

North Carolina Sheriffs' Association

Proudly Serving the Sheriffs and Citizens of North Carolina since 1922



Weekly Legislative Report

November 24, 2021

As reported in last week's Weekly Legislative Report, the long-awaited and much discussed North Carolina budget for 2021-2022 was finalized last week by the General Assembly and signed into law by Governor Roy Cooper on Thursday, November 18.

There are two official final budget documents. Senate Bill 105 contains the actual changes in the law and is 627 pages long. In addition, the Joint Conference Committee Report, which contains a lot of the details allocating the actual money, is 761 pages long.

Summarized below are those provisions from both documents that are relevant to the Office of Sheriff, other law-enforcement agencies, and criminal justice officials in North Carolina. You can review the actual legislation at the following links:

Senate Bill 105:

<https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewNewsFile/59/S105-CCSMLxr-3v5>

Joint Conference Committee Report:

<https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewBillDocument/2021/53458/2/S105-BD-NBC-9279>

No meetings of the General Assembly were held this week to allow members to spend time with their families and constituents while observing the Thanksgiving holiday. We understand that the current plan is for the House and Senate to meet on Monday, November 29th and at least one committee meeting has been announced. It is unclear what the schedule will be after Monday.

BILL STATUS

[SENATE BILL 105](#), [2021 Appropriations Act](#), passed the General Assembly last week on Thursday and was signed into law by Governor Roy Cooper on the same day, Thursday, November 18, 2021. This year's budget bill contains many provisions that impact the criminal justice system with varying effective dates, as noted below. Those provisions of interest to the criminal justice community within this year's budget bill include:

1. The bill amends G.S. 115C-105.57 to 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 will 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 scenarios; and (v) incident de-escalation.

The expanded powers and duties of the CSC also include: (i) assisting law enforcement officers assigned to schools and their agencies in active shooter response drills and other pertinent school safety-related training; (ii) collaborating with the North Carolina Justice Academy, the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission, and the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission to establish and maintain updated training curriculum for school resource officers; and (iii) 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 requires 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.

Effective: November 18, 2021

2. The bill appropriates, effective July 1, 2021, \$25,000 to the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services, for each year of the 2021-2023 fiscal biennium for the purpose of purchasing opioid antagonists for distribution to North Carolina law enforcement agencies at no cost to the law enforcement agency.
3. The bill amends G.S. 15A-145.9 to require the court to waive the court costs associated with obtaining an expunction for a victim of human trafficking that has applied for an expungement of a criminal offense that was associated with human trafficking.

Currently, our State expungement laws allow a victim of human trafficking to obtain an expunction of a nonviolent misdemeanor or felony conviction so long as the court finds that the victim was “coerced or deceived” into committing the offense(s) as a result of being the victim of human trafficking.

Effective: December 1, 2021 and applies to expunction costs incurred on or after that date.

4. The bill makes various changes to the North Carolina Drug Treatment Court Act (more commonly known as drug treatment court) contained in Article 62A of Chapter 7A of the North Carolina General Statutes. The bill renames the Drug Treatment Court Act the “Judicially Managed Accountability and Recovery Court Act of 2021.” In doing so, local drug courts will become known as “recovery courts.”

In addition, the bill removes all references in the statutes governing the Act that refer to “drug” use, abuse or dependency and replaces them with the word “substance.”

The bill provides that the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts will administer funding received for the administration of the Act. Currently, the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts administers funding for the Act in consultation with the State Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee.

Finally, the bill amends G.S. 7A-796 to add a requirement that the sheriff or sheriff's designee be appointed to the local “recovery court committee” (currently known as a drug treatment court management committee) if the judicial district in which the sheriff serves has created such a committee. The bill maintains the current requirement that a “local law enforcement officer” must serve on these local committees, in addition to other criminal justice professionals designated in the statute.

Effective: January 1, 2022

5. The bill amends G.S. 15A-1225.3 to 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 can 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 also amends G.S. 20-139.1 to provide 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.

Effective: January 1, 2022 and applies to criminal proceedings, administrative hearings, and adjudicatory hearings in juvenile court beginning on or after that date.

6. The bill enacts new G.S. 114-63.1, effective July 1, 2021, to continue the long-standing prohibition on the North Carolina Department of Justice hiring sworn law enforcement personnel to fill vacant positions in the North Carolina State Crime Laboratory. However, the bill does not require the North Carolina State Crime Laboratory to terminate the employment of current employees that are sworn law enforcement officers and who annually continue to meet the sworn status retention standards of the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission.

This enactment simply conforms to policy that has been in place for many years prohibiting the hiring of sworn law enforcement personnel to fill vacant positions in the North Carolina State Crime Laboratory.

7. The bill enacts new G.S. 143B-907 to prohibit any State agency or political subdivision of the State (such as a county) from creating or maintaining a database that compiles and makes available to the public information or data regarding disciplinary actions taken against law enforcement officers or critical incidents involving law enforcement officers unless the General Assembly enacts a law specifically authorizing a State agency or political subdivision of the State to create or maintain such a database.

[Senate Bill 300, Criminal Justice Reform](#), enacted into law this legislative Session, requires the North Carolina Sheriffs' Standards Division and the North Carolina Criminal Justice Standards Division to create and maintain such databases. [Senate Bill 300](#) defines a critical incident as one involving any use of force by a law enforcement officer that results in death or serious bodily injury to a person.

Effective: November 18, 2021 and applies to databases created before, on or after that date.

8. The bill amends G.S. 17C-20 to allow a person to apply for a Criminal Justice Fellows Program grant in a county with a population less than 200,000 according to the latest federal decennial census. The bill also amends G.S. 17C-22 to eliminate the previous requirement that the applicant for a Criminal Justice Fellows Program grant reside in a county that qualifies to receive grant funds. Previously, an applicant for a Criminal Justice Fellows Program grant was required to reside in an eligible county, which was a county with a population less than 125,000 or a county designated as a Tier I county.

The Criminal Justice Fellows Program is administered by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission and was created to increase the recruitment of criminal justice professionals by providing loan forgiveness to qualified individuals that earn an Applied Associate Degree in Criminal Justice.

Effective: November 18, 2021 and applies to Criminal Justice Fellows Program applicants selected on or after that date.

9. Effective July 1, 2021, the bill requires the North Carolina Department of Justice (DOJ) to use up to \$1.5 million in appropriated funds to conduct a study on the establishment of an Eastern Regional Laboratory (Crime Laboratory) that would be located on the campus of

Elizabeth City State University. The bill requires DOJ to report on the study to the Chairs of the House Justice and Public Safety Appropriations Committee, the Chairs of the Senate Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety Committee, and the Fiscal Research Division no later than February 1, 2023.

The bill also requires the DOJ report to include: (1) the estimated cost of completing the Crime Laboratory; (2) the estimated cost of operating the Crime Laboratory during its first five years of operation; (3) an estimated timeline for completion of the Crime Laboratory; and (4) any other information DOJ deems relevant.

10. Effective July 1, 2021, the bill appropriates to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$7.5 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to provide direct grants to North Carolina sheriffs' offices in counties with populations of fewer than 210,000 people for expenses incurred in enforcing the laws of this State and carrying out other duties set by law.

The bill provides that the above appropriated funds will supplement and not supplant local funding for sheriffs' offices.

11. Effective July 1, 2021, the bill appropriates \$3 million in nonrecurring funds to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety in the 2021-2022 fiscal year to be used to award grants to sheriffs' offices and other local law enforcement agencies to investigate reports of internet crimes against children.

The bill requires the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association to administer this grant program. The Association must develop guidelines and procedures for the administration and distribution of grant funds. The maximum grant amount will be \$75,000 per recipient per fiscal year and the sheriff's office or local law enforcement agency receiving grant funds will be required to enter into a memorandum of agreement with the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation that governs the investigation of internet crimes against children.

In addition, the bill requires the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association to provide reports to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on Justice and Public Safety, and the Fiscal Research Division as follows:

- (i) A report on the guidelines and procedures that will govern distribution and administration of grant funds no later than February 1, 2022.
- (ii) As long as funds remain, a report on the grant funds distributed each year of the 2021-2023 fiscal biennium.

Finally, the bill provides that the above appropriated funds will supplement and not supplant local funding for sheriffs' offices.

12. The bill amends G.S. 143B-1203 to transfer the North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) from the North Carolina Department of Information and Technology to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS).

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 amends G.S. 143B-1206 to expand the CJIN Board's powers and duties to include: (1) employing the services of an Executive Director who would report exclusively to the governing Board; (2) exercising administrative control over the operational budget established by the governing 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 appropriates to DPS \$202,000 in recurring funds each year for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and the 2022-2023 fiscal year to facilitate the Type II transfer of the CJIN Board, staff, and operations to DPS.

Effective: January 1, 2022

13. The bill requires the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS) to use \$2 million in recurring funds appropriated to it in each fiscal year of the 2021-2023 biennium to provide competitive grants to sheriffs' offices for the purposes of assisting those offices in the establishment, maintenance, or expansion of jail Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) programs for alcohol or opioid addiction.

The bill requires that, of the \$2 million in recurring funds earmarked in each fiscal year, \$750,000 must be allotted for the establishment of new MAT programs, \$750,000 must be allotted for the expansion of existing MAT programs, and \$500,000 must be allotted for the maintenance of existing MAT programs. If qualified grant applications do not exhaust the funds allotted for each category, the remaining funds may be redistributed equally among the other categories.

The bill prohibits any one sheriff from receiving grants in more than one category for which the funds are allotted (establishment, expansion, or maintenance) and prohibits any one sheriff from receiving grants under the program totaling \$500,000 or more in each fiscal year.

The bill also requires DPS to prioritize the award of grants based upon the rate of opioid-related deaths per county, the rate of opioid-related hospital admissions per county, the rate of violations of probation or parole due to ongoing opioid or alcohol use per county and the accessibility of mental and physical health care in each county.

The bill also requires the Secretary of Public Safety to convene a working group, comprised of relevant stakeholders, to establish operational criteria and an application process for the grant program, to communicate information regarding the grant program to sheriffs' offices in the State, and to evaluate applications for grants under the program.

Finally, no funds appropriated for the grant program will revert until June 30, 2023.

Effective: July 1, 2021

14. The bill funds 3 Support Team Assisted Response (STAR) pilot programs in the cities of Charlotte, Greensboro, and Greenville, which will provide alternative responses to citizens in crisis. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$990,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to establish the STAR pilot programs in these cities.

Each program is required to allow behavioral and medical health personnel to respond to nonviolent situations as deemed appropriate by the city police department and requires those responding on behalf of the STAR program to be equipped to provide information to individuals regarding shelter, food aid, counseling, and medication.

The bill also requires the North Carolina Department of Public Safety, in consultation with the city police departments of Charlotte, Greensboro, and Greenville, to report to the Joint Legislative Committee on Justice and Public Safety no later than April 1, 2022 regarding: (i) the general progress of each STAR program; (ii) the number of incidents in which each police department utilized its STAR program; (iii) the outcomes of incidents involving STAR program response, and (iv) an itemized accounting of each police department's use of funds received for the pilot STAR programs.

Finally, the bill requires the North Carolina Department of Public Safety to also disseminate the above-described report to the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission and the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission ("the Commissions") no later than April 1, 2022 and requires the Commissions, no later than May 1, 2022, to make the report publicly available on their websites and jointly deliver an electronic copy of the report to each sheriff and municipal chief of police in the State.

Effective: July 1, 2021

15. Effective July 1, 2021, the bill authorizes the State Capitol Police to contract with State agencies to provide security services in the buildings occupied by those agencies.
16. Effective July 1, 2021, the North Carolina Department of Justice and the North Carolina Department of Public Safety are prohibited from using federally forfeited assets for new personnel positions, new projects, acquisitions of real property, or repair or construction of buildings without having the prior approval of the General Assembly.
17. Effective June 30, 2023, the bill amends G.S. 143B-926 to 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 that is effective June 30, 2023 will coincide with the end of current SBI Director Bob Schurmeier's first term.
18. Effective July 1, 2021, the bill requires the North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice (DACJJ), to report to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety the following information for DACJJ employees no later than February 1, 2022 and also by February 1, 2023:
 - (i) The number of employees charged with a criminal offense that occurred in a State prison and during the employee's work hours.
 - (ii) The number of employees disciplined, demoted, or separated from service due to misconduct.
 - (iii) A description of the screening process used to select and hire employees, including the process used to verify the information provided by an applicant.
19. Effective July 1, 2021, the North Carolina Department of Public Safety will continue to be authorized to pay the sum of \$40 per day as reimbursement to counties for the cost of housing backlogged convicted inmates remaining in a county jail who were sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison system.
20. The bill makes various amendments to the North Carolina General Statutes to separate the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice (DACJJ) from the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS). The bill establishes the "Department of Adult Correction" as its own unified cabinet-level department with a Secretary appointed by the Governor and transfers several divisions, programs, and entities from DPS. Included in this restructuring is the creation of the new "Division of Prisons" within the Department of Adult Correction. The new Secretary of the Department of Adult Correction will also serve as a voting member of the Governor's Crime Commission.

The bill appropriates \$2 million in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide funding to establish the separate Department of Adult Correction within the Governor's Cabinet.

The bill also establishes the separate “Division of Juvenile Justice” of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety. Currently, Juvenile Justice is a separate section within DACJJ and is not operating as a separate division within the North Carolina Department of Public Safety. The bill appropriates to DPS \$1.3 million in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to establish the separate Division of Juvenile Justice within DPS.

Finally, the bill creates the new “Division of Community Supervision and Reentry” within DPS, which will be responsible for probationers and parolees. Currently, Community Corrections is a section within DACJJ and is not operating as a separate division within the North Carolina Department of Public Safety.

Effective: January 1, 2023

21. Effective January 1, 2023, the bill amends G.S. 17C-3 to increase the members of the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission from 34 to 35 members to include the Secretary of the newly created “Department of Adult Correction.”
22. The bill authorizes sheriffs to utilize inmates of the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program (SMCP) for litter cleanup along local and State roadways. The bill requires sheriffs to coordinate with the North Carolina Department of Transportation before allowing SMCP inmates to work in this capacity to avoid duplicative cleanup work with DOT crews. The bill also requires sheriffs to ensure that SMCP inmates are “adequately guarded” while conducting roadway cleanup, in addition to ensuring the inmates are fed, hydrated, and are provided bathroom breaks.

The bill allows sheriffs to receive reimbursement in the amount of \$60 per day, per inmate held under the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program for each calendar month in which a combined total of 500 work hours were completed cleaning roadways through that sheriff’s office. Currently, the State reimbursement to the sheriff under the SMCP program is \$40 per day, per inmate. Participating sheriffs are required to comply with all requirements established by SMCP for this program in order to certify the hours worked by inmates and to confirm funding availability.

Finally, the bill requires the North Carolina Sheriffs’ Association to report monthly to the Office of State Budget and Management and to the Fiscal Research Division the number of counties utilizing SMCP inmates for roadway cleanup, the total number of hours worked by the inmates and the miles of roadway cleaned.

The Association must also make a similar report annually to the House Appropriations Committee on Justice and Public Safety, to the Senate Appropriations Committee on Justice and Public Safety, to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety, and to the Joint Legislative Transportation Oversight Committee.

Effective: November 18, 2021

23. Effective November 18, 2021, The bill transfers Odom Correctional Institution (consisting of approximately 64 acres) to the Northampton County Board of Commissioners for the sum of One Dollar. This transfer is contingent on the continued use of the property for county government purposes. The bill requires the property to revert to the State (transfer back) should Northampton County stop using the property for local government purposes.
24. The bill enacts new Article 84 within Chapter 143 of the North Carolina General Statutes to prohibit any State agency or local government entity (such as the sheriff's office) from submitting any payment or otherwise communicating with any entity that has engaged in a cybersecurity attack on an information technology system by encrypting data and then subsequently offering to decrypt that data in exchange for a ransom payment.

The bill defines "ransomware attack" to mean a cybersecurity incident where a malicious actor introduces software into an information system that encrypts data and renders the systems that rely on that data unusable, followed by a demand for a ransom payment in exchange for decryption of the affected data.

The bill also requires any State agency or local government entity experiencing a ransom request in connection with a cybersecurity attack to consult with the North Carolina Department of Information Technology.

Effective: November 18, 2021

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 appropriates 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 Lab testing materials and related costs for newly submitted sexual assault evidence collection kits (SAECKs).
2. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina State Crime Laboratory \$6 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$3 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide funding to outsource testing of untested sexual assault evidence collection kits (SAECKs).
3. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina State Crime Laboratory \$403,000 in recurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$852,000 in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to fund additional scientist positions and provide operational support.
4. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina State Crime Laboratory \$1 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to provide for the outsourcing of evidence submissions and training requirements. This will help alleviate the State Crime Laboratory backlog and further promote the timely response to evidentiary demands from across the State.

5. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission (CJ Standards Commission) \$2.2 million in recurring funds each year for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and the 2022-2023 fiscal year to shift the CJ Standards Commission from receipt funded to budget-funded.
6. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Division \$142,000 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, 1 program coordinator for the Criminal Justice Fellows Program, and 2 administrative specialists.
7. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission \$332,000 in recurring funds and \$30,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$664,000 in recurring funds and \$30,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide funding for the Criminal Justice Fellows Program, which provides funding to recruit qualified in-state high school seniors or unemployed/underemployed graduates and provide them with forgivable community college loans to pursue a career in law enforcement in a county of the State with a population of less than 200,000.
8. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Division \$120,000 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.
9. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Justice Academy \$115,000 in recurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$231,000 in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to fund 2 instructor positions and 1 support staff position.
10. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission and the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission \$71,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to develop and maintain a database of use-of-force incidents involving law enforcement officers.
11. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission and the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission \$71,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to develop and maintain a database to track disciplinary actions and decertification actions involving law enforcement officers.
12. The bill appropriates to the State Fiscal Recovery Fund \$38 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to provide a one-time, \$1,000 bonus for permanent full-time State employees and local education employees, in addition to a one-time, \$500 premium pay bonus to State law enforcement officers who are permanent full-time State law enforcement officers as of January 1, 2022.

13. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$19 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to provide funding to update obsolete Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER) equipment.
14. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$3 million in recurring funds each year for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide funding for a GPS-related electronic monitoring program for pre-trial domestic violence defendants.
15. The bill appropriates to the Gaston County Sheriff's Office \$500,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year for new SWAT equipment.
16. The bill appropriates to the Craven County Sheriff's Office \$250,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year for the purchase of emergency response equipment and VIPER radios.
17. The bill appropriates to the Gates County Sheriff's Office \$20,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to support the purchase and operation of officer body-worn cameras.
18. The bill appropriates to the Alamance County Sheriff's Office \$500,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to support the Stepping Up initiative, which is aimed at developing a diversion center where nonviolent suspects with mental illness can receive necessary services.
19. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Division of Alcohol Law Enforcement, \$459,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to equip agents to respond to excessive civil disturbances and related events and to purchase computers and other needed equipment.
20. The bill appropriates to the State Capitol Police \$394,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to equip officers to respond to excessive civil disturbances and related events.
21. The bill appropriates to the State Capitol Police \$725,000 in recurring funds and \$279,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$1.4 million in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide funding for sworn officers and their equipment.
22. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation \$200,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to provide funding to participate in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's RapBack criminal database information program.
23. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation \$250,000 in recurring funds each year for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide funding for the implementation of electronic concealed handgun permits.

24. The bill budgets to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$1 million in nonrecurring receipts for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and appropriates \$2.5 million in non-recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide funding for a pilot project for sheriffs participating in the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Fund to form litter crews to pick up trash on State roads.
25. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$220,000 in recurring funds and \$4.4 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$220,000 in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide funding to implement mobile panic alarm capability in all public K-12 and charter schools.
26. The bill budgets to the Craven County Sheriff's Office \$200,000 in nonrecurring receipts from the State Emergency Response and Disaster Relief Fund (SERDRF) for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to purchase emergency response equipment.
27. The following sums shall be allocated for the following projects: (1) \$1,673,500 for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to the North Carolina Department of Justice for repairs and renovations at the Justice Academy campus in Edneyville; and (2) \$2,836,952 for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to the North Carolina Department of Justice for repairs and renovations at the Justice Academy campus in Salemburg.
28. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$4.1 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to provide funding to purchase and renovate a building in East Montgomery for the Safer Schools Training Academy.
29. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$1.8 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to provide funding to purchase the Cochran land and to construct a live fire training facility at the Samarcand Training Academy.
30. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$8.1 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$20.4 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year for a new headquarters and building renovations for the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation.
31. The bill appropriates \$100,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to provide public safety grant funds in the amount of \$50,000 to the Gaston County Sheriff's Office and \$50,000 to the Gaston County Police Department.
32. The bill appropriates \$275,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to provide a grant to the North Carolina Troopers Association to support the North Carolina State Highway Patrol Caisson Unit.
33. The bill appropriates \$125,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to provide a grant to the North Carolina Troopers Association to support K-9 search and recovery efforts.

34. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$9 million in nonrecurring funds and \$1 million in recurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$1 million in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year for the purchase and operating expenses of a new helicopter.
35. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$18 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to fund equipment for State Troopers to respond to excessive civil disturbances and related events, including the purchase of 2 personnel carriers.
36. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$2 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to provide funding to the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation for equipment and information technology needs, including 3D crime scene mapping, radios, advanced drone technology, tactical gear and operating expenses.
37. The bill appropriates to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$250,000 in recurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$1 million in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year for 8 new sworn law enforcement positions at the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation that will increase the efforts of the SBI in combating human trafficking.
38. The bill appropriates to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill \$100,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to expand an existing contract for asset tracking and management equipment and software to include campus police at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
39. The bill appropriates to the Town of Mount Holly \$800,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year for the construction of a Mount Holly Police Department memorial plaza.
40. The bill appropriates to the Middlesex Police Department \$15,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to renovate the Middlesex Police Department police station.

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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