

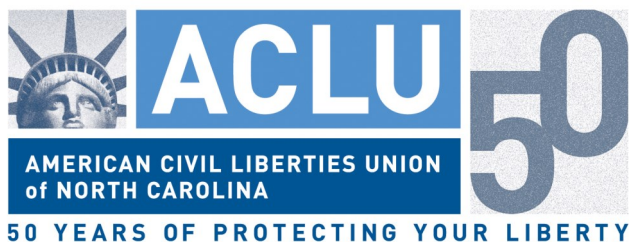
# Unwarranted: The State of Surveillance in North Carolina



A Report by the American Civil Liberties Union  
of North Carolina - February 2015

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# Introduction



Through a series of public records requests and ongoing investigations, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of North Carolina has uncovered a great deal of information about various types of surveillance technology that law enforcement agencies in the state have been amassing.

North Carolina law enforcement agencies are using **automatic license plate readers** to snap photos of every car that drives by one of these cameras in 11 jurisdictions; using your **cell phone to track your location** in more than 50 cities or counties; watching citizens with countless eyes in the sky in the form of **surveillance cameras**, and soon will be able to monitor citizens with **unmanned drones**. As the ACLU investigated all of these various technologies, one theme emerged: Government agencies are making up the rules as they go along without any uniform standard policy or set of rules that would prevent these technologies from being abused to invade North Carolinians' privacy.

New technology is always coming on the scene. While surveillance drones are poised to take over the nation's skies, recent revelations about a technology that has been around for years – Stingrays – show just how little we know about the way government agencies track law abiding North Carolinians' movements. Meanwhile, devices such as police body cameras, which hold the potential to improve relations between police and the public, could also jeopardize the privacy of both law enforcement officers and the communities they are sworn to protect and serve without proper safeguards.

The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution protects Americans from unreasonable searches by the government without a warrant, but how is law enforcement applying that standard to new technology?

More importantly, why are they acquiring and operating this technology entirely in the dark without public oversight?

# Automatic License Plate Readers

Automatic license plate readers (ALPRs) are cameras, similar to red-light cameras that may be mounted to stop lights, buildings, or mobile units such as police cruisers to capture images of license plates and store data on their time and location.

ALPRs can capture thousands of license plates per minute, scan the license plate number for any red flags and store the photo indefinitely with a time and location stamp. By widespread use of ALPRs, through the stored data, government agencies could effectively map out an individual's location and movements over a period of time. Without constraints on how that information can be used, or how long law enforcement can store it, location data is ripe for abuse.

As one federal appeals court judge wrote, a person's location data might reveal "whether he is a weekly church goer, a heavy drinker, a regular at the gym, an unfaithful husband, an outpatient receiving medical treatment, an associate of particular individuals or political groups – and not just one such fact about a person, but all such facts."<sup>1</sup>

In order to protect this data from abuse, the ACLU-NC supports legislation that would prohibit the retention of license plate information collected by ALPRs for more than 10 days unless law enforcement files a

request for preservation of the data with a court.

In 2012, the ACLU-NC conducted a public records request of 63 North Carolina law enforcement agencies that revealed at least 11 jurisdictions, ranging in size from Wrightsville Beach to Charlotte-Mecklenburg, where ALPRs are already in operation without a state law in place to regulate their use.<sup>2</sup>

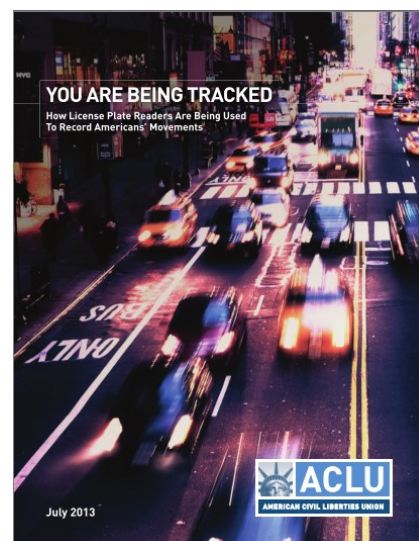
The investigation found that those agencies keep ALPR data for varying lengths of time, from 30 days to "indefinitely." As a result, many departments are keeping innocent people's location information stored for years or even indefinitely, regardless of whether there is any suspicion of a crime.

The Washington Police Department reported 585,000 plate reads between April 2010 and August 2012, approximately 20,000 per month, while the High Point Police Department reported 70,289 plate reads between August 2011 and June 2012. Of those reads, only .08% resulted in "hits," such as a stolen car or suspect.

There have been recent efforts to expand the use of ALPRs to state-owned property through HB 348 Public Safety Technology/State Right of Ways. This bill was adopted by the House during the 2014 legislative session, but did not advance in the Senate.



**ALPRs can capture thousands of license plates per minute, scan the license plate number for any red flags and store the photo indefinitely with a time and location stamp.**



**Read the Report:**  
**[www.aclu.org/alpr](http://www.aclu.org/alpr)**

1. U.S. v. Maynard, 615 F. 3d 544, 562 (CADC 2010)

2. Read each agency's response at [www.aclu.org/maps/automatic-license-plate-reader-documents-interactive-map](http://www.aclu.org/maps/automatic-license-plate-reader-documents-interactive-map)

# Unmanned Aircraft (Drones)

Unmanned aircraft, often times referred to as “drones,” present a significant new avenue for government surveillance of the people.

Manned aircraft are expensive to purchase, operate, and maintain, creating a natural barrier to excessive government surveillance, but drones equipped with surveillance equipment are much less expensive and law enforcement around the country have voiced their eagerness to put drones to the test, including here in North Carolina. In 2006, for example, the Gaston County Police Department purchased a drone with \$30,000 in drug forfeiture funds,<sup>3</sup> while in 2013, the Monroe City Council approved spending \$44,000 in drug forfeiture funds to buy a battery-powered mini drone, complete with a rotating infrared camera,<sup>4</sup> before shelving the plan after objections from the public.<sup>5</sup>

While surveillance drones could play an important role in law enforcement operations, their use should be carefully regulated to prevent covert mass surveillance, including surveillance of First Amendment-protected activities such as demonstrations or rallies.

The ACLU-NC supports amending the state’s law so that the use of drones would be limited to instances where there are specific and articulable grounds to believe that a drone will collect evidence relating to a specific crime or where government officials have obtained a probable cause warrant. Limited exceptions may be considered, such as search and rescue or other time-limited emergency situations where particular individuals’ lives are at risk. Seventy-two percent of North Carolina voters support a warrant requirement when using a drone to collect information against an individual, according to a 2014 poll.<sup>6</sup>



## Recent Legislation

The 2014 state budget (SB 744) included the language of HB 1099, a bill that ostensibly sought to regulate the use of drones but contained a laundry list of government exceptions to warrant requirements, which could be used to invade the privacy of average North Carolinians.

The ACLU-NC opposed HB 1099 because it was overly vague, carved out too many exceptions to warrant requirements, and could also prohibit First Amendment-protected use of drones, such as art or journalism. HB 4 was introduced in January 2015 to clarify the law.

**72 percent of North Carolina voters support requiring police to obtain a warrant before collecting information on a person with a drone.**

*—Public Policy Polling, March 2014*

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3. The drone was shelved soon after purchase because of mechanical problems. See: *Gaston Police Department’s Dormant Drone Draws Notice*, WCNC. (March 10, 2013), [www.wcnc.com/story/news/local/2014/07/02/10979942/](http://www.wcnc.com/story/news/local/2014/07/02/10979942/)

4. *Monroe City Council OKs \$44,000 drone for police department*, WCNC. (March 7, 2013) [www.wcnc.com/story/news/local/2014/07/02/10979616/](http://www.wcnc.com/story/news/local/2014/07/02/10979616/)

5. *Monroe shelves plan for police drones*, WCNC. (March 27, 2013) <http://www.wcnc.com/story/news/local/2014/07/02/10984740/>

6. *Public Policy Polling*. March 2014. <http://www.aduofic.org/blog/poll-72-of-north-carolina-voters-support-warrant-requirement-for-drone-surveillance.html>



# Cell Phone Location Tracking

Location information is data about a person's whereabouts that is monitored and stored through cell phones and the Global Positioning System (GPS) to track a person's movements. Cell phone or GPS location information can provide real time location of a person and monitor if a person is stationary or moving. It provides data about where someone has travelled, which phone companies often store for at least a year, yet most law enforcement agencies surveyed in 2011 reported that they do not seek a warrant to obtain such information.<sup>7</sup>

ACLU-NC public records requests discovered that there is no standard statewide policy or

regulation on how information regarding a person's location is obtained from cell phone companies.<sup>8</sup>

In Wilson County, for example, police obtained cell phone tracking data where it is "relevant and material" to an ongoing investigation – a standard much lower than probable cause. The ACLU-NC is urging the General Assembly to pass legislation requiring that law enforcement obtain a probable cause warrant in order to procure such information, either directly or from a service provider such as a cell phone company.

A 2012 poll showed that 74 percent of North Carolina voters would support such a law.<sup>9</sup>



**More than 50 state law enforcement agencies obtain cell phone location data from providers, but few obtain warrants beforehand.**

## Cell Site Simulators (Stingrays)

Cell site simulator devices, also known as "Stingrays," mimic cell service provider towers and trick any cell phone in the vicinity into broadcasting back to the device its unique identifying number and other data. Because of the extreme secrecy surrounding the use of Stingrays, it is unclear exactly how much data is reported back to law enforcement using the device, but it is certain that Stingrays can pinpoint an individual cell phone's location down to a room in a building. By tracking the transmissions from cell phones, Stingrays can locate phones with

precision and record their movements over time. Stingrays do not target just one individual, but instead gather information and interfere with the phones of any innocent bystanders in the vicinity. Because Stingrays do not—and, to the best of the ACLU's knowledge, cannot—target only a single individual, even were law enforcement to obtain a search warrant to use a Stingray to locate an individual, the technology presents serious Fourth Amendment concerns.

The secrecy surrounding use of

this technology is extremely concerning, according to the Associated Press, the Obama administration has instructed local police departments to not disclose their use of Stingrays.<sup>10</sup> The ACLU has confirmed that at least four North Carolina law enforcement agencies – Charlotte, Durham, Raleigh, and Wilmington – own and operate Stingrays.<sup>11</sup> Court records obtained by the *Charlotte Observer* showed that Charlotte-Mecklenburg police have sought permission to use Stingrays more than 500 times since 2010, or about twice a week.<sup>12</sup>

7. [www.acluofnc.org/blog/aclu-releases-documents-detailing-cell-phone-tracking-by-north-carolina-police-departments.html](http://www.acluofnc.org/blog/aclu-releases-documents-detailing-cell-phone-tracking-by-north-carolina-police-departments.html)

8. More than 40 N.C. law enforcement agencies responded to the request.

9. *Public Policy Polling*, June 2012. [www.acluofnc.org/blog/poll-strong-majority-of-north-carolina-voters-would-support-cell-phone-privacy-law.html](http://www.acluofnc.org/blog/poll-strong-majority-of-north-carolina-voters-would-support-cell-phone-privacy-law.html)

10. *Obama administration pushing local cops to stay mum on surveillance*, Associated Press. (June 14, 2014) [www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/12/obama-local-police-surveillance\\_n\\_5489706.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/12/obama-local-police-surveillance_n_5489706.html)

11. <https://www.aclu.org/maps/stingray-tracking-devices-whos-got-them>

12. *Mecklenburg County District Attorney's Office to review surveillance cases*, *Charlotte Observer*. (November 21, 2014) [www.charlotteobserver.com/2014/11/20/5330929/mecklenburg-county-district-attorneys.html](http://www.charlotteobserver.com/2014/11/20/5330929/mecklenburg-county-district-attorneys.html)

**At least four North Carolina law enforcement agencies – Charlotte, Durham, Raleigh, and Wilmington – own and operate Stingrays, but their use is shrouded in secrecy.**



Photo credit: US Patent & Trademark Office

## Police Body Worn Cameras

Body worn cameras are video and audio recording devices that can clip to an officer's uniform or be worn as a headset to document an officer's interaction with the public and other officers. Since the events in Ferguson, Missouri, unfolded last summer, there has been widespread law enforcement interest in police body worn cameras.

While these cameras do present a threat to privacy, with the right policies in place, these cameras serve the dual purpose of protecting law enforcement officers from false accusations while allowing the public an avenue to document officers' actions and hold bad actors accountable.

Once again, law enforcement agencies are beginning to implement the use of body cameras in North Carolina without any guidance or state-wide rules regulating them.

Of utmost importance when developing policies to regulate the use of body cameras, the ACLU urges clear guidelines about when the body cameras should be

activated and requirements that once the body camera is activated, it must be allowed to record an entire interaction without officer interference. Mandatory training and effective discipline should be part of policies governing the use of body cameras. Anything less allows officers to effectively edit recordings they capture on-the-fly and eviscerates the body cameras' potential to serve as a check on bad government actors.

Policymakers exploring the use of body cameras should consider making sure that citizens are notified that they may be recorded and that policies regulating the use of the body cameras are made public, including how the recordings may be accessed by civilians.

Additionally, as many of the recordings captured will be of perfectly innocent interactions between law enforcement and community members, there must be clear retention guidelines for both recordings of potential criminal activity or police

misconduct, as well as innocent behavior.

These retention guidelines should also be accessible by the public so that North Carolinians may actually make use of this government accountability tool.

**'According to Taser International, one of two major body camera suppliers, approximately 50 agencies in North Carolina currently use its Axon-model cameras.'**

*-CMPD evaluating procedures for body cameras on officers, WCNC. (December 3, 2014)*

# Conclusion



More than 70 local and county law enforcement agencies across North Carolina, covering more than 7 million North Carolinians, use one or several types of surveillance technology to track the movements of North Carolinians without statewide laws to prevent abuse.

As technology advances, so must our laws, in order to preserve the constitutional guarantee of privacy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. When the Founding Fathers wrote the Fourth Amendment, automatic license plate readers, Stingrays, and GPS tracking did not exist. But today, as it did in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the government's ability to conduct unwarranted surveillance on citizens still poses a grave threat to our liberty. If the government knows where you are, it knows who you are, and what you are doing – even when it's none of the government's business.

There may be legitimate reasons for law enforcement to conduct surveillance, but today's technology should be subject to the same constitutional limitations that restrains government surveillance in many other circumstances – the Fourth Amendment warrant requirements.


















Moreover, the government should not be amassing a vast database of information about who North Carolinians talk to, or where they go and when.

Information gathered by tools like ALPRs and Stingrays about North Carolinians who are not implicated in any criminal activity should certainly not be retained indefinitely.

The North Carolina General Assembly should act to limit the gathering of this sensitive information and place common-sense limits on its retention in order to protect North Carolinians' privacy from this state of surveillance.



# What Surveillance Tools Do Your Local Police Use?

County/City	Population <sup>13</sup>	Police Body Cameras <sup>14</sup>	GPS Cell Phone Tracking <sup>15</sup>	Automatic License Plate Readers <sup>16</sup>	Drones	Facial Recognition Software	Stingrays <sup>17</sup>
Albemarle Police	15,903	 <sup>18</sup>					
Alamance Co. Sheriff	154,378						
Anson Co. Sheriff	26,162						
Apex Police	42,214						
Asheville Police	87,236	 <sup>19</sup>					
Avery Co. Sheriff	17,713						
Beaufort Co. Sheriff	47,464						
Brunswick Co. Sheriff	115,301	 <sup>20</sup>					
Buncombe Co. Sheriff	247,912	 <sup>21</sup>					
Burke Co. Sheriff	89,842						
Burlington Police	51,510	 <sup>22</sup>					

13. Populations based on U.S. Census data available at <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/37/3702140.html>.

14. Includes agencies that are in the process of obtaining cameras or undergoing a pilot program.

15. <https://www.aclu.org/protecting-civil-liberties-digital-age/cell-phone-location-tracking-documents-north-carolina>

16. <http://www.acluofnc.org/blog/investigation-shows-location-information-being-kept-on-thousands-of-innocent-north-carolinians.html>

17. <https://www.aclu.org/maps/stingray-tracking-devices-whos-got-them>

18. *CMPD evaluating procedures for body cameras on officers*, WCNC. (December 3, 2014)

[www.wcnc.com/story/news/local/2014/12/03/cmpd-evaluating-procedures-for-body-cameras-on-officers/19821925/](http://www.wcnc.com/story/news/local/2014/12/03/cmpd-evaluating-procedures-for-body-cameras-on-officers/19821925/)

19. *City police want more wearable body cameras*, Asheville Citizen-Times. (October 8, 2014)

[www.citizen-times.com/story/news/local/2014/10/08/city-police-want-wearable-cameras/16925709/](http://www.citizen-times.com/story/news/local/2014/10/08/city-police-want-wearable-cameras/16925709/)

20. *Brunswick County to equip deputies with body cameras*, Wilmington Star News. (November 25, 2014)

















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21. *Buncombe patrol deputies to wear body camera*, Asheville Citizen-Times. (October 31, 2014)

[www.citizen-times.com/story/news/crime/2014/10/31/buncombe-patrol-deputies-wear-body-cams/18254833/](http://www.citizen-times.com/story/news/crime/2014/10/31/buncombe-patrol-deputies-wear-body-cams/18254833/)

22. *Triad law enforcement already eyeing body cameras ahead of national push*, My Fox 8. (August 15, 2014)

[myfox8.com/2014/08/15/triad-law-enforcement-already-eyeing-body-cameras-ahead-of-national-push/](http://myfox8.com/2014/08/15/triad-law-enforcement-already-eyeing-body-cameras-ahead-of-national-push/)
















County/City	Population	Police Body Cameras	GPS Cell Phone Tracking	Automatic License Plate Readers	Drones	Facial Recognition Software	Stingrays
Caldwell Co. Sheriff	81,990						
Camden Co. Sheriff	154,378						
Carrboro Police	20,908	 <sup>23</sup>					
Carteret Co. Sheriff	68,434						
Carthage Police	2,205	 <sup>24</sup>					
Cary Police	151,088						
Caswell Co. Sheriff	23,190						
Catawba Co. Sheriff	154,810						
Chapel Hill Police	59,635						
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police	990,997	 <sup>25</sup>					
Chatham Co. Sheriff	66,817						
Cherryville Police	5,862	 <sup>26</sup>					
Concord Police	83,506						

23. Carrboro Police request body cameras, *Chapelboro.com*. (June 1, 2014) chapelboro.com/news/safety/police-cameras-proposal/

24. *Michael Brown shooting sparks interest in body cameras for NC police forces*, WNCN. (August 26, 2014) [www.wncn.com/story/26378615/michael-brown-shootings-sparks-interest-in-body-cameras-for-nc-police-forces](http://www.wncn.com/story/26378615/michael-brown-shootings-sparks-interest-in-body-cameras-for-nc-police-forces)

25. *Charlotte City Council votes to spend \$7 million on body cams for police*, Charlotte Observer. (January 27, 2015) [www.charlotteobserver.com/2015/01/26/5472398/charlotte-city-council-to-vote.html](http://www.charlotteobserver.com/2015/01/26/5472398/charlotte-city-council-to-vote.html)

26. *Cherryville PD: Officers required to wear video cameras*, WSOC-TV. (March 10, 2014) [www.wsoc.com/news/news/local/cherryville-pd-officers-required-wear-video-camera/nd9N3/](http://www.wsoc.com/news/news/local/cherryville-pd-officers-required-wear-video-camera/nd9N3/)

County/City	Population	Police Body Cameras	GPS Cell Phone Tracking	Automatic License Plate Readers	Drones	Facial Recognition Software	Stingrays
Cumberland Co. Sheriff	319,431						
Davidson Police	10,944						
Davie Co. Sheriff	41,554						
Durham City Tax Administrator	245,475						
Durham Police	245,475						
Edgecombe Co. Sheriff	55,574						
Fayetteville Police	204,408						
Forsyth Co. Sheriff	361,220						
Garner Police	26,772						
Gaston Co. Sheriff	209,420						
Gaston Co. Police	209,420						
Gastonia Police	73,209						
Goldsboro Police	36,306						


















27. *Brown shooting*, WNCN.

28. *Davidson Police first in Mecklenburg to use body cameras*, WBTV. (October 21, 2014) [www.wbtv.com/story/26849350/davidson-police-first-in-mecklenburg-county-using-body-cameras](http://www.wbtv.com/story/26849350/davidson-police-first-in-mecklenburg-county-using-body-cameras)



















29. *Sheriff's Office plans to get 25 body cameras*, Winston-Salem Journal. (June 16, 2014) [www.journalnow.com/news/local/sheriff-s-office-plans-to-get-body-cameras/article\\_8bbd0a2c-6830-5676-92e0-93eb0e179ecd.html](http://www.journalnow.com/news/local/sheriff-s-office-plans-to-get-body-cameras/article_8bbd0a2c-6830-5676-92e0-93eb0e179ecd.html)

30. *Triangle law enforcement agencies testing body cameras*, News & Observer. (December 10, 2014) [www.newsobserver.com/2014/12/10/4393904\\_triangle-law-agencies-testing.html](http://www.newsobserver.com/2014/12/10/4393904_triangle-law-agencies-testing.html)

31. *Gaston's dormant drone draws notice*, WCNC. (March 10, 2013) <http://www.wcnc.com/story/news/local/2014/07/02/10979942/>

County/City	Population	Police Body Cameras	GPS Cell Phone Tracking	Automatic License Plate Readers	Drones	Facial Recognition Software	Stingrays
Greensboro Police	279,639						
Greenville Police	89,130						
Guilford Co. Sheriff	506,610						
Halifax Co. Sheriff	53,453						
Hertford Co. Sheriff	24,431						
Hickory Police	40,361						
High Point Police	107,741						
Hillsborough Police	6,381						
Hoke Co. Sheriff	51,322						
Huntersville Police	50,458						
Jacksonville Police	69,079						
Jones. Co. Sheriff	10,215						

32. *Greensboro police ask for more body cameras*, News & Record. (August 19, 2013) [www.news-record.com/news/local\\_news/greensboro-police-ask-for-more-body-cameras/article\\_552c1de6-08e7-11e3-924e-001a4bcf6878.html](http://www.news-record.com/news/local_news/greensboro-police-ask-for-more-body-cameras/article_552c1de6-08e7-11e3-924e-001a4bcf6878.html)
33. *Hickory police officers fitted for new body cameras*, WSOC-TV. (September 25, 2014) [www.wsoc.tv/news/news/local/hickory-police-officers-fitted-new-body-cameras/nhT47/](http://www.wsoc.tv/news/news/local/hickory-police-officers-fitted-new-body-cameras/nhT47/)
34. *Triangle law enforcement agencies testing body cameras*, Chapel Hill News. (December 21, 2014) [www.chapelhillnews.com/2014/12/21/4420318\\_triangle-law-agencies-testing.html?rh=1](http://www.chapelhillnews.com/2014/12/21/4420318_triangle-law-agencies-testing.html?rh=1)
35. *Hoke County sheriff equipping lawmen with body cameras*, Fayetteville Observer. (August 21, 2014) [www.fayobserver.com/news/local/hoke-county-sheriff-equipping-lawmen-with-body-cameras/article\\_9e3d046b-5b72-5be2-a9c7-036d41bb0b8e.html](http://www.fayobserver.com/news/local/hoke-county-sheriff-equipping-lawmen-with-body-cameras/article_9e3d046b-5b72-5be2-a9c7-036d41bb0b8e.html)

County/City	Population	Police Body Cameras	GPS Cell Phone Tracking	Automatic License Plate Readers	Drones	Facial Recognition Software	Stingrays
Kinston Police	21,677						
Knightdale Police	13,291						
Lenoir Co. Sheriff	58,914						
Moore Co. Sheriff	91,587						
Mt. Olive Police	4,589						
New Hanover Co. Sheriff	213,267						
Onslow Co. Sheriff	185,220						
Orange Co. Sheriff	140,352						
Raleigh Police	431,746						
Randolph Co. Sheriff	142,577						
Rockingham Co. Sheriff	91,878						
Sampson Co. Sheriff	64,150						
Spring Lake Police	13,037						
Stanly Co. Sheriff	60,635						

36. *Police body cameras are growing presence in Eastern North Carolina*, WNCT. (December 3, 2014)

[www.wnct.com/story/27543422/police-body-cameras-a-growing-presence-in-eastern-north-carolina](http://www.wnct.com/story/27543422/police-body-cameras-a-growing-presence-in-eastern-north-carolina)

37. *Knightdale police adapt to body-worn cameras*, Eastern Wake News. (October 7, 2014)

[www.easternwake.com/2014/10/07/4214529/knightdale-police-other-departments.html](http://www.easternwake.com/2014/10/07/4214529/knightdale-police-other-departments.html)

38. *Police body cameras are growing presence in Eastern North Carolina*, WNCT.

39. *New Hanover County approves grant for sheriff's office body cameras*, WECT. (December 31, 2014)

[www.wect.com/story/27738544/new-hanover-county-approves-grant-for-sheriffs-office-body-cameras](http://www.wect.com/story/27738544/new-hanover-county-approves-grant-for-sheriffs-office-body-cameras)
















40. *Raleigh police will test facial recognition technology to fight crime*, News & Observer. (September 18, 2014)

[www.newsobserver.com/welcome\\_page/?shf=/2014/09/18/4162497\\_raleigh-police-department-adds.html](http://www.newsobserver.com/welcome_page/?shf=/2014/09/18/4162497_raleigh-police-department-adds.html)

41. *Spring Lake police equips all officers with body cameras*, WNCN. (January 16, 2015)

[www.wncn.com/story/27872510/spring-lake-police-equips-all-officers-with-body-cameras](http://www.wncn.com/story/27872510/spring-lake-police-equips-all-officers-with-body-cameras)



County/City	Population	Police Body Cameras	GPS Cell Phone Tracking	Automatic License Plate Readers	Drones	Facial Recognition Software	Stingrays
Statesville Police	24,633	 <sup>42</sup>					
Stokes Co. Sheriff	46,588						
Surry Co. Sheriff	73,050						
Transylvania Co. Sheriff	32,903						
Union Co. Sheriff	212,756						
Wake Co. Sheriff	900,993	 <sup>43</sup>					
Washington Police	9,811						
Wilkesboro Police	3,413	 <sup>44</sup>					
Wilmington Police	112,067						
Wilson Co. Sheriff	81,667						
Winston-Salem Police	236,441	 <sup>45</sup>					
Wrightsville Beach Police	2,477						
Total affected population <sup>46</sup>	7,055,784						

42. *CMPD evaluating procedures for body cameras on offices*, WCNC. (December 3, 2014.)

43. *Triangle law enforcement agencies testing body cameras*, News & Observer. (December 10, 2014)

44. *CMPD evaluating procedures for body cameras on offices*, WCNC. (December 3, 2014)

45. *Winston-Salem police to increase use of body cameras*, Winston-Salem Journal. (March 18, 2014) [www.journalnow.com/news/local/winston-salem-police-to-increase-use-of-body-cameras/article\\_b2a12708-0a9f-53d4-91f8-b47443a98667.html](http://www.journalnow.com/news/local/winston-salem-police-to-increase-use-of-body-cameras/article_b2a12708-0a9f-53d4-91f8-b47443a98667.html)

46. Total population has been adjusted to reflect areas where jurisdictions overlap.

## About the ACLU of North Carolina

Founded in 1965, the ACLU of North Carolina is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to preserving and expanding the guarantees of individual liberty found in the United States and North Carolina Constitutions and related federal and state civil rights laws.

With more than 12,000 members and supporters throughout the state and an office located in Raleigh, the organization achieves its mission through advocacy, public education, community outreach, and when necessary, litigation.

Visit [acluofnc.org](http://acluofnc.org) for more information.

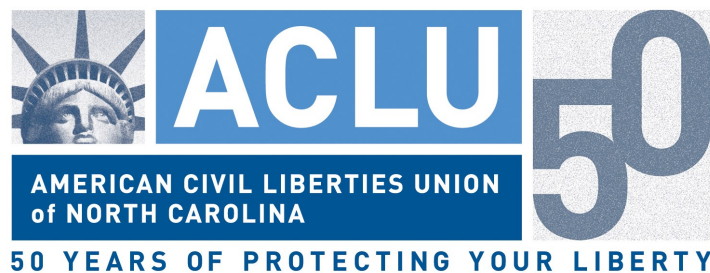


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## Amendment IV

*“The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.”*

U.S. Constitution



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