

(e) Money from the Emergency Telephone System Fund shall be used only to pay for:

(1) The lease, purchase, or maintenance of emergency telephone equipment, including necessary computer hardware, software, and data base provisioning; addressing; and nonrecurring costs of establishing a "911" system;

(2) The rates associated with the service supplier's "911" service and other service supplier's recurring charges;

(3) The actual cost of salaries of employees hired by the local government solely for the operation and maintenance of the emergency "911" system;

(4) Office supplies of the public safety answering points used directly in providing emergency "911" system services; and

(5) The cost of leasing or purchasing a building used as a public safety answering point. Moneys from the fund cannot be used for the construction or lease of an emergency "911" system building until the local government has completed its street addressing plan.

(f) The local government may contract with a service supplier for any term negotiated by the service supplier and the local government for an emergency "911" system and may make payments from the Emergency Telephone System Fund to provide any payments required by the contract.

(g) The service supplier shall maintain records of the amount of the "911" charge collected for a period of at least three years from the date of collection. The local government may, at its expense, require an annual audit of the service supplier's books and records with respect to the collection and remittance of the "911" charge.

(h) In order to provide additional funding for the local government for emergency "911" system purposes, the local government may receive federal, state, municipal, or private funds which shall be expended for the purposes of this part.

(i) Subject to the provision of Code Section 46-5-133, the subscriber of an exchange access facility may be billed for the monthly "911" charge as defined in this Code section, for up to 18 months in advance of the date on which the "911" service becomes fully operational. (Code 1981, § 46-5-134, enacted by Ga. L. 1990, p. 179, § 4; Ga. L. 1991, p. 93, § 2; Ga. L. 1991, p. 94, § 46.)

**Effective date.** — This Code section became effective March 20, 1990. 1991 amendment, effective March 13, 1991, added present subsection (i). The

**The 1991 amendments.** — The first second 1991 amendment, effective March

14, 1991, redesignated former subsections (g) through (i) as subsections (f) through (h).

**46-5-135. Liability of service supplier in civil action.**

A service supplier, including any telephone company and its employees, directors, officers, and agents, is not liable for any damages in a civil action for injuries, death, or loss to persons or property incurred by any person as a result of any act or omission of a service supplier or any of its employees, directors, officers, or agents, except for willful or wanton misconduct, either in connection with developing, adopting, implementing, maintaining, or operating any emergency "911" system or in the identification of the telephone number, address, or name associated with any person accessing an emergency "911" system. (Code 1981, § 46-5-135, enacted by Ga. L. 1990, p. 179, § 5.)

**Effective date.** — This Code section became effective March 20, 1990.

**46-5-136. Authority of local government to create advisory board.**

(a) The governing authority of a local government by resolution shall create an advisory board consisting of the sheriff, representatives from other public safety agencies which respond to emergency calls under the system, and other individuals knowledgeable of emergency "911" systems and the emergency needs of the citizens of the local government, provided that such advisory board shall not exceed 13 members.

(b) The advisory board shall assist the local government in:

(1) Reviewing and analyzing the progress by public safety agencies in developing "911" system requirements;

(2) Recommending steps of action to effect the necessary coordination, regulation, and development of a "911" system;

(3) Identifying mutual aid agreements necessary to effect the "911" system;

(4) Assisting in the promulgation of necessary rules, regulations, operating procedures, schedules, and other such policy and administrative devices as shall be deemed necessary and appropriate; and

(5) Providing other services as may be deemed appropriate by the local government.

(c) The members of the advisory board shall not be compensated from moneys deposited into the Emergency Telephone System Fund.

(Code 1981, § 46-5-136, enacted by Ga. L. 1990, p. 179, § 6; Ga. L. 1992, p. 1645, § 1.)

**Effective date.** — This Code section became effective March 20, 1990.

The 1992 amendment, effective July 1, 1992, in subsection (a), substituted "shall" for "may", inserted "the sheriff, represen-

tatives from other public safety agencies which respond to emergency calls under the system, and other" and inserted ", provided that such advisory board shall not exceed 13 members".

#### 46-5-137. Powers of Public Service Commission not affected.

This part shall not be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or powers of the Public Service Commission to establish rates, charges, or tariffs. (Code 1981, § 46-5-137, enacted by Ga. L. 1990, p. 179, § 7.)

**Effective date.** — This Code section became effective March 20, 1990.

### ARTICLE 3

#### TELEGRAPH SERVICE

**Cross references.** — Authority of telegraph companies to engage in business of selling or issuing checks, money orders, etc., § 7-1-681

#### 46-5-140. Definitions.

As used in this article, the term:

(1) "Telegraph company" means every corporation, company, association, joint-stock association, partnership, and person, their lessees, trustees, or receivers appointed by any court whatsoever, owning, operating, or managing any telegraph line or part of a telegraph line used in the conduct of the business of affording for hire communication by telegraph within this state.

(2) "Telegraph line" means conduits, poles, wires, cables, crossarms, instruments, machines, appliances, instrumentalities, and all devices, including radio and other advancements of the art of telegraphy, real estate, easements, apparatus, property, and routes used and operated to facilitate the business of affording communication service by telegraph to the public for hire within this state. (Code 1981, § 46-5-140, enacted by Ga. L. 1983, p. 859, § 1.)

**Editor's notes.** — Former § 46-5-140, relating to petition for charter of telegraph company, has been renumbered as present § 46-5-141.

including all roads, highways, streets, alleys, bridges, and causeways, provided that the construction, maintenance, and operation of telephone lines along, upon, under, and across publicly owned lands and public thoroughfares, including all roads, highways, streets, alleys, bridges, and causeways, shall be conditioned upon first having obtained the consent and permission of the governmental authority affected and shall be under such terms and conditions as may be promulgated by that governmental authority;

(12) To exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner provided by Title 22 for the exercise of such power by other corporations constructing or operating telephone lines, facilities, or systems;

(13) To become a member of other cooperatives or corporations or to own stock therein;

(14) To conduct its business and exercise its powers within or without this state;

(15) To adopt, amend, and repeal bylaws;

(16) To make any and all contracts necessary, convenient, or appropriate for the full exercise of the powers granted by this part; and

(17) To do and perform any other acts and things and to have and exercise any other powers which may be necessary, convenient, or appropriate to accomplish the purpose for which the cooperative is organized. (Ga. L. 1950, p. 192, § 4; Ga. L. 1952, p. 4, § 2; Ga. L. 1953, Jan.-Feb. Sess., p. 132, § 1; Ga. L. 1973, p. 229, § 1; Ga. L. 1982, p. 2107, § 48; Ga. L. 1984, p. 22, § 46; Ga. L. 1994, p. 237, § 2.)

The 1994 amendment, effective July 1, 1994, in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5), deleted "except that in cities having a population of not less than 14,310 and not more than 15,140 according to the United States

decennial census of 1970 or any future such census a commercial office building and warehouse may be constructed, improved, expanded, maintained, operated, leased, and owned," following "federal census."

#### PART 4

#### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER "911" SYSTEM

#### 46-5-121. Legislative intent.

#### JUDICIAL DECISIONS

**No waiver of defense of sovereign and official immunity.** — The General Assembly, in its enactment of this part, has not waived defenses of sovereign and official immunity which could otherwise be asserted by the county and its employees and officers in

their implementation and operation of the "911" telephone system. *Hendon v. DeKalb County*, 203 Ga. App. 750, 417 S.E.2d 705, cert. denied, 203 Ga. App. 906, 417 S.E.2d 705 (1992).

**46-5-122. Definitions.**

As used in this part, the term:

(1) "Addressing" means the assigning of a numerical address and street name (the name may be numerical) to each location within a local government's geographical area necessary to provide public safety service as determined by the local government. This address replaces any route and box number currently in place in the "911" data base and facilitates quicker response by public safety agencies.

(2) "Division" means the Telecommunications Division of the Department of Administrative Services.

(3) "Emergency '911' system" means a local telephone exchange service which facilitates the placing of calls by persons in need of emergency services to a public safety answering point by dialing the telephone number "911" and under which calls to "911" are answered by public safety answering points established and operated by the local government subscribing to the "911" service. The term "emergency '911' system" also includes "enhanced '911' service," which means an emergency telephone system that provides the caller with emergency "911" system service and, in addition, directs "911" calls to appropriate public safety answering points by selective routing based on the geographical location from which the call originated and provides the capability for automatic number identification and automatic location identification features.

(4) "Exchange access facility" means the access from a particular telephone subscriber's premises to the telephone system of a service supplier. Exchange access facilities include service supplier provided access lines, PBX trunks, and Centrex network access registers, all as defined by tariffs of the telephone companies as approved by the Georgia Public Service Commission. Exchange access facilities do not include service supplier owned and operated telephone pay station lines, Wide Area Telecommunications Services (WATS), Foreign Exchange (FX), or incoming only lines.

(5) "Local government" means any city, county, military base, or political subdivision of Georgia and its agencies.

(6) "'911' charge" means a contribution to the local government for the "911" service start-up equipment costs, subscriber notification costs, addressing costs, billing costs, nonrecurring and recurring installation, maintenance, service, and network charges of a service supplier providing "911" service pursuant to this part, and costs associated with the hiring, training, and compensating of dispatchers employed by the local government to operate said "911" system at the public safety answering points.

(7) "Public agency" means the state and any city, county, city and county, municipal corporation, chartered organization, public district, or public authority located in whole or in part within this state which provides or has authority to provide fire-fighting, law enforcement, ambulance, medical, or other emergency services.

(8) "Public safety agency" means a functional division of a public agency which provides fire-fighting, law enforcement, emergency medical, suicide prevention, civil defense, poison control, drug prevention, child abuse, spouse abuse, or other emergency services.

(8.1) "Public safety answering point" means the public safety agency which receives incoming "911" telephone calls and dispatches appropriate public safety agencies to respond to such calls.

(9) "Service supplier" means a person or entity who provides local exchange telephone service to a telephone subscriber.

(10) "Telephone subscriber" means a person or entity to whom local exchange telephone service, either residential or commercial, is provided and in return for which the person or entity is billed on a monthly basis. When the same person, business, or organization has several telephone access lines, each exchange access facility shall constitute a separate subscription. (Ga. L. 1977, p. 1040, § 3; Ga. L. 1984, p. 22, § 46; Ga. L. 1985, p. 149, § 46; Ga. L. 1988, p. 1984, § 1; Ga. L. 1990, p. 179, § 1; Ga. L. 1991, p. 93, § 1; Ga. L. 1993, p. 1368, § 1.)

The 1993 amendment, effective July 1, 1993, in paragraph (5), inserted "military base."

#### JUDICIAL DECISIONS

No waiver of defense of sovereign and official immunity. — The General Assembly, in its enactment of the "Georgia Emergency Telephone Number '911' Service Act," § 46-5-121 et. seq., has not waived defenses of sovereign and official immunity which could otherwise be asserted by the county

and its employees and officers in their implementation and operation of the "911" telephone system. *Hendon v. DeKalb County*, 203 Ga. App. 750, 417 S.E.2d 705, cert. denied, 203 Ga. App. 906, 417 S.E.2d 705 (1992).

**46-5-124. Plan for implementing state-wide emergency telephone number "911" system.**

#### JUDICIAL DECISIONS

No waiver of defense of sovereign and official immunity. — The General Assembly, in its enactment of the "Georgia Emergency Telephone Number '911' Service Act," § 46-5-121 et. seq., has not waived defenses

of sovereign and official immunity which could otherwise be asserted by the county and its employees and officers in their implementation and operation of the "911" telephone system. *Hendon v. DeKalb*

County, 203 Ga. App. 750, 417 S.E.2d 705, cert. denied, 203 Ga. App. 906, 417 S.E.2d 705 (1992).

**46-5-131. Exemptions from liability in operation of "911" system.**

**JUDICIAL DECISIONS**

**No waiver of defense of sovereign and official immunity.** — The General Assembly, in its enactment of the "Georgia Emergency Telephone Number '911' Service Act," § 46-5-121 et. seq., has not waived defenses of sovereign and official immunity which could otherwise be asserted by the county and its employees and officers in their implementation and operation of the "911" telephone system. *Hendon v. DeKalb County*, 203 Ga. App. 750, 417 S.E.2d 705, cert. denied, 203 Ga. App. 906, 417 S.E.2d 705 (1992).

**Wanton and willful conduct defined.** — Wanton and willful conduct differs from gross negligence. Willful conduct is based on an actual intention to do harm or inflict injury, while wanton conduct is that which is so reckless or so charged with indifference to the consequences as to justify the jury in finding a wantonness equivalent in spirit to actual intent. *Hendon v. DeKalb County*, 203 Ga. App. 750, 417 S.E.2d 705, cert. denied, 203 Ga. App. 906, 417 S.E.2d 705 (1992).

**46-5-134. Billing of subscribers; liability of subscriber for service charge; taxes on service; establishment of Emergency Telephone System Fund; records; use of federal, state, municipal, or private funds.**

(a) The subscriber of an exchange access facility may be billed for the monthly "911" charges, if any, imposed with respect to that facility by the service supplier. Such "911" charge may not exceed \$1.50 per month per exchange access facility provided to the telephone subscriber. All exchange access facilities billed to federal, state, or local governments shall be exempt from the "911" charge. Each service supplier shall, on behalf of the local government, collect the "911" charge from those telephone subscribers to whom it provides exchange telephone service in the area served by the emergency "911" system. As part of its normal monthly billing process, the service supplier shall collect the "911" charge for each month an exchange access facility is in service, and it shall list the "911" charge as a separate entry on each bill. If a service supplier receives a partial payment for a monthly bill from a telephone subscriber, the service supplier shall apply the payment against the amount the telephone subscriber owes the service supplier first.

(b) Every telephone subscriber in the area served by the emergency "911" system shall be liable for the "911" charge imposed under this Code section until it has been paid to the service supplier. A service supplier shall have no obligation to take any legal action to enforce the collection of the "911" charge. The service supplier shall provide the governing authority within 60 days with the name and address of each subscriber who has refused to pay the "911" charge after such "911" charge has become due. A collection action may be initiated by the local government that imposed

the charges, and reasonable costs and attorneys' fees associated with that collection action may be awarded to the local government collecting the "911" charge.

(c) The local government contracting for the operation of an emergency "911" system shall remain ultimately responsible to the service supplier for all emergency "911" system installation, service, equipment, operation, and maintenance charges owed to the service supplier. Any taxes due on emergency "911" system service provided by the service supplier will be billed to the local government subscribing to the service. State and local taxes do not apply to the "911" charge billed to telephone subscribers under this Code section.

(d) (1) Each service supplier that collects "911" charges on behalf of the local government is entitled to retain as an administrative fee an amount equal to 3 percent of the gross "911" charge receipts to be remitted to the local government. The remaining amount shall be due quarterly to the local government and shall be remitted to it no later than 60 days after the close of a calendar quarter. The "911" charges collected by the service supplier shall be deposited and accounted for in a separate restricted revenue fund known as the Emergency Telephone System Fund maintained by the local government. The local government may invest the money in the fund in the same manner that other moneys of the local government may be invested and any income earned from such investment shall be deposited into the Emergency Telephone System Fund.

(2) The governing authority of a local government operating or contracting for the operation of an emergency "911" system shall, by resolution, reaffirm the necessity for the "911" charge beginning with the thirteenth month following the month in which emergency "911" system service is first provided in the political subdivision and during such month annually thereafter.

(3) Such monthly "911" charge may be reduced at any time by the governing authority by resolution; provided, however, that the said governing authority shall be required to reduce such monthly "911" charge at any time the projected revenues from "911" charges will cause the unexpended revenues in the Emergency Telephone System Fund at the end of the fiscal year to exceed by one and one-half times the unexpended revenues in such fund at the end of the immediately preceding fiscal year or at any time the unexpended revenues in such fund at the end of the fiscal year exceed by one and one-half times the unexpended revenues in such fund at the end of the immediately preceding fiscal year. Such reduction in the "911" charge shall be in an amount which will avert the accumulation of revenues in such fund at the end of the fiscal year which will exceed by one and one-half times the amount of revenues in the fund at the end of the immediately preceding fiscal year.

(e) Money from the Emergency Telephone System Fund shall be used only to pay for:

(1) The lease, purchase, or maintenance of emergency telephone equipment, including necessary computer hardware, software, and data base provisioning; addressing; and nonrecurring costs of establishing a "911" system;

(2) The rates associated with the service supplier's "911" service and other service supplier's recurring charges;

(3) The actual cost of salaries of employees hired by the local government solely for the operation and maintenance of the emergency "911" system;

(4) Office supplies of the public safety answering points used directly in providing emergency "911" system services; and

(5) The cost of leasing or purchasing a building used as a public safety answering point. Moneys from the fund cannot be used for the construction or lease of an emergency "911" system building until the local government has completed its street addressing plan.

(f) The local government may contract with a service supplier for any term negotiated by the service supplier and the local government for an emergency "911" system and may make payments from the Emergency Telephone System Fund to provide any payments required by the contract.

(g) The service supplier shall maintain records of the amount of the "911" charge collected for a period of at least three years from the date of collection. The local government may, at its expense, require an annual audit of the service supplier's books and records with respect to the collection and remittance of the "911" charge.

(h) In order to provide additional funding for the local government for emergency "911" system purposes, the local government may receive federal, state, municipal, or private funds which shall be expended for the purposes of this part.

(i) Subject to the provision of Code Section 46-5-133, the subscriber of an exchange access facility may be billed for the monthly "911" charge as defined in this Code section, for up to 18 months in advance of the date on which the "911" service becomes fully operational.

(j) In the event the local government is a federal military base providing emergency services to subscribers residing on the base, the service supplier is authorized to apply the "911" charges collected to the bill for "911" service rather than remit the funds to an Emergency Telephone System Fund. (Code 1981, § 46-5-134, enacted by Ga. L. 1990, p. 179, § 4; Ga. L. 1991, p. 93, § 2; Ga. L. 1991, p. 94, § 46; Ga. L. 1993, p. 1368, § 2.)

The 1993 amendment, effective July 1, 1993, added subsection (j).

**46-5-135. Liability of service supplier in civil action.**

**JUDICIAL DECISIONS**

**No waiver of defense of sovereign and official immunity.** — The General Assembly, in its enactment of the "Georgia Emergency Telephone Number '911' Service Act," § 46-5-121 et. seq., has not waived defenses of sovereign and official immunity which could otherwise be asserted by the county

and its employees and officers in their implementation and operation of the "911" telephone system. *Hendon v. DeKalb County*, 203 Ga. App. 750, 417 S.E.2d 705, cert. denied, 203 Ga. App. 906, 417 S.E.2d 705 (1992).

**46-5-138. Joint authorities.**

(a) (1) By proper resolution of the local governing bodies, an authority may be created and activated by:

(A) Any two or more municipal corporations;

(B) Any two or more counties; or

(C) One or more municipal corporations and one or more counties.

(2) The resolutions creating and activating a joint authority shall specify the number of members of the authority, the number to be appointed by each participating county or municipal corporation, their terms of office, and their residency requirements.

(3) The resolutions creating and activating joint authorities may be amended by appropriate concurrent resolutions of the participating governing bodies.

(b) The public authority shall be authorized to contract with the counties or municipalities which formed the authority to operate an emergency "911" system for such local governments throughout the corporate boundaries of such local governments. Pursuant to such contracts, the local governments shall be authorized to provide funding to the authority from the Emergency Telephone System Fund maintained by each local government. No authority shall be formed until each local government forming the authority has imposed a monthly "911" charge.

(c) Each authority shall have all of the powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this part, including, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the power:

(1) To bring and defend actions;

(2) To adopt and amend a corporate seal;

(3) To make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary to exercise the powers of the authority;

*ALLTEL*  
TROUBLES PER 100

EXCHANGE	ACCESS LINES	JAN 1995	FEB 1995	MAR 1995	APR 1995	MAY 1995	JUN 1995	JUL 1995	AUG 1995	SEP 1995	OCT 1995	NOV 1995	DEC 1995
Abbeville	621	2%	6%	3%	4%	6%	5%	3%	4%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Adel	3,505	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%
Alamo	931	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Alapaha	542	5%	5%	1%	5%	3%	3%	4%	4%	2%	4%	4%	5%
Ashburn	3,262	2%	2%	4%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	4%
Barwick	378	3%	5%	4%	3%	2%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Berlin	932	2%	3%	3%	1%	3%	4%	5%	3%	5%	2%	3%	3%
Bluffton	115	1%	2%	1%	3%	2%	5%	10%	3%	4%	3%	5%	1%
Boston	764	5%	5%	3%	3%	3%	2%	5%	4%	2%	2%	6%	2%
Braselton	1,846	2%	2%	3%	3%	6%	5%	9%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%
Broxton	1,364	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Buena Vista	2,055	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Byromville	356	4%	4%	5%	3%	5%	2%	4%	4%	5%	3%	10%	3%
Byron	3,650	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Cairo	7,019	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Calvary-Reno	617	4%	8%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	5%	2%	3%	4%
Canton	10,320	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	4%	2%	1%
Carlton	423	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	0%	2%	0%
Carnesville	1,485	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	5%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%
Centerville	5,505	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	0%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Chatsworth	12,856	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	5%	2%	1%
Clayton	5,734	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%	2%	3%	4%	2%	1%
Cohutta	2,095	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	4%	3%	1%
Colbert	1,303	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Collins	580	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Comer	1,501	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	5%	5%	6%	3%
Commerce	6,544	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	1%
Coolidge	524	6%	8%	3%	5%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	2%	2%	5%
Cuthbert	2,579	3%	5%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	1%
Dalton	37,838	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%
Danielsville	2,248	2%	3%	2%	3%	4%	4%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Danville	695	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Dawson	3,436	1%	2%	1%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Dillard Mt. Cty	2,482	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	5%	2%	2%	5%	2%	2%
Doerun	935	4%	5%	4%	6%	3%	6%	7%	5%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Donaldsonvill	2,580	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Douglas	11,283	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Eastanolle	2,506	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Edison	830	5%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	5%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Ellaville	1,372	3%	4%	2%	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%
Enigma	494	4%	4%	2%	2%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%
Fargo	238	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%	2%	3%	1%	4%	1%	5%	1%
Fitzgerald	7,506	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	5%	2%	2%	2%
Folkston	2,763	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%

## TROUBLES PER 100

EXCHANGE	ACCESS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
	LINES	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995
Ft. Gaines	1,206	2%	3%	2%	4%	3%	4%	5%	3%	3%	6%	3%	3%
Funston	1,235	6%	8%	5%	8%	7%	12%	7%	8%	3%	4%	3%	2%
Glennville	3,954	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Gray	4,060	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	5%	4%	3%	1%
Haddock	779	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	5%	2%	1%
Hahira	2,018	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Holly Springs	4,160	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%
Homer	2,258	3%	2%	2%	3%	5%	6%	7%	4%	6%	4%	3%	3%
Homerville	2,308	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Ideal	359	2%	4%	4%	2%	3%	4%	1%	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%
Ila	1,196	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Iron City	469	1%	4%	1%	2%	3%	8%	7%	4%	4%	2%	4%	4%
Irwinville	536	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	4%	5%	3%	2%	3%	2%	1%
Jacksonville	439	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	4%	6%	3%	1%
Jakin	348	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%	3%	1%	4%	2%	3%
Jasper	4,196	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	7%	3%	3%	6%	2%	2%
Jefferson	4,320	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%
Jeffersonville	1,667	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	2%	2%
Kensington	888	6%	6%	7%	4%	7%	7%	6%	6%	5%	8%	4%	8%
Lafayette	7,056	0%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%
Lake Sinclair	1,601	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Lakeland	1,860	2%	2%	1%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	2%	1%
Lavonia	3,793	3%	3%	2%	1%	3%	3%	3%	2%	4%	3%	4%	2%
Lexington	2,276	4%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%	1%
Ludowici	1,486	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Lyerly	802	5%	5%	8%	8%	10%	7%	8%	7%	13%	18%	3%	5%
Manchester	3,440	2%	2%	1%	2%	4%	3%	6%	3%	3%	6%	3%	1%
Marshallville	622	2%	5%	2%	3%	4%	6%	4%	4%	7%	4%	6%	2%
Maxeys	361	4%	1%	2%	4%	1%	5%	3%	3%	5%	4%	2%	1%
Maysville	1,108	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	2%	3%	4%	2%	2%
McRae	6,868	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Meigs	704	4%	5%	6%	1%	2%	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%	7%	7%
Menio	906	5%	5%	4%	4%	6%	10%	9%	6%	10%	8%	3%	2%
Milan	700	1%	2%	1%	3%	3%	3%	4%	2%	2%	5%	2%	1%
Milledgeville	20,810	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Monroe	8,970	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	4%	4%	3%	6%	3%	3%	2%
Montezuma	3,878	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Montrose	165	1%	3%	1%	7%	5%	5%	2%	4%	3%	2%	6%	1%
Morgan	298	3%	2%	2%	2%	4%	4%	1%	2%	1%	4%	1%	1%
Morven	661	5%	7%	3%	3%	6%	7%	4%	5%	5%	3%	3%	3%
Moultrie	11,202	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Mt Vernon	1,310	2%	4%	3%	3%	3%	5%	4%	3%	5%	4%	2%	2%
Nashville	4,195	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Nicholson	933	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	4%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Noble	1,574	3%	2%	4%	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Norman Park	969	2%	4%	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%

## TROUBLES PER 100

EXCHANGE	ACCESS LINES	JAN 1995	FEB 1995	MAR 1995	APR 1995	MAY 1995	JUN 1995	JUL 1995	AUG 1995	SEP 1995	OCT 1995	NOV 1995	DEC 1995
Northside	2,790	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	2%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Ocilla	2,592	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Odum	1,020	2%	1%	1%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	4%	7%	4%	2%
Parrott	200	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	6%	2%	4%	2%	1%	2%
Pavo	728	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	5%	5%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Pendergrass	960	3%	5%	2%	2%	4%	3%	5%	3%	4%	4%	2%	2%
Perry	9,756	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Pineview	423	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%
Pitts	469	2%	3%	1%	1%	6%	3%	3%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Preston	725	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	4%	9%	4%	3%	2%	4%	4%
Quitman	3,523	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%	4%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Ray City	585	4%	3%	1%	2%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	2%	3%	2%
Rebecca	206	3%	2%	4%	1%	1%	4%	3%	3%	0%	13%	0%	2%
Reidsville	2,304	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Reynoldsville	1,132	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%	7%	4%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Rhine	479	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%	5%	0%	1%
Rincon	2,983	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Rochelle	1,076	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	2%
Sasser	464	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	4%	1%
Screven	883	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Shellman	652	6%	5%	3%	7%	5%	10%	5%	6%	4%	6%	2%	2%
Springfield	3,425	3%	3%	3%	7%	4%	6%	8%	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%
St. George	488	4%	2%	2%	4%	2%	2%	5%	3%	3%	3%	5%	0%
Summerville	5,134	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	4%	2%	2%
Sylvania	2,128	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Thomaston	8,493	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Toccoa	9,640	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Trion	2,507	3%	4%	2%	3%	4%	2%	2%	3%	2%	5%	2%	3%
Tunnel Hill	4,000	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	5%	2%	1%
Unadilla	1,104	5%	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%	5%	4%	5%	5%	2%	2%
Union Point	1,344	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	5%	2%	3%
Uvalda	994	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	4%	2%	1%
Villanow	731	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	5%	4%	3%	7%	3%	3%
Warm Springs	1,276	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	4%	2%	2%	4%	2%	1%
White Plains	1,446	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Winder	11,064	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	6%	5%	3%	3%
Winterville	2,271	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%	3%	1%
Woodland	409	1%	4%	2%	2%	0%	3%	6%	3%	1%	4%	2%	0%
Yatesville	554	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	3%	5%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%
TOTAL	372,514												