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CRL Center for Responsible Lending

Waiving Criminal Court Fees Prevents Harms of Civil Debt

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Acknowledgments

This paper started with the thousands of North Carolinians who experience hardship when criminal financial obligations are converted to civil judgments and their willingness to share their stories with members of the NC Fines and Fees Coalition. People's stories inspired Coalition members to learn more about this issue in the hope that people can obtain relief from this debt that will never be repaid for many, given current law and practices.

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The Center for Responsible Lending (CRL) is a non-partisan, nonprofit research and policy advocacy organization working to promote financial fairness and economic opportunity for all, end predatory lending, and close the racial wealth gaps. CRL's expertise gives it trusted insight to evaluate the impact of financial products and policies on the wealth and economic stability of Asian, Black, Latino, rural, military, low-wage, low-wealth, and early-career workers and communities. CRL is an affiliate of Self-Help, one of the nation's largest nonprofit community development financial institutions. Our work leverages the strength of partnerships with national and local consumer and civil rights organizations. CRL is a member of the North Carolina Fines and Fees Coalition.

Forward Justice is a law, policy, and strategy center dedicated to advancing racial, social, and economic justice by working with organizations and coalitions at the forefront of social movements in the U.S. South. Forward Justice seeks to change harmful laws, policies, and practices; shift narrative, culture, and values connected to the paradigm of punishment, racial criminalization, and inequality; and build power in the communities that are most directly impacted by the issues being addressed. Forward Justice is fundamentally committed to criminal justice reforms in North Carolina and takes pride in having developed deep partnerships with several coalitions and organizations led by justice-involved individuals and their communities who are dedicated to transforming the criminal justice landscape for a number of interconnected criminal justice reform campaigns. Forward Justice is an anchor organization in the North Carolina Fines and Fees Coalition, a group of community advocates, impacted persons, researchers, and attorneys devoted to eliminating the harm created by fines and fees in the criminal legal system in North Carolina. The coalition works to address the issue of criminal justice debt in the state through campaign building, research, policy advocacy, and litigation.

The North Carolina Justice Center is a nonprofit organization with the mission to eliminate poverty in North Carolina by ensuring that every household in the state has access to the resources, services, and fair treatment it needs to achieve economic security. The NC Justice Center's Fair Chance Criminal Justice Project works to improve procedures, practices, and policies throughout the criminal justice system so that people exiting the criminal justice system receive fair treatment and can reintegrate with their families and communities. The NC Justice Center has continuously worked to identify, draw awareness to, and challenge policies and practices in the criminal legal system that perpetuate poverty in North Carolina, including the harmful consequences of criminal justice fines and fees such as debt-based driver's license suspension. The NC Justice Center is a member of the NC Fines and Fees Coalition.

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Executive Summary

Many people involved in the criminal legal system live on the economic margins. Most defendants are unable to hire their own lawyer due to indigency. In North Carolina, the average person in prison doesn't have a high school diploma. The cost of involvement in the criminal legal system can quickly add up to thousands of dollars, but the people expected to pay these costs often don't have the financial resources to do so. Debt that results from this involvement can be difficult or impossible for them to pay off.

North Carolina law provides a number of ways for court officials to attempt to collect criminal financial obligations. One option allows judges to order some of these financial obligations converted to a civil judgment. When a judge orders criminal financial obligations converted to a civil judgment, justice-involved people face seizure of their state tax refunds, loss of real estate or their equity in it, barriers to expunging their criminal record, and difficulty finding housing and employment. Saddling people with a civil judgment in addition to a criminal record, time in jail or prison, or other consequences of involvement with the criminal legal system can have harmful, and sometimes unanticipated, consequences.

North Carolina's law allowing courts to waive criminal financial obligations is not used as it should be, given the high percentage of indigent justice-involved individuals.

Analyzing data from North Carolina's Civil Case Processing System, commonly known as VCAP, this paper reveals the extent to which courts are converting criminal financial obligations to civil judgments, the impact on justice-involved people's financial well-being, and how ineffective this practice is in promoting debt collection in North Carolina. The U.S. Constitution requires that courts waive criminal financial obligations when people cannot afford to pay them. Ultimately, we find that North Carolina's law allowing courts to waive criminal financial obligations is not used as it should be, given the high percentage of indigent justice-involved individuals.

Advocates may convert criminal financial obligations to civil judgments to prevent the harsh consequences of unpaid criminal debt. However, the consequences of non-payment of civil judgments can also be harsh, lasting until the amount, including interest in many instances, is paid in full. Rather than converting criminal financial obligations to civil judgments, court officials should waive or reduce criminal financial obligations when allowed by law.

Issue Overview

Broadly, North Carolina's legal system is divided into two divisions: criminal and civil. The criminal legal system gives the state the power to hold people to account for violations of criminal laws. Individuals or corporations use the civil legal system to sue one another, usually to make a demand for money or to compel or halt a particular action. This paper explores the relationship between the criminal and civil legal systems when criminal financial obligations are ordered to be paid using the civil legal system.

When the state prosecutes someone, it uses the criminal legal system. The criminal legal system imposes a hefty financial cost on those who plead guilty or no contest, or are found guilty by a judge or jury. The criminal legal system allows the state to try to force people to pay their criminal financial obligations in a variety of ways discussed further below. However, the U.S. Constitution and North Carolina laws require the criminal legal system to relieve a person of their criminal financial obligations if they cannot afford to pay.

In some circumstances, North Carolina law allows a criminal court to convert a person's criminal financial obligation into a debt collectable through the civil legal system. When a court orders a criminal financial obligation to be due through the civil legal system, that order is called a civil judgment. A civil judgment allows the state to try and force people to pay their criminal financial obligations in different ways than are permitted in the criminal legal system.

The criminal and civil legal systems do not often interact, so the implications of converting criminal financial obligations to civil judgments are not well known to court officials, criminal justice reform advocates, or justice-involved individuals. Converting criminal financial obligations to civil judgments can have consequences that may linger for decades. For people who cannot afford to pay criminal financial obligations, converting those amounts to a civil judgment does not always produce the intended positive result.

Discussion of the long-term consequences of converting criminal legal financial obligations to civil judgments is increasingly important because this practice is on the rise. Each year since 2016, the North Carolina Administrative Office of Courts (AOC) has published an annual fee waiver report highlighting the number and dollar amount of fees waived within each county. The report also includes data on how often judges ordered the conversion of criminal financial obligations to civil judgments. The reports demonstrate that there were large increases in the percentage of criminal financial obligations converted to civil judgments in 2016, 2017, and 2018, and that the percentage stabilized in 2021 and 2022. The AOC did not publish its data for two years due to the COVID-19 pandemic. While the raw numbers for the last two years remain lower than pre-pandemic levels, the data show that the percentage of criminal cases with financial obligations converted to a civil judgment remains at about 4%.

Table 1: Conversion Rates of Cases with Criminal Financial Obligations to Civil Judgments

Year	Cases with Criminal Financial Obligations	Civil Judgments	Conversion Rates
2015[1]	943,551	11,441	1.2%
2016[2]	1,046,030	20,682	2%
2017[3]	1,038,676	34,112	3.3%
2018[4]	972,911	40,850	4.2%
2019	No report produced	No report produced	No report produced
2020	No report produced	No report produced	No report produced
2021[5]	807,022	34,007	4.2%
2022[6]	864,050	35,455	4.1%

Source: AOC annual report on Criminal Cost Waivers 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2022, and 2023.

Criminal financial obligations may be converted to civil judgments upon a motion by a defense attorney or on the judge's own motion. A defense attorney or a judge might move to convert criminal financial obligations to civil judgments to avoid or delay the consequences of unpaid criminal financial obligations, which include driver's license suspension or additional jail time.[7] Converting criminal financial obligations to civil judgments is not a replacement for waiving these financial obligations when defendants cannot afford to pay. Waiving criminal financial obligations when permitted by law will alleviate financial burdens on justice-involved individuals.

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Recently, North Carolina promulgated a court form and a new rule that make it simpler than ever before for someone to request a waiver of their criminal financial obligations. In 2020, AOC published a court form people can use to request relief from paying criminal monetary obligations.[8] In 2021, the North Carolina Supreme Court issued an order effective January 1, 2022, amending the General Rules of Practice for the superior and district courts to require those courts to consider a defendant's motion for relief from paying monetary obligations based on their ability to pay.[9] Together, the form and the court rule make it simpler than ever before to relieve the burden criminal financial obligations place on justice-involved people who cannot afford to pay.

Methodology

In July 2022, CRL received an encrypted drive containing a series of 32 abstract-level files, meaning each file contains many sub files. The data in these files make up part of the Civil Case Processing System (VCAP) maintained by the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). The VCAP data set includes summary information about every civil case in the state of North Carolina from 1/1/2017–12/31/2021. To decrypt and extract the files, Git Bash was used.

Examining the AOC Technology Services Division's VCAP extract file layout, attached as Appendix A, CRL staff identified 11 of the 32 files that contained information about charges assessed to criminal defendants, whose cases and accompanying debts were converted to civil judgments. This process entailed cross

checking file data with physical courthouse data for validity. Extracted cases were further limited to those with case identification codes of "CR," which designate the case as a misdemeanor. This limitation was selected to reduce the number of variables CRL staff needed to identify and exclude within the resulting data set. That data set was further limited to those cases including pleading codes of "FILN," which identify the case as a filing. This excluded other types of pleadings, e.g., those related to bonds. No stand-alone infraction or felony cases were included in our extracted data. Five of the 11 extracted files were found to contain relevant cost and fee information relating to the cases.

CRL staff identified 374,322 unique cases in North Carolina's 100 counties between 2017–2021, carrying a total of $94,583,245 in principal costs converted from criminal to civil judgment.

VCAP data are reported at the level of event, which could include a pleading, fee assessment, or any other court proceeding. CRL staff identified 374,322 unique cases in North Carolina's 100 counties between 2017–2021, carrying a total of $94,583,245 in principal costs converted from criminal to civil judgment. Case and principal amount totals by county and year are included in Appendix B. Associated with these case numbers and principal volumes, CRL aggregated 17 further variables with cost and fee information that can be found in Appendix C. These 18 variables are not uniformly or predictably structured within each case, and documentation available for the variables was quite limited. As such, we were unable to build a case-level data set. More work remains to be done to structure and understand the VCAP data in greater detail. These analyses, however, provide an initial effort to summarize important and complicated state-level criminal justice data.

Key Findings

Analysis of VCAP data for the years 2017–2021 shows that the criminal financial obligations in over 374,000 misdemeanor cases were converted to civil judgments. Judges ordered more than $94 million of criminal financial obligations docketed as civil judgments. However, only 4.7% ($4.5 million) was collected by the end of 2021.

About 29% ($27.7 million) of the $94 million in misdemeanor criminal financial obligations converted to civil judgments between 2017 and 2021 are for attorney's fees owed by indigent defendants. Only 6% of the attorney's fees assessed during the study period were collected between 2017 and 2021.

These findings represent the first use of VCAP to document the financial implications of converting misdemeanor criminal financial obligations to civil judgments.

Most defendants in the criminal legal system face huge barriers to paying these financial obligations and may end up in a cycle of unsustainable debt. However, there is another option that judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and those caught up in the criminal legal system should use more frequently—the motion to waive criminal financial obligations for defendants who cannot afford to pay.

The Cost of Criminal Financial Obligations

North Carolina inflicts a heavy financial burden on people in criminal court in the form of costs, fines, and fees. Fines are punishment for breaking the law, while costs and fees are used to fund the court system and other state activities. Assessing costs and fees to defendants in the criminal legal system raises millions of dollars for the state from people who struggle to pay.[10] In the 2021–2022 fiscal year, North Carolina courts

disbursed about $326 million to various government entities, including state and local governments. The state's General Fund received more than half the funds, at 68% or $222.4 million.[11]

North Carolina's web of criminal financial obligations is extensive. Anyone who is convicted or pleads guilty or no contest must pay General Court of Justice costs, which total nearly $200. Additional fees may apply, depending on the specifics of the case. There is a fee to obtain the services of a court-appointed attorney and an hourly fee for the attorney's time.[12] This is the case even though a defendant must be declared indigent by the court to be represented by a court-appointed attorney. There are fees to participate in community service,[13] daily jail fees for those who are incarcerated,[14] and monthly supervision fees for those on probation.[15] There are fees for lab tests and expert witnesses used by the state.[16] There is a fee for the use of an electronic ankle monitor.[17] There are fees for failing to appear in court or for paying criminal financial obligations late.[18] If a defendant cannot afford to pay criminal financial obligations in a lump sum, there's an installment plan fee.[19] Defendants may also be ordered to pay restitution, which is financial compensation to a crime victim for injury or loss.[20]

Collectively, these costs can add up to thousands of dollars. Many Americans have less than a few hundred dollars available for emergency expenses.[21] Most criminal defendants are poor and face numerous challenges to meeting basic financial needs. National estimates suggest that 80–90% of defendants in criminal court are indigent and cannot afford their own lawyer.[22] In North Carolina nearly seven in 10 people in prison do not have a high school diploma, doubly limiting the types of employment they can access following re-entry based on education and incarceration.[23] Almost eight in 10 people entering prison who are screened for substance use problems need intermediate or long-term treatment services in North Carolina.[24] Nationally, about one in seven people in prison experienced homelessness in the year before their arrest.[25] Almost one in five people in prison lived in a foster home, agency, or institution while growing up.[26] Together, these measures indicate that a large proportion of people in the criminal justice system live on the economic margins.

Collecting Criminal Financial Obligations

There are two different ways to enforce payment of criminal financial obligations in North Carolina; one way is through the criminal legal system. The other is for a judge to order the amount due civilly as judgment. If a judge orders these amounts owed in the criminal case, criminal penalties such as revoking the person's driver's license, additional monetary sanctions, extension of probation, or jail time can be used to pressure people to pay.[27] If a judge orders these amounts owed civilly, the civil legal system's enforcement tools are available to the state to try and force the person to pay. These tools include placing a lien against the person's real estate, intercepting their state tax refund, and barring them from expunging a conviction from their record.

Using the Criminal Legal System to Enforce Payment

In the criminal legal system, courts enforce payment of criminal financial obligations through the imposition of even more fees, driver's license revocation, and continued involvement with the criminal legal system. This involvement may include extending a person's probationary period or imposing jail time. Although debtor's prisons were banned in the United States in 1833, North Carolinians are regularly (and unconstitutionally) jailed because they do not have enough money to pay their legal debts.[28]

Although debtor's prisons were banned in the United States in 1833, North Carolinians are regularly (and unconstitutionally) jailed because they do not have enough money to pay their legal debts.

These consequences are harsh, and judges in criminal cases have the authority to waive, remit, or exempt defendants from paying most criminal financial obligations if they show that they cannot afford to pay.[29] Instead of addressing the criminal financial obligations in the criminal case, the data show that judges increasingly choose to convert these amounts to civil judgments instead.

Using the Civil Legal System to Enforce Payment

In addition to enforcing payment of criminal financial obligations through the criminal system, North Carolina law allows a judge to order that those criminal financial obligations be enforced through the civil legal system. To use the civil legal system to enforce payment, the judge issues a civil order called a judgment.[30] Once a judge issues a judgment, a court clerk dockets the judgment. Docketing creates a public record of who owes what and to whom.[31]

Once a judgment is docketed, its existence serves as a lien against any real estate the defendant owns in the county where the judgment is docketed. Additional procedural steps are necessary to actively collect, or execute, the judgment. Those steps include notifying the defendant of the judgment and offering the defendant the opportunity to seek a court order protecting some of their property from being seized to pay the judgment. If a creditor takes those steps, the court will issue a writ of execution that will authorize the sheriff to seize the defendant's bank account, seize and sell personal property, or force a sale of the defendant's real estate.[32]

In every state, a defendant can protect some property from a creditor. In North Carolina, the law allows people to protect some home equity, some equity in a vehicle, retirement plans, and child support, among other assets.[33] This property is not protected from creditors automatically. To protect any property from creditors, defendants must file a motion with the court listing the assets they believe should be excluded from collection efforts.[34]

While most criminal monetary obligations can be docketed civilly, North Carolina law limits the state's right to execute, or enforce, the judgment. The state can execute a judgment for costs and fines in drug trafficking matters, and a crime victim may execute a judgment for restitution in some situations only after probation is terminated.[35] Because the state does not take steps to execute on the judgment, the consequences to defendants of having a civil judgment may not be immediately apparent. Instead, the consequences accumulate quietly over many years. For instance, the judgment may accrue interest at the statutory interest rate of 8% per year. At that rate, if left unpaid, the amount of the judgment doubles every 12 years.

For most individuals with a judgment against them, a creditor can attempt to collect for 10 years.[36] However, when a judgment is made in favor of the state or its political subdivisions, as is the case with criminal financial obligations, there is no limit to how long the state can seek to collect.[37] Decades after the criminal financial obligation is docketed civilly, the state's right to collect continues.

Which Criminal Financial Obligations Can be Collected Civilly

In North Carolina, the civil legal system may be used to collect costs, fees, fines, or restitution owed by criminal defendants. To enforce the collection of criminal debt in the civil system, a judge issues a judgment ordering criminal monetary obligations due through civil rather than, or in addition to, criminal enforcement.[38] Attorney's fees are automatically docketed as a civil judgment.[39] For other financial obligations, when the law permits docketing criminal monetary obligations civilly, a trial judge has full discretion about whether and in which cases to order the costs, fines, or restitution to be docketed as a civil judgment.[40]

North Carolina law sets different criteria for docketing depending on the type of criminal financial obligation. A description of each type of financial obligation and when and how it may be docketed is provided below.

Costs and Fines

When a person is convicted of a criminal offense, they are assessed criminal court costs and may also be ordered to pay fines.[41] The law is clear that a judge may later order costs and fines to be docketed as a civil judgment if and when the defendant defaults: "When a defendant has defaulted in payment of a fine or cost, the judge may order that the judgment be docketed" as a civil judgment.[42]

While it is well-established that costs and fines can be docketed civilly when a defendant defaults on the payment, there is no express authority permitting judges to docket fines or costs civilly at sentencing. Despite the lack of express authority, there is evidence that criminal financial obligations are docketed civilly at sentencing somewhat regularly.[43] There is an unpublished case that suggests that trial courts have inherent authority to docket fines and costs as a civil judgment at sentencing. In *State v. Batchelor,* the Court of Appeals upheld the trial court's decision to docket the court costs as a civil judgment at the initial assessment of costs. In the *Batchelor* case, the court reasoned that since the law is silent about whether payments of costs can be enforced as civil judgments at sentencing, there is "no statutory limitation on the trial court's authority to assess and collect costs as civil judgments as an initial matter."[44]

Judges' leeway to docket criminal costs and fines civilly at various points in the life of a criminal case can have implications for a defendant's financial health. Attorneys and their clients should discuss how best to handle the financial implications that come with being involved in the criminal legal system. When and whether a lawyer should make a motion (or renew the motion, if denied initially) to convert criminal financial obligations to a civil judgment or whether to instead make a motion to waive or remit costs and fines first could have a long-term impact on a defendant's financial well-being.

Attorney's Fees

Though indigent defendants cannot afford an attorney, the state assesses both a flat appointment fee and an hourly fee when a defendant is represented by a court appointed attorney. Both the appointment and the hourly attorney's fees become civil judgments at sentencing by operation of law.[45] When the court sentences the defendant, the appointment and hourly attorney's fees are automatically docketed as a civil judgment.[46] The judgment goes into effect at the later of (a) the date on which the conviction becomes final if the person is not ordered to pay attorney fees as a condition of probation, or (b) the date on which probation is terminated, revoked, or expires.[47]

In North Carolina, indigent defendants are only entitled to a court-appointed lawyer if the charges against them could result in incarceration.[48] This means that misdemeanor charges do not always trigger the right to a court appointed lawyer in this state.[49] Whether a misdemeanor charge carries the potential for jail time depends on the severity of the misdemeanor and the number of prior convictions of the defendant.[50]

Restitution

North Carolina law sometimes requires a judge to order a defendant to pay restitution to anyone harmed by a crime.[51] Recent Court of Appeals cases have determined that a trial court can sometimes order that restitution be docketed as a civil judgment.[52] To date, North Carolina courts have declined to expand the authority to docket all restitution civilly.[53]

The Impact of Collecting Criminal Monetary Obligations Civilly

Judges have discretion to docket criminal financial obligations civilly or order them criminally, and members of the criminal bar should consider each defendant's financial situation before advocating for one over the other. Docketing a financial obligation solely as a civil judgment may sometimes, but not always, help a defendant keep their driver's license, avoid jail time, or steer clear of a probation violation. Attorneys and judges should make sure that when a criminal financial obligation is converted to a civil judgment to help someone keep their license (or get it back) that the clerk notes that the defendant complied with the criminal court's order that the defendant pay the criminal financial obligation. Court officials should keep in mind that the defendant owes the civil judgment unless and until it is paid; there is no other way to satisfy a judgment.

There are consequences to a civil judgment, and they can be dire to some defendants. Civil debt:

a. cannot be waived or remitted regardless of ability to pay;[54]

b. may accrue interest at a rate of 8%;

c. may cause a defendant to miss out on their chance for an expunction;

d. can make it difficult to sell or transfer real estate;

e. can complicate finding a job or housing;

f. may lead to seizure of a defendant's state tax refund; and

g. may negatively impact a defendant's credit score.

Adding insult to injury, defendants may not know the consequences of a civil judgment, may not know they owe a civil judgment, and may not know about other options to deal with a criminal financial obligation that could better suit their financial situation.

Inability to Pay

In the criminal legal system, the court is supposed to consider a defendant's ability to pay most criminal financial obligations either before assessing those amounts or once a defendant fails to make payment. The court has mechanisms to reduce or eliminate amounts owed if the defendant demonstrates that they cannot meet their basic needs and pay their monetary obligations to the court.

Nationally, a survey of people with criminal monetary obligations found that 51% were not presented with any way to reduce their fines and fees.[55] Options to reduce fines and fees should be considered prior to moving to convert the amount to civil judgments. There is no mechanism in the civil system to consider ability to pay when it comes to criminal monetary obligations.

Attorneys should consider whether the defendant can afford to pay before making a motion to convert criminal financial obligations to civil judgments. If the defendant will not be able to pay, moving for financial obligations to be waived or remitted in the criminal proceeding is the best possible option. Hourly attorney fees and the appointment fee will be docketed civilly by operation of law and regardless of the defendant's ability to pay.

Typically, civil judgments can be discharged in bankruptcy for individuals who cannot afford to pay. But bankruptcy discharge is, by and large, not available for criminal financial obligations. In bankruptcies, a financial obligation included in a sentencing order in a criminal case is not dischargeable.[56] Monetary obligations imposed post-conviction are dischargeable, as are fees or interest that accrue.[57]

Accrual of Interest

Judgments for costs,[58] some types of restitution,[59] and the attorney appointment fee[60] do not accrue interest when docketed civilly. All other fees, fines, and types of restitution do. Once converted to a civil judgment, interest accrues at North Carolina's legal rate of interest, 8%.[61] At that rate of interest, if no payments are made, the amount owed will double after about 12 years.

Once converted to a civil judgment, interest accrues at North Carolina's legal rate of interest, 8%. At that rate of interest, if no payments are made, the amount owed will double after about 12 years.

There is no way to stop interest accruing other than to pay the debt. Given that the statute of limitations does not apply to a civil judgment owed to the state for criminal financial obligations, converting criminal financial obligations to a civil judgment can leave defendants with an enormous debt burden that is increasing constantly.

Reduced Likelihood of Expunction

People can petition to have some crimes expunged, or removed, from their record.[62] However, a person with an unpaid civil judgment for restitution will not be able to get the underlying conviction expunged from their criminal record.[63] Some restitution in amounts of over $250 may be docketed civilly, as can restitution ordered for crimes of robbery or stealing.[64] When restitution remains under the jurisdiction of the criminal court, a judge can order partial restitution[65] or remit restitution.[66] There is no way to reduce or remit restitution docketed civilly.

Existence of Property Liens

Once a civil judgment is docketed, it becomes a lien against any real estate the defendant owns in the county where the judgment is docketed.[67] North Carolina law explicitly states that civil judgments stemming from costs and fines,[68] attorney's fees,[69] and restitution under the Crime Victims' Rights Act[70] become liens against real estate. A judgment lien against real estate can make property difficult to sell or transfer. Currently, no state entity is executing, or enforcing, liens on real property, so the ramifications of a lien may be far off in the future for many defendants. It is imperative that attorneys talk to their clients about any real estate in which they may have an ownership interest. Owning real estate is the largest source of wealth-building for families, and lawyers should take care not to place the chance to build generational wealth at risk without advising their client of the implications and of their other options.

Though there is no evidence that the state is executing civil judgments to collect criminal financial obligations, some crime victims entitled to restitution can enforce collection of that amount like it is a civil judgment. If a crime victim decides to execute, or enforce, the judgment, it immediately places a defendant's house and other property at risk of being sold to pay the debt. Before a crime victim entitled to restitution can execute on a judgment, the defendant is allowed to exempt some of their property from seizure so that they are not left destitute when forced to pay the judgment.[71] North Carolina law does not afford these protections to all defendants; the law explicitly states that defendants who owe restitution under the Crime Victims' Rights Act may not protect any of their assets from seizure.[72]

Difficulties Securing Employment and Housing

People with criminal records often experience hardships related to employment and housing. Though the data do not make clear that these harms are tied to or exacerbated by converting criminal financial obligations to civil judgments, the data provide a reason to seek to waive, remit, or modify these amounts rather than converting them to civil judgments where they cannot be modified. To cite one example, in Alabama 83% of justice-involved people reported they did not pay for a necessity like rent because of their criminal financial obligations.[73] Nineteen percent of people nationally reported that criminal financial obligations had a negative impact on their employment.[74]

Seizure of Tax Refunds

In some circumstances, North Carolina law requires state government entities to collect debts from residents by intercepting state income tax refunds.[75] North Carolina's Indigent Defense Services (IDS) uses this process, called debt setoff, to collect attorney appointment and hourly fees from the indigent clients they represent. Because these costs and fees are docketed civilly by operation of law and no motion will keep them from being docketed, it is important to make sure defendants know that these costs, if not otherwise paid in full, will be collected using setoff.

Impact on Credit Scores

At this time, it is unlikely that docketed criminal financial obligations will impact a person's credit score. In 2017, three major credit reporting agencies (Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion) stopped using judgments in calculating credit scores. Judgments do not provide sufficient information to accurately identify the person who owes the judgment.[76] However, if the identifying information associated with civil judgments improves, the three major credit reporting agencies may decide to start including them when calculating an individual's credit score.

Though the major credit reporting agencies do not consider civil judgments when creating a person's credit score, there is nothing that bars a lender from searching public records for civil judgments and considering any civil judgments they find when deciding whether to lend to someone. Lenders can search public records themselves, or they can purchase the information from a company offering alternative credit scoring models (e.g., LexisNexis). These alternative models do use civil judgments when calculating risk, and lenders can purchase this information instead of, or in addition to, the information they purchase from credit reporting agencies.[77]

Law Governing the Waiver of Criminal Financial Obligations

Rather than converting criminal financial obligations to civil judgments, judges should use their discretion to waive or reduce these obligations to an affordable amount. In addition to the U.S. Constitution's prohibition on incarcerating people who don't pay criminal financial obligations because they cannot afford them,[78] several North Carolina statutes call for judges to make an inquiry into a person's ability to pay criminal financial obligations and give courts the authority to waive or remit many of them:

(1) A judge must consider a defendant's resources when imposing a fine.[79]

(2) Judges must inquire into the resources of a defendant in determining the amount of restitution.[80]

(3) Judges have authority to waive court costs upon a written order finding just cause to do so.[81]

(4) Judges can remit fines and costs in whole or in part without making any written findings.[82]

Importance of Waiving Criminal Financial Obligations

Though the law requires that judges consider a defendant's ability to pay many criminal monetary obligations, waiver is a rarity in North Carolina's courtrooms. According to AOC data, criminal monetary obligations were waived in only 4% of cases in 2022. In 16 counties, waiver was practically nonexistent, with waiver occurring in fewer than 1% of cases.[83] A disproportionate percentage of people entangled in our criminal legal system are poor and from communities of color. The financial burden of criminal monetary obligations is placed on those least able to pay it.

When courts place people in the position of either paying their criminal financial obligations or paying for basic human needs such as food, rent, and medication, we must consider alternatives. Waiving, remitting, or reducing criminal financial obligations when a person cannot afford to pay avoids penalizing people for their poverty in addition to any criminal act. Courts should not burden defendants with criminal financial obligations they cannot pay, creating a debt trap nearly impossible for anyone living in poverty to escape.

The North Carolina General Assembly has discouraged judges from waiving criminal monetary obligations. Starting in 2011, the General Assembly changed state law to require that judges make written findings of just cause every time they waive or remit court costs.[84] Then, in 2015, the General Assembly required the AOC to publish an annual report documenting the number of waivers granted by individual judges.[85]

Table 2: Rates of Cases with Criminal Financial Obligations that are Waived

Year	Cases with Criminal Financial Obligations	Cases with Waiver of Criminal Financial Obligations	Waiver Rates
2015[86]	943,551	89,991	9.5%
2016[87]	1,046,030	87,006	8.3%
2017[88]	1,038,676	45,882	4.4%
2018[89]	972,911	28,036	2.9%
2019	No report produced	No report produced	No report produced
2020	No report produced	No report produced	No report produced
2021[90]	807,022	39,472	4.9%
2022[91]	864,050	34,646	4.0%

Source: AOC annual report on Criminal Cost Waivers, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2022, and 2023.

Court Form 415 and Fee Waiver Advocacy in North Carolina

Starting in 2019, the NC Fines and Fees Coalition played an integral role in the development of a state-issued form motion and a rule that make it easy for a court to consider a person's ability to pay criminal monetary obligations and waive the obligations when permitted or required by law. The Coalition worked with community members directly impacted by the criminal legal system to advise on the development of form AOC-CR-415: *Request for Relief from Fines, Fees, and Other Monetary Obligations, and Order on Request.*[92]

The NC Fines and Fees Coalition simultaneously researched, advocated for, and proposed an official rule in the General Rules of Practice for Superior and District Courts to make it mandatory for courts to consider the financial status of a person who has been convicted in a criminal case or found responsible for an infraction, once they file form AOC-CR-415 requesting relief from fines, fees, and other monetary obligations. On January 1, 2022, the Coalition's efforts were successful, and the NC Supreme Court officially adopted Rule 28 of the General Rules of Practice for Superior and District Courts implementing such a rule.

The Coalition continues to advocate statewide to ensure the effective use of both the rule and the AOC form to begin to address the criminalization of poverty in our state. In order to assess implementation of the rule and the use of the form, the Coalition requested information from AOC about where in the state the form is being used, how frequently it is used, and the outcome of the requests. Currently, AOC is not tracking this information, limiting our knowledge of the effectiveness of the rule change and the creation of the form.

The AOC-CR-415 form motion may only be used in the criminal legal system. The form cannot be used to seek relief from civil judgments. Once criminal monetary obligations are converted into a civil judgment, the form is of no use. It is very difficult to resolve a civil judgement other than by paying the amount owed.[93] Criminal monetary obligations docketed civilly may not even be discharged in bankruptcy in most cases.

Recommendations

People who are eligible for relief from the burden of criminal financial obligations by waiver, remittance, exemption, or modification under North Carolina law should receive that relief. Eligibility for relief from criminal financial obligations should be considered before converting financial obligations to civil judgments so that non-payment doesn't lead to the negative outcomes detailed in this paper. Conversion to civil judgment does not resolve the harms of assessing criminal financial obligations for people who cannot afford to pay. Conversion may actually exacerbate people's financial difficulties. We recommend several administrative and practice changes that are directed at the AOC and practitioners such as judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and criminal justice reform advocates. They are designed to help practitioners reduce the harm to justice-involved people from court debt that is unlikely to ever be paid.

The U.S. Constitution and North Carolina law support waiving criminal financial obligations for defendants who cannot afford to pay them. We find that these requirements are underutilized given the high percentage of indigent, justice-involved people. Because of this, policy changes are likely to be necessary to reduce the incidence of individuals with criminal financial obligations they cannot afford to pay, regardless of whether those obligations are due civilly or criminally. The authors hope that future publications will address the need for policy change.

1. Increase Use of Waivers: Given the high percentage of individuals eligible for appointed lawyers, the authors recommend that judges and lawyers actively promote and utilize the official court form, *Request For Relief From Fines, Fees And Other Monetary Obligations, And Order On Request,*[94] as a means of alleviating financial burdens on defendants. Failure to do so may trap individuals in perpetual debt with harsh consequences.

2. Expand Awareness: While converting criminal financial obligations to civil judgments may improve a defendant's situation in some cases, it is important for judges and lawyers to be aware of the potential adverse consequences. Defendants should be thoroughly informed and engaged in discussions regarding the implications of docketing civilly before such orders are made, particularly when their financial situation makes them eligible for a waiver.

3. Improve Data Collection: Collect data to ease systemic analysis of the civil and criminal legal systems. Isolating data about criminal monetary obligations docketed civilly for this research required specialized equipment and software and a large investment of time by researchers and lawyers to find relevant data, clean it, and analyze it. VCAP is designed to provide information about a single case or single party at a time, not a picture of the court system across the state. It would also be useful to collect data about the incidence of use of the AOC-CR-415 form. Compiling data in a way that promotes understanding of the criminal and civil legal systems can prompt change for the improved administration of justice and court efficiency.

4. Conduct Additional Research: Additional research tying the information in the civil records back to criminal cases will improve understanding of the implications of converting criminal financial obligations to civil judgments. For instance, analysis of data stored in North Carolina's criminal case management system, ACIS, has shown that Black people involved in the criminal justice system disproportionately suffer harm from monetary obligations, ranging from losing a driver's license to incarceration. Additional analysis of the data stored in the civil system could expose similar concerns and offer insight into steps to improve the administration of justice in the state. Likewise, additional research could demonstrate the impact of converting criminal financial obligations to civil judgments on those burdened by this debt.

Conclusion

The percentage of cases where criminal financial obligations are converted to civil judgments increased meaningfully in the period from 2015 to 2022. Very few of these civil judgments are recovered. Over a five-year period from 2017 through 2021, fewer than 5% of judgments stemming from misdemeanor cases were collected by the state. Because interest accrues at 8% per year, the amount of civil debt owed doubles every 12 years if it is not paid. The low rate of payment indicates that many people with criminal financial obligations that were converted to civil judgments are going deeper and deeper in debt to the state with each passing year. This is a strong argument for defense attorneys, prosecutors, and judges to work with criminal defendants to use form AOC-CR-415, the North Carolina court system's form motion to request waiver or remittance of criminal fines and fees.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

TECHNOLOGY SERVICES DIVISION

Extract File Layout

Notice:

If the extract is used for other than statistical purposes, we strongly recommend that you update your information by using the CIPRS terminal located in the courthouse where the record upon which you are reporting was entered so that you do not report inaccurate information. In addition, NCAOC will not provide support for use and interpretation of any data received except for the documentation provided.

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Case Record Layout – Contains all data associated with a case file number

Case Record Layout	
Start / Length	**Field Description**
001-003	County Number
007-002	Record Type
009-011	Case File number
020-001	Update indicator – "A" for add, "D" for delete and "U" for update
021-480	Extract data – see rest of document for field break down of each record type

Case Record Type Descriptions	
Name	**Comment**
Record type = 28	This record is used to store the case file number entered within a county
Record type = 57	This record is used to store case activity for on estate case.
Record type = 58	This record is used to define calendars defined at the case level.
Record type = 59	This record is used to store various events done at the case level
Record type = 53	This record is used to store the full microfilm number this case is present on. Normally a case is microfilmed only after it has been disposed.
Record type = 48	This record is used to define parties on a case
Record type = 55	This record is used to store events at the party level
Record type = 61	This record is used to store titles for a particular party. It's primarily used for estate cases.
Record type = 65	This record is used to store values relating to changes made to party data like name changes.
Record type = 46	This record is used to store any alias' a party may also be known as.
Record type = 47	This record is used to define a party's address connection, which also contains the resident county number.
Record type = 37	This record is used to store all parts of an address. This is a generic record and used for all addresses. The address on this record is related to the prior record in the extract.
Record type = 29	This record defines attorneys attached to a party.
Record type = 60	This record is used to store the information regarding the pleading that was filed in the clerks office
Record type = 23	This record is used to store the detail issues related to the pleading
Record type = 50	This record is used to store orders as a result of a hearing by a judge or clerk.
Record type = 27	This record is used to store the lead case file number and the consolidation order timestamp of other cases consolidated together.
Record type = 38	This record is used to define the type of response by a party to the clerks office
Record type = 21	This record is used to define the parties that have responded to notification by the clerks office
Record type = 71	This record is used to store the summary information regarding the judgments that have not been abstracted in the new abstract sub-system.
Record type = 72	This record is used to store judgment level events that have not been abstracted in the new abstract sub-system.
Record type = 73	This record is used to store the principal amount of this judgment that has not been abstracted in the new abstract sub-system.
Record type = 74	This record is used to store the payments applied to this judgment that have not been abstracted in the new abstract sub-system.
Record type = 17	This record is used to record the transcriptions of judgments to other counties within North Carolina.
Record type = 22	This record is used to define the role of a party on a particular issue
Record type = 24	This record is used to store rows when an X was entered for a party on an issue. An even number of records for a specific party and issue means there is no longer an X on the party otherwise an odd number of records means an X is present on a party. When a party has an X, they will appear on the index to judgments screen.
Record type = 32	This record is used to store the parties that appealed either a CVM case or the issue of a CVD case
Record type = 33	This record is used to store the details regarding a CVD or CVM appeal
Record type = 69	This record is used to tie the calendar session to the bond forfeiture issue. Only used for CR and CRS bond forfeiture cases.
Record type = 70	This record is used to store calendar sessions for bond forfeiture cases only
Record type = 36	This record is used to store the various types of electronic service documents that are send from the clerks office
Record type = 03	This record is used to store all the information related to the cost a particular individual has paid. These are not yet associated to an abstract.

Field layout of record type = 28			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This field defines the number associated to a county in the state of North Carolina
YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field defines the year this case was initiated.
COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This field defines the type of case. Valid values are CVD, CVM, CVS, CR, CRS, E, EO, J, M, R, SP and T. Note, any case that was deleted, will reflect a D in the first position.
SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	A sequential number assigned to uniquely identify the file number.
DOM_TYPE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Used to define the domestic type. It only applies to CVD case types. Valid values table=CASE group=DMTYP
DISP_CODE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field is used for the disposition code of the case. Valid values table=ISSPRT group=DISP
DISP_CLC_DT	DATE	NULL	This field is used to define the date this case was disposed
PRSD_OFFCL_NUM	CHAR(7)	NULL	This is used to store the presiding official ID assigned to this case. To see the details related to this official, see the '42' record in the support file.
APPL_TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	This field is used to tie the case to the appeal table when the case was appealed. This tie is only used for a CVM appeal.
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 57			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
ACTIVITY_CODE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field defines the type of activity this row represents Valid values are table=CASEACTV group=CODE
EFFECTIVE_DT	DATE	NULL	When present, this is the effective date of this activity.
EXPIRATION_DT	DATE	NULL	When present, this is the expiration date of this activity.
FILM_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NULL	When present, this is the microfilm year number.
FILM_REEL_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	When present, this is the microfilm reel number.
FILM_FRAME_NUM	CHAR(4)	NULL	When present, this is the microfilm frame number.
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row
STAT	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	The status of the row. Valid values are blank=active and D=deleted.

Field layout of record type = 58			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
LCTN	CHAR(25)	NOT NULL	The location of this calendar. Valid values table=CALENDAR group=LOCN (for statewide locations) or xxxLOC for county specific locations where xxx=county number
BEGN_DT	DATE	NOT NULL	The date of this calendar
TRIAL_TM	TIME	NOT NULL	The time of this calendar
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_UR	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 59			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
CLC_DT	DATE	NULL	The date the original document was clocked in the clerk's office.
TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is used to define the type of event being logged. Valid values table=CASE group=EVENT
FRM_FILE_YR	CHAR(4)	NULL	Used to store the file number year when a case was transferred or a CVM case was appealed
FRM_FILE_CRT	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	Used to store the file number court type when a case was transferred or a CVM case was appealed
FRM_FILE_SEQ	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	Used to store the file number sequence when a case was transferred or a CVM case was appealed
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 53			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence for this row
YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The year of the microfilm number
REEL_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The reel number of the microfilm number
FRAME_NUM	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The frame number of the microfilm number
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 48			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This field defines the number associated to a county in the state of North Carolina
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	The role defined to a party on the case. Valid values are based on the case court type. Table=PARTY, group=CRSJPD, CVDSPD, CVMRPD, EPTROL, MPD, RPD, and SPPD,
NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	A sequential number assigned to each party on the case.
TAX_ID_SSN	CHAR(9)	NOT NULL	The tax ID or social security number for the party
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
STAT	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	The status of the party. Valid values are ACTIVE, DISPOSED, DELETED and BNKRPTCY
JDGMN_IND	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field indicates whether the party should show on the index to judgments. Valid values are blank=not indexed, P=previously indexed, and X=indexed.
DT	DATE	NULL	Any date entered by the user. It's mainly used on estate cases for either a birth date or deceased date.
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
RMVD_INDX_IND	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field indicates whether the party was removed from the index to judgments. Valid values are blank=not removed and Y=removed

Field layout of record type = 48			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
INVAL_SSN	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field is used indicate whether the SSN is not valid. Valid values Y and N.
NAME	CHAR(60)	NOT NULL	The name associated to the party. VCAP name entry standards apply to its layout. For an individual, its last name, coma, first name, coma, middle initial. For a company no commas are used.
SOUND_X	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the converted last name of the party to a four character soundex key. Used by the name search screens for an alternate name search
SURETY_CNTY	CHAR(3)	NULL	This field defines the number associated to the surety tied to this party. This is only used for bond forfeiture cases.
SURETY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NULL	This is the key to the surety tied to this party. Valid code set table=SRTYLICE group=TYPE.
SURETY_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NULL	This is the key to the surety tied to this party
AGENT_FOR_CNTY	CHAR(3)	NULL	This is the key to the insurance company to which this agent works for
AGENT_FOR_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NULL	This is the key to the insurance company to which this agent works for
INDIGENCY_IND	CHAR(1)	NULL	This field defines the indigence status of the party. Valid code set table=PARTY group=INDIGNCY
PRIV_IND	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field is set if party's privacy is protected under a NC bill. Valid code set table=PARTY group=PRIVACY.

Field layout of record type = 55			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is the party role for this row
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the party number for this row
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The event type. Valid values are table=PARTY group=EVENT
CLC_DT	DATE	NOT NULL	Clock in date as entered by the user that this event applies to. In some types, this is the current date the row was inserted.
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 61			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is the party role this row
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the party number for this row
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
TITLE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the code that defines the type of title. Valid values are table=PARTY group=TITLE
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/inserted
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 65			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted

Field layout of record type = 65			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is the party role for this row
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the party number for this row
CURR_NAME	CHAR(60)	NOT NULL	The current name after it was changed
CURR_NM_SOUND_X	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The current soundex key for the current name
PREV_NAME	CHAR(60)	NOT NULL	The previous name before it was changed
PREV_NM_SOUND_X	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The soundex key for the previous name
REASON	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	Code used to define the type of change this row represents. Valid values are table=HISTORY group=REASON
JDGMN_IND	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	The value of the party judgment indicator at the time of this change
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 46			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is the party role for this row,
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the party number for this row
ALIAS_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
STAT	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field is used to define the status of the row. Valid values are D=deleted and blank=active
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
NAME	CHAR(60)	NOT NULL	The name associated to the alias. VCAP name entry standards apply to its layout. For an individual, its last name, coma, first name, coma, middle initial. For a company no commas are used.
SOUND_X	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the converted last name of the alias to a four character soundex key. Used by the name search screens for an alternate name search
TAX_ID_SSN	CHAR(9)	NOT NULL	This is the tax ID or SSN for the alias

Field layout of record type = 47			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	The role defined to a party on the case. Valid values are based on the case court type. Table=PARTY, group=CRSJPD, CVDSPD, CVMRPD, EPTROL, MPD, RPD, and SPPD,
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	A sequential number assigned to each party on the case.
ADDR_TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Used to tie this row to the row in the address table
NOTFY_ALLOW	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Indicates if a party has an attorney. Valid values Y=yes or blank=no
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/C	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated

Field layout of record type = 47			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
	HAR(26)		
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
CNTY_RES	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The county of residence for this party. Only applies when the state is NC on the address table. Blank indicates the same county which this party is defined in.

Field layout of record type = 37			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
TKN	TIMESTAMP/ CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	The date and time this row was inserted. Used as an unique identifier for the row
LINE1	CHAR(30)	NOT NULL	The address line one
LINE2	CHAR(30)	NOT NULL	The optional address line two
CITY	CHAR(25)	NOT NULL	The city name
STATE	CHAR(2)	NOT NULL	The state postal code. Valid values are table=ADDRESS group=STATE
CNTRY	CHAR(2)	NOT NULL	The country code
ZIP_CODE	CHAR(5)	NOT NULL	The zip code
ZIP_CODE_EXT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The zip-code extension
PH_NUM	CHAR(10)	NOT NULL	The entire phone number, including area code.
PH_NUM_EXT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The phone number extension
FAX_NUM	CHAR(10)	NOT NULL	The entire fax phone number, including area code
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	This field is used to tie this row to a county row only. Most connections to this row are by the TKN.
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/ CHAR(26)/ CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	The date and time this row was last updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
COUR_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This field is used to define the courier number and only applies to an address for the county.
TYPE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Not used

Field layout of record type = 29			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This field defines the number associated to a county in the state of North Carolina
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	The role defined to a party on the case. Valid values are based on the case court type. Table=PARTY, group=CRSJPD, CVDSPD, CVMRPD, EPTROL, MPD, RPD, and SPPD,
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	A sequential number assigned to each party on the case.
TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
ATTY_BAR_NUM	CHAR(10)	NOT NULL	The attorneys bar number or AOC assigned number when the bar number is unknown. To see the details related to this attorney, see the '25' record in the support file.
PRIM	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Used to identify whether this is the party's primary attorney. Valid values Y=is the primary, blank=is not the primary attorney
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USR	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 60			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row

Field layout of record type = 60			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is used to define the type of pleading. Valid values are table=PLEAD group=TYPE
CLC_DT	DATE	NOT NULL	The date the source document was clocked in the clerk's office.
STAT	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is the status of the row. Valid values are D=deleted and blank=active
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 23			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
PLDNG_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This is used to tie this row to the pleading row
TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the issue type. Valid values table=PLEAD group=ISSUE
DESCR	CHAR(40)	NOT NULL	This is the description of the issue type. It is only present for issue type = OTHR. The descriptions of all other issues are in valid codes.
STAT	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is the status of the row. Valid values are D=deleted and blank=active
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
BOND_NUM	CHAR(14)	NULL	This is the bond number entered by the user and only applies when this is a BOND issue type.
BOND_TYPE	CHAR(4)	NULL	This is the bond type and only applies when this is a BOND issue type. Valid values table=BOND group=TYPE

Field layout of record type = 50			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
ABSTR_STAT	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	The abstract status. Valid values R=ready to be abstracted, A=abstracted, N=not abstractable and blank not abstracted
CLC_DT	DATE	NOT NULL	The clocked-in date of this order.
INSTR	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Indicator set when an order has been X'ed. Valid values are Y=yes and N=no
RSLT	CHAR(2)	NOT NULL	This is the order result. Valid values table=ORDER group=RESLT
ISS_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This is used to tie this row to the issue row
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number the docket book and page applies to.
DCKT_LOC_BOOK_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	This is the docket book number
DCKT_LOC_PAGE_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	This is the docket page number
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
PRSD_OFFCL_NUM	CHAR(7)	NULL	Number used to identify the presiding official. This only applies to orders tied to a BOND issue. To see the details related to this official, see the '42' record in the support file.

Field layout of record type = 27			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the lead case file number year of a consolidation.
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the lead case file number court type of a consolidation.
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the lead case file number sequence of a consolidation.

Field layout of record type = 27			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
ORDR_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This is used to tie this row to the order row. This is the order enter timestamps of the other non-lead cases for the CNSL issue

Field layout of record type = 38			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
CLC_DT	DATE	NOT NULL	The date the source document was clocked in the clerk's office.
TYPE	CHAR(32)	NOT NULL	This field defines the type of response that was returned. Valid values are table=PLEAD group=RESP
PLDNG_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This is used to tie this row to the pleading row
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 21			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row.
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	The party role for this row
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The party number for this row
RESP_TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This is used to tie this row to the response row

Field layout of record type = 71			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This indicates the type of row this represents. Valid values are PRIN=judgment and NJMT=used to store the amount of the bond for a bond forfeiture BOND issue
STAT	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	The status of the judgment. Valid values are blank=active, D=deleted and S=satisfied.
MONEY_DUE_CLC_DT	DATE	NULL	The date the source document was clocked in the clerk's office.
AMT_LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	The date and time this judgment was last re-calculated
ORDERED_AMT	999999999.99-	NOT NULL	The principal amount of the judgment ordered amount
PAID_AMT	999999999.99-	NOT NULL	The total of payments applied to the principal
INTRST_INCURD_AMT	999999999.99-	NOT NULL	The total amount of incurred interest on this judgment
INTRST_PAID_AMT	999999999.99-	NOT NULL	The total amount of payments that were applied to the interest.
ABSTR_STAT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field is used to define whether the judgment is fully or partially abstracted in VCAP. Valid values are FULL and PART.
ISS_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This is used to tie this row to the issue row
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 72			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is a code to define the type of event. Valid values are table=JMTEVENT group=TYPE
CLC_DT	DATE	NULL	The date the source document was clocked in the clerk's office.

Field layout of record type = 72			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
SRCE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the source of this row. Valid values are table=MONEYJMT group=SRCVCJDE. Not all values apply to all types.
RESN	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This code defines the reason for this row. Valid values are table=MONEYJMT group=RESN
JMT_SUM_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This is used to tie this row to the judgment summary row
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 73			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
AMT	999999999.99-	NOT NULL	The amount of the principal
CLC_DT	DATE	NOT NULL	The date the source document was clocked in the clerk's office.
RESN	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This code defines the reason for this row. Valid values are table=MONEYJMT group=RESN
SRCE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the source of this row. Valid values are table=MONEYJMT group=SRCVCJDE. Not all values apply to all types.
JMT_SUM_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This is used to tie this row to the judgment summary row
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 74			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is a code to define the type of payment. Valid values are table=MONEYJMT group=TYPVCJDE. Not all values apply to payments.
AMT	999999999.99-	NOT NULL	The amount of the payment
SRCE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the source of this row. Valid values are table=MONEYJMT group=SRCVCJDE. Not all values apply to all types.
EFFECT_DT	DATE	NOT NULL	The date entered that this amount is effective
RESN	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This code defines the reason for this row. Valid values are table=MONEYJMT group=RESN
REF_NUM	CHAR(11)	NOT NULL	This is a memo type entry to define what this payment is a result of. Usually it's the MFCR receipt number or when it's a DOR applied payment, it's the batch ID.
JMT_SUM_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	This is used to tie this row to the judgment summary row
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row
PAY_DTL_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	This is used to tie this row to the SOD payment detail row

Field layout of record type = 17			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This field defines the number associated to a county in the state of North Carolina
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field defines the year this case was initiated.
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This field defines the type of case. Valid values are CVD,

Field layout of record type = 17			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
			CVM, CVS, CR, CRS, E, EO, J, M, R, SP and T. Note, any case that was deleted, will reflect a D in the first position.
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	A sequential number assigned to uniquely identify the file number.
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NULL	Abstract code. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment.
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number.
DCKT_LOC_BOOK_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	This column identifies the judgment docket book number.
DCKT_LOC_PAGE_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	This column identifies the judgment docket page number.
TRANS_CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	County to which the transcript is sent.
TRANS_CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	Case year in which the transcript was sent.
TRANS_CASE_TYPE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Will always be set to 'T'.
TRANS_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	Generated Case sequence number in which the transcript was sent.
EXEMPT_IND	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This column indicates if a judgment has an exemption order for executions. Valid values are Y=yes, blank=no
STAT	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	The status of the transcript, valid values are 'D' deleted (sent in error), and blank for active.
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row
ISS_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	This field is used when an issue is to be attached to this transcript row.

Field layout of record type = 22			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is the party role for this row
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the party number for this row
ISS_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This is used to tie this row to the issue row
CANC_CLC_DT	DATE	NULL	Not used
CANC_TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	Not used
ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field defines the role of this party on the attached issue. Valid values are B=by and A=against
ORDR_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	This is used to tie this row to the order row
STAT	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	The status of this row. Valid values are D=deleted and blank=active
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NULL	Abstract code. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number

Field layout of record type = 24			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is the party role for this row

Field layout of record type = 24			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the party number for this row
ISS_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This is used to tie this row to the issue row
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 32			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
APPL_TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This is used to tie this row to the appeal row
ISS_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This is used to tie this row to the issue row
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	The party role for this row
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The party number for this row

Field layout of record type = 33			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
CLC_DT	DATE	NOT NULL	The date the original document was clocked in the clerk's office.
PAID	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Indicates whether the CVM appeal as been paid. On CVD appeals it's always set to N. On a CVM appeal, when its set to Y, then the CVD number is created
RSLT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	Indicates the result of the CVD appeal. Valid values are table=APPEAL group=RESULT.
RTN_DT	DATE	NULL	The date the CVD appeal was returned.
TO_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The court type (outside of VCAP) the appeal was sent to. Valid values table=APPEAL group=TOCRT
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 69			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
ISS_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This is used to tie this row to the issue row
CAL_SES_TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This is used to tie this row to the calendar session row
CAL_SES_TM	TIME	NULL	The specific time this issue will be heard on the attached session
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 70			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	The date and time this row was inserted
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
DT	DATE	NOT NULL	The session date
TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The type of session. Valid values table=CALSESS

Field layout of record type = 70			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
			group=TYPE
LCTN	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The location of the session. Valid values table=CALSESS group=LOCSTATE (for statewide) or LOCxxx (for county specific where xxx=county number)
BEGN_TM	TIME	NOT NULL	The time in which this session begins
END_TM	TIME	NOT NULL	The time in which this session ends
PRSD_OFFCL_NUM	CHAR(7)	NULL	Number used to identify the presiding official/judge scheduled on this session. To see the details related to this official, see the '42' record in the support file.
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 36			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This the party role for this row
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the party number for this row
CLC_DT	DATE	NULL	The date the original document was clocked in the clerk's office.
ISSUE_DT	DATE	NOT NULL	The date this service type was issued
ISSUE_HR	TIME	NOT NULL	The time this service type was issued
RSN_RTN	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field defines the reason the service was returned. Valid values are table=SERV group=RESN
RSN_RTN_DESC	CHAR(40)	NOT NULL	This is used to store the description entered by the user when the reason returned is USOT (un-served - other)
SERVE_DT	DATE	NULL	The date this document was actually served
TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field defines the type of service this row represents. Valid values are table=SERV group=TYPE (for all cases except CR/CRS). Group=TYPEBDFR for bond forfeiture cases and group=TYPESOD for judgment attorney cases.
VHCL	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is used to define how the service was delivered. Valid values are table=SERV group=VECL
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	The date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
ISS_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	This is used to tie this row to the issue row
PAY_DTL_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	This is used to tie this row to the pay detail row. Used by SOD only
RMV_FRM_DSTR_IND	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Used by SOD only and defines whether the notice was removed from distribution. Valid values are Y=yes and N=no
RMV_FRM_DSTR_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Used by SOD only and stores the user ID that removed the notice from distribution.
RMV_FRM_DSTR_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	Used by SOD only and stores the date and time of when the notice was removed from distribution.
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row
STAT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field is used by SOD only. Valid values are blank=active and DELT=deleted
BOND_ABS_JUDGMENT	DATE	NULL	This field stores the date bond forfeiture is set to go to judgment.
VEHL_CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	This field is used to store the county number for the VHCL specified
BALANCED_RETURNED	9999999999999.99-	NULL	This field is used to store the amount the sheriff actual collected.
ABST_PYMT_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	This field is used to tie this row to a row in the abstract payment table. It's needed for noticing and executions.

Field layout of record type = 03			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is the party role for this row
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the party number for this row
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NULL	The optional abstract code this cost row applies to. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	The optional abstract number this cost row applies to
SRCE_CODE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The source code of this row. Valid code set table=COSTS group=SOURCE
DT	DATE	NOT NULL	The date of this cost.
COST_TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The cost type of this row. Valid code set table=COSTS group=TYPE
AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	The amount of this cost row
RECP_NUM	CHAR(7)	NULL	The receipt number sent over by MFCR
ACCT_CODE	CHAR(5)	NULL	The account code sent over by MFCR
DTL_NUM	CHAR(4)	NULL	
ACCT_DESCR	CHAR(15)	NULL	This is the account description sent over from the MFCR interface on this receipt.
MANUAL_RECP_NUM	CHAR(7)	NULL	The manual receipt number sent over by MFCR
INDIGENCY_FLAG	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field defines the indigence status of the costs. Valid code set table=PARTY group=INDIGNCY (uses the same as the party table)
STAT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The status of this detail. Valid code table=COSTS group=STAT
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row
INDIG_CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This field is used to define the county number associated with the account code and the indigent flag for the agency which has not paid the cost. This county and account will be used to derive the name displayed on VJDD.

Abstract Record Layout – Contains all data associated with an abstract

Abstract Record Layout	
Start / Length	**Field Description**
001-003	County Number
007-002	Record Type
009-011	Case File number
020-004	Abstract Number
024-001	Update indicator – "A" for add, "D" for delete and "U" for update
025-476	Extract data – see rest of document for field break down of each record type

Abstract Record Type Descriptions	
Name	**Comment**
Record type = 04	This record is used to record information regarding an abstract. This may be both judgment and non-judgment type of abstracts.
Record type = 19	This record is used to define assignments from one creditor to another. This assignor is the creditor and the assignee is an individual that is not a party on the case.
Record type = 03	This record is used to store all the information related to the cost a particular individual has paid.
Record type = 36	This record is used to store the various types of electronic service documents that are send from the clerks office
Record type = 21	This record is used to store a connection between the service row and either the party liability rows when the service type is an execution, or to the abstract row when the service type is a notice of rights.
Record type = 05	This record identifies the parties included on the judgment order. This is where an alternate name or address is defined.
Record type = 37	This record is used to store all parts of an address. This is a generic record and used for all addresses. The address on this record is related to the prior record in the extract.
Record type = 06	This record is used to define the details of the abstract that relates to costs an attorney fees.
Record type = 07	This record is used to define the details of the abstract that relates to principal an attorney fees.
Record type = 08	This record is used to store the date intervals and interest rates as defined in the judgment order.
Record type = 09	This record is used to define the details of the abstract that relates to property, both real and personnel.
Record type = 10	This record is used to store the free text line items entered by the user for either a property abstract or a special abstract.
Record type = 11	This record is used to define the details of the abstract that does not conform to the rules of money abstracts. Any details recorded in this record will forfeit the calculation of payoff information by the VCAP system.
Record type = 12	This record is used to record the liability of a party on a particular abstract. The two types of liability include debtor and creditor.
Record type = 13	This record is used to store all the information related to the payment a particular individual has paid.
Record type = 14	This record is used to identify the party to which a payment was applied to.
Record type = 20	This record is used to tie payment distributed to indigent costs.
Record type = 15	This record is used to store various abstract events.
Record type = 16	This record is used to record the details for a particular event and is used for certain types of changes that require we save the original value and the changed to value.
Record type = 18	This record is used for informational purposes to record relationship between cases. These include abstracts, historical docketing, or historical transcripts.

Field layout of record type = 04			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The abstract type of this row. Valid code set table=ABSTRACT group=TYPE
CLC_DT_TM	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time entered by the user to reflect when this judgment was clocked in
DKCT_DT_TM	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	This is used for when entering historical judgments and is entered by the user based on what's in the physical docket book
ENTRY_TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The entry type of this row. Valid code set table=ABSTRACT group=ENTRYTYP. Value NONJ equates to a Q number and HIST,JUDG equates to a J number
STAT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The status of this row. Valid code set table=ABSTRACT group=STAT
PRIORTY_SEQ	CHAR(9)	NOT NULL	This is the priority sequence of the judgment within the same file number. This is used when payments are applied and nothing is specified by the debtor. Not used.
LAST_MODIF_REASON	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The last modification reason code that was entered for this abstract
LAST_MODIF_CLC_DT	DATE	NULL	The date entered by the user for the last modification
CST_INT_PRI_DST_SQ	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the default cost, interest, principal sequence used when payments are applied within this judgment. Not used.
CANCEL_DT	DATE	NULL	The date entered by the user to cancel the abstract. This will be determined based on the cancellation dates entered for each party.
VACATED_DT	DATE	NULL	The vacated date entered by the user.
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row
CANC_RSN	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field is used to define the reason for the cancellation. Valid values are PSTC - Paid and Satisfied in Full to Clerk and PSTP - Paid and Satisfied in Full to Party.

Field layout of record type = 03			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is the party role for this row
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the party number for this row
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NULL	The optional abstract code this cost row applies to. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	The optional abstract number this cost row applies to
SRCE_CODE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The source code of this row. Valid code set table=COSTS group=SOURCE
DT	DATE	NOT NULL	The date of this cost.
COST_TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The cost type of this row. Valid code set table=COSTS group=TYPE
AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	The amount of this cost row
RECP_NUM	CHAR(7)	NULL	The receipt number sent over by MFCR

Field layout of record type = 03			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
ACCT_CODE	CHAR(5)	NULL	The account code sent over by MFCR
DTL_NUM	CHAR(4)	NULL	
ACCT_DESCR	CHAR(15)	NULL	This is the account description sent over from the MFCR interface on this receipt.
MANUAL_RECP_NUM	CHAR(7)	NULL	The manual receipt number sent over by MFCR
INDIGENCY_FLAG	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field defines the indigence status of the costs. Valid code set table=PARTY group=INDIGNCY (uses the same as the party table)
STAT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The status of this detail. Valid code table=COSTS group=STAT
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row
INDIG_CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This field is used to define the county number associated with the account code and the indigent flag for the agency which has not paid the cost. This county and account will be used to derive the name displayed on VJDD.

Field layout of record type = 36			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This the party role for this row
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the party number for this row
CLC_DT	DATE	NULL	The date the original document was clocked in the clerk's office.
ISSUE_DT	DATE	NOT NULL	The date this service type was issued
ISSUE_HR	TIME	NOT NULL	The time this service type was issued
RSN_RTN	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field defines the reason the service was returned. Valid values are table=SERV group=RESN
RSN_RTN_DESC	CHAR(40)	NOT NULL	This is used to store the description entered by the user when the reason returned is USOT (un-served - other)
SERVE_DT	DATE	NULL	The date this document was actually served
TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field defines the type of service this row represents. Valid values are table=SERV group=TYPE (for all cases except CR/CRS). Group=TYPEBDFR for bond forfeiture cases and group=TYPESOD for judgment attorney cases.
VHCL	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is used to define how the service was delivered. Valid values are table=SERV group=VECL
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	The date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
ISS_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	This is used to tie this row to the issue row
PAY_DTL_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	This is used to tie this row to the pay detail row. Used by SOD only
RMV_FRM_DSTR_IND	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Used by SOD only and defines whether the notice was removed from distribution. Valid values are Y=yes and N=no
RMV_FRM_DSTR_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Used by SOD only and stores the user ID that removed the notice from distribution.
RMV_FRM_DSTR_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	Used by SOD only and stores the date and time of when the notice was removed from distribution.
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row
STAT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field is used by SOD only. Valid values are blank=active and DELT=deleted
BOND_ABS_JUDGMENT	DATE	NULL	This field stores the date bond forfeiture is set to go to judgment.

Field layout of record type = 36			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
VEHL_CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	This field is used to store the county number for the VHCL specified
BALANCED_RETURNED	9999999999999.99-	NULL	This field is used to store the amount the sheriff actual collected.
ABST_PYMT_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	This field is used to tie this row to a row in the abstract payment table. It's needed for noticing and executions.

Field layout of record type = 21			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
SERV_TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	The timestamp token that ties this row to the service row.
TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted. This is also used to group rows for identifying which service rows were included on an execution.
ATTACHED_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This column will contain the PRTY_LIAB.Ent_ts when the service row is an execution or it will contain the ABSTRACT.Ent_ts when the service row is a notice of rights.

Field layout of record type = 05			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is the party role for this row
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the party number for this row
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number
ABSTR_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field is used to define the role of this party on this detail number. Valid values are C=Creditor and D=Debtor
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
STAT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This status represents the party's status on this judgment. Valid code set table=ABSTPRTY group=STAT (for all available values).
PRINCIPAL_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	This is the total principal owed/due for this party
PRINCIPAL_PAID	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	This is the total principal paid/received for this party
COST_FEES_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	This is the total cost and fees owed/due for this party
COST_FEES_PAID	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	This is the total cost and fees paid/received for this party. Not used.
ATTY_MNYDTL_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	This is the total attorney amount owed/due for this party when its part of an award and accrues interest.
ATTY_CSTDTL_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	This is the total attorney amount owed/due for this party when its part of a cost. No interest is accrued.
ATTORNEY_PAID	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	This is the total attorney amount paid/received for this party. Not used.
PRE_JDG_INTRST_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	This is the total pre-judgment interest owed/due for this party
ACRUED_INTRST_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	This is the total accrued interest owed/due for this party for post judgment interest calculated.
INTEREST_PAID	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	This is the total interest paid/received for this party. Not used.
LAST_CALC_DATE	DATE	NOT NULL	This is the date of the last calculation performed for this party. Not used.
CANCEL_DT	DATE	NULL	The date entered by the user to cancel this party on this judgment.
ADDR_TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	When present, this defines a tie to the address row for the address as it reads on the judgment order.
CNTY_RES	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The county of residence for the address. Only applies when the state is NC on the address table. Blank indicates the same county which this party is defined in.
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row
PRIV_IND	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field is set if party's privacy is protected under a NC bill.

Field layout of record type = 05			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
			Valid code set table=PARTY group=PRIVACY.

Field layout of record type = 37			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
TKN	TIMESTAMP/ CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	The date and time this row was inserted. Used as an unique identifier for the row
LINE1	CHAR(30)	NOT NULL	The address line one
LINE2	CHAR(30)	NOT NULL	The optional address line two
CITY	CHAR(25)	NOT NULL	The city name
STATE	CHAR(2)	NOT NULL	The state postal code. Valid values are table=ADDRESS group=STATE
CNTRY	CHAR(2)	NOT NULL	The country code
ZIP_CODE	CHAR(5)	NOT NULL	The zip code
ZIP_CODE_EXT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The zip-code extension
PH_NUM	CHAR(10)	NOT NULL	The entire phone number, including area code.
PH_NUM_EXT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The phone number extension
FAX_NUM	CHAR(10)	NOT NULL	The entire fax phone number, including area code
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	This field is used to tie this row to a county row only. Most connections to this row are by the TKN.
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/ CHAR(26)/ CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	The date and time this row was last updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
COUR_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This field is used to define the courier number and only applies to an address for the county.
TYPE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Not used

Field layout of record type = 06			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number
DTL_NUM	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this detail type within this abstract number
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
PRE_JGD_TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This type defines whether costs are on this detail and whether it includes pre-judgment and post-judgment amounts. Valid code set table=COSTFEES group= TYPE.
PRE_JDG_COST_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	The total amount of the attached costs selected
POST_JDG_TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field is not used.
POST_JDG_COST_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	The fixed amount of costs entered on the detail screen.
POST_CST_AWARD_IND	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field is not used.
ATTY_FEE_TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This type defines how the attorney fee was entered. These attorney fees do not accrue interest. Valid code set table=COSTFEES group= ATTYTYP.
ATTY_FEE_AMT	NUMERIC(15,2)	NOT NULL	The amount of the attorney fee as stated in the judgment order. This will not be present when its type is TBD.
STAT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The status of this detail. Valid code table=DETAIL group=STAT
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row
EXCEPTION_IND	CHAR(1)	NULL	Field to control executions exception for certain kinds of

Field layout of record type = 06			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
			bankruptcies.

Field layout of record type = 07			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number
DTL_NUM	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this detail type within this abstract number
PRIN_AMT	NUMERIC(15,2)	NOT NULL	The principal amount for this detail number as specified in the judgment order
PRE_JDG_INTRST_AMT	NUMERIC(15,2)	NOT NULL	The pre-judgment interest amount specified on the judgment order
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
ATTY_FEE_TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This type defines how the attorney fee was entered. These attorney fees do accrue interest. Valid code set table=MONEY and group= ATTYTYP.
ATTY_FEE_AMT	NUMERIC(15,2)	NOT NULL	The amount of the attorney fee as stated in the judgment order. This will not be present when its type is TBD. When an attorney percent is entered, this will be calculated amount based on the include value.
ATTY_FEE_INCL	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field is used when a percent is entered for the attorney fees and defines whether the percent includes principal and pre-judgment interest. Valid code set table=MONEY group= ATTYINC.
ATTY_FEE_PCT	99.999999	NULL	The attorney fee percentage entered by the user
STAT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The status of this detail. Valid code table=DETAIL group=STAT
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row
EXCEPTION_IND	CHAR(1)	NULL	Field to control executions exception for certain kinds of bankruptcies.

Field layout of record type = 08			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number
DTL_NUM	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this detail type within this abstract number
FROM_DATE	DATE	NOT NULL	The beginning date in which this interval refers to.
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
THRU_DATE	DATE	NULL	The ending date in which this interval refers to when it's present. When not present, it defines the last interval.
AMT	9999999999999.99-	NULL	When present, it's a fixed amount of this interval rather than an interest rate.
INTRST_RATE	99.999999	NULL	The interest rate of this interval
SIMPL_COMP_IND	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Defines the way the interest will be calculated. Simple or compound. Compound calculates interest on both the remaining interest and remaining principal but simple only calculates on the remaining principal. Valid code set

Field layout of record type = 08			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
			table=INTERVAL group=INTRSTYP
STAT	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Indicates that status of the row. Valid values are blank=active and D=deleted
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 09			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number
DTL_NUM	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this detail type within this abstract number
ENT_TS	DATE	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
REG_DEEDS_BOOK	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the register of deeds book number for the property this detail number refers too
REG_DEEDS_PAGE	CHAR(5)	NOT NULL	This is the register of deeds page number for the property this detail number refers too
REG_DEEDS_CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the register of deeds county number for the property this detail number refers too.
REAL_PERSONAL_IND	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This indicates whether this property is real or personnel. Valid values are R or P
STAT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The status of this detail. Valid code table=DETAIL group=STAT
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row
EXCEPTION_IND	CHAR(1)	NULL	Field to control executions exception for certain kinds of bankruptcies.

Field layout of record type = 10			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number
DTL_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field defines the type of detail row it applies to. Valid values are P=Property S=Special.
DTL_NUM	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this detail type within this abstract number
LINE_NUM	CHAR(9)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined line number to uniquely define this line of the description.
LINE_DESC	CHAR(73)	NOT NULL	Free-text description as entered by the user
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 11			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number
DTL_NUM	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this detail type within this abstract number
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/C	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted

Field layout of record type = 11			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
	HAR(26)		
STAT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The status of this detail. Valid code table=DETAIL group=STAT
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row
EXCEPTION_IND	CHAR(1)	NULL	Field to control executions exception for certain kinds of bankruptcies.

Field layout of record type = 12			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is the party role for this row
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the party number for this row
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number
DTL_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field defines the type of detail row it applies to. Valid values are C=Cost M=Money P=Property S=Special.
DTL_NUM	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this detail type within this abstract number
ABSTR_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field is used to define the role of this party on this detail number. Valid values are C=Creditor and D=Debtor
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
MAX_PRE_LIAB_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NULL	This amount, is applicable for a detail type of C=cost and M=Money. For cost, it defines the attached cost amount this party is responsible for. For money, it defines the maximum amount of the pre-judgment interest amount this party is responsible for. When the amount = 9999999999999.99, it means the party is responsible for the entire amount defined on the applicable detail.
MAX_POST_LIAB_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NULL	This amount, is applicable for a detail type of C=cost and M=Money. For cost, it defines the entered cost amount this party is responsible for. For money, it defines the maximum amount of the principal this party is responsible for. When the amount = 9999999999999.99, it means the party is responsible for the entire amount defined on the applicable detail.
MAX_ATTY_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NULL	This amount, is applicable for a detail type of C=cost and M=Money. For both, it defines the maximum attorney amount this party is responsible for. When the amount = 9999999999999.99, it means the party is responsible for the entire amount defined on the applicable detail.
AMT_APPLIED	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	This is the total amount of payments applied to this detail and it excludes any interest. This is not currently used.
POST_CST_RESTR_IND	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field indicates whether post judgment costs will continue to be accumulated. It is only applicable for a detail type C=Cost. Valid values are Y and N
CANCEL_DT	DATE	NULL	The date entered by the user to cancel this parties liability on this specific detail
STAT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This status represents the parties' status on this specific detail. Valid code set table=PRTYLIAB group=STAT (for all available values).
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this ro

Field layout of record type = 13			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**

Field layout of record type = 13			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHARACTER	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values J=judgment.
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is the party role for this row
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the party number for this row
PYMT_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this payment within this abstract
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
DT	DATE	NOT NULL	This is the date entered for the payment by the user, or the date of the receipt that came over from MFCR.
TYPE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field is used to define what type of transaction this represents. Valid code set table=ABSTPYMT group=TYPE
SRCE_CODE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the source code of this payment. Valid code set table=ABSTPYMT group=SOURCE
AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	The amount of the payment
MODIF_RSN_CODE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	Modification reason code. Valid code set table=ABSTPYMT group=MODRESN
MODIF_RSN_DESC	CHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Free text abbreviated description for the modification when the reason code is predefined as one which allows description entry.
NOTICE_IND	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Indicates if the notice of payment is full or part.
NOTICE_DT	DATE	NULL	The date of the notice send to the creditor
RECP_NUM	CHAR(7)	NULL	The receipt number sent over by MFCR
ACCT_CODE	CHAR(5)	NULL	The account code sent over by MFCR
ACCT_DESCR	CHAR(15)	NULL	This is the account description sent over from the MFCR interface on this receipt.
MANUAL_RECP_NUM	CHAR(7)	NULL	The manual receipt number sent over by MFCR
REDIR_USER_ID	CHAR(8)	NULL	This is the user ID which authorized the reversal or void.
REDIR_CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NULL	This is the case year where this payment should redirect to.
REDIR_CASE_CRT_TYP	CHAR(3)	NULL	This is the case court type where this payment should redirect to.
REDIR_CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NULL	This is the case sequence number where this payment should redirect to.
REDIR_ABS_CODE	CHAR(1)	NULL	This is the abstract code where the payment should redirect to.
REDIR_ABS_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	This is the abstract number where this payment should redirect to.
REDIR_PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NULL	This is the creditor's party role where this payment should redirect to.
REDIR_PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	This is the creditor's party number where this payment should redirect to.
PAY_DTL_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	The timestamp that ties this row to the SOD payment detail row.
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 14			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
ABST_PYMT_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	The timestamp that ties this row to the abstract payment row.
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row

Field layout of record type = 14			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence for this row
PAYEE_PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	The party number of the party this payment applies to.
PAYEE_PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The party role of the party this payment applies to.
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values J=judgment.
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number.
DTL_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field defines the type of detail row it applies to. Valid values are C=Cost M=Money
DTL_NUM	CHAR(4)	NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this detail type within this abstract number
ABSTR_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field is used to define the role of this party on this detail number. Valid values are C=Creditor and D=Debtor
PYMT_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this payment within this abstract
PYMT_AUTH_NUM	CHAR(10)	NULL	System generated payment authorization number
PYMT_AUTH_DT	DATE	NULL	This is the date the user authorized this distribution for payout.
MAIL_OVERRIDE_IND	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is used to define if this disbursement is to an indigent cost. Valid values are 'I' when it's to indigent costs and blank.
PROCESS_ACTION	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This will represent the action taken on this row on the VJDD screen.
GROSS_DIST_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	This is the total amount of the distribution applied to this creditor on this detail.
PRIN_POST_CST_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	For money details, this is the portion of the gross distribution that was applied to principal. For cost details, it's the amount applied to post judgment costs.
PREJ_INTR_OTHR_CST	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	For money details, this is the portion of the gross distribution that was applied to pre-judgment interest. For cost details, it's the amount applied to other costs.
ATTY_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	For money details, this is the portion of the gross distribution that was applied to attorney award. For cost details, it's the amount applied to attorney fee.
ATTY_INTRST_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	Used for money details only, this is the portion of the gross distribution that was applied to attorney award interest.
INTEREST_AMT	9999999999999.99-	NOT NULL	Used for money details only, this is the portion of the gross distribution that was applied to interest.
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row
DISPUTE_IND	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field is used to identify when a liability disbursement for a creditor is in dispute. Valid values are 'D' in-dispute, 'U' dispute was cleared, and blank.
ATTY_BAR_NUM	CHAR(10)	NULL	This is used to store the attorney bar number this disbursement was mailed to at the time of authorization. To see the details related to this attorney, see the '25' record in the support file.

Field layout of record type = 20			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values J=judgment.
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number.
PYMT_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this payment within this abstract.
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is the party role for this row
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the party number for this row
COST_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time the cost row was inserted
DSTR_PRTY_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time the distribution party row was inserted

Field layout of record type = 20			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
STAT	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field is used to define whether this connection has been deleted. Valid values are "D" deleted or blank for active.
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated.
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row.
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row.

Field layout of record type = 15			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this event row was added
MODIF_REASON	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The reason code for this row. Valid code set table=ABSTEVNT group=REASON
MODIF_DATE	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	The date entered by the user for the modification.
ABSTR_ACT_CODE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	Predefined code to identify what this event represents. Valid code table=ABSTEVNT group=CODE
DEL_AUTH_USER_ID	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID that authorized this event. Applies only to the redirection of payments.
ABSTR_ACT_DESCR	CHAR(47)	NULL	Description as it is to display on the Event History Index screen. Applies only to those events that include specific field values.
ABSTR_ACT_USER_ID	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID that actual made the change that triggered this event.
IDENT_FLD	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	Lower level key of the row this event applies to. Values include the abstract number, the detail type and number, the party ID.

Field layout of record type = 16			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number
SCRN_ID	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The screen name which this event was triggered by. Valid code set table=EVNTDTL group=SCRNID
ABST_EVNT_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This field is used to tie the event to the details of the event.
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this event row was added
ABST_EVNT_ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	This field is used to tie the event to the details of the event.
MODIF_USER_ID	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID which made the modification
IDENT_FLD	CHAR(50)	NOT NULL	Lower level key(s) of the row this event applies to. Values include the abstract number, the detail type and number, the party ID.
FLD_NAME	CHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Pre-defined screen field name this event describes.
CHNGED_FROM	CHAR(60)	NOT NULL	Value of the field before it was changed.
CHNGED_TO	CHAR(60)	NOT NULL	

Field layout of record type = 18			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row

Field layout of record type = 18			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
XREF_CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	Cross reference county number.
XREF_CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	Cross reference case year
XREF_CASE_CRT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	Cross reference case court type
XREF_CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	Cross reference case sequence number
XREF_ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NULL	Cross reference abstract code (either Q or J)
XREF_ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	Cross reference abstract number
XREF_DCKT_BOOK	CHAR(3)	NULL	Cross reference docket book number
XREF_DCKT_PAGE	CHAR(3)	NULL	Cross reference docket page number
XREF_COMMENT	CHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Free text for comments regarding the cross reference
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 19			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the county number for this row
CASE_YEAR	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case year for this row
CASE_COURT_TYPE	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case court type for this row
CASE_SEQ_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This is the file number case sequence number for this row
PRTY_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This is the party role for this row
PRTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is the party number for this row
ABSTR_CODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Abstract code. Valid values Q=non judgment, J=judgment
ABSTR_NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This is a system defined number to uniquely define this abstract within this file number
ABSTR_ROLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field is used to define the role of this party on this detail number. Valid values are C=Creditor and D=Debtor
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted.
NUM	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This is a system assigned number to uniquely identify this assignee
ASSIGNEE_NAME	CHAR(60)	NOT NULL	The name of the individual that was assigned the attached creditors detail award.
ASSIGNMENT_DATE	DATE	NOT NULL	The date the assignment was accepted by the clerk.
CANCELLED_DATE	DATE	NULL	The date the assignment was cancelled.
ADDR_TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	When present, this defines a tie to the address row for the address as it reads on the judgment order.
CNTY_RES	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	The county of residence for the address. Only applies when the state is NC on the address table. Blank indicates the same county which this party is defined in.
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row

Support Record Layout – Contains all supporting data associated with case file number

Support Record Layout	
Start / Length	**Field Description**
007-002	Record Type
020-001	Update indicator – "A" for add, "D" for delete and "U" for update
021-480	Extract data – see rest of document for field break down of each record type

Support Record Type Descriptions	
Name	**Comment**
Record type = 26	This record is used to define the county information
Record type = 37	This record is used to store all parts of an address. This is a generic record and used for all addresses. The address on this record is related to the prior record in the extract.
Record type = 25	This record is used to store attorneys defined to the VCAP system.
Record type = 42	This record is used to store the presiding officials defined to the state. They include judges, high clerks and various other types.
Record type = 10	This record is used to define the valid codes and descriptions

Field layout of record type = 26			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
NUM	CHAR(3)	NOT NULL	This field defines the number associated to a county in the state of North Carolina
ARBR	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field defines whether this county allows arbitration. Valid values are "N" = the county does not allow arbitration, "Y" = to allow cases to be assigned to arbitration
CSTDY_VST_MED	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field defines whether this county allows Custody/Visitation Mediation. Valid values "N" indicate Custody/Visitation Mediation is not allowed for this county, "Y" to allow cases to be assigned to Custody/Visitation Mediation.
MED_STL_CONF	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field defines whether this county allows Meditated Settlement Conferences. Valid values "N" indicates the county does not allow Meditated Settlement Conferences, "Y" to allow cases to be assigned to Mediated Settlement Conferences.
JDG_ASGN_CVD	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	This field defines whether this county participates in the Judge Assignment program. A presiding official may be assigned to a case at the point of entry or subsequently on the Misc. Case Details screen. Valid vales "N" indicates the county does not allow the assignment of judges to CVD cases, "R" to make entry of a presiding official required at the point of case entry, "A" to make entry of a presiding official allowed but not required at the point of case entry and "N" to make entry of a presiding official impossible at any stage in the proceeding.
NAME	CHAR(12)	NOT NULL	This field is used to define the name of the county.
PHS1_BEGN_DT	DATE	NULL	This field defines when this county was converted from TCIS to VCAP.
PRSD_OFFCL_NUM	CHAR(7)	NOT NULL	The field defines the Clerk of Superior Court for this county. To see the details related to this official, see the '42' record in the support file.
PC_GATEWAY_ID	CHAR(8)	NULL	This field is used to store the ID for the gateway to the PC where a download of data will be directed.
PC_DWNLD_DRVR	CHAR(1)	NULL	This field defines the letter which indicates which drive will accept the data that is download
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 26			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
TCIS_BEGN_DT	CHAR(10)	NULL	This field defines when this county began using the TCIS system.
BNDF_BEGN_DT	DATE	NULL	This field defines the implementation date of the automated Bond Forms sub-system.
SCH_BRD_NAME	CHAR(60)	NOT NULL	This field defines the name of the school board contact for service of forfeiture-related motions and other service of process
SCH_BRD_LINE1	CHAR(30)	NOT NULL	This field defines address line one for the school board contact
SCH_BRD_LINE2	CHAR(30)	NOT NULL	This field defines address line two for the school board contact
SCH_BRD_CITY	CHAR(25)	NOT NULL	This field defines the city for the school board contact
SCH_BRD_STATE	CHAR(2)	NOT NULL	This field defines the state for the school board contact
SCH_BRD_ZIP_CODE	CHAR(5)	NOT NULL	This field defines the zip code for the school board contact
SCH_BRD_ZIP_EXT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	This field defines the zip code extension for the school board contact
ABS_PH1_BEGN_DT	DATE	NULL	This is the date a county began using the Judgment Abstracting modules.

Field layout of record type = 37			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
TKN	TIMESTAMP/ CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	The date and time this row was inserted. Used as an unique identifier for the row
LINE1	CHAR(30)	NOT NULL	The address line one
LINE2	CHAR(30)	NOT NULL	The optional address line two
CITY	CHAR(25)	NOT NULL	The city name
STATE	CHAR(2)	NOT NULL	The state postal code. Valid values are table=ADDRESS group=STATE
CNTRY	CHAR(2)	NOT NULL	The country code
ZIP_CODE	CHAR(5)	NOT NULL	The zip code
ZIP_CODE_EXT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The zip-code extension
PH_NUM	CHAR(10)	NOT NULL	The entire phone number, including area code.
PH_NUM_EXT	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	The phone number extension
FAX_NUM	CHAR(10)	NOT NULL	The entire fax phone number, including area code
CNTY_NUM	CHAR(3)	NULL	This field is used to tie this row to a county row only. Most connections to this row are by the TKN.
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/ CHAR(26)/ CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	The date and time this row was last updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
COUR_NUM	CHAR(6)	NOT NULL	This field is used to define the courier number and only applies to an address for the county.
TYPE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Not used

Field layout of record type = 25			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
BAR_NUM	CHAR(10)	NOT NULL	The attorneys bar number or AOC assigned number when the bar number is unknown
ENT_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was inserted
ATTY_NAME	CHAR(60)	NOT NULL	The attorney's name
FIRM_NAME	CHAR(60)	NOT NULL	The legal firm which this attorney works for
TAX_ID_SSN	CHAR(9)	NOT NULL	The tax ID or SSN for the attorney
STAT	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	The status of this attorney. Valid values table=ATTY group=STAT
ADDR_TKN	TIMESTAMP	NOT NULL	Used to tie this row to the row in the address table
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LAST_UPD_PGM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Program name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 42			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
NUM	CHAR(7)	NOT NULL	Number used to identify the presiding official
NAME	CHAR(60)	NOT NULL	Name of the presiding official

Field layout of record type = 42			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
TITLE	CHAR(4)	NOT NULL	A code used to define title. Valid values table=OFFICL group=TITLE
ADDR_TKN	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NULL	Used to tie this row to the row in the address table
STAT	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	Status of the presiding official. Valid values are I=inactive, blank= active
LAST_UPD_TS	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated
LAST_UPD_USER	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row

Field layout of record type = 10			
Name	**Datatype**	**Null Option**	**Comment**
TBL_NM	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Table abbreviation
GRP_CD	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Group code
DET_CD	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	Detail code
VAL_DESC	CHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Full description of code
LST_UPD_ID	CHAR(8)	NOT NULL	User ID/Batch job name that last added/updated this row
LST_UPD	TIMESTAMP/CHAR(26)	NOT NULL	Date and time this row was last added/updated

DISCLAIMER

DISCLAIMER

The data included on this extract is a “point-in-time image” as of 12/02/2006 and may not reflect some updates or deletions since that date.

NOTES

NOTES

All fields defined as a user ID are defaulted to "********" since this is not public information.

All fields defined as a social security number or federal/state tax ID number are defaulted to zeroes since this is not public information.

All fields are in character (printable) format.

All fields with a data type of 'CHAR', refers to a character field with its length enclosed in the (). For example, "CHAR(4)" is a four character data item.

All fields defined with a data type of 'timestamp', are in the format "CCYY-MM-DD-HH.MM.SS.NNNNNN".

All fields defined with a data type of 'date', are in the format "MM/DD/CCYY".

All fields defined with a data type of '999999999.99-', represents a money amount that is 9 positions to the left of the decimal and the last character '-' will display only when the amount is negative, otherwise this character will be blank.

All fields defined with a data type of '9999999999999.99-', represents a money amount that is 13 positions to the left of the decimal and the last character '-' will display only when the amount is negative, otherwise this character will be blank.

All fields defined with a data type of '99.999999', represents a decimal equivalent of a percent that is 9 positions to the left of the decimal. Example, 10% would be defined in this field as 00.100000.

All case records are grouped together by county number and file number and should not be sorted.

All abstract records are grouped together by county number, file number and abstract number and should not be sorted.

Please ignore the "Null Option" on each record type description, this is related to the physical DB2 column definition that was used to generate this extract.

Support records are considered system level data and should not be sorted.

Full descriptions of all codes are defined in support file record type = '10'. Any field throughout this document that has valid values/codes shows the table and group field values that can be found in the record type '10' records.

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Appendix B: Cases and Principal by County and Year

Cases by year by county

	CASE_YEAR					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
000 ALAMANCE	831	746	678	317	159	2,731
010 ALEXANDER	816	715	668	402	176	2,777
020 ALLEGHANY	160	223	98	68	10	559
030 ANSON	638	596	533	340	188	2,295
040 ASHE	323	323	382	193	42	1,263
050 AVERY	82	95	122	52	22	373
060 BEAUFORT	486	564	390	134	21	1,595
070 BERTIE	33	48	30	19	12	142
080 BLADEN	613	571	608	339	144	2,275
090 BRUNSWICK	1,028	1,329	1,225	724	294	4,600
100 BUNCOMBE	3,542	2,995	2,532	1,127	541	10,737
110 BURKE	1,572	1,203	939	636	316	4,666
120 CABARRUS	3,346	4,055	2,884	1,167	592	12,044
130 CALDWELL	2,244	1,867	1,686	999	583	7,379
140 CAMDEN	15	29	29	23	2	98
150 CARTERET	543	552	554	304	105	2,058
160 CASWELL	192	240	239	66	37	774
170 CATAWBA	2,816	2,663	2,616	1,418	792	10,305
180 CHATHAM	284	252	128	99	36	799
190 CHEROKEE	324	359	247	128	23	1,081
200 CHOWAN	52	88	85	54	14	293
210 CLAY	78	71	81	46	24	300
220 CLEVELAND	1,464	1,460	1,151	504	145	4,724
230 COLUMBUS	1,172	981	1,016	645	287	4,101
240 CRAVEN	1,272	1,445	1,138	380	110	4,345
250 CUMBERLAND	976	908	613	201	45	2,743
260 CURRITUCK	112	200	115	82	34	543
270 DARE	158	137	160	58	14	527
280 DAVIDSON	4,550	4,388	3,787	1,395	327	14,447
290 DAVIE	589	579	428	194	69	1,859
300 DUPLIN	416	357	224	71	12	1,080
310 DURHAM	2,051	1,531	404	152	88	4,226
320 EDGECOMBE	651	559	467	162	89	1,928
330 FORSYTH	5,193	5,180	3,423	844	332	14,972
340 FRANKLIN	679	729	439	203	108	2,158
350 GASTON	4,004	3,736	2,322	1,068	517	11,647
360 GATES	38	35	24	26	2	125
370 GRAHAM	37	21	14	11	0	83
380 GRANVILLE	689	548	565	301	171	2,274
390 GREENE	189	155	76	54	40	514
400 GUILFORD	4,297	3,872	2,227	525	200	11,121
410 HALIFAX	947	898	583	258	112	2,798
420 HARNETT	1,603	1,194	934	347	81	4,159

Cases by year by county

	CASE_YEAR					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
430 HAYWOOD	1,189	1,625	1,380	832	383	5,409
440 HENDERSON	1,864	2,115	1,973	1,202	692	7,846
450 HERTFORD	105	97	41	11	2	256
460 HOKE	67	92	80	26	16	281
470 HYDE	81	75	45	26	4	231
480 IREDELL	2,368	2,761	2,096	1,267	550	9,042
490 JACKSON	477	433	348	211	87	1,556
500 JOHNSTON	1,869	1,966	1,191	631	357	6,014
510 JONES	85	82	43	14	5	229
520 LEE	761	843	496	237	90	2,427
530 LENOIR	1,061	1,119	742	334	99	3,355
540 LINCOLN	922	939	645	187	79	2,772
550 MACON	234	244	275	129	33	915
560 MADISON	90	121	181	120	60	572
570 MARTIN	185	177	148	30	18	558
580 MCDOWELL	1,649	1,561	1,463	956	413	6,042
590 MECKLENBURG	770	464	319	103	17	1,673
600 MITCHELL	141	112	160	97	60	570
610 MONTGOMERY	767	816	657	318	158	2,716
620 MOORE	1,326	1,042	845	322	132	3,667
630 NASH	1,293	1,218	760	357	119	3,747
640 NEW HANOVER	2,980	1,899	1,749	1,140	696	8,464
650 NORTHAMPTON	60	60	25	21	2	168
660 ONSLOW	1,414	1,253	849	385	99	4,000
670 ORANGE	280	224	100	40	7	651
680 PAMLICO	159	124	88	43	17	431
690 PASQUOTANK	176	234	195	83	12	700
700 PENDER	418	284	152	44	38	936
710 PERQUIMANS	54	70	103	49	8	284
720 PERSON	388	441	660	372	267	2,128
730 PITT	2,455	2,250	1,768	916	305	7,694
740 POLK	304	263	295	182	112	1,156
750 RANDOLPH	2,842	2,435	2,409	1,083	473	9,242
760 RICHMOND	1,846	1,673	1,503	643	347	6,012
770 ROBESON	545	511	316	68	20	1,460
780 ROCKINGHAM	2,094	2,149	2,196	1,151	424	8,014
790 ROWAN	3,353	3,267	2,534	1,376	442	10,972
800 RUTHERFORD	1,528	1,563	1,540	992	500	6,123
810 SAMPSON	711	521	410	198	82	1,922
820 SCOTLAND	201	182	137	83	37	640
830 STANLY	1,132	1,089	822	487	251	3,781
840 STOKES	710	809	746	593	264	3,122
850 SURRY	1,628	1,382	1,118	678	299	5,105
860 SWAIN	159	186	128	88	31	592
870 TRANSYLVANIA	485	544	484	365	164	2,042
880 TYRRELL	46	38	42	22	6	154
890 UNION	1,818	1,762	1,440	790	277	6,087

Cases by year by county

	CASE_YEAR					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
900 VANCE	663	604	571	237	125	2,200
910 WAKE	12,568	10,970	9,623	5,038	2,601	40,800
920 WARREN	116	125	124	25	10	400
930 WASHINGTON	104	169	68	51	10	402
940 WATAUGA	423	545	415	319	168	1,870
950 WAYNE	2,173	2,210	1,820	844	291	7,338
960 WILKES	1,662	1,626	1,022	487	165	4,962
970 WILSON	586	679	713	305	130	2,413
980 YADKIN	611	676	426	334	149	2,196
990 YANCEY	112	124	123	73	33	465
Total	115,213	109,340	87,466	43,151	19,152	374,322

Principal amount by year by county

	CASE_YEAR					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
000 ALAMANCE	$143,080	$104,135	$101,802	$46,192	$34,669	$429,878
010 ALEXANDER	$207,525	$167,777	$158,354	$111,025	$39,503	$684,184
020 ALLEGHANY	$40,167	$39,140	$14,845	$19,150	$887	$114,189
030 ANSON	$135,731	$132,741	$78,640	$64,310	$21,147	$432,569
040 ASHE	$48,420	$68,930	$114,670	$78,623	$6,351	$316,994
050 AVERY	$26,409	$28,426	$40,066	$23,527	$23,743	$142,171
060 BEAUFORT	$90,941	$71,910	$64,431	$18,660	$3,448	$249,390
070 BERTIE	$21,206	$220,200	$8,711	$4,081	$3,036	$257,234
080 BLADEN	$292,663	$163,367	$282,300	$125,720	$57,143	$921,193
090 BRUNSWICK	$323,397	$481,234	$674,097	$234,021	$121,163	$1,833,912
100 BUNCOMBE	$413,654	$300,261	$233,454	$104,322	$44,997	$1,096,688
110 BURKE	$537,185	$417,815	$315,381	$239,264	$106,521	$1,616,166
120 CABARRUS	$764,463	$1,016,703	$755,412	$322,808	$135,019	$2,994,405
130 CALDWELL	$439,820	$337,024	$324,351	$199,709	$117,935	$1,418,839
140 CAMDEN	$2,720	$9,957	$5,835	$6,843	$1,174	$26,529
150 CARTERET	$113,068	$210,897	$211,069	$111,066	$27,641	$673,741
160 CASWELL	$27,976	$37,701	$53,432	$17,433	$6,710	$143,252
170 CATAWBA	$621,822	$660,288	$780,259	$446,879	$208,274	$2,717,522
180 CHATHAM	$49,262	$54,104	$35,649	$10,716	$3,137	$152,868
190 CHEROKEE	$106,037	$192,491	$82,931	$38,030	$7,801	$427,290
200 CHOWAN	$11,673	$28,856	$39,670	$15,469	$1,940	$97,608
210 CLAY	$12,185	$10,307	$24,410	$12,706	$3,174	$62,782
220 CLEVELAND	$351,583	$303,764	$188,461	$75,001	$18,290	$937,099
230 COLUMBUS	$385,428	$256,551	$339,560	$286,913	$84,101	$1,352,553
240 CRAVEN	$385,586	$440,670	$293,029	$86,773	$25,661	$1,231,719
250 CUMBERLAND	$423,960	$414,714	$224,047	$92,544	$11,703	$1,166,968
260 CURRITUCK	$22,500	$55,898	$41,672	$38,586	$12,864	$171,520
270 DARE	$63,091	$18,913	$22,845	$6,942	$3,819	$115,610
280 DAVIDSON	$1,074,888	$983,132	$889,794	$373,848	$61,507	$3,383,169
290 DAVIE	$118,527	$95,485	$98,427	$23,671	$12,574	$348,684
300 DUPLIN	$138,087	$114,183	$87,797	$24,381	$6,974	$371,422
310 DURHAM	$593,700	$417,904	$196,645	$77,089	$41,525	$1,326,863
320 EDGECOMBE	$237,682	$180,986	$154,187	$53,855	$35,186	$661,896
330 FORSYTH	$926,213	$1,089,274	$786,278	$438,687	$94,033	$3,334,485
340 FRANKLIN	$180,852	$211,552	$107,900	$51,693	$28,544	$580,541
350 GASTON	$1,158,822	$1,138,696	$715,097	$399,927	$231,150	$3,643,692
360 GATES	$6,925	$9,053	$4,105	$7,799	$350	$28,232
370 GRAHAM	$10,844	$3,410	$3,706	$1,870	$0	$19,830
380 GRANVILLE	$160,863	$137,961	$145,467	$75,034	$40,190	$559,515
390 GREENE	$67,303	$47,184	$23,668	$15,302	$6,182	$159,639
400 GUILFORD	$1,025,702	$844,852	$463,281	$128,808	$77,979	$2,540,622
410 HALIFAX	$155,418	$151,375	$129,572	$47,719	$19,106	$503,190
420 HARNETT	$595,359	$500,151	$418,225	$203,749	$31,728	$1,749,212
430 HAYWOOD	$330,509	$473,278	$425,170	$278,204	$81,713	$1,588,874
440 HENDERSON	$252,641	$251,280	$219,042	$132,281	$77,325	$932,569

	CASE_YEAR					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
450 HERTFORD	$24,477	$20,296	$10,119	$5,430	$420	$60,742
460 HOKE	$28,456	$43,902	$25,133	$10,324	$9,837	$117,652
470 HYDE	$8,587	$9,786	$6,523	$3,258	$195	$28,349
480 IREDELL	$513,132	$629,442	$462,442	$260,609	$135,314	$2,000,939
490 JACKSON	$249,843	$208,777	$196,160	$85,536	$13,145	$753,461
500 JOHNSTON	$726,978	$736,055	$381,038	$339,239	$174,686	$2,357,996
510 JONES	$13,650	$18,737	$6,592	$3,335	$998	$43,312
520 LEE	$203,181	$305,529	$174,235	$97,018	$66,093	$846,056
530 LENOIR	$284,101	$353,146	$327,219	$94,387	$15,704	$1,074,557
540 LINCOLN	$193,237	$208,316	$133,111	$50,131	$15,139	$599,934
550 MACON	$67,341	$59,111	$70,445	$33,987	$6,037	$236,921
560 MADISON	$50,268	$44,510	$79,706	$38,505	$20,887	$233,876
570 MARTIN	$30,323	$17,933	$18,080	$10,494	$1,782	$78,612
580 MCDOWELL	$385,888	$428,830	$330,154	$235,422	$145,993	$1,526,287
590 MECKLENBURG	$266,691	$239,707	$127,051	$31,609	$5,170	$670,228
600 MITCHELL	$38,039	$25,134	$97,998	$19,429	$9,102	$189,702
610 MONTGOMERY	$361,069	$300,545	$241,268	$104,295	$31,822	$1,038,999
620 MOORE	$269,090	$266,521	$221,164	$91,874	$24,818	$873,467
630 NASH	$460,512	$354,938	$208,170	$138,889	$36,406	$1,198,915
640 NEW HANOVER	$623,602	$331,824	$318,816	$414,171	$297,723	$1,986,136
650 NORTHAMPTON	$8,286	$12,628	$9,687	$3,220	$327	$34,148
660 ONSLOW	$334,904	$310,101	$225,574	$92,662	$26,311	$989,552
670 ORANGE	$27,818	$18,579	$6,876	$2,929	$480	$56,682
680 PAMLICO	$51,990	$32,276	$23,560	$10,090	$4,842	$122,758
690 PASQUOTANK	$57,666	$60,325	$89,314	$25,801	$1,012	$234,118
700 PENDER	$90,790	$42,480	$41,608	$47,815	$14,454	$237,147
710 PERQUIMANS	$10,122	$18,309	$18,701	$13,116	$515	$60,763
720 PERSON	$81,613	$109,659	$188,161	$78,225	$57,345	$515,003
730 PITT	$631,032	$481,051	$360,599	$180,184	$48,029	$1,700,895
740 POLK	$69,280	$82,134	$128,573	$28,074	$13,617	$321,678
750 RANDOLPH		$680,304	$793,918	$298,637	$80,346	$2,619,492
760 RICHMOND	$273,507	$248,935	$214,955	$92,056	$50,957	$880,410
770 ROBESON	$285,276	$206,248	$134,606	$23,142	$5,295	$654,567
780 ROCKINGHAM	$540,562	$575,115	$580,653	$272,013	$101,176	$2,069,519
790 ROWAN	$833,815	$936,996	$721,822	$384,398	$116,806	$2,993,837
800 RUTHERFORD	$377,929	$477,583	$370,559	$309,100	$145,023	$1,680,194
810 SAMPSON	$253,709	$175,255	$113,151	$83,297	$70,358	$695,770
820 SCOTLAND	$101,411	$102,684	$60,994	$49,552	$26,629	$341,270
830 STANLY	$231,473	$218,477	$164,593	$120,187	$46,688	$781,418
840 STOKES	$123,320	$309,566	$169,511	$110,825	$33,407	$746,629
850 SURRY	$573,525	$441,783	$374,203	$228,514	$102,642	$1,720,667
860 SWAIN	$137,237	$47,344	$38,095	$24,533	$4,294	$251,503
870 TRANSYLVANIA	$131,896	$120,612	$103,647	$78,465	$40,821	$475,441
880 TYRRELL	$2,853	$35,450	$4,420	$2,693	$730	$46,146
890 UNION	$518,199	$457,186	$384,633	$286,008	$62,113	$1,708,139
900 VANCE	$198,018	$168,818	$232,703	$43,577	$16,763	$659,879
910 WAKE	$1,718,315	$1,800,694	$1,496,444	$976,594	$397,852	$6,389,899

	CASE_YEAR					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
920 WARREN	$33,061	$59,752	$22,449	$3,433	$1,109	$119,804
930 WASHINGTON	$19,066	$27,616	$11,725	$6,457	$2,464	$67,328
940 WATAUGA	$137,551	$156,431	$148,673	$117,793	$51,875	$612,323
950 WAYNE	$693,292	$613,324	$472,958	$208,592	$46,348	$2,034,514
960 WILKES	$458,881	$505,969	$247,232	$188,466	$32,676	$1,433,224
970 WILSON	$224,995	$232,768	$213,607	$150,213	$64,633	$886,216
980 YADKIN	$218,076	$274,426	$225,314	$157,472	$54,359	$929,647
990 YANCEY	$18,645	$26,226	$15,966	$15,171	$3,208	$79,216
Total	$28,128,752	$27,564,673	$22,222,652	$11,952,476	$4,714,692	$94,583,245

Appendix C: Aggregated Variables

CRL aggregated eighteen variables with cost and fee information from the following files.

File A03: This record is used to store all the information related to the cost a particular individual has paid.

- CRTF cost
- EXEC cost
- FACF cost
- JAFF cost
- MISC cost
- OFCF cost
- TRAN cost

File A05: This record identifies the parties included on the judgment order. This is where an alternate name or address is defined.

- Principal Amount

File A06: This record is used to define the details of the abstract that relates to costs [and] attorney fees.

- Pre-judgment Cost
- Post-judgment Cost
- Attorney Fee Amount

File A07: This record is used to define the details of the abstract that relates to principal [and] attorney fees.

- Attorney fee amount

File A14: This record is used to identify the party to which a payment was applied to.

- GROSS DIST Amount
- PRIN POST Cost Amount
- PREJ INTR Other Cost
- Attorney Amount
- Attorney Interest Amount
- Interest Amount

Endnotes

[1] Rsch., Pol'y & Plan. Div., N.C. Jud. Branch, 2016 Rep. on Criminal Cost Waivers: G.S. 7a-350 (2016), https://nccriminallaw.sog.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/20160201-NCAOC-Report-on-Criminal-Cost-Waivers.z.pdf.

[2] Rsch., Pol'y & Plan. Div., N.C. Jud. Branch, 2017 Rep. on Criminal Cost Waivers: G.S. 7a-350 (2017), https://nccriminallaw.sog.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/20170201-NCAOC-Report-on-Criminal-Cost-Waivers.z.pdf.

[3] Rsch., Pol'y & Plan. Div., N.C. Jud. Branch, 2018 Rep. on Criminal Cost Waivers: G.S. 7a-350 (2018), https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/23693.

[4] N.C. Admin. Off. of Cts., N.C. Jud. Branch, 2019 Rep. on Criminal Cost Waivers: G.S. 7a-350, (2019), https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/23749.

[5] N.C. Admin. Off. of Cts., N.C. Jud. Branch, 2022 Rep. on Criminal Cost Waivers: G.S. 7a-350, (2022), https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/24272.

[6] N.C. Admin. Off. of Cts., N.C. Jud. Branch, 2023 Rep. on Criminal Cost Waivers: G.S. 7a-350, (2023), https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/73967.

[7] Heather Hunt & Gene Nichol, Jr., *Ct. Fines and Fees: Criminalizing Poverty in N.C.*, Carolina L. Scholarship Repository (Jan. 1, 2017).

[8] N.C. Admin. Off. of Cts., Request For Relief From Fines, Fees And Other Monetary Obligations, and Order on Request, AOC-CR-415 (2022 https://www.nccourts.gov/assets/documents/forms/cr415_2.pdf.

[9] Off. of Admin. Couns., Sup. Ct. of N.C., Gen. Rules of Prac. for the Superior and Dist. Cts., Rule 28, (2023), https://www.nccourts.gov/assets/inline-files/General-Rules-of-Practice-for-the-Superior-and-District-Courts-Codified-13-February-2023.pdf?VersionId=bACZb.z5JPisHiHnqw2cDC5ZLBdW9Tyn?VersionId=bACZb.z5JPisHiHnqw2cDC5ZLBdW9Tyn.

[10] Bd. of Gov. of the Fed. Rsrv. Sys., Rep. on the Econ. Well-Being of U.S. Households in 2019, Featuring Supplemental Data from April 2020, (2020), https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2019-report-economic-well-being-us-households-202005.pdf (finding that in 2020, 6% of families had unpaid legal debts, with that share rising to 12% for Black families and 10% for families earning less than $40,000 a year).

[11] N.C. Jud. Branch, 2021–2022 Ann. Rep. (2022), https://www.nccourts.gov/assets/documents/publications/2021-22-North-Carolina-Judicial-Branch-Annual-Report_0.pdf .

[12] Jamie Markham, UNC Sch. of Gov't., Crim. Legal Fin. Obligations (LFOS) (Apr. 2018), https://nccriminallaw.sog.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/LFO-Chart.pdf.

[13] N.C. Jud. Branch, Ct. Costs and Fees Chart (2022), https://www.nccourts.gov/assets/documents/publications/Criminal-Costs-Chart-July-2022-update-1-Jan-2023.pdf.

[14] Id. at 2.

[15] Id.

[16] Id.

[17] Id.

[18] Id.

[19] Id.

[20] UNC Sch. of Gov't, Admin. of Just. Bull. #2020/01: Restitution (Jun. 23, 2020), https://www.sog.unc.edu/publications/bulletins/restitution.

[21] Fed. Rsvs. Rep. on the Econ. Well-Being of U.S. Households (May 22, 2023), https://www.federalreserve.gov/consumerscommunities/sheddataviz/unexpectedexpenses.html (stating that nearly 40% of adults would not be able to cover a $400 emergency expense with cash or its equivalent, and that over 50% of Black and Latino adults would not be able to cover an emergency expense of that size).

[22] Brennan Ctr. for Just., Crim. Just. Debt: A Barrier To Reentry, (2010) https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/criminal-justice-debt-barrier-reentry.

[23] N.C. Dep't of Adult Corr., Dac Rsch. & Plan., https://webapps.doc.state.nc.us/apps/asqExt/ASQ (chose "Start Generating Reports"; then select "prison" and "entries" from the dropdown options and for "Dates," select the most recent 12-month period from the dropdown and click "Define Report"; select "Highest Grade Level Claimed," click "Add Item(s)," and then click "Continue"; Select "Show in Report," highlight "Select All," and click "View Report").

[24] NC Dep't. of Adult Correction, Memorandum, (Mar. 1, 2023), https://www.ncleg.gov/Files/Library/agency/dac17059.pdf.

[25] U.S. Dep't of Just., Off. of Just. Programs, Special Rep., Profile of Prison Inmates, (2016), https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppi16.pdf

[26] Id.

[27] Heather Hunt & Gene Nichol, Jr., *Ct. Fines and Fees: Criminalizing Poverty in N.C.,* Carolina L. Scholarship Repository (Jan. 1, 2017), https://scholarship.law.unc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1443&context=faculty_publications

[28] ACLU N.C., *At All Costs: The Consequences of Rising Ct. Fines and Fees in N.C.* (2019), https://www.acluofnorthcarolina.org/sites/default/files/field_documents/aclu_nc_2019_fines_and_fees_report_17_singles_final.pdf.

[29] Turner v. Rogers, 131 U.S. 2507 (2011); N.C. Gen.Stat. §15A-1340.36; N.C. Gen.Stat. §15A-1362(a); N.C. Gen.Stat. §15A-1364.

[30] N.C. Gen.Stat. §1A-1, Rule 54; N.C. Gen. Stat. §1-302.

[31] *See* N.C. Gen.Stat. §1-233.

[32] *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. §1C-1601.

[33] Id.

[34] N.C. Admin. Off. of Courts, Motion to Claim Exempt Property (Statutory Exemptions), AOC-CV-415, (2017) https://www.nccourts.gov/assets/documents/forms/cv415-en.pdf?iJP5CcyiwdlVO05zjdTizlaGSrYzB1cM.

[35] N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-1365 (limiting execution on docketed judgments for costs and fines to situations relating to drug trafficking); N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-1340.38 (limiting execution on docketed judgments for restitution to situations where probation is terminated or revoked and that the remaining balance of restitution may be collected by execution on the judgment).

[36] N.C. Gen. Stat. §1-306.

[37] Jamie Markham, I'm Just A Civil Judgment, UNC Sch. of Gov't., (2017) https://nccriminallaw.sog.unc.edu/im-just-civil-judgment/.

[38] *See* N.C Admin. of the Courts, 2016 Rep. on Crim. Cost Waivers, https://nccriminallaw.sog.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/20160201-NCAOC-Report-on-Criminal-Cost-Waivers.z.pdf.

[39] N.C. Gen. Stat. §7A-455; 455.1 (describing the attorney appointment fee and the attorney hourly fee).

[40] James M. Markham, Monetary Obligations in N.C. Crim. Cases, UNC Sch. of Gov't., (2018), https://nccriminallaw.sog.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/2018-07-31-20180094-Monetary-Obligations-Card%E2%80%93for-proofing.pdf.

[41] *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. §7A-304.

[42] N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-1365.

[43] Jamie Markham, Civil Judgments for Criminal Monetary Obligations (Apr.14, 2016), https://www.sog.unc.edu/blogs/nc-criminal-law/civil-judgments-court-costs.

[44] State v. Batchelor, 267 N.C. App. 691, 833 S.E.2d 255 (2019) (unpublished).

[45] N.C. Gen. Stat. §7A-455(b) (2013), N.C. Gen. Stat. §7A-455.1(b)(2020).

[46] N.C. Gen. Stat. §7A-455; 455.1 (describing docketing the attorney appointment fee and the attorney hourly fee upon sentencing or after probation is terminated or revoked).

[47] Jamie Markham, Civil Judgments for Court Costs (2012), https://www.sog.unc.edu/blogs/nc-criminal-law/civil-judgments-court-costs; *see also* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-455(c).

[48] N.C. Gen. Stat. 7A-451(a)(1).

[49] John Rubin, *Appointment of Counsel for Class 3 Misdemeanors,* Public Defense Education (Nov. 2013), https://www.sog.unc.edu/resources/faq-collections/appointment-counsel-class-3-misdemeanors.

[50] James M. Markham & Shea Riggsbee Denning, North Carolina Sentencing Handbook 44 (2018).

[51] *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-1340.34 (b).

[52] *Supra* note 44.

[53] E.g., State v. Crew, 281 N.C. App. 437, 439 (2022).

[54] N.C. law allows a criminal court to waive financial obligations at the point of imposition. It also allows a court to forgive or reduce a financial obligation that was imposed earlier in the criminal case. N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-1363. There is no process in the civil legal system to waive or remit a civil judgment due to inability to pay.

[55] Arjun Kaushal, et al., Impacts of Involvement, Fin. Health and Crim. Just. 20 (2021), https://finhealthnetwork.org/research/financial-health-and-criminal-justice-the-impacts-of-involvement/

[56] Kelly v. Robinson, 479 U.S. 36 (1986) (regarding bankruptcy discharges of criminal monetary obligations in Chapter 7 cases), 495 U.S. 552(1990) (regarding bankruptcy discharges of criminal monetary obligations in Chapter 13 cases). Obligations imposed post-conviction are dischargeable in bankruptcy. Similarly, any interest or fees that accrue related to the imposition of a fine or fee are dischargeable. *See generally,* Andrea Bopp Stark & Geoff Walsh, Sentenced to a Life of Debt: Is it Time for a Reassessment of How Bankr. L. Intersects with Fines and Fees to Keep People in Debt, 34 Fed. Sent'g Rep. 2-3, 130 (2022).

[57] Andrea Bopp Stark & Geoff Walsh, Sentenced to a Life of Debt: Is it Time for a Reassessment of How Bankr. L. Intersects with Fines and Fees to Keep People in Debt, 34 Fed. Sent'g Rep. 2-3, 130 (2022), https://www.nclc.org/resources/sentenced-to-a-life-of-debt-it-is-time-for-a-reassessment-of-how-bankruptcy-law-intersects-with-fines-and-fees-to-keep-people-in-debt/.

[58] N.C. Gen. Stat. §24-5.

[59] Restitution ordered in accordance with the Crime Victims' Rights Act (CVRA) does not accrue interest while the defendant is on probation. N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-1340.38(c). Thereafter, it does. In limited circumstances, non-CVRA restitution amounts may be docketed civilly. Those accrue interest once docketed.

[60] The attorney appointment fee does not accrue interest because the North Carolina Supreme Court ruled that this amount is a cost, and costs do not accrue interest. State v. Webb, 358 N.C. 92 (2004).

[61] N.C. Gen. Stat. §24-1; N.C. Gen. Stat. §24-5.

[62] *See generally* N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-145 et seq.

[63] Id.

[64] N.C. Gen. Stat.§ 15-8.

[65] N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-1340.36(a).

[66] N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-1340.39.

[67] A creditor can docket the judgment in other counties if the judgment-debtor owns property elsewhere, though the authors are not aware of the state taking this step.

[68] N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-1365.

[69] N.C. Gen. Stat §7A-455.

[70] N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-1340.34(b).

[71] N.C. Gen. Stat. §1C-1601 and 1602.

[72] NC. Gen. Stat. §1C-1601(e)(10).

[73] Ala. Appleseed et al., Under Pressure 4 (2018), https://www.alabamaappleseed.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/AA1240-FinesandFees-10-10-FINAL.pdf.

[74] Wilson Ctr. & Fines and Fees Just. Ctr., Debt Sentence: How Fines and Fees Hurt Working Families 14–15 (2023), https://wcsj.law.duke.edu/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Debt_Sentence_FFJC-Wilson-Center-May-2023.pdf.

[75] N.C. Gen. Stat. §105A-1. The law also allows IDS to recoup lottery winnings to offset a civil judgment in its favor. N.C. Gen. Stat. §18C-134(c).

[76] Press Release, Credit Time 2000, Credit Bureaus to limit the reporting of public record data as of July 1, 2017 for consumer and business credit reps. (Apr. 27, 2017), https://www.credittime2000.com/news/Credit-Bureaus-to-limit-the-reporting-of-public-record-data-as-of-July-1st-2017-for-consumer-and-business-credit-reports-

[77] *See* e.g., LexisNexis, Leveraging liens and judgments data for more informed risk decisions (2018), https://risk.lexisnexis.com/-/media/files/product%20pages/brochure/liens-and-judgments-brochure-br-nxr12334-01-0118-en-us.pdf.

[78] Bearden v. Georgia, 461 U.S. 660 (1983).

[79] N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-1362(a).

[80] N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-1340.36.

[81] N.C. Gen. Stat. §7A-304.

[82] N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-1363.

[83] *See supra* note 6.

[84] N.C. Gen. Stat. §7A-304; see S.L. 2011-145.

[85] N.C. Gen. Stat. §7A-350.

[86] Rsch., Pol'y & Plan. Div., N.C. Jud. Branch, 2016 Rep. on Crim. Cost Waivers: G.S. 7a-350 (2016), https://nccriminallaw.sog.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/20160201-NCAOC-Report-on-Criminal-Cost-Waivers.z.pdf.

[87] Rsch., Pol'y & Plan. Div., N.C. Jud. Branch, 2017 Rep. on Crim. Cost Waivers: G.S. 7a-350 (2017), https://nccriminallaw.sog.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/20170201-NCAOC-Report-on-Criminal-Cost-Waivers.z.pdf.

[88] Rsch., Pol'y & Plan. Div., N.C. Jud. Branch, 2018 Rep. on Crim. Cost Waivers: G.S. 7a-350 (2018), https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/23693

[89] N.C. Admin. Off. of Cts., N.C. Jud. Branch, 2019 Rep. on Crim. Cost Waivers: G.S. 7a-350, (2019), https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/23749.

[90] N.C. Admin. Off. of Cts., N.C. Jud. Branch, 2022 Rep. on Crim. Cost Waivers: G.S. 7a-350, (2022), https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/24272.

[91] N.C. Admin. Off. of Cts., N.C. Jud. Branch, 2023 Rep. on Crim. Cost Waivers: G.S. 7a-350, (2023), https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/73967.

[92] N.C. Admin. Off. of Cts., Request for Relief from Fines, Fees and Other Monetary Obligations, and Order on Request, AOC-CR-415 (2022), https://www.nccourts.gov/assets/documents/forms/cr415_2.pdf.

[93] N.C. Gen. Stat. §1A-1, Rule 60.

[94] *Supra,* note 92.

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