

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2013

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BILL DRAFT 2013-ML-191 [v.11] (01/07)

(THIS IS A DRAFT AND IS NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION)

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Short Title: Prohibit Racial Profiling.

(Public)

Sponsors: Representative R. Moore.

Referred to:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO (1) PROHIBIT THE USE OF RACIAL PROFILING BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES; (2) AMEND THE TYPES OF INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED BY CERTAIN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES CONCERNING TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT; (3) REQUIRE CERTAIN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO REPORT CERTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING HOMICIDES; (4) REQUIRE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO RECEIVE ANNUAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CONCERNING RACIAL PROFILING; (5) AUTHORIZE THE USE OF CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS TO INVESTIGATE OR REVIEW ALLEGATIONS OF CERTAIN POLICE MISCONDUCT; AND REQUIRE THAT CERTAIN TRAINING BE PROVIDED TO MEMBERS OF NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME WATCH PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED BY COUNTIES AND CITIES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. Chapter 15A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new article to read:

"Article 18.

"Racial Profiling.

"§ 15A-306. Prohibition on racial profiling.

(a) Definitions. – The following definitions apply in this section:

(1) Law enforcement officer. – Any employee of the following agencies who is actively serving in a position with assigned primary duties and responsibilities for prevention and detection of crime or the general enforcement of the criminal laws of the State, and who possesses the power of arrest by virtue of an oath administered under the authority of the State:

a. Any duly accredited State or local government agency possessing authority to enforce the criminal laws of the State.

b. Any company police agency certified by the Attorney General pursuant to Chapter 74E of the General Statutes.

c. Any campus police agency certified by the Attorney General pursuant to Chapter 74G of the General Statutes.

d. Any special police agency created by the State.

(2) Racial profiling. – The practice of subjecting a person to investigation, detention, or arrest based solely on the person's race, ethnicity, or national



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1 origin rather than on the person's behavior or on information identifying the
2 person as having engaged in criminal activity.

3 (b) Prohibition. – No law enforcement officer shall engage in racial profiling in the
4 performance of the officer's duties."

5 **SECTION 2.** G.S. 114-10.01(a) reads as rewritten:

6 "(a) In addition to the duties set forth in G.S. 114-10, the Division of Criminal
7 Information shall collect, correlate, and maintain the following information regarding traffic
8 law enforcement by law enforcement officers:

9 ...

10 (3) The alleged traffic violation that led to the stop.

11 (3a) Whether the officers making the stop attempted to determine the
12 immigration status of the driver, passenger, or passengers.

13 (4) Whether a search was instituted as a result of the stop.

14"

15 **SECTION 3.** Article 3 of Chapter 114 of the General Statutes is amended by
16 adding a new section to read:

17 "**§ 114-10.03. Collection of homicide statistics.**

18 (a) Definition. – The term "law enforcement agency" means any duly accredited State
19 or local government agency possessing authority to enforce the criminal laws of the State.

20 (b) Additional Duties. – In addition to the duties set forth in G.S. 114-10, the Division
21 of Criminal Information shall collect, correlate, and maintain the following information
22 regarding homicides committed in the State:

23 (1) The number of homicides committed.

24 (2) The geographic location where the homicide was committed.

25 (3) Identifying characteristics of offenders and victims, including the race or
26 ethnicity, approximate age, and sex.

27 (4) The number of homicide cases solved and the number of homicide cases that
28 remain unsolved.

29 (5) For homicide cases that were solved, the time required to solve the case,
30 including the date the investigation began and the date the case was
31 considered solved by the law enforcement agency.

32 (c) Reporting Requirement. – Law enforcement agencies shall submit the information
33 required under subsection (b) of this section to the Division within 60 days of the close of each
34 month. Any law enforcement agency that does not submit the information as required by this
35 subsection shall be ineligible to receive any law enforcement grants available by or through the
36 State until the information which is reasonably available is submitted.

37 (d) List. – The Division shall publish and distribute by December 1 of each year a list
38 indicating the law enforcement agencies that will be subject to the provisions of this section
39 during the calendar year commencing on the following January 1.

40 (e) Availability to Public. – The Division shall make any report or summary analyzing
41 the information required in subsection (b) of this section available to the public, including
42 posting the report or summary on the website maintained by the Department of Justice."

43 **SECTION 4.** G.S. 17C-2 reads as rewritten:

44 "**§ 17C-2. Definitions.**

45 Unless the context clearly otherwise requires, the following definitions apply in this
46 Chapter:

47 ...

48 (4) Entry level. – The initial appointment or employment of any person by a
49 criminal justice agency, or any appointment or employment of a person
50 previously employed by a criminal justice agency who has not been
51 employed by a criminal justice agency for the 12-month period preceding

1 this appointment or employment, or any appointment or employment of a
 2 previously certified criminal justice officer to a position which requires a
 3 different type of certification.

4 (5) Racial profiling. – As defined in G.S. 15A-306."

5 **SECTION 5.** G.S. 17C-6(a) reads as rewritten:

6 "(a) In addition to powers conferred upon the Commission elsewhere in this Chapter, the
 7 Commission shall have the following powers, which shall be enforceable through its rules and
 8 regulations, certification procedures, or the provisions of G.S. 17C-10:

9 ...
 10 (2) Establish minimum educational and training standards that must be met in
 11 order to qualify for entry level employment and retention as a criminal
 12 justice officer in temporary or probationary status or in a permanent position.
 13 The standards for entry level employment shall include the following:

- 14 a. ~~education~~Education and training in response to, and investigation of,
 15 domestic violence cases, as well as training in investigation for
 16 evidence-based prosecutions.
- 17 b. Education and training concerning the prohibition against racial
 18 profiling.

19 ...
 20 (14) Establish minimum standards for in-service training for criminal justice
 21 officers. In-service training standards shall include the following:

- 22 a. ~~training~~Training in response to, and investigation of, domestic
 23 violence cases, as well as training investigation for evidence-based
 24 prosecutions.
- 25 b. Training concerning the prohibition against racial profiling.

26"
 27 **SECTION 6.** G.S. 17E-2 reads as rewritten:

28 **"§ 17E-2. Definitions.**

29 Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following definitions apply to this
 30 Chapter:

- 31 ...
- 32 (3) "Justice officer" means:
 - 33 a. A person who, through the special trust and confidence of the sheriff,
 34 has taken the oath of office prescribed by Chapter 11 of the General
 35 Statutes as a peace officer in the office of the sheriff. This term
 36 includes "deputy sheriffs", "reserve deputy sheriffs", and "special
 37 deputy sheriffs", but does not include clerical and support personnel
 38 not required to take an oath. The term "special deputy" means a
 39 person who, through appointment by the sheriff, becomes an unpaid
 40 criminal justice officer to perform a specific act directed by the
 41 sheriff; or
 - 42 b. A person who, through the special trust and confidence of the sheriff,
 43 has been appointed as a detention officer by the sheriff; or
 - 44 c. A person who is either the administrator or other custodial personnel
 45 of district confinement facilities as defined in G.S. 153A-219;
 46 however, nothing in this Chapter transfers any supervisory or
 47 administrative control over employees of district confinement
 48 facilities to the office of the sheriff; or
 - 49 d. A person who, through the special trust and confidence of the sheriff,
 50 is under the direct supervision and control of the sheriff and serves as
 51 a telecommunicator, or who is presented to the Commission for

1 appointment as a telecommunicator by an employing entity other
2 than the sheriff for the purpose of obtaining certification from the
3 Commission as a telecommunicator.

4 (4) Racial profiling. – As defined in G.S. 15A-306."

5 **SECTION 7.** G.S. 17E-4 reads as rewritten:

6 **"§ 17E-4. Powers and duties of the Commission.**

7 (a) The Commission shall have the following powers, duties, and responsibilities,
8 which are enforceable through its rules and regulations, certification procedures, or the
9 provisions of G.S. 17E-8 and G.S. 17E-9:

10 (1) Promulgate rules and regulations for the administration of this Chapter,
11 which rules may require (i) the submission by any agency of information
12 with respect to the employment, education, and training of its justice
13 officers, and (ii) the submission by any training school of information with
14 respect to its programs that are required by this ~~Chapter;~~Chapter.

15 (2) Establish minimum educational and training standards that may be met in
16 order to qualify for entry level employment as an officer in temporary or
17 probationary status or in a permanent position. The standards for entry level
18 employment of officers shall include the following:

19 a. ~~training~~Training in response to, and investigation of, domestic
20 violence cases, as well as training in investigation for evidence-based
21 prosecutions. For purposes of the domestic violence training
22 requirement, the term "officers" shall include justice officers as
23 defined in G.S. 17E-2(3)a., except that the term shall not include
24 "special deputy sheriffs" as defined in
25 ~~G.S. 17E-2(3)a.;~~G.S. 17E-2(3)a.

26 b. Training concerning the prohibition against racial profiling.

27 (3) Certify, pursuant to the standards that it may establish for the purpose,
28 persons as qualified under the provisions of this Chapter who may be
29 employed at entry level as ~~officers;~~officers.

30 (4) Establish minimum standards for the certification of training schools and
31 programs or courses of instruction that are required by this ~~Chapter;~~Chapter.

32 (5) Certify, pursuant to the standards that it has established for the purpose,
33 training schools and programs or courses of instruction that are required by
34 this ~~Chapter;~~Chapter.

35 (6) Establish standards and levels of education or equivalent experience for
36 teachers who participate in programs or courses of instruction that are
37 required by this ~~Chapter;~~Chapter.

38 (7) Certify, pursuant to the standards that it has established for the purpose,
39 teachers who participate in programs or courses of instruction that are
40 required by this ~~Chapter;~~Chapter.

41 (8) Investigate and make such evaluations as may be necessary to determine if
42 agencies are complying with the provision of this ~~Chapter;~~Chapter.

43 (9) Adopt and amend bylaws, consistent with law, for its internal management
44 and ~~control;~~control.

45 (10) Enter into contracts incident to the administration of its authority pursuant to
46 this ~~Chapter;~~Chapter.

47 (11) Establish minimum standards for in-service training for justice officers.
48 In-service training standards shall include the following:

49 a. ~~training~~Training in response to, and investigation of, domestic
50 violence cases, as well as training in investigation for evidence-based
51 prosecutions. For purposes of the domestic violence training

1 requirement, the term "justice officer" shall include those defined in
 2 G.S. 17E-2(3)a., except that the term shall not include "special
 3 deputy sheriffs" as defined in ~~G.S. 17E-2(3)a.~~; G.S. 17E-2(3)a.

4 b. Training concerning the prohibition against racial profiling.

- 5 (12) Establish minimum standards and levels of training for certification of
 6 instructors for the domestic violence training required by subdivisions (2)
 7 and (11) of this subsection.

8 ...
 9 (b) The Commission shall have the following powers, which shall be advisory in nature
 10 and for which the Commission is not authorized to undertake any enforcement actions:

- 11 (1) Certify, pursuant to the standards that it has established for the purpose,
 12 justice officers for those law-enforcement agencies that elect to comply with
 13 the minimum education, training, and experience standards established by
 14 the Commission for positions for which advanced or specialized training,
 15 education, and experience are ~~appropriate~~; appropriate.
 16 (2) Consult and cooperate with counties, agencies of this State, other
 17 governmental agencies, and with universities, colleges, junior colleges, and
 18 other institutions, public or private, concerning the development of training
 19 schools and programs or courses of ~~instruction~~; instruction.
 20 (3) Study and make reports and recommendations concerning justice education
 21 and training in North ~~Carolina~~; Carolina.
 22 (4) Conduct and stimulate research by public and private agencies which shall
 23 be designed to improve education and training in the administration of
 24 ~~justice~~; justice.
 25 (5) Study, obtain data, statistics, and information and make reports concerning
 26 the recruitment, selection, education and training of persons serving justice
 27 agencies in this State; to make recommendations for improvement in
 28 methods of recruitment, selection, education and training of persons serving
 29 sheriffs' ~~departments~~; departments.
 30 (6) Study and make reports and recommendations to the Governor, Attorney
 31 General, Chief Justice, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House,
 32 concerning the manpower, salary and equipment needs of the sheriffs of the
 33 ~~State~~; State.
 34 (7) Make recommendations concerning any matters within its purview pursuant
 35 to this ~~Chapter~~; Chapter.
 36 (8) Appoint such advisory committees as it may deem ~~necessary~~; necessary.
 37 (9) Do such things as may be necessary and incidental to the administration of
 38 its authority pursuant to this ~~Chapter~~; Chapter.
 39 (10) Formulate basic plans for and promote the development and improvement of
 40 a comprehensive system of education and training for the officers and
 41 employees of agencies consistent with its rules and ~~regulations~~; regulations.
 42 (11) Maintain liaison among municipal, State and federal agencies with respect to
 43 education and ~~training~~; training.
 44 (12) Promote the planning and development of a systematic career development
 45 program for sheriffs' department personnel."

46 **SECTION 8.** Article 10 of Chapter 153A of the General Statutes is amended by
 47 adding a new section to read:

48 "**§ 153A-212.3. Citizen review boards.**

49 (a) Definitions. – The following definitions apply in this section:

- 50 (1) Head. – As defined in G.S. 160A-288.

1 (2) Law enforcement agency. – A city police department, county police
2 department, or sheriff's department. This term does not include company
3 police agencies certified by the Attorney General pursuant to Chapter 74E of
4 the General Statutes, campus police agencies certified by the Attorney
5 General pursuant to Chapter 74G of the General Statutes, or any special
6 police agency created by the State.

7 (3) Law enforcement officer. – As defined in G.S. 15A-306.

8 (4) Misconduct. – Limited to excessive use of force, abuse of power, and racial
9 profiling.

10 (5) Racial profiling. – As defined in G.S. 15A-306.

11 (b) Creation. – A county may by ordinance establish a civilian review board, or may use
12 an existing civilian review board, to investigate or review allegations of misconduct by law
13 enforcement officers employed by a law enforcement agency located within the county that
14 established the civilian review board. The ordinance shall specify the composition of the
15 civilian review board and the manner in which hearings of the civilian review board are to be
16 held.

17 (c) Powers and Duties. – A civilian review board shall have the following powers and
18 duties:

19 (1) Receive and investigate complaints by members of the general public against
20 law enforcement officers that allege misconduct.

21 (2) Review an internal investigation and discipline of a law enforcement officer
22 who is alleged to have committed misconduct.

23 (3) Subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and compel the production of
24 evidence.

25 (4) Make findings and recommend disciplinary action to the head of the law
26 enforcement agency that employs the law enforcement officer alleged to
27 have committed misconduct.

28 (5) Recommend changes in policy to the head of the law enforcement agency
29 within the county that established the civilian review board.

30 (6) Exercise any other power deemed necessary by the governing body of the
31 county to the discharge of its duties.

32 (d) Notice and Opportunity to be Heard. – When investigating a complaint or reviewing
33 an internal investigation and discipline of a law enforcement officer alleged to have committed
34 misconduct, the civilian review board shall provide the law enforcement officer with
35 reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard. A law enforcement officer and any other
36 person involved in a hearing before the civilian review board may be represented by an
37 attorney or attorneys at the hearing.

38 (e) Subpoena Power. – If a person fails or refuses to obey a subpoena issued pursuant to
39 this section, the civilian review board may apply to the General Court of Justice located in the
40 county that established the civilian review board for an order requiring that its order be obeyed,
41 and the court shall have jurisdiction to issue these orders after notice to all proper parties. The
42 court shall authorize subpoenas under this section if the court determines the subpoenas are
43 necessary for the civilian review board to complete its investigation or review. No testimony of
44 any witness before the civilian review board pursuant to a subpoena issued in exercise of the
45 power conferred by this section may be used against that witness in any civil or criminal action.
46 Subpoenas issued under this section shall be enforceable by the court through contempt powers.

47 (f) Personnel Records. – Notwithstanding G.S. 153A-98, but subject to any federal law
48 restricting access, the head of the law enforcement agency that employs the law enforcement
49 officer alleged to have committed misconduct shall make available to the civilian review board
50 the personnel file of the law enforcement officer and any other material deemed necessary by

1 the governing body of the county for the civilian review board to complete its investigation or
2 review.

3 (g) Findings and Recommendations. – Unless otherwise declared confidential by State
4 or federal law, the findings and recommendations of a civilian review board are public records.
5 No recommendation made by a civilian review board shall be binding on the head of the law
6 enforcement agency that employs the law enforcement officer alleged to have committed
7 misconduct.

8 (h) Reports. – A citizen review board shall make a semiannual and an annual report of
9 its actions for each preceding year to the head of the law enforcement agency in the county that
10 established the civilian review board and the governing body of the county that established the
11 civilian review board. The specific content of the reports shall be prescribed by the governing
12 body of the county. Any report made by the civilian review board shall be public record.

13 (i) Joint Civilian Review Board. – A county and one or more cities in the county may
14 establish a joint civilian review board.

15 (i) Exceptions to General Authority. – A civilian review board established by a county
16 under this section shall have no authority to investigate or review allegations of misconduct by
17 any of the following:

18 (1) A law enforcement officer employed by a city police department located
19 within a city that has established a civilian review board pursuant to
20 G.S. 160A-289.3, unless the county and city have established a joint civilian
21 review board.

22 (2) A law enforcement officer employed by a company police agency certified
23 by the Attorney General pursuant to Chapter 74E of the General Statutes.

24 (3) A law enforcement officer employed by a campus police agency certified by
25 the Attorney General pursuant to Chapter 74G of the General Statutes.

26 (4) A law enforcement officer employed by a special police agency created by
27 the State."

28 **SECTION 9.** Article 13 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes is amended by
29 adding a new section to read:

30 **"§ 160A-289.3. Citizen review boards.**

31 (a) Definitions. – The following definitions apply in this section:

32 (1) Head. – As defined in G.S. 160A-288.

33 (2) Law enforcement agency. – A city police department, county police
34 department, or sheriff's department. This term does not include company
35 police agencies certified by the Attorney General pursuant to Chapter 74E of
36 the General Statutes, campus police agencies certified by the Attorney
37 General pursuant to Chapter 74G of the General Statutes, or any special
38 police agency created by the State.

39 (3) Law enforcement officer. – As defined in G.S. 15A-306.

40 (4) Misconduct. – Limited to excessive use of force, abuse of power, and racial
41 profiling.

42 (5) Racial profiling. – As defined in G.S. 15A-306.

43 (b) Creation. – A city may by ordinance establish a civilian review board, or may use an
44 existing civilian review board, to investigate or review allegations of misconduct by law
45 enforcement officers employed by a law enforcement agency located within the city that
46 established the civilian review board. The ordinance shall specify the composition of the
47 civilian review board, any training required of members, and the manner in which hearings of
48 the civilian review board are to be held.

49 (c) Powers and Duties. – A civilian review board shall have the following powers and
50 duties:

- 1 (1) Receive and investigate complaints by members of the general public against
2 law enforcement officers that allege misconduct.
- 3 (2) Review an internal investigation and discipline of a law enforcement officer
4 who is alleged to have committed misconduct.
- 5 (3) Subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and compel the production of
6 evidence.
- 7 (4) Make findings and recommend disciplinary action to the head of the law
8 enforcement agency that employs the law enforcement officer alleged to
9 have committed misconduct.
- 10 (5) Recommend changes in policy to the head of the law enforcement agency
11 within the city that established the civilian review board.
- 12 (6) Exercise any other power deemed necessary by the governing body of the
13 city to the discharge of its duties.
- 14 (d) Notice and Opportunity to be Heard. – When investigating a complaint or reviewing
15 an internal investigation and discipline of a law enforcement officer alleged to have committed
16 misconduct, the civilian review board shall provide the law enforcement officer with
17 reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard. A law enforcement officer and any other
18 person involved in a hearing before the civilian review board may be represented by an
19 attorney or attorneys at the hearing.
- 20 (e) Subpoena Power. – If a person fails or refuses to obey a subpoena issued pursuant to
21 this section, the civilian review board may apply to the General Court of Justice located in the
22 county in which the city that established the civilian review board is located for an order
23 requiring that its order be obeyed, and the court shall have jurisdiction to issue these orders
24 after notice to all proper parties. The court shall authorize subpoenas under this section if the
25 court determines the subpoenas are necessary for the civilian review board to complete its
26 investigation or review. No testimony of any witness before the civilian review board pursuant
27 to a subpoena issued in exercise of the power conferred by this section may be used against that
28 witness in any civil or criminal action. Subpoenas issued under this section shall be enforceable
29 by the court through contempt powers.
- 30 (f) Personnel Records. – Notwithstanding G.S. 160A-168, but subject to any federal
31 law restricting access, the head of the law enforcement agency that employs the law
32 enforcement officer alleged to have committed misconduct shall make available to the civilian
33 review board the personnel file of the law enforcement officer and any other material deemed
34 necessary by the governing body of the city for the civilian review board to complete its
35 investigation or review.
- 36 (g) Findings and Recommendations. – Unless otherwise declared confidential by State
37 or federal law, the findings and recommendations of a civilian review board are public records.
38 No recommendation made by a civilian review board shall be binding on the head of the law
39 enforcement agency that employs the law enforcement officer alleged to have committed
40 misconduct.
- 41 (h) Reports. – A citizen review board shall make a semiannual and an annual report of
42 its actions for each preceding year to the head of the law enforcement agency or agencies in the
43 city that established the civilian review board and the governing body of the city that
44 established the civilian review board, except that no report shall be required to be made to any
45 law enforcement agency listed in subsection (j) of this section. The specific content of the
46 reports shall be prescribed by the governing body of the county. Any report made by the
47 civilian review board shall be public record.
- 48 (i) Joint Civilian Review Board. – A county and one or more cities in the county may
49 establish a joint civilian review board.

1 (j) Exceptions to General Authority. – A civilian review board established by a city
2 under this section shall have no authority to investigate or review allegations of misconduct by
3 any of the following:

4 (1) A law enforcement officer employed by a county police department or
5 sheriff's department located in a county that has established a civilian review
6 board pursuant to G.S. 153A-212.3, unless the county and city have
7 established a joint civilian review board.

8 (2) A law enforcement officer employed by a company police agency certified
9 by the Attorney General pursuant to Chapter 74E of the General Statutes.

10 (3) A law enforcement officer employed by a campus police agency certified by
11 the Attorney General pursuant to Chapter 74G of the General Statutes.

12 (4) A law enforcement officer employed by a special police agency created by
13 the State."

14 **SECTION 10.** G.S. 153A-212.2 reads as rewritten:

15 **"§ 153A-212.2. Neighborhood crime watch programs.**

16 (a) Creation. – A county may establish neighborhood crime watch programs within the
17 county to encourage residents and business owners to promote citizen involvement in securing
18 homes, businesses, and personal property against criminal activity and to report suspicious
19 activities to law enforcement officials.

20 (b) Required Training. – A county shall provide training that does all of the following
21 to any member of a neighborhood crime watch program established pursuant to subsection (a)
22 of this section:

23 (1) Emphasizes the role of a neighborhood crime watch program is to observe
24 and watch the community and report suspicious activities to law
25 enforcement officials.

26 (2) Develops effective methods for maintaining a visible presence in the
27 community without engaging persons suspected of committing criminal
28 activities.

29 (3) Emphasizes that members of the neighborhood crime watch program are to
30 adhere to the instructions given to them by law enforcement officials.

31 (4) Educates members of the neighborhood crime watch program about racial
32 profiling, as defined in G.S. 15A-306, and develops effective methods for
33 ensuring that members of the neighborhood crime watch program perform
34 their duties without engaging in racial profiling."

35 **SECTION 11.** G.S. 160A-289.2 reads as rewritten:

36 **"§ 160A-289.2. Neighborhood crime watch programs.**

37 (a) Creation. – A city may establish neighborhood crime watch programs within the
38 city to encourage residents and business owners to promote citizen involvement in securing
39 homes, businesses, and personal property against criminal activity and to report suspicious
40 activities to law enforcement officials.

41 (b) Required Training. – A city shall provide training that does all of the following to
42 any member of a neighborhood crime watch program established pursuant to subsection (a) of
43 this section:

44 (1) Emphasizes the role of a neighborhood crime watch program is to observe
45 and watch the community and report suspicious activities to law
46 enforcement officials.

47 (2) Develops effective methods for maintaining a visible presence in the
48 community without engaging persons suspected of committing criminal
49 activities.

50 (3) Emphasizes that members of the neighborhood crime watch program are to
51 adhere to the instructions given to them by law enforcement officials.

1 (4) Educates members of the neighborhood crime watch program about racial
2 profiling, as defined in G.S. 15A-306, and develops effective methods for
3 ensuring that members of the neighborhood crime watch program perform
4 their duties without engaging in racial profiling."

5 **SECTION 12.** Section 1 of this act is effective when this act becomes law. The
6 remainder of this act is effective December 1, 2014, and applies to any misconduct committed
7 on or after that date.