OF GANG CASES INVOLVED GUNS (40% IN 2024)

27% OF GANG CASES INVOLVED DRUGS (33% IN 2024)

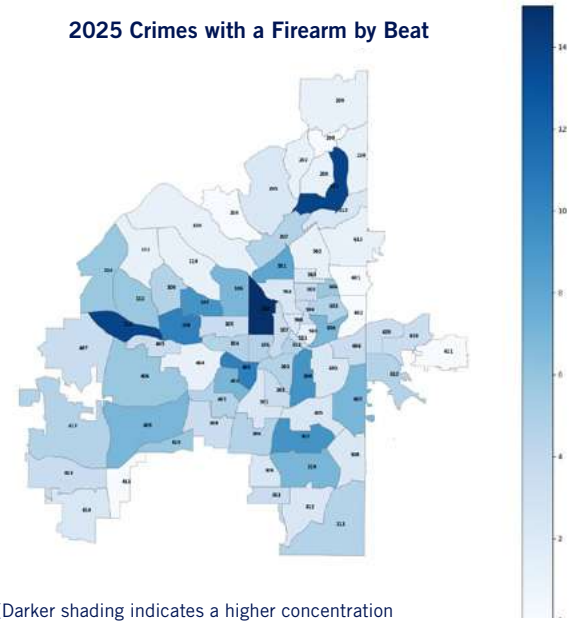
3% OF GANG CASES INVOLVED GUNS AND DRUGS (3% IN 2024)

232
GANG MEMBERS IDENTIFIED

67%
OF GANG MEMBERS WERE ON PROBATION OR PAROLE

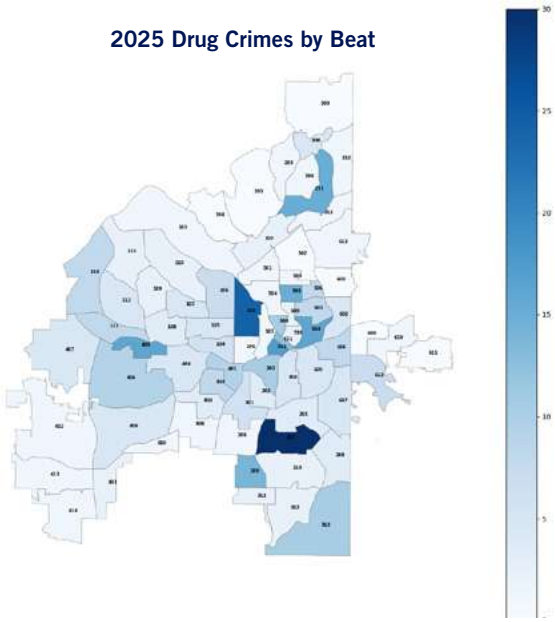
179
GANG MEMBERS ON PROBATION

2025 Crimes with a Firearm by Beat



(Darker shading indicates a higher concentration of firearm-related cases.)

2025 Drug Crimes by Beat



GUNS & DRUGS (OUT OF THE 1,140 CASES)

26% OF CASES INVOLVED GUNS (29% IN 2024)

30% OF CASES INVOLVED DRUGS (31% IN 2024)

8% OF DRUG CASES INVOLVED GUNS (8% IN 2024)

12.5% OF CASES INVOLVED GUNS AND DRUGS WID/TRAFFIC/SALE (13% IN 2024)

72%
OF GUNS RECOVERED

REPEAT OFFENDERS IN CUSTODY

44% OF REPEAT OFFENDERS WHO WERE ARRESTED IN 2025 WERE IN CUSTODY AT THE END OF 2025

44%
OF ROs ARE STILL IN CUSTODY

(AT THE END OF 2025)

PERCENT IN CUSTODY

- **94%** Homicide
- **79%** Armed Robbery
- **45%** Robbery
- **75%** Aggravated Assault w/ a Gun
- **65%** Aggravated Assault
- **36%** Felon With a Firearm
- **25%** Drugs
  - **20%** WID (With Intent to Distribute)
  - **31%** Possession

REPEAT OFFENDERS BY THE NUMBERS

OVERALL STATISTICS FROM 1,000 REPEAT OFFENDERS

DEMOGRAPHICS

MALES ACCOUNT FOR 933 OF THE 1,000 ROS (93%).

FEMALES ACCOUNT FOR 67 OF THE 1000 ROS (7%).

Ages 18-25: 22 (2%)

Ages 26-35: 186 (18.5%)

Ages 36-45: 349 (35%)

Ages 46-55: 264 (26%)

Ages 56+ 186 (18.5%)

Min: 20 years old

Max: 78 years old

45
AVERAGE AGE

AVERAGE REPEAT OFFENDER CRIMINAL PROFILE

30
AVERAGE ARREST CYCLES

6
AVERAGE FELONY CONVICTIONS

REPEAT OFFENDER ADJUDICATION REPORT

Criminal cases are randomly assigned and can vary significantly in type and complexity. The information presented in the judges' participation report is aggregate and is not intended to connect or compare the specific repeat offender crimes to sentencing outcomes.

Judges consider various factors when imposing a sentence in a criminal case, including the defendant's criminal history, the facts and circumstances of the case, the importance of deterrence, and the value of rehabilitation. Sentencing ranges are set by Georgia statute and are designed to be proportional to the severity of the offense. Judges may also consider sentencing recommendations made by the prosecution, including those associated with plea agreements.

GEORGIA 17-10-7 PUNISHMENT OF REPEAT OFFENDERS

O.C.G.A. § 17-10-7 provides enhanced punishment for repeat offenders. To trigger the enhancements, the District Attorney must file a recidivist notice. A judge cannot impose a recidivist sentence without such a notice. For offenders with one prior conviction, O.C.G.A. § 17-10-7(a) requires the judge to impose the maximum sentence, although that sentence can be probated or suspended. For offenders with three or more convictions, O.C.G.A. § 17-10-7(c) requires that any custodial sentence be served without the possibility of parole.

DEFINITIONS

Repeat Offender (RO) - A repeat offender is any person who has been previously convicted for felonies three times under the laws of Georgia or under the laws of any other states/the United States for crimes that would be considered felonies if committed in Georgia.

Combination Sentence - A form of punishment in which an offender's sentence is a combination of confinement, time served, suspended, and probation or any combination thereof.

Nolle Prosequi - The state's formal action on its decision to not further prosecute an indictment.

Dead Docket - A procedural device used by the prosecution to postpone a case indefinitely; it may be reinstated any time at the pleasure of the court. This does NOT signify a dismissal or a termination of the prosecution in the accused's favor.

Complex Cases - Assigned to Superior Court Judges; include but are not limited to: Treason, Murder, Rape, Aggravated Sodomy, Armed Robbery, Aircraft & Motor Vehicle Hijacking, All Child Molestation, Aggravated Sexual Battery, Manufacturing & Trafficking Controlled Substances, Kidnapping, Burglary, Arson, Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Battery, Aggravated Stalking, any other Felony Sexual Offenses, and any felony involving the use of firearms. Also, any case involving a defendant with three or more prior felony convictions is classified as a Complex Case, regardless of the charges.

Non-Complex Cases - Assigned to Magistrate and/or Superior Court Judges; generally, involve all other felonies, unless the facts and circumstances of the case make it unduly complex, in which case the District Attorney can petition Superior Court to consider a transfer to the Complex Division.

Other Category - Cases falling within Major Crimes, Non-Capital Felony, or Unknown divisions.

Combo Sentence - Where a court imposes a single sentence that covers multiple indictments.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM CYCLE

COMMITTING A CRIME
The cycle often begins with an individual committing a crime

ARREST
After a crime is committed, law enforcement may investigate and if there is sufficient evidence, arrest the suspect. The arrestee is now taken into custody.

BOOKING
Once they are arrested, they are transported to their local jail to be "booked," which includes recording personal information, taking fingerprints and photographs, etc.

PRE-INDICTMENT
After a person is arrested and booked, the prosecutor decides whether to formally charge them with a crime. A grand jury reviews the evidence to decide if there's enough reason to charge the person. If they agree, it's called a "true bill" of indictment, and the case goes to trial. If not it's a "no bill," and the case is dropped.

ARRAIGNMENT
During an arraignment, the charges are formally read to the defendant, and they are asked to enter a plea. Bail may also be set at this stage.

PRETRIAL PROCEEDINGS
If the defendant pleads not guilty, then pretrial proceedings will take place, including but not limited to exchange of evidence, motions, and plea negotiations.

TRIAL
If the case goes to trial, the evidence is presented, and the defendant has the opportunity to present a defense. A judge or jury then decides the defendant's guilt or innocence.

SENTENCING
If the defendant is found guilty, the court imposes a sentence, which may include jail or prison time, fines, probation, or other penalties.

INCARCERATION
If the sentence includes jail time, the individual is taken to a jail or detention center to serve their sentence.

RELEASE/PAROLE
After serving a portion of their sentence, individuals may become eligible for parole, which is an early release from prison with supervision. While a pardon is a total forgiveness of their sentence.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM CYCLE

ROC
REPEAT OFFENDER COMMISSION

POWERED BY
THE ATLANTA POLICE FOUNDATION

REPEAT OFFENDER ADJUDICATION REPORT SENTENCING HIGHLIGHTS

TOTAL ROs SEEN IN COURT: 898

- **13** CASES TRANSFERRED
  - **3** DRUG COURT AND JURY VERDICT NOT GUILTY
- **61** CASES DISMISSED
  - **28%** OF ADJUDICATED CASES WERE CHARGED WITH A FIREARM
- **95** NOLLE PROSEQUI DEAD DOCKET
  - **726** GUILTY VERDICTS TOTAL

35.7% OF ROS ADJUDICATED IN 2025 WERE ARRESTED IN 2025

45.7% 405 OUT OF 886 OF ADJUDICATIONS WERE COMBO SENTENCES

9.1 AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH FOR COMBINATION (IN YEARS)

3.2 AVERAGE CONFINEMENT LENGTH FOR COMBO (IN YEARS)

3.04 AVERAGE CONFINEMENT LENGTH FOR A VIOLENT RO WITH A COMBO SENTENCE (IN YEARS)

7.45 AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH (IN YEARS)

3.8 AVERAGE CONFINEMENT LENGTH (IN YEARS)

THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE VIOLENT REPEAT OFFENDER (VRO)

The U.S. Attorney's Office's Violent Repeat Offender (VRO) initiative serves as the focused enforcement component of Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), the Department of Justice's violent crime reduction strategy.

Each month, members of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies meet with an Assistant U.S. Attorney to discuss the latest trends in violent crime, as well as present the recent arrests of serial offenders. These discussions serve as referrals for federal prosecution, which often yield lengthy prison sentences that must be served without the possibility of parole.

The VRO process helps identify the small number of individuals responsible for a disproportionate share of serious violence in our communities. Through consistent information-sharing and case review meetings, partners assess emerging crime trends, evaluate offenders driving violence, and coordinate investigative and prosecutorial strategies to address the most significant public-safety threats. The VRO initiative is designed to identify the most active and dangerous violent offenders using criminal history analysis, firearms and gang intelligence, officer expertise, and other data-driven indicators of risk and ongoing criminal activity, such as criminal history severity, offending frequency, recency of arrests, weapons involvement, and demonstrated patterns of violence.

The VRO program's offender-selection process helps to ensure that enforcement resources are directed toward those offenders who pose the greatest ongoing threat to the community. Evaluations of the Northern District of Georgia's PSN strategy, and specifically the VRO initiative, have found reductions in violent crime within targeted areas and have estimated that thousands of future crimes were prevented through the incapacitation of the most chronic violent offenders.

For example, the U.S. Attorney's Office adopted the prosecution of Steven Butler, a Fulton County offender with eight arrest cycles and felony convictions for theft, armed robbery, aggravated assault, possession of cocaine, and possession of a firearm by a convicted felon. A federal grand jury charged Butler with possession of a firearm and ammunition by a prohibited person, and Butler was held without bond. In 2025, after pleading guilty, Butler was sentenced to more than nine years with more than six years to serve in federal prison without the possibility of parole.

For more information about the VRO program, please visit https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndga/PSN

JUDGES' PARTICIPATION REPORT

APD REPEAT OFFENDER SENTENCING 2025

SENTENCING BREAKDOWN						
FULTON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES	TOTAL RO ADJUDICATED 2025	CONFINEMENT	TIME SERVED	PROBATION	SUSPENDED	PERCENT CONFINEMENT
BENTON, ALICE	1	1	0	0	0	100%
MCBURNEY, ROBERT	41	37	0	4	0	90%
MCAFEE, SCOTT	61	51	3	5	2	84%
FARMER, KEVIN	16	10	4	2	0	63%
DUNAWAY, ERIC	53	30	13	9	1	57%
COX, THOMAS	38	21	13	4	0	55%
CARNESALE, RACHELLE	46	25	11	10	0	54%
WILLIAMS, SHERMELLA	33	15	13	5	0	45%
INGRAM, SHUKURA	41	17	5	17	2	41%
BARWICK, JANE	49	20	13	16	0	41%
KRAUSE, RACHEL	67	26	25	16	0	39%
RICHARDSON, EMILY	26	9	1	16	0	35%
SCHWALL, CRAIG	44	14	14	15	1	32%
WHITAKER, PAIGE	30	10	1	18	1	30%
EDWARDS, BELINDA	41	9	24	18	0	22%
LEFTRIDGE, MELYNEE	42	6	6	29	1	14%
NON-COMPLEX	97	10	23	64	0	10%

**Report is organized by Confinement percentage in descending order.*

Confinement is defined here as the punishment of an offender by imprisonment in jail or prison.

Time Served is defined here as a case in which a defendant receives credit toward their sentence for time they have already served in confinement pre-trial.

Probation is defined here as a sentence that is imposed by releasing an offender back to the community under supervision with specified restrictions and conditions.

Suspended is defined here as a case imposing a sentence that is not enforced unless a further crime is committed during the specified period.

Percent Confinement does NOT include cases that did not proceed as a result of nolle prosequi or dead docket order.

ANYONE WHO HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A VIOLENT CRIME IS CATEGORIZED AS A VIOLENT OFFENDER.

INCARCERATION BREAKDOWN (VIOLENCE & FIREARMS)				COURT TYPE		
VIOLENT REPEAT OFFENDERS	REPEAT OFFENDERS WITH ILLEGAL FIREARMS	PERCENT OF VIOLENT REPEAT OFFENDERS ASSIGNED CONFINEMENT	PERCENT OF ROS WITH ILLEGAL FIREARMS ASSIGNED CONFINEMENT	TOTAL COMPLEX	TOTAL NON-COMPLEX	OTHER
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	18	100%	83%	18	20	3
7	23	86%	78%	32	26	3
4	5	75%	60%	9	6	1
5	17	80%	53%	29	18	6
5	15	60%	47%	21	14	3
14	24	50%	50%	30	13	3
8	18	38%	33%	24	7	2
6	12	17%	17%	26	14	1
6	18	33%	33%	29	15	5
11	31	45%	55%	42	17	7
1	12	0%	8%	12	12	2
4	20	50%	35%	28	14	2
2	10	0%	10%	17	13	0
5	12	20%	25%	25	13	3
4	10	25%	30%	29	11	2

**Judges Kelly Ellerbe and Charles Eaton did not see criminal cases due to their assignment to the Family Division.*

Cases with **combination sentences** are categorized according to the most severe punishment within the sentence. Severity is determined by the following order, from most to least severe: confinement, time served, probation, suspended.

Violent Offender is defined here as a person who has committed a criminal act by use of force, or threat of force, against a victim. For this report's purposes, these crimes include: assault, battery, robbery, sex offenses, and homicide.

The Gun Control Act (GCA), codified at 18 U.S.C. § 922(g), makes it **unlawful for certain categories of persons to ship, transport, receive, or possess firearms or ammunition**. This includes any person convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, which constitutes a felony. As a result, repeat offenders fall under this category.

NON-NEGOTIATED JUDGES' PARTICIPATION

APD REPEAT OFFENDER SENTENCING 2025

JANUARY 2025 - DECEMBER 2025

NON NEGOTIATED JUDGES SENTENCING BREAKDOWN

FULTON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES	TOTAL RO ADJUDICATED 2025	CONFINEMENT	TIME SERVED	PROBATION	SUSPENDED	# VIOLENT OFFENDERS
COX, THOMAS	5	5	0	0	0	3
MCAFEE, SCOTT	1	1	0	0	0	1
RICHARDSON, EMILY	1	1	0	0	0	0
BENTON,ALICE	1	1	0	0	0	0
DUNAWAY,ERIC	10	9	1	0	0	6
MCBURNEY,ROBERT	8	7	0	1	0	5
CARNESALE, RACHELLE	15	10	4	1	0	9
BARWICK, JANE	3	2	1	0	0	2
KRAUSE, RACHEL	8	5	2	1	0	5
NON-COMPLEX	2	1	1	0	0	0
WILLIAMS,SHERMELA	21	9	9	3	0	8
SCHWALL, CRAIG	12	4	7	0	1	5
WHITAKER, PAIGE	6	2	0	3	1	3
EDWARDS,BELINDA	3	1	1	1	0	2
NON-COMPLEX 2	4	1	1	2	0	0

**Report is organized by Confinement percentage in descending order.*

Confinement is defined here as the punishment of an offender by imprisonment in jail or prison.

Time Served is defined here as a case in which a defendant receives credit toward their sentence for time they have already served in confinement pre-trial.

Probation is defined here as a sentence that is imposed by releasing an offender back to the community under supervision with specified restrictions and conditions.

Suspended is defined here as a case imposing a sentence that is not enforced unless a further crime is committed during the specified period.

Percent Confinement does NOT include cases that did not proceed as a result of nolle prosequi or dead docket order.

REPORT

A NON-NEGOTIATED PLEA IS A GUILTY PLEA ENTERED WITHOUT A SENTENCING AGREEMENT, LEAVING THE JUDGE TO DETERMINE THE SENTENCE.

NON NEGOTIATED JUDGES SENTENCING BREAKDOWN

PERCENT CONFINEMENT	SENTENCED AVERAGE (YEARS)	JAIL TIME SERVED AVERAGE (DAYS)
100%	8	303
100%	5	34
100%	10	759
100%	5	297
90%	6	157
88%	6	102
67%	12	157
67%	50	1840
63%	7	127
50%	8	1
43%	9	111
33%	8	62
33%	10	86
33%	3	96
25%	6	66

**Above is the non-negotiated scorecard. We separated the non-negotiated scorecard to ensure greater transparency and provide a clearer comparison of case outcomes.*

Cases with **combination sentences** are categorized according to the most severe punishment within the sentence. Severity is determined by the following order, from most to least severe: confinement, time served, probation, suspended.

Violent Offender is defined here as a person who has committed a criminal act by use of force, or threat of force, against a victim. For this report's purposes, these crimes include: assault, battery, robbery, sex offenses, and homicide.

The Gun Control Act (GCA), codified at 18 U.S.C. § 922(g), makes it **unlawful for certain categories of persons to ship, transport, receive, or possess firearms or ammunition**. This includes any person convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, which constitutes a felony. As a result, repeat offenders fall under this category.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S PARTICIPATION REPORT

MAJOR CRIMES
(WHICH INCLUDES HP+)

95%
CONVICTION RATE

SPECIAL VICTIMS

100%
CONVICTION RATE

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

91%
CONVICTION RATE

TRIAL DIVISION

69%
CONVICTION RATE

ANTI-CORRUPTION

100%
CONVICTION RATE

TOTAL TRIALS	GUILTY VERDICTS	CONVICTION RATE
108	94	91.3%

THE FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER

The Family Justice Center (FJC) model is a proven, evidence-based strategy for reducing violent crime, repeat victimization, and offender recidivism. By co-locating law enforcement, prosecutors, victim advocates, medical professionals, legal service providers, and community-based organizations in one location, Family Justice Centers remove barriers that often prevent victims from seeking help and participating in the justice process.

Since taking office, District Attorney Fani T. Willis has made the creation of a Family Justice Center in Fulton County a priority. Over the past several years, DA Willis and members of the Fulton County District Attorney's Office have traveled across the country to study some of the nation's most successful Family Justice Centers, meet with experts in the field, and identify best practices for serving survivors while improving public safety. These efforts helped lay the foundation for Georgia House Bill 1283, historic legislation that formally authorizes and supports the creation of Family Justice Centers throughout the state. With the passage of HB 1283, the Fulton County District Attorney's Office is now working alongside community partners and local leaders to establish Fulton County's first Family Justice Center, which is expected to open in 2027.

Family Justice Centers help reduce repeat offending and recidivism by:

• Faster identification of high-risk and repeat offenders. Multidisciplinary teams can identify patterns of abuse, serial offenders, and high-risk cases earlier, allowing for more strategic intervention.

• Improved information sharing and coordination. FJC partners work together to close service gaps that offenders often exploit, particularly in metropolitan areas where victims frequently cross jurisdictional lines.

• Reduced victim recantation and case attrition. When survivors receive comprehensive support and safety planning, they are less likely to withdraw from the justice process due to fear, financial dependence, or lack of resources.

• Earlier intervention with children and families. By connecting children exposed to violence with counseling, mentoring, and healing-centered services, Family Justice Centers help interrupt cycles of violence before they continue into adulthood.

Family Justice Centers are also a public safety strategy. Domestic violence incidents represent some of the most dangerous calls for law enforcement, accounting for approximately 29% of officer line-of-duty deaths. By providing victims with a safe, centralized location to seek help earlier, Family Justice Centers can reduce repeat calls for service, decrease high-risk encounters, and improve safety for both survivors and first responders.

The ultimate goal of a Family Justice Center is not only to respond to violence after it occurs, but to prevent future violence. By increasing offender accountability, supporting survivors, coordinating community responses, and intervening earlier with families, the Family Justice Center model helps break cycles of violence, reduce recidivism, and create safer communities. As Fulton County moves toward opening its first Family Justice Center in 2027, it is taking a significant step toward building a more coordinated, survivor-centered, and safer future for all residents.



ACCOUNTABILITY COURT PARTNERSHIP

Collaboration with Fulton County Accountability Court

The mission of the Fulton County Accountability Court is to provide a court supervised alternative sentencing program to those citizens facing a felony level charge in Fulton County, and who suffer substance abuse and/or mental health issues. Furthermore, the court will reduce recidivism, crime occurrence, reduce the cost to the community, and improve the quality of life for those participating. The court is committed to returning participants to the community as model citizens.

The Fulton County Accountability Court's core values are embodied in the acronym as follows:

H HONESTY IN OUR SPOKEN WORDS AND ACTIONS

O OPEN AND TRANSPARENT IN OUR PRACTICES

P PROFESSIONAL IN OUR BUSINESS AND PERSONAL LIVES

E ETHICAL IN OUR BEHAVIOR

518 REFERRED TO ACCOUNTABILITY COURT (467 REFERRED IN 2024)

8/27 ACCOUNTABILITY COURT GRADUATES WERE REPEAT OFFENDERS

COURT WATCH PROGRAM

Collaboration with Fulton County District Attorney's Office

- Court Watch is a program administered by the Fulton County District Attorney's Office and APF. It is designed to provide greater transparency.
- 218 Volunteers
- 59 Calendars attended

If you would like to get involved or learn more about the program, please go to courtwatchatl.org or scan the QR code.

WORDS FROM OUR VOLUNTEERS

Court Watch is a privilege provided to citizens to insure professionalism and transparency within the judicial system. It has provided me an opportunity to better understand the system along with enhanced respect and appreciation for everyone from the defendant to the judge. Fulton County doesn't receive the level of appreciation that it deserves from the general public.. There are so many moving parts that have to work together on both sides that I didn't realize prior to becoming a Court Watch volunteer.

- Viola Merrell, Court Watch Volunteer since 2022

I'm a retired corporate executive and was looking for a volunteer opportunity to fit into my schedule when I learned about this program. I wanted to be an attorney and am a fan of courtroom drama, so Court Watch was perfect fit for me. Juris prudence, is a living, constantly evolving, infinite process, with moving parts, like a wheel with many spokes. What you witness is a never-ending process, managed by hard working dedicated people that show up every day and every night to do the work. Criminal justice is nuanced and fluid, each day in the course of their duty's miracles happen, lives are saved, and justice is served. The unsung heroes do what they do, although sometimes the wheel of justice turns slow, but when the sunrises so do the dedicated hard-working people of the DA's office and they do what they do for all of us. I call it "Judicial Logistics" and it's something you have to witness to appreciate.

- Paul Wallace, Charter Volunteer since Court Watch's inception

CASE EXAMPLE: INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION

VIOLENT REPEAT OFFENDER INITIATIVE (VRO)

Collaboration with United States Attorney's Office

The Violent Repeat Offender Initiative is a multifaceted approach to addressing violent crime in the Metro Atlanta area. Each month, members of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies meet to discuss the latest trends in crime, as well as present the recent arrests of serial offenders. These discussion serve as recommendations for the United States' Attorney's Office where, if they are selected, these offenders will instead be tried at the federal level.

21 PRIOR ARRESTS

3 FELONY CONVICTIONS

Torrin Mott On January 17, 2023, Torrin Mott assaulted a female by striking her in the head with a large rock causing serious bodily injury. He then went on to assault another female on January 23, 2023, in which he grabbed her from behind and placed his hand over her mouth. He was arrested on February 1, 2023, for the January 17 incident and was incarcerated for 925 days prior to his case being adjudicated. He was charged with False Imprisonment, Simple Battery, and Criminal Attempt to Commit a Felony and found guilty on August 8, 2025, of False Imprisonment and Simple Battery. Per recommendation from the district attorney's office, he entered a negotiated plea in which he received five years to serve one commuted to the time served with the rest probated for the false imprisonment charge. For the simple battery charge, he received 12 months probation to run concurrent with the sentence for the false imprisonment charge. For the January 17, 2023, aggravated assault incident, he was sentenced to ten years to serve one, commuted to time served with the balance probated. On September 2, 2025, while on probation, he assaulted another female outside of a Target in Buckhead. On November 3, 2025, following the Target incident, his probation was revoked. Mr. Mott is set to be in confinement until January 21, 2028.

46 PRIOR ARRESTS

8 FELONY CONVICTIONS

Shamuel Clay first entered the criminal justice system in 2014 on shoplifting charges and has continued engaging in retail thefts throughout the Atlanta area since. Over the years, his repeated shoplifting offenses have escalated to more serious criminal conduct, including burglary and aggravated assault charges. As a result of his ongoing theft activity, he was banned from several CVSs and Family Dollars in Atlanta.

In addition to his criminal history in Georgia, Shamuel Clay also has prior arrests in other states involving theft and drug-related offenses. On September 3, 2025, he was arrested in connection with 10 separate incidents, including eight shoplifting offenses, two armed robberies, and one robbery charge. He was arrested again on December 18, 2025, on Drug Possession WID/ Trafficking charges.

As a result of these offenses and convictions, Shamuel Clay is currently serving 10 years in confinement.

THE ATLANTA POLICE FOUNDATION

MAKING ATLANTA THE SAFEST LARGE CITY IN AMERICA

The Atlanta Police Foundation is an independent nonprofit organization that brings together business, philanthropic, and civic leaders to support public safety initiatives that make Atlanta safer. Since 2003, APF has partnered with the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and the Atlanta Police Department to help advance innovative, collaborative, and results-driven public safety strategies across the city. APF's work includes strategic investments in youth engagement, training, leadership development, technology, community policing, and the Repeat Offender Commission.

The Safest City Campaign builds on that legacy and reflects a long-term commitment to make Atlanta the safest large city in America by 2028. Through sustained investment, strong public-private partnerships, and a coordinated citywide strategy, the campaign supports officer recruitment and retention while also advancing community-based solutions, technology, housing, and youth-focused initiatives that strengthen safety outcomes across Atlanta.

The Repeat Offender Initiative is a key part of that strategy. By improving coordination among law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and supervision agencies, the initiative helps focus resources on the individuals who drive a disproportionate share of serious crime. Through the Repeat Offender Commission and the Repeat Offender Tracking Unit, APF supports a more connected, accountable, and data-driven criminal justice response that advances the goals of the Safest City Campaign and helps make Atlanta safer for everyone.

A SEVEN-POINT STRATEGY

These seven investment priorities work together to reduce crime, strengthen operational capacity, and build the conditions required to make Atlanta the safest large city in America by 2028.

1 BUILD THE FORCE

Increase police staffing and neighborhood patrols by reaching full authorized strength of 2,035 Officers by 2028.

Includes: *Recruitment and hiring bonuses, Patrol beat alignment and staffing study to identify police force strength 2028 and beyond.*

2 TECHNOLOGY FOR SAFER COMMUNITIES

Expand targeted public safety infrastructure, increase visibility in high-need areas, and invest in tools that discourage criminal activity before intervention is required.

Includes: *City wide camera expansion to address crime hot spots, Connect Atlanta, License Plate Readers, Drone as First Responder.*

3 APD OFFICER SUPPORT

Equip Officers with the resource tools, protection and equipment necessary to respond quickly, safely and effectively.

Includes: *Staffing study, recruitment and retention efforts, scholarship program, child care support, life insurance, the Atlanta Police Leadership Institute, and next-generation tactical gear to respond to active shooters.*

4 OFFICER HOUSING

The Secure Neighborhoods Initiative provides affordable housing for Officers to live in the communities they serve. This proven strategy makes neighborhoods safer, improves community policing, enhances recruitment, and builds a culture of officer service.

Includes: *Officer stipends, Down payment assistance, Recruit housing and community programming.*

5 YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION, INTERVENTION & DIVERSION

Invest in youth through prevention, intervention, diversion, workforce pathways, and public safety career exposure to reduce long-term involvement in crime.

Includes: *@Promise Youth Centers, workforce programming, diversion support, mentorship, and public safety career pathways.*

6 REPEAT OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY

Reduce the crime rate of repeat offenders while enhancing and creating a system of transparency and accountability for Atlanta's muti-jurisdictional criminal justice system.

Includes: *Repeat Offender Tracking Unit, Annual Repeat Offender Report, Judge's score card, Court Watch Program, and Repeat offender monitoring.*

7 ATLANTA PUBLIC SAFETY TRAINING CENTER

The Atlanta Public Safety Training Center (APSTC) serves as a collaborative hub for public safety. For the first time in 30 years, the APSTC allows sworn officers, firefighters, and civilian responders to train together on high-risk calls. This collaboration is designed to improve coordination, response capabilities, and regional public safety partnerships.

The APSTC will elevate the Atlanta Police Department to "premier law enforcement agency" status, thereby improving talent acquisition and training and resulting in better outcomes for Atlanta's citizens

Includes*: Specialized training and equipment, capital projects advancing readiness capabilities, and long-term operational support.*

OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMS

@Promise is committed to changing young lives in Atlanta. Our mission is to steer vulnerable youth, ages 12-24, away from crime by providing comprehensive services and fostering personal growth, resilience, and achievement. We seek to eliminate barriers to success, including assistance with record expungement and support for all youth, no matter their past.

The **Atlanta Police Leadership Institute** is a comprehensive program that trains APD officers to take on more leadership roles as they progress in their careers. It covers everything from policy and people management to overall departmental leadership, helping officers grow and excel in their roles.

The **Atlanta Public Safety Training Center (PSTC)** is a state-of-the-art facility designed for modern training for law enforcement agencies and first responders. It includes advanced technology, realistic urban settings, and a comprehensive curriculum to prepare police, fire, and EMS professionals for protecting our diverse city effectively

The **Build the Force Campaign** aids the Atlanta Police Department in reaching its target of 2,035 sworn officers. APF collaborates with private sector firms to cover the hiring incentive for new officers. This initiative aims to rally community backing for APD, boost police presence to curb crime, restore staffing levels to lower crime rates, and facilitate APD's active recruitment efforts.

Connect Atlanta is the core of the Atlanta Police Foundation's smart policing plan. It's a high-tech system that connects APD, local businesses, and citizens for real-time surveillance and police response. **Operation Shield** includes a network of over 20,000 public and private cameras that monitor Atlanta's neighborhoods, business centers, public spaces, and streets. These cameras are linked to APD's Video Surveillance Center, allowing for live monitoring and dispatching of police to areas in need.

Crime Stoppers Greater Atlanta collects crime information anonymously. Citizens can report tips to police without revealing their identity through the CSGA tip line. This program relies on a partnership between the public, the media, and law enforcement to solve community problems by catching criminals and preventing crime. Tips that assist with arrests may be eligible for up to a $5,000 reward.

The Atlanta Police Department **Mounted Patrol Unit** helps keep Atlanta safe by controlling crowds and increasing police visibility at big events like concerts, conventions, sports games, and festivals.

The **Repeat Offender Initiative** aims to reduce the crime rate of Repeat Offenders (ROs), who are estimated to contribute to over 30% of Atlanta's crime. The Repeat Offender Tracking Unit (ROTU) has upgraded the criminal justice system by sharing real-time information among City, County, State, and Federal agencies. This has helped judges better grasp arrestees' criminal histories.

The **Secure Neighborhood** program's mission is to further advance community policing by providing APD officers with an opportunity to live in the city they serve and provide them with first-hand knowledge of the people and neighborhoods they protect.

WAYS TO CONTRIBUTE

SUPPORT PUBLIC SAFETY

Make an impact by making a gift to support public safety initiatives, including but not limited to training, technology, and program support.

VISIT ATLANTAPOLICEFOUNDATION.ORG TO LEARN MORE

SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING

The Atlanta Police Foundation supports law enforcement agencies by fundraising for the CSGA reward pool, which provides cash incentives that encourage the public to share anonymous tips and assist law enforcement in solving crimes.

Anonymous tips can be submitted by calling **404-577-TIPS (8477), online at stopcrimeatl.org or by texting CSA and the tip to CRIMES (274637)**. Tips that assist with arrests may be eligible for up to a $2,000 reward.

CRIME 404-577-TIPS STOPPERS GREATER ATLANTA

FIGHT CRIME WITH YOUR TAX CREDIT

A TAX CREDIT THAT ENABLES TAXPAYERS TO ALLOCATE A PORTION OF STATE INCOME TAX TO FIGHT CRIME

ALL FUNDS WILL BE USED TO DIRECTLY SUPPORT APD OFFICERS - BONUSES, TRAINING, AND EQUIPMENT.

TO APPLY, PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE LESSCRIMEACT.COM OR SCAN QR CODE



APD IS HIRING

WHY JOIN THE ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT?

- **Housing Incentives** – Down payment assistance & housing stipends through the Secure Neighborhoods program.
- **Education Support** – Tuition reimbursement & scholarships for officers' children.
- **Financial Bonuses** – Competitive signing, retention, & performance bonuses.
- **Wellness Programs** – Mental health services, fitness facilities, & holistic wellness support.
- **Career Growth** – Specialized units & clear promotion pathways.
- **Community Recognition** – Awards, events, & public honors for outstanding service.

INTERVIEWS
are by appointment only

MULTIPLE CAREER PATHS AVAILABLE!

- **Field Operations Division (FOD)** – Respond to 911 calls, patrol neighborhoods, and engage in community policing.
- **Specialized Units & Investigations** – Work in SWAT, K-9, Cyber Crimes, Gang Investigations, Intelligence, or Financial Crimes.
- **Traffic & Patrol** – Join the Motorcycle Unit, Mounted Patrol, or Helicopter Patrol for specialized operations.
- **Airport & Homeland Security** – Ensure safety at Hartsfield-Jackson and handle high-security operations.
- **Support Services** – Work in 9-1-1 Dispatch, Records, Tech Management, or Behavioral Health & Wellness.

CONTACT US :

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Joinatlantapd.org

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