

# North Carolina Sheriffs' Association

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## Weekly Legislative Report

August 13, 2021

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The long-anticipated House budget passed the House on Thursday afternoon by a vote of 72-41. The House released most of its budget provisions Monday with the entire budget being made available on Tuesday for review during the full Appropriations Committee meeting. In the past, that first budget review has sometimes extended well into the evening hours, but in very organized fashion, House leaders provided an overview of the budget and heard over twenty amendments before 5:30 pm on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, the budget was the primary bill of interest on the calendar and garnered much attention, debate and commentary from both sides of the aisle. The House considered additional amendments filed on Wednesday. That process began late afternoon and wrapped up well before most betting-people would have expected with the final vote of the evening taking place around 8:00 pm.

Members returned at lunchtime Thursday for a final round of amendments and votes before voting to pass the budget a little after 3:30 pm. Next, a conference committee will be appointed which will be made up of Representatives and Senators who will work out a final budget to be voted on by both chambers before being sent on to the Governor for consideration.

Not to be lost in the attention given to the budget, the House also welcomed and honored two very special North Carolina son's this week:

- Dale Earnhardt, Jr. was recognized and addressed the members acknowledging their hard work and dedication to serving the citizens of North Carolina; and
- Olympian and silver medal winner Andrew Capobianco of Holly Springs was recognized. He and his diving partner medaled in 3 Meter Synchronized Diving. He graduated from Holly Springs High School in 2017 and currently attends Indiana University.

Lastly, an important nomination also occurred this week. Reece Pyrtle, former Chief of Police in Eden, North Carolina and current County Commissioner in Rockingham County was appointed to replace recently deceased House member Jerry Carter. Pyrtle is a retired law enforcement officer with over thirty years of service to the profession. He served as Chief of Police in Eden for over 6 and a half years before being elected as County Commissioner. While law enforcement is already well represented in the House chamber by the more than half dozen members with law enforcement backgrounds, the anticipated addition of Mr. Pyrtle will add a new voice to those already serving.

The House and Senate adjourned on Thursday and will reconvene on Monday, August 16.

## BILL STATUS

[HOUSE BILL 84](#), Sex Offender Premises Restrictions, which is summarized in the February 19, 2021 Weekly Legislative Report, has been amended to clarify that the statute allowing for the expunction of first-time offenses committed by offenders under the age of 18 would not allow expunction of any offense for which the person was required to register under Chapter 14, Article 27A of the General Statutes, which are our State Sex Offender Registry laws. The bill was also amended to clarify that the residency restriction in Chapter 14, Article 27A for registered sex offenders is measured from the property line of any property on which a school or child-care center is located.

[HOUSE BILL 481](#), Firearm Disposal/UNC Campus Police, has been amended in the Senate and would allow any department, agency, institution, commission, or bureau of the State and any UNC system campus law enforcement agency to sell by public sale, trade, or dispose of surplus weapons to federally licensed firearm dealers in a manner prescribed by the North Carolina Department of Administration. This authority would be subject to the ability of surviving relatives and active or retiring members of North Carolina State, city, and county law enforcement to purchase their former service side arm.

Currently, only the North Carolina State Highway Patrol, the North Carolina Department of Public Safety Divisions of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice and Alcohol Law Enforcement, and the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation have such authority.

The bill, as amended, would also clarify that at least 20 years must have elapsed since the unconditional discharge or unconditional pardon of an out-of-state nonviolent felony conviction before the individual convicted may petition a North Carolina district court for restoration of firearms rights.

[HOUSE BILL 536](#), Law Enforcement Duty to Intervene, has been amended in the Senate to include two additional provisions which are identical to provisions from other bills filed this session. The bill, as amended, would require the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission and the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission (the Commissions) to use the National Decertification Index (NDI) maintained by the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training, and would require the Commissions to use the search results from the NDI in determining whether an applicant qualifies for certification or a lateral transfer.

Additionally, the bill would require any person certified by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission or the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission, or who has received a conditional offer of employment, to report to their respective Commission if they have been notified that they may not be called to testify because of bias, interest or lack of credibility. This notification is commonly known as a "*Giglio* notification." This provision is nearly identical to [HOUSE BILL 548](#), Duty to Report Giglio Information, which was summarized in the April 16, 2021 Weekly Legislative Report. [SENATE](#)

[BILL 300, Criminal Justice Reform](#), also contains a nearly identical provision, which is summarized in the July 16, 2021 Weekly Legislative Report.

The bill, as amended, would require the person receiving a *Giglio* notification to report this in writing to their respective Commission and their agency head (such as the sheriff) within 30 days of receiving the *Giglio* notification. This would only apply to *Giglio* notifications that were made as follows: (1) In writing by a superior court judge, district court judge, federal judge, district attorney, assistant district attorney, United States attorney, assistant United States attorney, or the person's agency head; or (2) were made in open court by a superior court judge, district court judge, or federal judge, and documented in a written order.

The bill also contains multiple cross-reporting requirements applicable to the individuals described above who both give and receive notice of the *Giglio* notification. For example, the bill requires both the person who issued the *Giglio* notification and the agency head that was notified of the *Giglio* notification to report it to the applicable standards division in writing within 30 days of receiving the report that the employee received a *Giglio* notification. Additionally, in the event a person's certification is transferred to another agency, the bill would require the applicable standards division to notify in writing both the head of the new agency and the elected district attorney in the prosecutorial district where the agency is located that the person is subject to a *Giglio* notification issued as described above.

Finally, the bill would allow a person who received a *Giglio* notification requiring reporting to the Commission to apply for a hearing to determine whether the person received a notification that requires reporting. The hearing would be limited to reviewing the following: (1) whether the person is certified by the Commission or has received a conditional offer of employment; (2) whether the person has been notified in writing by a superior court judge, district court judge, federal judge, district attorney, assistant district attorney, United States attorney, or assistant United States attorney; or notified in open court by a superior court judge, district court judge, or federal judge, and documented in a written order; and (3) whether the notification states that the person may not be called to testify at trial based on bias, interest, or lack of credibility.

[HOUSE BILL 805, Prevent Rioting and Civil Disorder](#), which is summarized in the May 7, 2021 Weekly Legislative Report, has been amended in the Senate to more specifically define the punishable conduct for rioting and inciting a riot. The proposed increases in criminal punishment for these offenses set forth in previous versions of this bill remain the same. The bill would clarify these offenses as follows:

1. It would be a Class H felony to willfully engage in a riot if, in the course of the riot, the person brandishes any dangerous weapon or uses a dangerous substance, rather than simply possessing these items.
2. It would be a Class F felony to willfully engage in a riot if, in the course of the riot, the person causes property damage in excess of \$1,500 or serious bodily injury. This would remove the previously proposed requirement that the damage or injury must also have occurred as a result of the riot.

3. It would be a Class E felony to willfully engage in a riot if, in the course of the riot, the person causes a death. This would remove the previously proposed requirement that the death must also have occurred as a result of the riot, but would add a new requirement that any occurring death be caused by the offender.
4. It would be a Class D felony to willfully incite or urge another person to engage in a riot, if such inciting or urging causes a death. This would narrow the previously proposed requirement, which only required the offender to have been a contributing cause of a riot in which any death results.

[SENATE BILL 105](#), 2021 Appropriations Act, which is summarized in the June 25, Weekly Legislative Report, has been amended to include the House version of the proposed budget for the 2021-2022 fiscal biennium. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week the House reviewed, amended and approved the House version of the budget bill. The House and Senate will now work towards a joint version of the bill. Once a joint version is agreed upon by the House and Senate, the bill will be sent to Governor Roy Cooper for his consideration. The Governor will have 10 days within which to sign the bill into law, veto it or allow it to become law without his signature.

Those provisions of interest to the criminal justice community in the House version of the budget bill that are different than those items in the Senate version which was summarized in the June 25, 2021 Weekly Legislative Report include:

1. The bill, as amended, would expand the powers and duties of the Center for Safer Schools (CSC) of the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. Under these expanded duties the CSC would provide training and resources for school personnel and first responders on topics such as: (i) responsibilities and best practices of school resource officers; (ii) youth mental health, including applicable policies and plans adopted by the State Board of Education; (iii) threat assessment; (iv) active-shooter drills; and (v) scenarios and incident de-escalation.

The expanded powers and duties of the CSC would also include: (i) developing policies for threat assessment teams for public school units; (ii) assisting law enforcement officers assigned to schools and their agencies in active shooter response drills and other pertinent school safety-related training; (iii) collaborating with the North Carolina Justice Academy, the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission, and the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission to establish and maintain updated training curriculum for school resource officers; and (iv) coordinating grants for school resource officers in elementary and middle schools and ensuring that training requirements for school resource officers funded by those grants are met.

Finally, the bill would require local law enforcement agencies, the North Carolina Department of Public Safety and the North Carolina Justice Academy to provide information, upon request, to the CSC so its duties may be carried out. The bill does not specify or limit what information may be obtained by the CSC.

2. The bill, as amended, would make various changes to the laws governing public and private schools to address school safety concerns. The provisions of interest to the criminal justice community include:

- i. The bill would clarify that “public school units” would be required to participate in a school safety exercise annually; coordinate with local law enforcement agencies regarding the appropriate location of crisis kits; and provide to local law enforcement the diagrams and keys to the main entrance of school buildings.

Currently, a “public school unit” includes a local school administrative unit, charter school, regional school, and a school providing elementary or secondary instruction operated by the State Board of Education (State Board) or The University of North Carolina.

- ii. Private church schools and schools of religious charter would be encouraged, but not required, to develop a School Risk Management Plan (SRMP), to hold annual school safety exercises, and to provide floorplans and keys to local law enforcement for safety purposes. Currently, only public schools are required to have an SRMP, to conduct annual safety training and provide floorplans and keys to local law enforcement for safety purposes.
- iii. The governing body of a public school unit would be required to adopt, at a minimum, policies developed by the Center for Safer Schools (CSC) of the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction for the establishment of “threat assessment teams.” These teams would include law enforcement personnel and persons with expertise in counseling, instruction and school administration.

The threat assessment team would work to identify, assess, and intervene with students who might pose a threat to the safety of the school. The threat assessment team would also be tasked with determining the level of threat posed by an individual. If a threat is identified as “imminent,” the threat would have to be immediately reported to the school superintendent, or their designee, who would be required to notify local law enforcement of the threat. If the threat is classified as “high risk,” the superintendent, or their designee, would notify law enforcement if that action is recommended by the threat assessment team.

- iv. The bill would allow, but not require, the North Carolina Department of Public Safety to provide criminal record checks to the members of a threat assessment team on those individuals that have been identified by the threat assessment team as posing an imminent threat to school safety.

- v. Finally, the bill would require governing bodies of public school units to consult with teachers, school-based administrators, parents and law enforcement agencies in the development of policies governing student conduct and the procedures to be followed by school officials in disciplining students.

Currently, local boards of education are required to fulfill this function, but local boards of education are not currently required to consult with teachers, school-based administrators, parents and law enforcement agencies when adopting these policies.

3. The bill, as amended, would allow first responders to receive workers' compensation benefits for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) resulting from the first responder acting within the course of their employment, if diagnosed by a licensed psychiatrist or licensed psychologist. First responders would be entitled to these benefits regardless of whether any other injury existed. A first responder would mean a law enforcement officer, firefighter, 911 dispatcher, emergency medical technician or paramedic employed by State or local government, and a volunteer firefighter.

Currently, individuals seeking workers' compensation benefits for PTSD must prove that their condition qualifies as a work-related disease or disorder under three required elements. The bill would remove that requirement for first responders diagnosed with PTSD. The bill would also require the employing agencies of first responders to provide educational training related to mental health awareness, prevention, mitigation, and treatment.

4. The bill, as amended, would create a new Article in Chapter 15A of the North Carolina General Statutes governing the treatment of incarcerated women. The provisions of interest to the criminal justice community include:
  - i. Employees of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS) and employees of a correctional facility (including county jails) would be prohibited from applying any of the following restraints to an incarcerated woman in the second or third trimester of pregnancy or during the six-week postpartum recovery period: (1) leg restraints; (2) handcuffs or other wrist restraints; (3) restraints connected to other incarcerated persons; or (4) waist shackles. Wrist restraints in the front of the body would be permitted during the postpartum recovery period if the correctional facility employee made the determination that an "important circumstance" existed, as defined in the bill, and documented this in writing.

However, handcuffs and wrist restraints held in front of the incarcerated woman's body would be allowed when transporting the person outside of the correctional facility so long as the incarcerated woman is not in labor or suspected to be in labor.

- ii. A correctional facility employee, other than a certified healthcare professional, would be prohibited from conducting a body cavity search of an incarcerated woman who is pregnant or in postpartum recovery unless the employee has probable cause to believe the woman is concealing contraband that would present a threat of harm to herself, the fetus, or another person.
- iii. The bill would prohibit the placement of an incarcerated woman who is pregnant or in postpartum recovery in restrictive housing absent important circumstances.
- iv. The bill would require DPS and correctional facilities to do the following with respect to inmates who are pregnant or in postpartum recovery: (1) provide adequate daily food and dietary supplements to a pregnant inmate as ordered by a physician or correctional facility nutritionist; (2) assign a pregnant inmate a bed that is no higher than 3 feet off the ground; (3) allow a bonding period with the newborn for an inmate who has just given birth while the inmate remains in the hospital, absent a health or safety risk to the newborn; and (4) provide postpartum nutrition and hygiene supplies to an incarcerated woman in postpartum recovery.
- v. The bill would require, to the extent practicable, DPS to place female inmates who are parents to minor children under the age of 1 within 250 miles of the child's permanent address of record. It would also require DPS and correctional facility administrators to adopt more relaxed visitation rules for incarcerated parents (both mother and father) of minor children under the age of 1 that have low or minimum-security classifications.
- vi. Inspection by male correctional facility employees of female inmates who are in a state of undress would be limited to the greatest extent practicable and consistent with safety.
- vii. DPS and correctional facility administrators would be required to ensure incarcerated women at the facility have access to menstrual products at no cost.
- viii. DPS would be required to develop, in consultation with the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Divisions of Public Health and Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services, training for State prison employees related to the physical and mental health of pregnant women and fetuses.
- ix. Finally, DPS would be required to develop and provide educational programming to incarcerated pregnant women in State prisons related to prenatal care, pregnancy-specific hygiene, parenting skills, the impact of

drugs and alcohol to the fetus, and the general health of children.

5. The bill, as amended, would expand the duties of Trial Court Administrators (TCAs) that could be assigned by the senior resident superior court judge of a district, which would include “managing court facilities.” The bill does not define what is meant by “managing court facilities,” and how this could impact sheriffs and other county officials responsible for the maintenance and security of court facilities.
6. The bill, as amended, would allow remote testimony in district court by an analyst and any person in the chain of custody regarding the results of a forensic test if the State: (1) has provided a copy of the report to the defendant’s attorney of record, or to the defendant if unrepresented; and (2) has notified the defendant’s attorney of record, or the defendant if unrepresented, at least 15 business days before the proceeding of the State’s intent to use remote testimony to introduce the results of forensic testing. Neither the defendant nor the defendant’s attorney could object to the use of remote testimony in this context if given proper notice by the State.

Currently, in both district and superior court, only analysts are permitted to provide remote testimony of the results of forensic testing, provided the State follows proper notice procedures, provides a copy of the report and the defendant fails to object. The bill would not allow remote testimony to establish chain of custody for forensic evidence in superior court or juvenile delinquency proceedings.

The bill, as amended, also provides the same authority for remote testimony in district court by a chemical analyst and each person in the associated chain of custody regarding the results of a chemical analysis of blood or urine.

Currently, if the State follows proper notice procedures, provides a copy of the report and the defendant fails to object, only analysts are permitted to provide remote testimony of the results of a chemical analysis of blood or urine. The bill likewise would not allow remote testimony to establish chain of custody for analyzed blood or urine in superior court.

7. The North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) would be transferred from the North Carolina Department of Information and Technology to the North Carolina Department of Justice.

CJIN is a statewide criminal justice infrastructure that allows the sharing of information between State and local criminal justice agencies. CJINs governing Board, among other things, provides assistance with or coordinates projects that will provide more effective communication between law enforcement agencies across the State, such as the updating of North Carolina’s Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) and the North Carolina Automated Warrant Repository (NCAWARE).



The bill would expand the CJIN Board's powers and duties to include: (1) employing the services of an Executive Director who would report exclusively to the Board; (2) exercising administrative control over the operational budget established by the Board and appropriated by the General Assembly; and (3) exercising sole authority over employee positions allotted to the Board, including the authority to establish qualifications, classifications, and salary levels for its employees and determining appropriate methods of screening for candidates, interviewing, hiring, and day-to-day management of Board employees.

Finally, the bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Justice \$202,992 in recurring funds each year for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and the 2022-2023 fiscal year to perform the transfer of the CJIN Board, staff and operations, as well as to expand staff.

8. The bill, as amended, would require the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS) to report to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety no later than October 1, 2022, the status of all DPS prison facilities. DPS would be required to report, at a minimum, the following information: (1) recommendations as to the repair and maintenance of each prison facility, including itemized cost estimates; (2) recommendations as to the construction of any new prison facility, including itemized cost estimates; (3) recommendations as to the closure of any prison facility; and (4) recommendations as to the prioritization and chronological implementation of projects recommended as a result of these reporting requirements.
9. The bill, as amended, would transfer the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission and the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission from the North Carolina Department of Justice to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS).

The "Justice Officers' Standards Division" (more commonly known as the Sheriffs' Standards Division) and the Criminal Justice Standards Division would also be transferred from the North Carolina Department of Justice to DPS. This transfer would create the new Justice Officers' Standards Division (for sheriffs) within DPS and the new Criminal Justice Standards Division within DPS.

The North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission and the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission would each be responsible for appointing a director to manage their respective Standards Division.

The bill, as amended, would create the new Division of Training within DPS. The bill would transfer the North Carolina Justice Academy to DPS and would create the new Justice Academy Section within the Division of Training. The structure and management of Samarca Training Academy would not be affected by these amendments. Samarca Training Academy is currently housed within DPS and

provides basic, in-service and advanced training primarily for DPS law enforcement agencies, correctional officers, probation and parole officers and juvenile justice employees.

Finally, the bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$13 million in recurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$13.5 million in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to perform the transfer of the North Carolina Justice Academy and the transfer of the Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Division and the Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Division.

10. The bill, as amended, would make the term of service for the Director of the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) six years. Currently, the Director of the SBI is appointed by the Governor to serve for a term of eight years. This provision would be effective June 30, 2023, which would coincide with the end of current SBI Director Bob Schurmeier's first term.
11. The bill, as amended, would require the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS) to provide the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission and the Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission with information from the State and National Repositories of Criminal Histories concerning the criminal history of anyone applying to a position that requires certification with either Commission. The bill would further require the Commissions to provide the applicant's fingerprints and other requested identifying information to the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (SBI).

The bill would require the SBI to enroll each person whose fingerprints it receives from the Commissions into the FBI's Record of Arrest and Prosecution Background ("Rap Back") Service. Rap Back compares those fingerprints with arrest records nationwide on a regular basis and reports back to the submitting agency on arrest records located for an individual.

Finally, the SBI would be required to maintain the fingerprints of the applicants and certified officers submitted by the Commissions in the Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) until such time as either Commission notifies the SBI that the person has separated employment and a Report of Separation has been filed with either Commission.

12. The bill, as amended, would separate the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice (DACJJ) of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS). The bill would establish the "Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety" and would also create the "Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety." Therefore, each would operate as a separate and distinct division within DPS.
13. The bill, as amended, would transfer Odom Correctional Institute (consisting of

approximately 64 acres) to the Northampton County Board of Commissioners for the sum of One Dollar. This would be contingent on the continued use of the property for county government purposes. The bill would require the property to revert to the State (transfer back) should Northampton County stop using the property for local government purposes.

Finally, while [Senate Bill 105](#) makes hundreds of appropriations that benefit both State and local government and the citizens of this State, the following appropriations that enhance public safety are of particular interest to the criminal justice community:

1. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina State Crime Laboratory \$500,000 in recurring funds each year for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide for State Crime Laboratory testing materials and related costs for newly submitted sexual assault evidence collection kits (SAECKs).
2. The bill would also appropriate to the North Carolina State Crime Laboratory \$6 million in non-recurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$3 million in non-recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to outsource testing of untested sexual assault evidence collection kits (SAECKs).
3. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina State Crime Laboratory \$258,464 in recurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$516,928 in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide for additional scientist positions at the State Crime Laboratory.
4. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina State Crime Laboratory \$1 million in non-recurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to outsource evidence submissions and training requirements. This will help alleviate the Crime Laboratory backlog and would further promote the timely response to evidentiary demands across the State.
5. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Justice Academy \$115,800 in recurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$231,600 in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to fund 2 instructor positions and 1 support staff position, which would be located at the Salemburg campus.
6. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Division \$142,500 in recurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$285,000 in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to fund 1 investigator position, 1 program coordinator position for the Criminal Justice Fellows Program, and 2 administrative specialist positions.
7. The bill would also appropriate to the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Division \$332,000 in recurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$664,000 in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to fund

recruiting of law enforcement officers and the provision of forgivable community college loans by the Criminal Justice Fellows program.

8. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Division \$205,630 in recurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$240,000 in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to fund 2 general support positions and 1 telecommunicator certification coordinator position.
9. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$2.25 million in non-recurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$4.5 million in non-recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide direct grants to sheriffs' offices in counties with populations fewer than 210,000 people, to be used for expenses incurred by the offices in enforcing the laws and carrying out other duties set by law.
10. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$2 million in nonrecurring funds for both the 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 fiscal years for the provision of competitive grants to sheriffs' offices to assist in expanding, maintaining, or establishing medication-assisted treatment (MAT) of non-opioid injectable medication regimes as treatment for alcohol and/or opioid dependence to be part of reentry programming in county jails.
11. The bill would appropriate to the Gaston County Sheriff's Office \$500,000 in nonrecurring grant funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year for the purchase of new SWAT equipment. The bill would also appropriate to the Gates County Sheriff's Office \$20,000 in nonrecurring grant funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to support the purchase and operation of officer body cameras. Finally, the bill would appropriate to the Alamance County Sheriff's Office \$500,000 in nonrecurring grant funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to support the Stepping Up Initiative in developing a diversion center where nonviolent suspects with mental illness can receive necessary services.
12. The bill would appropriate \$459,130 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year for the Division of Alcohol Law Enforcement (ALE) to equip agents to respond to excessive civil disturbances and related events, and to purchase computers and other needed equipment.
13. The bill would appropriate \$394,512 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year for the State Capitol Police to equip officers to respond to excessive civil disturbances and related events.
14. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) \$200,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year for the SBI's participation in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's RapBack criminal database information program.

The bill would also appropriate \$250,000 in recurring funds to the SBI for the 2021-2022 fiscal year for the implementation of electronic concealed weapons permits.

15. The bill would budget \$1 million in receipts from the Highway Fund for the 2021-2022 fiscal year for a pilot project for sheriffs participating in the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program to form litter crews to pick up trash on State roads.
16. Finally, the bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$4.1 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year for the purchase and renovation of East Montgomery High School so the facility can be converted into a safer schools training academy for law enforcement.

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The **Weekly Legislative Report** is provided at no charge as a service to the sheriffs, criminal justice community and citizens of North Carolina.

North Carolina Sheriffs' Association, Inc.

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