

The Liberty County Grand Jury
2009 Fall Term
Final Presentment
1 February 2010

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JUV. & PROBATE COURT
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The 2009 Fall Term of the Liberty County Grand Jury convened on 14 September 2009 after being selected, impaneled, sworn in and instructed of our duties by Judge Russell. The jury was composed of 23 members as shown in **EXHIBIT "A."** The Atlantic Judicial Circuit District Attorney's Office presented 74 criminal cases for grand Jury consideration on 14 September through 15 September 2009. There were 73 True Bills and 2 No Bill returned. The jury heard an additional 72 cases on 11 and 12 November 2009 and returned True bills on all cases.

The Grand Jury reviewed and accepted the "just and true statements of the amount of money belonging to the county which was received by the Clerk of Court (and includes fines forfeitures and other sums received by the Liberty County Sheriff)"...Probate Judge as required by O.C.G.A. 36-1-7."

Following the initial criminal presentments by the District Attorney's Office the grand jury reconvened on 11 January 2010 to consider other inspections and examinations of County functions as required by statute or as deemed necessary by at least eight members of the grand jury. The following inspections/examinations were required by statute for grand jury action during the fall term:

SHERIFF (ENCLOSED EXHIBIT "B")

O.C.G.A. 15-12-71 (b) (2). At least once in each calendar year or whenever deemed necessary by eight or more grand jurors appoint a committee to inspect or investigate any county public building or public authority or the office of any county office.

O.C.G.A. 15-12-78. Requires inspection of county jail (including sanitary condition, proper heating, ventilation, and treatment of inmates). The grand jury is required to make such recommendations to county governing authority as may be necessary, "which recommendations the county governing authority shall strictly enforce." (See O.C.G.A. 36-9-9 and 42-4-32 for procedures).

O.C.G.A. 36-1-7. A return under oath must be made on the first day of each term of superior court by the sheriff setting forth a "just and true statement of the amount of money belonging to the county which was received by (the sheriff) and the source from which money was received, along with their expenditures, accompanied by

proper vouchers.” (See O.C.G.A. 36-1-7 (b) – (c) for procedures). Note: the sheriff of Liberty County does not provide clerical services for fines and/or forfeitures; and, therefore, such sums are received and accounted for by the clerk of the courts).

O.C.G.A. 42-4-8. At each term of court, the Grand Jury is required to inquire into the contents of the record kept by the sheriff as required by Code Section 42-4-7 (inmate files). If kept incorrectly, the grand jury shall report such finding to the court.

SUPERINTENDENT (ENCLOSED EXHIBIT “C”)

O.C.G.A. 15-12-71 (b) (2). At least once in every three calendar years or whenever deemed necessary by eight or more grand jurors, appoint a committee to inspect or investigate any county public building or public authority or the office of any county office.

OTHER DUTIES (APPOINTMENTS) (ENCLOSED EXHIBIT “D”)

O.C.G.A. 15-12-7. The first grand jury at fall term of superior court shall fix (1) compensation of court bailiffs for next succeeding year, such compensation not to be less than \$5.00 nor to exceed \$70.00 per diem; and (2) an expense allowance for jurors for the next succeeding year, such expense allowance not to be less than \$5.00 nor to exceed \$50.00 per diem. (Note: any increase in compensation of court bailiffs or increases in expense allowances for jurors fixed by a grand jury shall be subject to approval of the county governing authority).

O.C.G.A. 15-12-81. Whenever provided by law that the grand jury of any county shall elect, selection, or appoint any person to any office, it shall be the duty of any board authority, or entity whose members are elected, selected or appointed by the grand jury of a county to notify the clerk of superior court in writing, at least 90 days prior to an upcoming election, selection or appointment, etc.

O.C.G.A. 45-16-36. The first grand jury impaneled at the fall term shall fix the compensation of coroner’s jurors. The amount of compensation shall not be less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00 per diem.

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT (ENCLOSED EXHIBIT “E”)

O.C.G.A. 15-6-62 (e). The grand jury is directed to inform the court whether or not the clerk has performed the duties required in this Code section (O.C.G.A. 15-6-62).

O.C.G.A. 15-12-71 (b) (1&2). At least once in every three calendar years or whenever deemed necessary by eight or more grand jurors, the grand jury is required to appoint a committee to inspect or investigate any county public building or public authority or the office of any county office.

O.C.G.A. 36-1-7. A return must be made under oath by clerk on the first day of each term of superior court, setting forth a "just and true statement of the amount of money belonging to the county which money was received along with their expenditure, accompanied by proper vouchers." (See O.C.G.A. 36-1-7 (b) – (c) for procedure).

Probate Court (ENCLOSED EXHIBIT "F")

The following inspections/examinations were required selected by the grand jury for review/action during the fall term. In accordance with O.C.G.A. 15-12-71 (b) (2) the following offices were requested to make reports to the grand jury as detailed in each specific letter of notice (available in the Clerk of Court with the full Grand Jury Report.)

EXHIBIT "A"

The 2009 fall panel of the Liberty County, Georgia Grand Jury:

Bernardo Acosta, Sr.	Sue McLendon
James Alexander, Jr.	Graylan Quarterman
Ralph Carmichael	Liston Singletary III
Robert Darby	Ann Stewart
Mary Dowd	Todd Subject
Arthur Fairnot	Annie Welborn
Charles Gaskin	Gadson White
Richard Goff	Linda Whitman
John Lewis	Carlos Wright, Sr.
Kathy Eason	Courtney Smiley
Ralph Strickland	Lee McGee
Elaine Boggs	

EXHIBIT "B"

Liberty County Sheriff's Department Committee Report

The grand jury was concerned about the conditions and procedures at the Liberty County Jail. The grand jury was informed that although an inspection had been done by the previous grand jury, it was permissible for another grand jury to conduct an additional inspection if they deemed it necessary. Additionally, the spring grand jury members requested that the fall grand jury ascertain what the dollar fee added to the vehicle tag was used for in the sheriff's department. The Liberty County Tax Commissioner was very gracious to respond to that particular request. See summaries below:

Jail Report: One of the concerns that prompted the Grand Jury to want to inspect the Liberty County Jail was in regards to the mail system and the jail policy as it relate to inmates receiving mail and possibly contraband through it. On October 29, 2009 the Jail Inspection Committee met with the Liberty County Jail Administrator, Mr. Douglas D. Franks at 9:00 am at the Liberty County Jail. Mr. Franks greeted the Committee and gave them a brief overview of operation at the Jail Facility. It is worth noting that Mr. Franks has served the Liberty County Community as a Jail Administrator since 1995 and worked in Law Enforcement for 21 years. The professional briefing that Mr. Franks provided set the tone for the inspection. The Grand Jury asked to see the facility and inspect their policies as it related to inmate mail, visitations, voting, medical attention, jail climate and possible interview with seven inmates, to get their perspective on the living conditions and treatment by Jail personnel. To help the Grand Jury in addressing their concerns Mr. Franks first showed them the Guard-line Signage as it related to prohibited contraband being brought into the Jail facility and possible penalty for violation GA Code 42-4-13. Once observed, he then escorted the committee to the intake area where the Jail receives inmates for booking. Once there Mr. Franks retrieved a copy of the Inmate Handbook which addressed most of the concerns from a policy and procedural aspect. The first area highlighted was the mail system for inmates. Inmates are encouraged to maintain communications with family and friends during their incarceration. All inmates have access to the U.S. Postal Service through the Jail Commissary. They can obtain writing materials, various types of cards and stamped envelopes by purchasing them from the commissary for mailing. The implied task is that in order for inmates to take advantage of this service they must have sufficient funds in their commissary account. Commissary orders are limited to fifty dollars per week. Compliance with the rules as it relates to inmates receiving and sending mail is strictly enforced. Inmates are not permitted to communicate through the mail with other inmates incarcerated in the Liberty County Jail with the exception of previously approved immediate family members that may be

incarcerated with them. Inmates wishing to correspond with immediate family members in the facility must submit an Inmate Request Form to the Jail Administrator for approval. Mr. Franks apologized to us because the personnel responsible for inspecting the mail were out due to illness. However, he assured us that all incoming mail would be inspected by jail personnel to intercept cash, checks, money orders, or contraband. Outgoing mail on the other hand would not be interfered with except to open and inspect to determine if the suspected letter contained information which if communicated would present a danger of violence and/or physical harm to another human being, blackmail or extortion, escape plans or plans for violating jail rules. If privileged mail is sent to the inmates, from attorneys, the court, public officials and the media, it would only be opened and inspected in front of the inmate that it was addressed to. Staff is prohibited from reading Privileged communication; only to inspect the content for contraband whether it is outgoing or incoming. If outgoing the inmate would also be present and required to seal the envelope once inspected. Once the committee was satisfied that the jail had adequate policies and safeguards in place as it related to mail and contraband they moved on to discuss visitation. Inmates are allowed visitations with family and friends on designated days and times only. An inmate is allowed a maximum of half hour for visitations, depending on the facility population. Visitors must be placed on a visitation list with a two visitor's maximum at a time of the visit. Each inmate is allowed to have up to four visitor maximum on their visitation list with the option to change every 60 days. Visitors will be denied a visit if it is determined that he/she is under the influence of drugs/alcohol, or is disruptive or refuses to follow facility rules. A staff member will monitor and supervise all visits. Additional safe guards are in place as it relates to visitation. Purses, cell phones, cameras, food/drink and smoking are not allowed in the visiting area. If any violations occur the visitor would be asked to leave and their visitation privilege could be suspended. The fore-mentioned visits are non-contact visits. Contact Visitation by Legal Counsel, ministers, and other privileged individuals will be conducted with the most privacy available and will not be limited or restricted during normal hours. However such visitations may be suspended or delayed during scheduled facility programs and services, or if a safety or security problems occur. Once the committee toured the visitation areas for both the non-contact visits and the privileged visitation we asked Mr. Franks about the inmates who are charged and not convicted having the ability to register to vote and vote. Mr. Franks stated that once an inmate goes through the proper channels of requesting such assistance he in turn as the administrator would coordinate with the Liberty County Voters Registration Office to ensure that the request was properly acted upon and the inmate be allowed to participate in the voting process via Absentee Ballot when applicable or registering if requested. The very next area the Jail Committee visited was the infirmary, and we met the Health Service Administrator, Mrs. Debra Stewart, a 25 year corrections nurse practitioner who oversees an 18 hour a day service provided at the jail. She works 8-10 hours and then another person comes on shift. The Committee asked her how the jail manages inmates that are on medication, their sick call hours,

psycho therapy and counseling for potential suicide inmates who may be in a depressed state. It appears that the Liberty County Jail Health Services has a viable program in place, to meet the needs of the inmates. A physician visits the jail facility every other week or when requested by Health Service Administrator. Additionally, the Jail Committee was able to see the interaction between the Medical Staff and the inmates and it was very professional and courteous. Upon completion of the inspection of the infirmary and staff the committee asked the Administrator to interview some inmate. The first ones to be interviewed was a couple of inmates who were working as trustees. The committee asked them about the living conditions and overall climate of the facility. The inmates were asked specifically whether not they felt safe in their jail cells or were their safety a concern. None expressed concerns about safety; they felt that the jail staff did a pretty good job of maintaining order. Once the committee was completed with interviewing the trustees, we were then taken into the Jail Security Control Room where we met Sergeant Edwards who gave us an overview of how they monitor each tower and pod within the jail complex to ensure inmate compliance and safety. Sergeant Edwards was very thorough in his briefing and appeared to take much pride in performing his duties. Once the briefing was completed the committee wrapped up their visit by requesting to see the 5 more inmates for interviews. The committee saw 2 males and 3 females during separate interviews. The committee asked the males about the overall climate, safety and living conditions and their response was that the conditions were satisfactory. Concerns were raised about a couple of staff personnel from two shifts in their handling of inmates concerns in a timely fashion and the manner in which they responded. The other concern raised by one of the male inmates had to do with his inability to get a phone call out to his mother who lives out of state. Charges being absorbed by family members when inmates call home collect through the pay tell system caused them concerns about being charged an inordinate amount for calls. The final interviews were given to 3 female inmates and surprisingly enough, each of them voluntarily took ownership for their problems and applauded the staff for their efforts. One of the female inmates was enrolled in the newly established drug court program under the supervision of Superior Court Judge Jay Stewart. The female inmate stated that she was previously in the drug court program but made a mistake that caused her to violate the programs policy. However, because she was given a second chance to redeem herself she pledged that she was going to take advantage of the opportunity the program was providing for her, and get back into mainstream society and become a productive citizen again. This she contends would not be possible if Judge Stewart wouldn't have given her an opportunity to experience a second chance after serving her time for the violation. The final question asked of the other female inmates, was what they were going to do once being released from jail. The other two inmates weren't certain because they were being charged and could possibly be doing time for felony convictions. The committee chair then asked the jail administrator whether or not Liberty County had a prison re-entry program and his response was that they didn't. However, he understood the importance of such a program

because it would help to aid inmates in transitioning back into the community and seeking out something meaningful and hopefully end the recidivism rate.

Vehicle Tag Fee Clarification: The Liberty County Tax Commissioner Mr. Virgil M. Jones offered this explanation in regards to the question raised by the previous Grand Jury about the one dollar Vehicle Tax Fee in a letter dated December 5, 2009: “This letter is in response to your request pertaining to the one dollar fee that is added to tag fees that are collected by the Tax Commissioner’s Office. The one dollar fee that is billed on each vehicle renewal notice is charged as a mail fee. This fee is charged on all renewal notices but is only collected if the Tax Commissioner’s Office mails a new registration or a tag to the vehicle owner. Basically, it is collected to recoup some of the cost that we spend for postage. The one dollar fee is paid over to the Board of Commissioners and is deposited in the general fund of the County. I confirmed with the county’s that none of the one dollar fee or any of the other fees collected by the Tax Commissioner’s Office goes to the sheriff’s department”.

Recommendations: The Fall Grand Jury of 2009 recommends that the Liberty County Sheriff Department research and possibly implement or seek out a non-profit to establish a prison re-entry program. This program would be for those inmates being released back into the Liberty County community, in order to aid in curbing the inmate recidivism rate.

Exhibit “C” SUPERINTENDENT

LIBERTY COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Fall Grand Jury 2009 was concerned about the conditions and procedures at the Liberty alternative program, because of the great community concerns of our school’s current alternative program, the grand jury requested the following information, as made the following recommendations (Exhibit AA.)

- A written overview of the current program?
- How students are currently enrolled in the program?
- What is the objective of the alternative program?
- Are there plans to change the current program, if so, what are those plans?
- The current strategic plan of how the program is currently ran?

- How many students are enrolled in the alternative program?
- Identify students by grade,-race, age, and gender.
- Identify students by length of time in program.

Budget

- What is the cost of the current alternative program?
- What funds are used to pay for the current program?
- What is budget for 2010-2011 alternative programs?

The grand jury met with the following board members to discuss the recommendation presented by the grand jury and future plans for the alternative program (Board Member Beck Carter was not available).

Mrs. Lily Baker, Chairman	Mrs. Judy Scherer, Superintendant
Mrs. Marcia Anderson, Vice Chair	Mr. Charlie Frasier Board Member
Mrs. Carol Guyett Board Member	Mrs. Verdell Jones Board Member
Mr. Harold Woods Board Member	

EXHIBIT AA - The Fall Grand Jury makes the following recommendations in regards to the aforementioned issues for consideration in implementing changes to the alternative program.

We the members of the Liberty County Grand Jury respectfully submitted the following recommendations for consideration by the Liberty County Board of Education as considers changes to the Alternative Program. A sixth through twelfth grade alternative program's main purpose should be to address the needs of students with significant learning and behavioral concerns within the traditional Liberty County School System.

It is recommended that a non-traditional approach be taken to determine how and what programs, services and curricula are offered and used; if the below mentioned suggestions are not currently in place, it is recommended that a committee made up of the following be impaneled to discuss and develop program guidelines: school administrators, teachers, counselors, graduation coaches, police officers, parents, students, clergymen, representatives from the Judicial system, School Board members, community leaders, YMCA staff, etc.

General Suggestions: It is recommended that students should be eligible to attend as a result of a disciplinary hearing. Students should also be able to attend on a voluntary basis if space allows.

Staffing & Climate: The staff should be comprised of dedicated and creative professionals who constantly seek new and improved methods for meeting the needs of all students. Faculty and staff should pursue the goals set forth in each year's School Improvement Plan. The staff should work with each student to develop an individualized learning plan. Students should actively pursue knowledge rather than passively receive it. It is recommended that only teachers who are qualified in the content areas in which they will provide instruction and who have demonstrated classroom management skills be sought for the Alternative Program. Faculty who are inexperienced with the computer based instruction should be trained in order to differentiate instruction and learn to speak the technological language students already know. It is encouraged that staff create a caring and positive environment for each student, adapting to individual student's needs.

Length of Instruction & Behavior: It is recommended a full-day, non-traditional program which seeks to provide a positive learning environment and student acceptance of responsibility for their behavior. When necessary, consequences should be administered in such a way as to minimize the student's loss of instruction.

Type of Instruction: It is recommended that a non-traditional approach should be utilized, coupled with smaller class size (12). It is recommended that individualized instruction be used, with freedom to move at the student's own pace, and having a "no-fail" policy that requires students to demonstrate 85% competency before completing a class. That student receives traditional classroom instruction in addition to the computer-based instruction currently being offered. Emphasis should be placed on providing students with on-grade-level instruction as well as remedial instruction as needed. Students should be taught the current Georgia Performance Standards in preparation for successful performance on the Criterion Referenced Competency Tests (CRCT). Further, it is recommended that a program providing study skills development be implemented as part of an interdisciplinary approach to the curriculum. It is recommended that the curriculum should be designed to meet the needs of the individual student, blending the regular education curriculum with modified teaching strategies.

Additionally, community service activities should be integrated into the program that stresses a connection to real life. Whenever necessary, individualized programs should be developed to meet the needs of individual students who have not demonstrated success.

Supplemental Services: It is recommended that students in the Alternative Program receive supplemental services such as school counselors, school social workers and school resource officers.

With respect to school counseling services, it is recommended that students receive individual counseling as well as group counseling. Topics to be considered and addressed by counselors should include: addressing the underlying cause(s) for alternative program placement, peer relations/peer pressure, career exploration, standardized test preparation, conflict resolution strategies, conflict prevention strategies, anger management and study skills.

With respect to school social worker services, it is recommended that social workers become involved to assist with good school attendance and to serve as liaisons for community services the student might need such as those offered by Community Mental Health, the Health Department and the Department of Family and Children Services. Additionally, school social workers should make appropriate referrals to mentoring groups such as the 11 Black Men, Big Brothers/Big Sisters and the NAACP Back to School-Stay In School chairperson.

Parent Involvement & Training: It is recommended that parents of students who attend the alternative program have access to and participate in parent training that would promote the student's success in school. Suggested training should take place quarterly or during each nine weeks grading session and where appropriate should be made a condition of the student's alternative school placement completion. If possible, parents should be required to participate in

this training.

Transition: It is recommended that individual student transition plans be developed to facilitate the successful transition of the student to the base school following his or her completion of the alternative program. Such plans should include school counseling services, graduation coach services, and adequate support by the base school administration and faculty to ensure successful return to the base school community such as Response to Intervention (RtI) and Student Support Team (SST) as appropriate.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that the next grand jury follow up with Liberty County Board Of Education (LCBOE) on the recommendations put forth in this presentment.

It is recommended that a non-traditional approach be taken to determine how and what programs, services and curricula are offered and used; it is recommended that a committee made up of the following be impaneled to discuss and develop program guidelines: school administrators, teachers, counselors, graduation coaches, police officers, parents, students, clergymen, representatives from the Judicial system, School Board members, community leaders, YMCA staff, and other stakeholders.

It is recommended a full-day, non-traditional program which seeks to provide a positive learning environment and student acceptance of responsibility for students behavior. When necessary, consequences should be administered in such a way as to minimize the student's loss of instruction.

What are the line-item expenses-of \$954,840.00 being spent for alternative program?

Other Duties (Appointments) (ENCLOSED EXHIBIT “D”)

Board of Equalization

The fall grand jury reviewed the job descriptions and resumes² from Otis Amason and Molbro Roberts. The grand jury was informed by Mr. Quarterman that both members of the Board of Equalization due for renewal at this time were still willing to serve. A motion was made and seconded that their terms be renewed. It passed unanimously.

Other Duties

The fall grand jury recommends the pay for bailiffs and grand jurors remain the same.

Clerk of Superior Court (ENCLOSED EXHIBIT “E”)

The fall grand jury found the Clerk of Court’s office to be very proficient in all areas.

RECOMMENDATION: NONE

Probate Court (ENCLOSED EXHIBIT “F”)

The 2009 Fall Term of the Liberty County Grand Jury met with Nancy Aspinwall to review the Probate Court.

After a brief round of introductions, Nancy Aspinwall summarized the goals, jurisdictions, and operations of the probate court. There is one probate court judge per county in the state of Georgia (159 counties). The operation of the Probate Court is not required to be uniform across the state but there are standard state forms that are free to the public. It has less authority than other courts. In Liberty County, there are four clerks and the office is open Monday through Friday.

Discrepancies noted on reports

Law Library Fund: The April and June reports had a discrepancy in the “report true and correct” dates. Judge Aspinwall has sent a revision to the county agency.

Consolidated Remittance Report: The number of marriage license fees and civil action surcharges has been omitted from March and May. Judge Aspinwall has sent a correction to the state agency.

The Grand Jury Review Committee addressed Judge Aspinwall on the following topics:

Types of permits, price of permits, fee issuance, increase of fees

In general, the Probate Court works in judicial (such as contested hearings), administrative (such as maintaining records) and ministerial (such as oaths of office) roles. It rules over cases with incapacitated adults, persons requiring treatment for mental illness, wills and legal custody, guardianship of minors, proxy marriages, birth certificates, genealogical records, substance abuse, and provides waiver for taxes. The probate court provides permits (such as firearms and fireworks), certificate of residency, and veteran licenses.

The State of Georgia sets the standard fee through the General Assembly for permits such as marriage licenses (\$61.00) and firearm permits (\$40.00). The fees are disbursed per permit according to the state regulations. The remainder goes into the county fund. The General Assembly provides the Probate Court with the laws that have been made during the session which then go into the Georgia Code.

There is one computer dedicated to firearms information and is used to do background checks. A backup is done at the end of every day.

There has been an increase each year in the number of permits/licenses issued. For example, in 2008 there were 1,040 marriage licenses issued and currently 1,080 in 2009. In 2008, there were 619 firearm permits issued and 731 as of date in 2009.

Major changes in the Probate Court office

Judge Aspinwall explained that there is a need for more help and for more privacy while clerks are conducting confidential matters. She noted that she has filed her request each year but has been denied due to lack of funds. Her office does not generate funds. She believes that two additional clerks would be helpful. Currently, there are two deputy clerks and two senior deputy clerks, one of which acts as the office manager. She explained that with the current situation, the office has to be closed for lunch if one of the staff is absent. In addition, staff stays after the office closes for the day in order to close the books. The last increase in staff was in 1993.

Current Standard Operations Procedure

The State Probate Judge Handbook that is used as a guide. Job descriptions are available for each position. There are uniform rules as to the issue of forms which are printed directly on the

form. There is no informal operations manual because of the variable nature of reasons why people use the probate court services. New staff is trained by a current staff member or Nancy Aspinwall on a “teach and tell” basis.

Space in new courthouse: The committee was able to inspect the probate court site in the new courthouse. The Superintendent was available to answer questions and acted as a guide.

It was noted that there would be more space. The size of the future courtroom will be twice the size of the current court.

There will be two vaults: one for public records and the other for confidential records. Due to the interest of the grand jury, the question arose as to whether the current retrieval vaults would be able to be moved into the spaces allotted for them and whether they would fit. The contractor was able to modify the building plans to accommodate moving the vaults. The current vaults are 12 feet high but ceilings are 10 feet. A revision was made to include putting in the 12 foot vault and working the ceiling around it so that the additional two feet would be encased in the ceiling. In order to move the vault into the space, a window into the area will not be installed until after the vault has been moved.

The office spaces for the clerks will be more private which is in keeping with the confidential nature of most business done by the probate court. The area will be more secure.

RECOMMENDATIONS

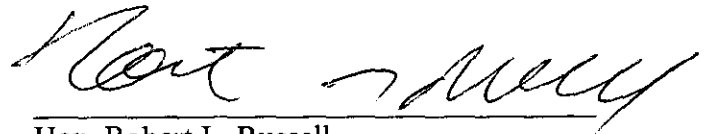
Additional staff be hired to supplement the current staff and fulfill the statutory prerequisite pertaining to licensing/court procedures, as well as provide the citizens with resourceful services. We request the next grand jury follow up with this.

Scanning records to be placed in electronic storage to save space.

**ORDER FOR FILING AND PUBLICATION OF GRAND JURY
PRESENTMENTS**

The above and foregoing presentments of the Grand Jury for the September Term, 2009, of the Superior Court of Liberty County having been presented to the Court, it is hereby ordered that said presentments shall be filed by the Clerk of Superior Court and published in the legal organ of said county in the manner provided by law for legal advertisements.

So ordered on this 27th day of January 2010



Hon. Robert L. Russell
Judge of Superior Court,
Atlantic Judicial Circuit of Georgia

FILED
LIBERTY CO. CLERK'S OFFICE
10 JAN 27 PM 2:53