



North Carolina Department of Public Safety

Governor's Crime Commission

Roy Cooper, Governor
Erik A. Hooks, Secretary

Robert Evans, Chairman
Caroline C. Valand, Executive Director

Governor's Crime Commission Quarterly Meeting

Virtual Meeting via WebEx
1201 Front Street
Raleigh, NC 27609

Thursday, September 3, 2020

9:00 a.m.	Call to Order and Roll Call Approval of March 2020 GCC Meeting Minutes	GCC Chairman, Robert E. Evans
9:20 a.m.	Executive Director's Report	GCC Executive Director Caroline C. Valand
9:45 a.m.	Governor's Task Force On Racial Equity in Criminal Justice	Mayor Mitch Colvin City of Fayetteville
10:00 a.m.	Traffic Stop Report – Part I	Timothy Parker, CJAC Director
10:20 a.m.	Approval of 2021 Grant Priorities	Crime Victim Services Committee Criminal Justice Improvement Committee Juvenile Justice Planning Committee
10:40 a.m.	Grant Award Approval	GCC Chairman, Robert Evans
10:45 a.m.	Old/New Business	GCC Chairman, Robert Evans
11:00 a.m.	Adjourn	



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Virtual Meeting via WebEx
1201 Front Street, Raleigh, NC 27609
September 3, 2020
9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.
Meeting Minutes - DRAFT

Attendees:

Members: Patrice V. Andrews; Charles Blackwood; Charles E. Brown; Alan G. Cloninger; Mitch Colvin; Leto Copeley; Julius Corpening II; Benjamin J. Curtis; David Elliott; Samuel J. Ervin IV; Robert A. Evans; Erik A. Hooks; Dan L. House; Karen Howard; Todd Ishee; Virginia Lee Jicha; Marsha Johnson; Robert C. Kemp; William L. Lassiter; Joe Maimone; Hans J. Miller; Susan G. Osborne; Beverly A. Scarlett; Bob Schurmeier Jr.; Matthew Scott; James Speight; Bruce E. Stanley; Theresa Starling (designee for Tracy Lee); Christopher J. Suggs; Hoyt G. Tessener; Pamela T. Thompson; James D. Williams; McKinley Wooten; Michael Yaniero.

Call to Order: Chair Evans

GCC Chair Robert A. Evans called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

Review and Approval of Minutes: Chair Evans

Chair Evans called attention to the meeting minutes of June 4, 2020. The minutes were approved by the Commission board members.

Reminders:

Ethics: Chair Evans reminded the members of the General Statute, Chapter 138A-35, and other provisions of the State Government Ethics Act/Recusal.

GCC Executive Director Report: Caroline C. Valand

Executive Director Valand introduced new commission member, Joe Maimone. She reported out on upcoming GCC events. Due to Covid-19, GCC will be conducting their first virtual workshops. The Grant Award Workshop will be held on September 16, 2020 and the Grant Writing Workshop will be held on September 23, 2020, both workshops beginning at 9:00 a.m.

Federal Funding Update:

➤ **CESF**

- Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding (CARES Act)
- Assists states with preparing for and responding to COVID 19
- ~ \$15 million
- Have awarded approximately over 75% of the funding to state agencies and local law enforcement to assist in their response.

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2020 Grant Award Update:

- **VOCA**
 - 163 awards = ~ \$64M
- **VAWA**
 - 54 awards = ~ \$5.2M
- **Byrne JAG**
 - 122 awards = ~3.4M
- **JJ & CJA**
 - 15 awards = ~ \$1.6M
- **388 Awards = ~ 85M**

Traffic Stop Report – Part I: Timothy Parker, CJAC Director

- **About the Traffic Stop Program?**
 - The Traffic Stop Program (TSP) is established by N.C.G.S 143B-903.
 - The program began in 2000 with state law enforcement agencies and was expanded in 2002 to include all county sheriff offices and law enforcement agencies serving populations of at least 10,000 or employing five or more full-time sworn officers for every 1,000 in the population
 - It is administered by the NC State Bureau of Investigation (SBI).
 - Data is submitted electronically by bulk submission or through a secure web site.
 - There are over 25 million stops in the database
- **About the Analysis**
 - We received the entire database via FTP.
 - We aggregated and analyzed the data.
 - The analysis uses a “Rate of Stops” to measure the impact of stops on specific demographics.
 - The Rate of Stops is calculated by dividing 100,000 by the estimated race and/or sex population between the ages of 16 and 84 and multiplying this factor by the total number of stops reported for each race where the driver was between the ages of 16 and 84.
 - We had to use population estimates because we were unable to get data from DMV showing the actual number of drivers by age, race, and gender by year.
 - We began the bulk of our analysis in 2009 because the data indicated there appeared to be a change in way ethnicity is recorded. There was also a significant jump in participation in 2007. Lastly, we felt for this longitudinal analysis, 2009-2019 was sufficient.

Approval of 2021 Grant Priorities: CVS, CJI and JJPC Committee:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

1. **Local Law Enforcement Block Grants**
Federal Funding Maximum - \$ 24,500 – 1 YEAR ONLY
 - o *Grant funding under this priority is ONLY available to local law enforcement agencies.*
2. **Statewide Training and Statewide Accreditation Priority**
Federal Funding Maximum - \$ 200,000 – 1 YEAR ONLY

JUVENILE JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE

1. **Raise the Age Implementation**
2. **School Justice Partnerships**
3. **2021 Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED), formerly referred to as Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)**
4. **2021 Children's Justice**

CRIM VICTIM SERVICES COMMITTEE

VOCA:

1. **Sexual Assault/ Domestic/ Violence Victims' Services (For Designated Agencies Only)**
2. **Child Advocacy Centers (For Designated Agencies Only)**
3. **Underserved Crim Victim Services**
4. **Legal Services for Victims of Crime**
5. **Collaborative/Multi-Agency Models (Family Justice Centers)**
6. **Victims of Human Trafficking**
7. **Child Abuse Victims' Services**
8. **Other Services for Victims of Crime**
9. **Automated Victim Notification Services**

VAWA:

STOP funding is restricted to developing and strengthening effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to address violent crimes against women and the development and strengthening of victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women in the following areas: 1) Domestic Violence; 2) Dating Violence; 3) Sexual Assault; 4) Human Trafficking and/or 5) Stalking.

Grant Award Approval for Additional Projects:

VOCA

➤ Approval of PROJ014217

Chatham County Victim Services 2020 – 2021

Chatham Co. Sheriff's Office

10/01/2020-9/30/2022

\$ 237,838.33

This project will allow for more open communication between victims and Sheriff's Office staff. Victim Services Coordinators will maintain communication with victims and ensure that victims are heard and their needs are met with referrals to other parts of the Sheriff's Office or outside agencies.

Byrne JAG

➤ Approval of PROJ014310

2020 - Western Carolina University Police - Active Shooter Supplies/Vehicle

Western Carolina University

\$23,949.10

Western Carolina University Police Department is requesting the following supplies: active shooter medical kits, trauma simulation products, organization containers, AR-15 lights, and vehicle gun locks. WCU Police serves a student and staff population of 13,767.

➤ Approval of PROJ014410

Vehicle Weapon Mount and Locks

Town of Atlantic Beach

\$11,270.68

This project is requesting funding for the purchase and installation of weapon lock and mounting systems for patrol vehicles. The locks will be used to secure both shotguns and patrol rifles for better security and safety of the weapons as well as easier access for the patrol officer as required.

Old Business: None

New Business: None

Adjournment:

Chair Evans adjourned the meeting at 12:21 p.m.

Meeting minutes taken by Nicki Livingston

Attachments:

1. 2021 JAG Program Funding Priorities
2. 2021 VOCA/VAWA Program Funding Priorities
3. 2021 JJPC Program Funding Priorities
4. Justice Analysis Review
5. Additional Projects for GCC Commission to approve
6. 2021 GCC calendar
7. Commission minutes and attachments from June 4th Commission meeting
8. June meeting recusal forms

2021 Governor's Crime Commission Calendar

January

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- Jan 7 ● CJA Subcommittee Meeting (tentative)
- Jan 12 ● CVS Advisory Group Meeting
- Jan 21 ● RED Subcommittee Meeting
- Feb 9 ● CVS Committee Meeting
- Feb 16 ● JJPC Committee Meeting
- Feb 18 ● CJI Committee Meeting
- Mar 4 ● Commission Meeting
- Apr 8 ● CJA Subcommittee Meeting (tentative)
- Apr 13 ● CVS Advisory Group Meeting
- Apr 22 ● RED Subcommittee Meeting

- May 11 ● CVS Committee Meeting
- May 13 ● CJI Committee Meeting
- May 18 ● JJPC Committee Meeting
- Jun 3 ● Commission Meeting
- Jul 8 ● CJA Subcommittee Meeting (tentative)
- Jul 13 ● CVS Advisory Group Meeting
- Jul 22 ● RED Subcommittee Meeting
- Jul 29 ● CJI Committee Meeting
- Aug 10 ● CVS Committee Meeting
- Aug 17 ● JJPC Committee Meeting
- Sep 2 ● Commission Meeting

- Sep 15 ● GCC Grant Award Workshop (tentative)
- Sep 22 ● GCC Grant Writing Workshop (tentative)
- Oct 7 ● CJA Subcommittee Meeting (tentative)
- Oct 12 ● CVS Advisory Group Meeting
- Oct 21 ● RED Subcommittee Meeting
- Nov 9 ● CVS Committee Meeting
- Nov 16 ● JJPC Committee Meeting
- Dec 2 ● Commission Meeting

NC Department of Public Safety
Governor's Crime Commission

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE – Funding Priorities
Report September 3, 2020

****While no match will be required, please note that this will greatly diminish the number of grant awards that can be awarded in the 2021 Funding Cycle. This will make this year's grant solicitation process more competitive than in previous years. Also note that a grantee may apply for the maximum federal amount available in the cap set by the priority but may or may not be awarded the full amount based on committee review and score, discussion, past performance, and availability of federal funds.**

- ❖ **NO MATCH WILL BE REQUIRED ON ANY PRIORITY.**
- ❖ **PLEASE TAKE NOTE OF CEILING CAPS FOR EACH PRIORITY. PROPOSALS THAT EXCEED THESE THRESHOLDS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED FOR FUNDING.**
- ❖ **NO UNMANNED ARIEL VEHICLES (UAV'S) OR DRONES CAN BE REQUESTED.**
- ❖ **VEHICLE PURCHASES FOR ANY TYPE OF VEHICLE (ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE, FOUR WHEELER, GATOR, AND/OR TRAILERS) THAT REQUIRES NORTH CAROLINA DMV REGISTRATION ARE NOT ALLOWED.**
- ❖ **MAINTENANCE OR RENTAL/LEASES ARE NOT ALLOWED.**

1. LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANTS

Federal Funding Maximum - \$ 24,500 – 1 YEAR ONLY

Grant funding under this priority is ONLY available to local law enforcement agencies.

Applications may include ONLY EQUIPMENT PURCHASE with a minimum of \$10,000 and a cap of \$24,500 in federal funds per agency. No OVERTIME or PERSONNEL REQUESTS WILL BE ALLOWED. General Equipment and Training requests will support law enforcement functions and activities.

Agencies that submit multiple applications under this priority will be automatically disqualified. Among the items may be purchased with these funds: Radios, non-lethal weapons, weapon replacements, audio and video recording equipment for use with interrogations and interviews, narcans kits (naloxone), cameras for jail, courthouse security apparatus, hardware and software resources for lineups to comply with the statutory lineup identification procedures, and other similar functions relating specific law enforcement activities. **Agencies that are requesting body worn cameras must have a departmental policy on the use of body-worn cameras and a data storage solution plan which must be uploaded into the GEMS system and submitted by the application deadline.**

NOTE: Agencies applying for funds to purchase recording equipment for custodial interrogations must also meet Special Conditions which will stipulate that the agency:

- Will use these funds to purchase recording equipment and related technology for recording custodial interrogation of individuals by law enforcement.
- Has a written policy for recording interrogations of a category(s) of serious crimes determined by the agency. It must conform to best practices including requirements that the entire interrogation is electronically recorded;

the recording equipment is positioned to record both suspect and interrogating officer(s); and a system for cataloging and retaining copies of recordings for use in related judicial proceedings.

Prohibited items include phone lines, unmanned aerial vehicles, any vehicle purchases that require DMV registration, and any other long-term contractual services.

2. STATEWIDE TRAINING AND STATEWIDE ACCREDITATION PRIORITY

Federal Funding Maximum - \$ 200,000 – 1 YEAR ONLY

The Criminal Justice Improvement Committee realizes the importance of training for all law enforcement officials. North Carolina is a large state that has well over 400 town and city police departments and 100 sheriff's offices. It is imperative that local law enforcement, regardless of size and wealth, be trained in sound criminal justice policies, procedures, and live training scenarios. National accreditation standards are one practical way to help achieve this. These standards will help raise the level of professionalism among law enforcement agencies. It will also ensure that the public at large is aware that their officers and deputies have received baseline training on how law enforcement officials should conduct themselves. As such, the Criminal Justice Improvement Committee is seeking applications for statewide training for law enforcement officials, as well as, applications for establishing accreditation standards and ensuring those standards are met by every law enforcement agency in our state.

**NC Department of Public Safety
Governor's Crime Commission**

**JUVENILE JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE – Funding Priorities
Report September 3, 2020**

1. Raise the Age Implementation

Continued implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act (S.L. 2017-57), otherwise known as “Raise the Age,” requires process changes, program expansion, and infrastructure support to effectively implement the increase in the age of juvenile jurisdiction. In short, the significant influx of 16 and 17-year old’s into the juvenile system has involved dramatically changing the juvenile system’s capacity and approach, and as such all juvenile serving agencies, including local entities, are continually involved in planning and implementing “Raise the Age”.

Locally, solutions range from providing training to law enforcement on working with juveniles to offering crisis and assessment placement solutions as an alternative to detention. The referral and/or provision of services for the emerging adult populations of (1) at-risk youth and (2) juvenile justice involved youth are key to preventing recidivism and further penetration into the court system. Needed intervention strategies within the continuum of services continue to be community specific or require multi-county agreements to accomplish basic, core programming for juveniles.

Programming under this priority is funded with the intended outcomes of reducing juvenile delinquency, providing prevention services including diversion and re-entry programming, reforming secure custody practices by separating juveniles from adults, offering a continuum of services including alternatives to detention, and supporting efforts to build and operate effective prevention programming.

Other programming ideas include:

- Interagency training, conferences and workshops to comply with “Raise the Age”
- Funding to support additional attorneys, social workers, investigators and secretarial services for juvenile public defender offices
- Funding to support juvenile prosecution by providing funds for prosecutors, investigators and clerks for juvenile prosecution offices
- Funding to support multisystemic therapy services for delinquent juvenile

2. School Justice Partnerships

The Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act (S.L. 2017-57), aka “Raise the Age,” requires the creation of School Justice Partnerships across North Carolina. The Governor’s Crime Commission will prioritize grant requests that create safer school environments by creating

more effective alternatives to suspension or the filing of juvenile petitions for minor discipline problems. These practices have been shown to do more harm than good at changing student behavior. Effective alternatives such as Teen Court, crisis and assessment services, academic coaches, school-based community service and restitution, and restorative justice practices could be funded under this priority. In addition, local communities who need support to coordinate the planning process associated with the school justice partnership could be funded under this priority.

3. 2021 Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED), formerly referred to as Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Students of color are more likely to be disciplined, suspended, and expelled from school as compared to their white counterparts. Similarly, as compared to white youth, youth of color are less likely to be diverted, more likely to be held in secure detention, and are overrepresented at key points throughout the juvenile justice system, as described in the 2019 NC DMC Assessment Study. The Governor’s Crime Commission supports efforts to reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) in the juvenile justice system, previously referred to as Disproportionate Minority Contact – DMC). Moreover, as the “Raise the Age” statute has been implemented in North Carolina, the impact of this legislation on youth of color is still being determined. In keeping with our commitment to reduce racial and ethnic disparities and promote racial equality, grant applications are sought that address these issues. Applicants for funding from the RED/DMC program priority must measure and explain how their project aims to reduce disparities and/or promote racial equity.

4. 2021 Children’s Justice

Funding under this priority is intended for systems change to improve the handling and outcomes of cases of child maltreatment in North Carolina. Programs which may be funded include those which are designed to:

i. Improve Investigative, Administrative, and Judicial Handling of Cases, including child sexual abuse and exploitation, as well as cases involving suspected child maltreatment related fatalities and cases involving a potential combination of jurisdictions, such as intrastate, interstate, Federal-State, and State-Tribal, in a manner which reduces the additional trauma to the child victim and the victim’s family and which also ensures procedural fairness to the accused.

A.1. Transform the way children and families who enter the court system are treated, by creating a “trauma-informed” courthouse:

- Support the dissemination of best practices, including procedures to limit the number of people in a courtroom during each hearing.
- Support the creation of family friendly waiting rooms.
 - ✓ Partnership with local libraries to allow books to be checked out
 - ✓ Book donations
 - ✓ Age appropriate toys

- Support training on how a parent’s own trauma history impacts his/her experience with investigative and judicial systems and ability to engage in services.
 - Support trainings on Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) and resiliency.
- A.2. Support efforts to reduce trauma to children appearing in court proceedings:
- Develop trauma informed tools (video, booklet) to explain court processes and court preparation for the child victim and their adult support persons, including mental health providers.
 - Ensure video testimony technology is easily available throughout the state and provide training for attorneys, judges and clerks on availability and use of video testimony technology.
 - Support training for law enforcement, judges, clerks, and attorneys on issues specific to child testimony including identifying the intellectual, linguistic and emotional maturity of the child and identifying appropriate courtroom modifications for the child.
- A.3. Support improved integration and collaboration between Child Fatality Review Teams, Local Child Fatality Prevention Teams and Community Child Protection Teams, the State Child Fatality Prevention Team and the Child Fatality Task Force.
- A.4. Support efforts to create a culturally responsive court:
- Trainings on how racial, cultural, social, and economic differences may impact a person’s reaction to the court system.
 - Trainings that enhance the ability of law enforcement and court personnel to effectively identify and meet the social, cultural, and linguistic needs of child victims and their families.
 - Ensure sufficient interpreters and translators.
 - Ensure resources and information available to English speaking population is available to non-English speaking population (videos, booklets, forms).
- A.5. Support involvement of law schools and other graduate programs in the investigative, administrative, and judicial handling of child abuse and neglect cases through:
- Law Clinics that represent parents or children (consistent with G.S. 7B-601),
 - Evaluation of programs and practices, and
 - Publications on practice improvements such as tool kits or concept papers.
- A.6. Identify, support and promote agencies who provide training and classes on recognizing, responding to and reporting child abuse and neglect:
- Training for school personnel including school administrators and School Resource Officers on child abuse signs and symptoms, including signs of maltreatment that may be overlooked and/or explained, and training on mandatory reporting laws.
 - Peer counseling models that include child abuse and neglect signs and symptoms and understanding mandatory reporting laws.
 - Training for likely reporters and responders around special population victims such

as children with disabilities and LGBTQ+ youth.

- A.7. Support statewide efforts of Child Advocacy Centers
- Training, technical assistance and specialization of local CACs
 - Expansion and development of CACs in underserved counties.
- II. Support the efforts of the multidisciplinary workgroup to standardize forensic interviews of children who have been abused or neglected through: 1) Implementation of Forensic Interviewing Standards; 2) Implementation of Statewide Training and Peer Review System; and 3) Growth and Enhancement of CAC's and Local Child Welfare Capacity.
- III. Support of Experimental, Model, or Demonstration Programs for testing innovative approaches and techniques which may improve the prompt and successful resolution of civil and criminal court proceedings or enhance the effectiveness of judicial and administrative action in child abuse and neglect cases, particularly child sexual abuse and exploitation cases, including the enhancement of performance of court appointed attorneys and guardians ad litem for children, and which also ensure procedural fairness to the accused;**
- B.1. Support the efforts of the Conference of District Attorneys' to provide dedicated staff, training and resources for child abuse and neglect cases.
- B.2. Support efforts to expand the multidisciplinary approach to parent representation in civil abuse, neglect and dependency cases including the use of social workers and parent peer partners as part of the parent attorney's resources.
- B.3. Increase the use of data to improve judicial handling of child abuse and neglect cases.
- B.4. Increase the use of technology to increase efficiencies in child abuse and neglect cases:
- Allow service by publication via internet
 - Allow court participation via internet (Skype, WebEx, etc.) for children, therapists, incarcerated parents
 - Allow parties to check upcoming court dates
- IV. Reform of State laws, ordinances, regulations, protocols, and procedures to provide comprehensive protection for children, which may include those children involved in reports of child abuse or neglect with a potential combination of jurisdictions, such as intrastate, interstate, Federal-State, and State-Tribal, from child abuse and neglect, including child sexual abuse and exploitation, while ensuring fairness to all affected persons.**
- C.1. Support the creation of a state-wide hotline to report possible child abuse, neglect or trafficking.

- C.2. Continue to support procedures and protocols, to include local administrative orders, which allow the sharing of information between agencies:
- Support the development of technology necessary to allow file sharing between agencies.
 - Support integrated data systems among local courts, child welfare agencies, and other child welfare system stakeholders.
- C.3. Support legislation to mandate the use of the child advocacy centers for sexual abuse and severe physical abuse investigations when available.
- C.4. Support legislation, policies or protocols that address the responsibilities of and participation in court cases involving child abuse and neglect by regional LME/MCOs.
- C.5. Support the creation of a uniform training curriculum for School Resource Officers to include:
- Child abuse signs and symptoms, including signs of maltreatment that may be overlooked and/or explained away.
 - Issues pertinent to special population victims such as children with disabilities and LGBTQ+ youth.
 - Mandatory reporting laws.
- C.6. Support legislation and policies that increase the use of permanency mediation and other dispute resolution techniques in abuse, neglect and dependency cases.
- C.7. Support legislation and other efforts to address NC Tribes' concerns in abuse and neglect cases.

**NC Department of Public Safety
Governor's Crime Commission**

**CRIME VICTIM SERVICES COMMITTEE
Report September 3, 2020**

CRIME VICTIMS SERVICES VOCA FUNDING PRIORITIES

All funding priorities are of equal importance, regardless of their listed order. Sexual assault, domestic violence, and child advocacy center projects are mandated priorities and have formula-driven funding allocations.

All other priorities do not have established caps; however, the budget submitted in each grant application is reviewed and assessed for allowable and reasonable costs. Upon review, applicants may be required to revise proposed budgets. If you are an agency seeking funding for a continuing project and are submitting an increased budget, you must illustrate a reasonable need for additional funding. This may include added personnel, services, and/or additional resources for victims.

Proposals may include costs for direct service personnel in the form of advocates and/or licensed therapists, and things needed to support direct services, such as but not limited to: training, travel, equipment, and outreach materials. If you have questions about which funding priority may be appropriate for your application, please contact a member of the Crime Victim Services team.

1. SEXUAL ASSAULT/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS' SERVICES (FOR DESIGNATED AGENCIES ONLY)

Eligible agencies will be notified prior to the grant application period with information on applying for funding.

Dual service agencies should provide the percentage of domestic violence victims and sexual assault victims that have been served by the agencies in the previous fiscal year.

Proposals should include a plan of action to provide core crisis intervention services to victims, which may include:

- Client Outreach Services
- Crisis Line Operations
- Evidence-based Mental Health Services
- Counseling and Support Services
- Information and Referral Services
- Language Crisis Line Services
- Legal Assistance
- Relocation Expenses

- Shelter and Transitional Housing Services
- Hospital Accompaniment

2. **CHILD ADVOCACY CENTERS (FOR DESIGNATED AGENCIES ONLY)**

Eligible agencies will be notified prior to the grant application period with information on applying for funding.

Proposals should describe services provided by a **fully accredited** Child Advocacy Center (CAC) or by a **provisionally accredited** CAC who is developing child advocacy services. Each organization must upload a verification letter from Children’s Advocacy Centers of North Carolina (CACNC) that states their accreditation status. All applicants **must** have a signed interagency agreement with the District Attorney’s office, Department of Social Services, and Law Enforcement (at a minimum).

Proposals may include costs to cover direct services personnel for the following services:

- Advocacy
- Evidence-based Mental Health Services
- Child Medical Evaluation
- Forensic Interviews
- Forensic Medical Evidence Collection Exams

3. **UNDERSERVED CRIME VICTIMS SERVICES**

VOCA requires funding be allocated to projects serving “previously underserved populations of victims of violent crime”. Underserved populations may be distinguished by crime type or by demographic characterizations. These populations may require special consideration/services due to possibly being overlooked in the past or not having access to adequate services. Under this funding priority, programs should look to develop and/or continue implementing programs that address underserved crime victim groups by providing an array of services. Programs that can be replicated are of special interest.

Proposals should describe services to a population that is defined by your community to be underserved. Examples of underserved victim populations include, but are not limited to:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culturally Specific Populations, including but not limited to:
African/African American,
American Indian/Tribal
Communities, Latinx Communities,
LGBTQ+ Victims, Immigrant
Victims, Male Victims | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Populations • Elderly Victims of Crime • Disabled Victims of Crime • Veterans/Military Personnel • Adult Survivors of Child Abuse • Victims of Gang-related Crimes • Survivors of Homicide Victims |
|--|--|

Proposals may include costs for direct service personnel in the form of advocates and/or licensed therapists. Proposals may also include things needed to support direct services, such as but not limited to: training, travel, equipment, and outreach materials.

4. LEGAL SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

Proposals will be accepted for state, regional or local legal services non-profit agencies to provide legal services to victims of crime to including domestic or intimate partner violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, human trafficking and/or child abuse. This includes emergency legal assistance by an attorney, and allowable civil legal assistance provided to victims of crime.

All proposals must comply with NCGS 84-5.1 and must also include a written interagency agreement to include local victim service providers.

Proposals will be considered for the following:

- Statewide legal agencies/organizations that provide legal services to crime victims. Examples include but are not limited to agencies such as Legal Aid of North Carolina.
- Local and/or Regional Non-Profits that aid with legal services to crime victims. Examples include, but are not limited to, agencies such as local SA/DV/CACs.

5. COLLABORATIVE/MULTI-AGENCY MODELS (FAMILY JUSTICE CENTERS)

Proposals will be accepted for the development of collaborative/multi-agency models across North Carolina. Funding awarded under this priority will assist local communities in providing services to victims through the establishment of co-located service models. Proposals should promote the collaborative effort of service providers in making services more readily available to victims and to promote the collaborative efforts of agencies within a local/regional area. Guidance from statewide coalitions (CACNC, NCCASA, NCCADV, NCHTC, CFW/YI, LANC) and additional information from the Family Justice Center Alliance (www.familyjusticecenter.org) may serve as sources for developing these plans.

- Each center should establish a collaborative plan specifying how victims will access services and obtain referrals for support and assistance.
- Applicants for co-located service provision must provide evidence of pre-existing collaborative relationships in the community, including previous collaborative agreements for participating service providers and partners.
- Proposals should include a plan of action and memoranda of understanding with local partners outlining how the group will provide core crisis intervention services to sexual assault and/or domestic violence victims. These documents **must** be uploaded to the application.

- Co-location of all service providers is not a requirement.

Services may include:

- Counseling and Support Services
- Information and Referral services
- Client Outreach Services
- Legal Assistance
- Shelter/Transitional Housing
- Medical/Forensic Examination
- Evidence-based Mental Health Services
- Court Accompaniment

6. VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Proposals will be accepted from agencies to address human trafficking, including child victims of trafficking, by increasing the level of awareness of human trafficking and by improving the level of service provided to victims. Funding awarded under this priority will increase the number of agencies and service providers who are qualified to work with trafficking victims.

It is required that proposals include letters of support from the NC Human Trafficking Commission and other service providers involved in the direct provision of services to victims of human trafficking as an attached document in GEMS. The North Carolina Human Trafficking Commission Standards of Service for Survivors of Human Trafficking can be found:

<https://www.nccourts.gov/assets/inline-files/NCHTC-Standards.pdf?0cNLOYFUXWEPG.Ymg.8UFUfS4Hnw.hdg>

All human trafficking project proposals **must** include improving and/or developing multi-system, interagency, multi-disciplinary responses to the needs of human trafficking victims, including one or more of the following:

- Improving and/or developing interagency protocols on effective response.
- Improving and/or developing an advocacy council, task force and/or multi-disciplinary team to, among other tasks, meet regularly to review current services/cases.

Proposals **must** include a plan of action and a statement of collaboration to provide core crisis intervention services to victims of sexual and/or labor trafficking, which may include:

- Case Management
- Client Outreach Services
- Evidence-based Mental Health Services
- Counseling and Support Services
- Court Advocacy Services
- Information and Referral Services
- Legal Services
- Shelter/Transitional Housing
- Language/Translation Services

7. **CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS' SERVICES**

The term "child abuse" serves as a broad and encompassing term to cover a variety of harm to children. This specific priority does not include adults who were victimized as children; however, such programs may be funded under the Underserved Crime Victims Services priority. Victims of child abuse may include, but are not limited to, child victims of: physical, sexual, or emotional abuse; child pornography-related offenses; neglect; commercial sexual exploitation; bullying; and/or exposure to violence.

Developing Child Advocacy Centers (CAC) should apply for funding under this category. Child Advocacy Centers that are accredited by CACNC must meet specific requirements in order to qualify for funding and should apply for their basic service projects under the Child Advocacy Centers priority.

Note: Accredited CACs seeking to provide enhanced services may not apply to fund these services in the "Other Services for Victims of Crime" priority. If an accredited CAC would like to provide additional or enhanced services (separate from their basic services project allocation), that project should be applied to under this priority.

8. **OTHER SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME**

Proposals will be considered for the development of enhanced services for victims of crime that are allowable under Victims of Crime Assistance regulations. Proposals should include a plan of action and a statement of collaboration to provide enhanced services to victims, which may include:

- Transitional Housing (not to exceed 365 days per victim)
- Adults Victimized as Children
- Relocation Services
- Forensic Medical Examinations (not associated with sexual assault basic services)
- Emergency Medical Assistance
- Forensic Interviews
- Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Services
- Client Outreach Services
- Court Advocacy Services
- Evidence-based Mental Health Services
- Services for Victims of Financial Fraud and/or Identity Theft
- Services for Victims Addressing the Intersection of Violence and Substance Use Disorder

9. **AUTOMATED VICTIM NOTIFICATION SERVICES**

Proposals should focus on statewide automated victim notification systems and technology services, including via text notification and other electronic systems. Proposals may include staff who provide services to alert victims on the status changes of offenders in the jail, correctional, or court systems. Proposals should include the provision of both incoming and outgoing call service 24/7 including other electronic and text notifications with multiple language capability and operator assistance available.

CRIME VICTIMS SERVICES VAWA FUNDING PRIORITIES

STOP PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of 1994 was passed by Congress and created the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) in the United States Department of Justice. Since its inception, OVW has supported a multifaceted approach to responding to crimes against women through the implementation of grant programs authorized through VAWA. VAWA was designed to improve criminal justice system responses to adult, youth and child victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking by forming partnerships between state and local communities.

The STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (STOP Program) promotes a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women. STOP encourages the development and strengthening of effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to address violent crimes against women and the development and strengthening of victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

OVW grants help provide victims with the protection and services they need to pursue safe and healthy lives, while improving communities' capacity to hold offenders accountable for their crimes.

STOP Funding Priorities

In 2019, the Office on Violence Against Women is interested in supporting the priority areas identified below. The GCC encourages the applicants to develop projects that:

1. Reduce violent crime against women and promote victim safety.
2. Increase the response to victims of human trafficking.
3. Include substance abuse professionals in a coordinated community response to VAWA crimes and increase victim access to substance abuse services.
4. Increase efforts to combat stalking.

STOP Priority Service Areas

The GCC encourages programs that involve partnerships, collaborations, and best practices to meet the needs of crime victims and others across the state.

You will need to identify in your application ONE priority service area that your proposed project aligns with. The courts allocation must be awarded "to" state and local courts.

Decisions for law enforcement, prosecution, and victim services should be made based on the beneficiary of the funded activities.

STOP funding is restricted to developing and strengthening effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to address violent crimes against women and the development and strengthening of victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women in the following areas: 1) Domestic Violence; 2) Dating Violence; 3) Sexual Assault; 4) Human Trafficking and/or 5) Stalking.

1) Victim Services

Providing services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including telephonic or web-based hotlines, legal advocacy, economic advocacy, emergency and transitional shelter, accompaniment and advocacy through medical, civil or criminal justice, immigration, and social support systems crisis intervention, short-term individual and group support services, information and referrals, culturally specific services, population specific services, and other related supportive services.

2) Law Enforcement

A public agency charged with policing functions, including any of its component bureaus (such as governmental victim services programs or Village Public Safety Officers), including those referred to in section 2802 of Title 25.

3) Prosecutors

Any public agency charged with direct responsibility for prosecuting criminal offenders, including such agency's component bureaus (such as governmental victim assistance programs).

4) State and Local Courts

Any civil or criminal, tribal, and Alaska Native Village, Federal, State, local or territorial court having jurisdiction to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, including immigration, family, juvenile, and dependency courts, and the judicial officers serving in those courts, including judges, magistrate judges, commissioners, justices of the peace, or any other person with decision-making authority.

5) Discretionary

Applications will only be accepted for the following under this Discretionary Priority Services Area.

- **Court Sanctioned Batterer's Intervention Programs**
As per the North Carolina Administrative Code, programs must be certified by the N.C. Council for Women and Youth Involvement.
- **Primary and Secondary Prevention**

Primary prevention means strategies, programming, and activities to stop both first-time perpetration and first-time victimization. Primary prevention is stopping domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur. Secondary prevention is identifying risk factors or problems that may lead to future domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and taking the necessary actions to eliminate the risk factors and the potential problem. **(No more than 5% of the State's total STOP award may be used for this purpose)**

STOP Focus Areas

After you choose a Priority Service Area you will need to identify in your application IF your proposed project plans to serve one of the two STOP Focus Areas below. (Not Mandatory)

A) Sexual Assault

Projects must have a legitimate focus on sexual assault and that personnel funded under the projects have sufficient expertise and experience on sexual assault.

B) Culturally Specific

Projects that are focused on working with racial and ethnic minorities as defined in section 1707(g) of the Public Health Service Act, which means:

- American Indians (including Alaska Natives, Eskimos, and Aleuts);
- Asian Americans;
- Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders;
- Blacks; and
- Hispanics.

In order to receive the funding from the culturally specific funding allocation, the organization **must** be a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization or tribal organization that serves a specific geographic community that:

- focuses primarily on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
- has established a specialized culturally specific program that addresses domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
- has a primary focus on underserved populations (and includes representatives of these populations) and domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; or
- obtains expertise, or shows demonstrated capacity to work effectively, on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking through collaboration;
- is primarily directed toward racial and ethnic minority groups; **AND**
- is providing services tailored to the unique needs of that population.

NOTE: Agencies requesting funding from the culturally specific allocation are required to submit the GCC Culturally Specific Organization Verification Letter signed by the agency's Board President in the application (Attachment 25).

STOP Purpose Areas

Any projects funded utilizing STOP funds must meet one or more of the OVW's statutory purpose areas. The GCC has identified thirteen (13) purpose areas that align with the State of North Carolina's Implementation Plan and fill in funding/service gaps for the State.

You will need to identify in your application at least one purpose area that your proposed project aligns with.

A. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including the appropriate use of nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (T) and (U) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)).

B. Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

C. Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, as well as the appropriate treatment of victims.

D. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services and legal assistance programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking programs, developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

E. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

F. Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.

G. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals.

H. Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants”) in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking and may undertake the following activities:

- a. developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including the use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases;
- b. notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency;
- c. referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and
- d. taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order.

I. Developing, implementing, or enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams, or other similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault.

J. Developing and strengthening policies, protocols, best practices, and training for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors relating to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims.

K. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional and detention settings.

L. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects to provide services and responses targeting male and female victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, whose ability to access traditional services and responses is affected by their sexual orientation or gender identity, as defined in section 249(c) of title 18 [of the United States Code.]

M. Developing, enhancing, or strengthening prevention and educational programming to address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, with not with not more than 5 percent of the amount allocated to a state to be used for this purpose.

**NC Department of Public Safety
Governor's Crime Commission**

**PROJECTS REQUIRING COMMISSION APPROVAL
Report September 3, 2020**

These three projects were submitted during the original period of application but were inadvertently not on documentation submitted to the full Commission for approval. They are being submitted for approval at this time.

VOCA

- Approval of PROJ014217

Chatham County Victim Services 2020 – 2021
Chatham Co. Sheriff's Office
10/01/2020-9/30/2022
\$ 237,838.33

This project will allow for more open communication between victims and Sheriff's Office staff. Victim Services Coordinators will maintain communication with victims and ensure that victims are heard and their needs are met with referrals to other parts of the Sheriff's Office or outside agencies.

Byrne JAG

- Approval of PROJ014310

2020 - Western Carolina University Police - Active Shooter Supplies/Vehicle
Western Carolina University
\$23,949.10

Western Carolina University Police Department is requesting the following supplies: active shooter medical kits, trauma simulation products, organization containers, AR-15 lights, and vehicle gun locks. WCU Police serves a student and staff population of 13,767.

- Approval of PROJ014410

Vehicle Weapon Mount and Locks
Town of Atlantic Beach
\$11,270.68

This project is requesting funding for the purchase and installation of weapon lock and mounting systems for patrol vehicles. The locks will be used to secure both shotguns and patrol rifles for better security and safety of the weapons as well as easier access for the patrol officer as required.

Bio of Mr. Joseph Maimone

Joe Maimone is the founding Headmaster of a very successful charter school, Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy, serving in that role from 1999 through 2018. In the fall of 2018, Joe accepted an offer to be the Chief of Staff for the elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in Raleigh.

Opening TJCA in August of 1999, Joe fostered the growth of TJCA from 150 students in grades 7-9 in 1999 to 1350 students in grades K-12 in 2018, managing a budget that grew from \$1 million to over \$13 million. During his tenure, he oversaw the construction of three new buildings to accommodate growth. TJCA has been consistently ranked in the top 200 high school programs nationwide for student achievement in Advanced Placement, ACT, and SAT results, with a 100% graduation rate and a 100% college acceptance rate for the vast majority of students applying to four-year colleges.

After a 20-year tenure leading a charter school, Joe accepted the position of Chief of Staff for the elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Mark Johnson, in September of 2018. This experience enabled him to expand his knowledge of overseeing the operations of 2500 public schools and over 1.5 million students. His most notable project was leading the student Safety Tip App project for all public schools in our state. He is the chair of the department's leadership team, directing the work of over 1000 employees as they support the schools and districts in our state, and currently serves as the Director for the Center of Safer Schools.

Prior to his experiences in education, Joe worked for Bankers Trust Company in New York City for 13 years, earning the title of Managing Director, responsible for managing a significant portion of the bank's trading accounts in foreign exchange and interest rate products.

Joe earned a Masters of Business Administration from the University of Chicago in 1981, with concentrations in finance and marketing. He graduated Summa Cum Laude from Hamilton College, majoring in economics.

North Carolina Traffic Stop Reporting Program Series: Part 1

Traffic Stop Trends in North Carolina

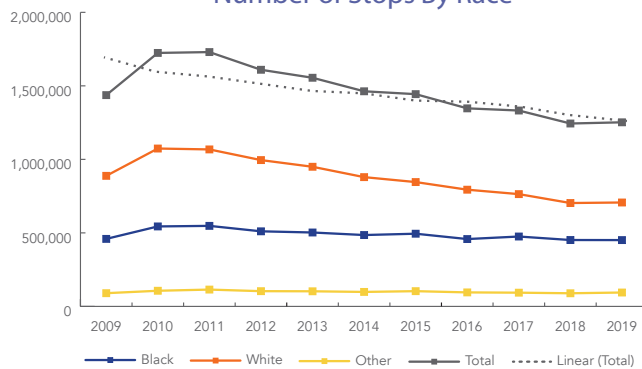
North Carolina began requiring state law enforcement agencies to collect data related to traffic stops in 2000. The program was expanded in 2002 to include all county sheriff offices and law enforcement agencies serving populations of at least 10,000 or employing five or more full-time sworn officers for every 1,000 in the population. Data has been collected for more than 25 million stops since the beginning of the program.¹

Data collected during traffic stops include the date, time, location, agency initiating stop, purpose of stop, actions taken, encounters of force, injuries, officer ID, searches, contraband and demographics (gender, race, age, ethnicity) of both the driver and passenger(s). With the abundance of traffic stop data available, this

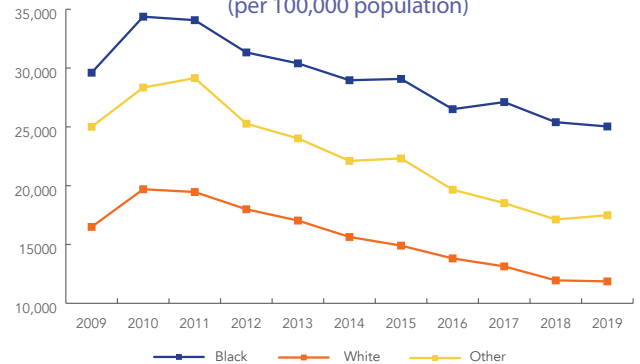
review will be the first of a multi-part series analyzing North Carolina traffic stops. Part 1 of this series presents the racial disparities among drivers being stopped and the purpose of the traffic stop.

Beginning in 2009, the number of overall stops reported annually increased for a few years and then decreased 13% by 2019, while the projected driving population increased 14% over the period.² The rate of stops for Black drivers decreased 15% between 2009 and 2019, while the rate of stops for white drivers fell by 28% and other/unknown races decreased 30% over the period.³ In 2019, the rate of stops for Black drivers was more than twice that of white drivers and almost 1.5 times that of other races (including unknown).

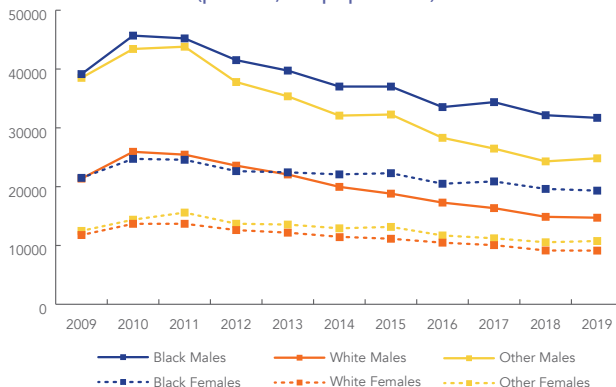
Number of Stops By Race



Rate of Traffic Stops By Race (per 100,000 population)



Rate of Traffic Stops By Race and Gender (per 100,000 population)



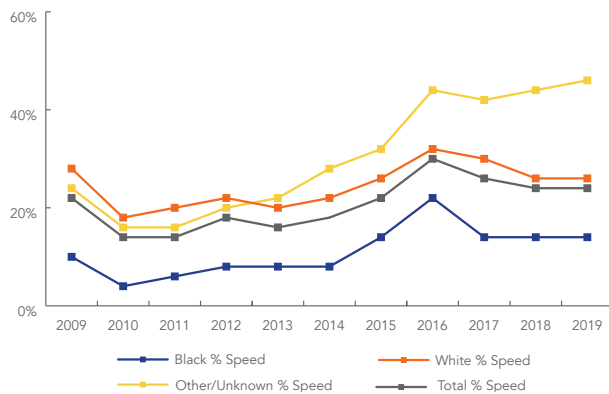
- In 2009, drivers of other races were stopped at a rate of 1.5 times that of whites, which remained constant through 2019.
- Males were stopped at a higher rate than females, but less so over time – 1.8 times more in 2009 and 1.6 times more in 2019.
- The rate of traffic stops decreased for all of the combined race and gender categories from 2009-19. The rate of stops for Black females increased from 1.8 times that of white females in 2009, to 2.1 times in 2019. In addition, the rate of stops for Black females surpassed that of white males from 2013-19.

Purpose of Traffic Stop and Race

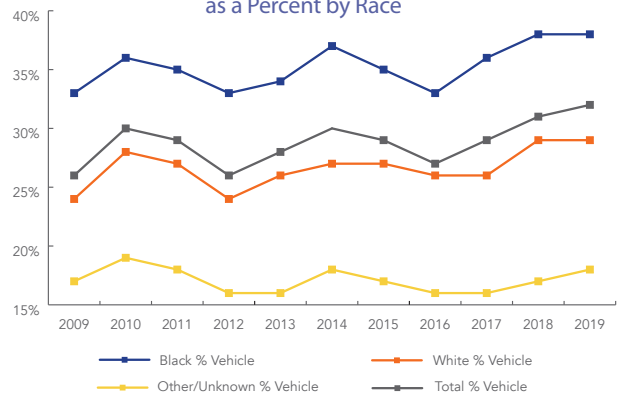
The majority of the traffic stops in North Carolina from 2009-19 were speed limit violations (40%) or vehicle regulatory and equipment violations (29%). These violations account for 69% of all stops from 2009-19.

- The graphs below show a breakdown for the purpose of stop for each race category and for the total of all stops. White drivers and drivers of another or unknown race were stopped for speeding more often than the total, so more likely to be pulled over for speed limit violations than Black drivers.
- The reverse is true for stops for vehicle violations. Black drivers were pulled over at a higher percentage for vehicle regulatory and equipment violations than the other race categories.

Traffic Stops for Speed Limit Violations as a Percent by Race



Traffic Stops for Vehicle Regulatory or Equipment Violations as a Percent by Race



Agency Participation

The overall compliance rate for agencies reporting traffic stops in 2019 was 86%. This varied by agency type, with 76% of sheriff's offices, 89% of police departments and 83% of state agencies that met the reporting requirements for participation. In addition, 15 police or public safety agencies that were not required by statute to submit traffic stop data reported stops in 2019.

¹ N.C.G.S § 143B-903.

² The estimated driving population is determined by the number of persons by race and sex between the ages of 16-84 by year. These estimates were derived from the Vintage 2019 N.C. Population certified state estimates produced by the State Demographer, N.C. Office of State Budget & Management.

³ The "Rate of Stops" have been determined by dividing 100,000 by the estimated race and/or sex population between the ages of 16 and 84 and multiplying this factor by the total number of stops reported for each race where the driver was between the ages of 16 and 84.

⁴ Traffic Stop data includes submissions in the SBI database (<https://trafficstops.ncsbi.gov>) as of April 16, 2020.

ETHICS REMINDER

In accordance with General Statute 138A-35 and other provisions of the State Government Ethics Act, it is the duty of every Commission member to avoid both conflicts of interest and appearances of conflict.

Does any member have any known conflict of interest or appearance of a conflict with respect to any matters coming before the Commission today?

If so, please identify the conflict or appearance of conflict and refrain from any undue participation in the particular matter involved.



North Carolina Department of Public Safety

Governor's Crime Commission

Roy Cooper, Governor
Erik A. Hooks, Secretary

Robert Evans, Chairman
Caroline C. Valand, Executive Director

Recusal Form

Memo To: Governor's Crime Commission

From: _____ (print your name)

Date: _____ (today's date)

I currently serve on the:

JJ Committee **CVS Committee** **CJI Committee** **DMC Committee**

CJA Committee **COMMISSION** **OTHER** (circle appropriate)

_____ (list OTHER)

am recusing myself from voting on the following needed / required for GCC approvals, Grant Award applications and / or any other GCC related business:

List Project Number and/or Project Name/Other

Additional Comments:

Committee / Commission Member Signature: _____

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www.ncdps.gov



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