

MAGNET S2

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DTG: 260804-1800Z | Geographic Focus: MAGNET Region 4 (AL/FL/GA/KY/MS/NC/SC/TN)

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REPORT IDENTIFICATION

Subject	Flock Safety ALPR Deployment, Officer Misuse, and Federal/Immigration Data-Access Risk – MAGNET Region 4
Purpose	Provide a regionally scoped intelligence assessment of Flock Safety ALPR camera deployment, officer-misuse incidents, legislative response, and federal/immigration data-access risk across Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and translate the nationwide MAGNET digital-footprint guidance into region-specific operational context.
DTG	260804-1800Z
Reporting Period	2020 – 04 August 2026 (regional program trend); January – August 2026 (current reporting period)
Geographic Focus	MAGNET Region 4 – Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee (FEMA Region 4 boundary)
Precedence	RR – ROUTINE
MagCon Status	3 – ELEVATED (NO CHANGE, per nationwide 260720-2000Z baseline)
Sources	Multiple source reporting from local, state, and national platforms. See source list at the bottom of this report.
Related Reporting	Supplements Nationwide 260720-2000Z (MAGNET S2, Flock Safety Nationwide ALPR Expansion and Correlated Digital Footprint Exposure Risk to MAGNET Personnel). Updates and supersedes the 260729-1800Z draft of this report with confirmed developments through 04 August 2026.

SUMMARY (BLUF)

Region 4 is Flock Safety's home territory — the company is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia — and shows the nation's highest concentration of confirmed officer-misuse incidents alongside the region's most aggressive state-level camera expansion. Georgia has recorded at least 20 officer arrests, firings, or leave actions for Flock misuse as of early August 2026, spanning at least six separate agencies; South Carolina has seen multiple firings in the Upstate (Greer, Greenville County) for stalking-pattern misuse; Florida leads the nation in ICE/287(g) partnerships and has documented over 250 Flock searches for immigration purposes in a seven-week span tied to "Operation Tidal Wave"; North Carolina has approved statewide highway ALPR expansion; Tennessee remains the region's most legislatively active state, with a Knox County commission-ordered pause and review of a planned 270-camera rollout and a sitting member of Congress's federal ALPR-purchasing ban bill still pending in committee; Kentucky has enacted the nation's first hard 90-day retention cap; and Alabama and Mississippi continue to show comparatively limited public reporting, representing a regional intelligence gap.

Region 4's dominant story remains scale plus documented individual misuse: the pattern of officers using Flock to track romantic partners or private citizens has produced multiple criminal charges and terminations across at least four Region 4 agencies in Georgia alone (Albany, Greene County, DeKalb County, Habersham County, Cherokee County, and Fayetteville), plus comparable South Carolina cases, within the current reporting period.

This report adopts the nationwide report's standing MAGNET-wide digital footprint reduction guidance without modification and adds regionally specific situational detail, updated through 04 August 2026, to support route awareness across the eight Region 4 states.

BACKGROUND

Flock Safety was founded in Atlanta, Georgia in 2017 and remains headquartered there; Georgia and the broader Southeast represent the company's longest-standing and most saturated market. Region 4 states show a wide legislative spread: Kentucky has enacted the nation's first statutory 90-day ALPR data retention cap (HB 58); Georgia has a state-law restriction on ALPR data retention that has formed the basis for recent criminal charges against officers; Florida has comparatively permissive state-level ALPR law paired with the nation's most extensive state-level 287(g)

immigration-enforcement partnership network; North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee have limited or no comprehensive statewide ALPR statute as of this reporting period, leaving oversight primarily at the municipal/departmental policy level.

A defining regional theme is Flock's April 2026 "Audit Assistance" tool, an automated system that flags anomalous officer searches; the tool has directly triggered a growing wave of Region 4 misuse detections (Georgia, South Carolina) in the current reporting period, indicating both that misuse is more actively being caught in this region and that the underlying rate of misuse across departments using the tool may be higher than previously visible nationally. National wire reporting as of early August 2026 places the nationwide officer-misuse count at over 50 confirmed cases across multiple states, with roughly half involving tracking of romantic partners, exes, or other private individuals — Georgia continues to account for the largest single-state share of that total.

SITUATION

Georgia

At least 20 Georgia law enforcement officers and civilian personnel have been arrested, fired, or placed on leave for Flock misuse as of early August 2026, per national reporting, spanning at least six separate agencies. Confirmed cases include five Albany Police Department officers arrested/fired in early July; a Greene County Sheriff's Office deputy (Quin'sha Goss) arrested and fired for accessing Flock without law-enforcement justification over a three-month period, charged with violating her oath of office and Georgia's ALPR data-retention restrictions; three Cherokee County Sheriff's Office employees, including a lieutenant and a sergeant, arrested after investigators alleged improper database searches; three Fayetteville Police Department officers fired after searching license plates belonging to themselves, family members, and acquaintances without a legitimate law-enforcement purpose; a DeKalb County Sheriff's Office sergeant arrested in late July on felony violation-of-oath and misdemeanor misuse charges following an internal investigation; and a Habersham County Sheriff's Office deputy arrested and fired in early August for misuse tied to a personal relationship. Flock co-founder Paige Todd told a local outlet the arrests demonstrate the company's audit tool "doing its job," while Flock's Chief Legal Officer characterized the misuse as rarely elaborate. A separate case reference notes a police chief in Braselton, Georgia was also investigated in a comparable personal-misuse pattern.

In Dougherty County (Albany), two Flock cameras were deliberately set on fire in July 2026; police reclassified the incident from suspected malfunction to criminal damage to property after investigation, with camera locations corresponding to mapped ALPR sites on the community-run deflock.org platform.

A Dunwoody, Georgia resident (Atlanta suburb) publicly reported that Flock had used footage collected near a playground, school, Jewish community center, and children's activity space for product demonstrations to outside agencies, fueling local opposition distinct from the misuse-arrest pattern.

Florida

Florida leads the nation in ICE 287(g) partnerships. Public records obtained by the Orlando Sentinel show the Florida Highway Patrol used Flock ALPR data over 250 times between March 13 and May 5, 2026 (roughly 32 times per week) for stated immigration purposes, with searches spiking during "Operation Tidal Wave," a federal-state-local immigration operation that resulted in 1,120 arrests, 37% of whom had no prior criminal record. Tampa Police Chief Bercaw signed a 287(g) agreement with ICE in February 2025, and Pinellas County Sheriff Gualtieri reportedly pressured county police chiefs to sign comparable agreements, with most complying — meaning routine traffic stops in these jurisdictions can trigger federal immigration-enforcement functions directly. Tampa City Council was separately considering, as of February 2026, integrating Flock ALPR into RedSpeed school-zone speed cameras, which would expand the network's footprint further. Florida also passed a state law banning the covering or altering of license plates in apparent direct response to ALPR-evasion tactics publicized online.

North Carolina

North Carolina approved installation of Flock (AI-powered ALPR) cameras on state highways statewide as of late July 2026, building on a 2023 pilot program covering 32 law enforcement agencies; participating agencies must adopt written use policies and report retention beyond 90 days. As of this reporting period, ALPR systems are already in use by roughly 12 police departments, 19 sheriff's offices, and the State Highway Patrol under the pilot, with more than 100 North Carolina agencies and roughly 400 total Flock customers statewide, including university systems. Supporters cite a case in which highway ALPR data helped locate a former Chapel Hill police officer wanted in connection with an alleged planned mass-shooting plot, and Raleigh Police Department figures showing 227 stolen-vehicle alerts generated from three state right-of-way ALPR cameras between July 2025 and January 2026. At the university level, an ongoing records-based tracking project found inconsistent ALPR vendor use and policy compliance across the UNC System: NC A&T State University's Flock network logged 1,390,776 searches by 3,487 outside organizations over a three-month period (March–May 2026), of which 974 were labeled with immigration-related reasons; UNC–Chapel Hill contracted for ALPR coverage through a licensed third party in 2026 after Flock itself was blocked in a 2023 licensing dispute, specifically citing concern about data reaching ICE.

South Carolina

The City of Greer fired two police officers (Cpl. Kareem Lynch, June 26, and Officer Sebastian Echeverry, June 29, 2026) after an internal audit, prompted by Flock's AI Audit Assistance tool, found both had conducted unauthorized Flock searches and falsified system-entry justifications to conceal personal tracking of an ex-partner and multiple residents. Separately, the Greenville County Sheriff's Office terminated two additional employees in July 2026 following a comparable internal audit finding of Flock LPR misuse; the sheriff's office stated it has no plans to discontinue the system, framing the incidents as personnel misconduct rather than a technology failure. A South Carolina bill introduced in January 2026 that would have required judicial oversight, annual reporting, and stricter retention rules for ALPR/automated surveillance systems was referred to committee and has since stalled, leaving South Carolina without comprehensive statewide ALPR regulation as of this reporting period.

Tennessee

Tennessee remains the region's most legislatively active state in the current reporting period. U.S. Rep. Tim Burchett (R-TN) introduced the federal "Protection Against Mass Surveillance Act" (H.R. 9800) on July 21, 2026, which would prohibit federal agencies from purchasing, operating, or accessing automated surveillance systems including ALPRs; as of this reporting period the bill remains in the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform with no cosponsors and has not advanced further.

In Knox County, the Knox County Sheriff's Office had proposed installing approximately 270 additional Flock cameras, funded by roughly \$1.5–\$1.6 million in grant funding, tied to a planned Advanced Research & Communications (ARC) Center. On July 27, 2026, the Knox County Commission voted unanimously to require a comprehensive review of the ARC Center and the LPR program before any further expansion, while declining to pass an emergency ordinance that would have immediately halted existing camera use. Following that vote, KCSO confirmed it has paused installation of the remaining planned cameras; existing cameras, subject to a 30-day retention policy per KCSO, continue to operate. A public workshop among the Commission, KCSO, and Flock representatives — originally planned for late July — was rescheduled to August 24, 2026, due to a scheduling conflict; the workshop will be open to the public but will not include a public comment forum, and no vote will be taken at that session. The ARC Center/LPR review is expected to return to the Commission's August agenda. Knox County holds its mayoral election on August 6, 2026; incumbent Mayor Glenn Jacobs, who called for a pause on the program, is term-limited, and both leading candidates have stated opposition to the KCSO's proposed expansion, differing in their stated rationale.

In Wilson County, the Mt. Juliet Police Department's Flock/LPR program reported 342 arrests in the first half of 2026, with roughly 88% of those apprehended reported as non-residents of the immediate area, illustrating the corridor-interdiction use case along I-40; the department's chief has publicly supported the technology while stating support for stronger statutory auditing and access-limitation requirements. In Middle Tennessee, Lebanon residents have repeatedly urged the city council to dissolve its Flock contract at public meetings through at least April 2026. Flock CEO Garrett Langley announced a company-wide "nationwide safety audit" of pole installations beginning in Tennessee in July 2026, following an incident involving a Flock pole and a road-safety advocate; the company stated it had already remediated 16 Tennessee installations. Nashville's Metro Council has not implemented ALPR technology as of this reporting period, with the mayor citing immigration-enforcement concerns as a factor since 2024.

Kentucky

Kentucky passed HB 58 in 2026, capping ALPR data retention at 90 days — the first state law of its kind nationally to impose a hard retention cap at this specific threshold, per regional legal-tracking reporting. No additional Kentucky-specific contract-cancellation or misuse incidents were identified in available open-source reporting for this period; this should be treated as a lower-confidence data gap rather than confirmed low activity.

Alabama and Mississippi

Open-source reporting reviewed for this report did not identify state-specific ALPR legislation, major contract cancellations, or documented misuse incidents in Alabama or Mississippi comparable in volume to the other six Region 4 states. Crowdsourced Flock audit-log tracking (havebeenflocked.com) confirms both states are included in the nationwide Flock deployment footprint, indicating active camera networks exist, but this report was unable to confirm city-level deployment scale, contract status, or state legislative posture for either state from currently available sourcing. This absence of reporting is assessed as an intelligence gap, not as confirmation of lower underlying exposure.

COMMENTS / ASSESSMENT

Georgia and South Carolina together demonstrate a distinct regional risk profile: officer misuse detection, not contract cancellation, is the dominant current story, and the confirmed case count in Georgia has grown from an initial wave of roughly 17–18 in late July to at least 20 as of early August, spread across additional agencies (DeKalb County, Habersham County, Cherokee County, Fayetteville). Both states have Flock's own audit tooling actively surfacing personal-tracking misuse by sworn officers within the current reporting period. This represents individual-officer risk to private citizens, including romantic partners and non-suspects, rather than systemic federal-agency access, and it is occurring in states without a comprehensive statewide ALPR regulatory backstop comparable to Kentucky's HB 58 retention cap.

Florida represents the region's highest-confidence, highest-volume immigration-enforcement data-access exposure, driven by state-level 287(g) policy rather than by an ALPR-specific access loophole. This distinction matters operationally: in Florida, immigration-enforcement risk is intertwined with routine local policing and traffic stops generally, not solely with ALPR camera coverage.

Tennessee shows the region's most active state/local pushback, and that pushback has produced a tangible operational pause rather than only rhetorical opposition: KCSO's confirmed halt on new camera installation pending the Commission's review is a materially different posture than the "cancelled meeting" status reported in late July. That said, MAGNET members should not treat the pause as an enacted restriction — existing Knox County cameras remain active, no ordinance has passed, and H.R. 9800 remains a pending federal bill with no cosponsors as of this reporting period.

Alabama and Mississippi are assessed as a genuine intelligence gap. Confirmed presence in nationwide audit-log tracking indicates active deployment; absence of detailed public reporting more likely reflects lower regional media/advocacy coverage volume than confirmed low camera density.

Current Assessment

ASSESSMENT CATEGORY (REGION 4)	PROBABILITY
Additional Confirmed GA/SC Officer-Misuse Incidents via Audit Tooling (6 mo.)	HIGH
Continued FL 287(g)-Linked Immigration Search Volume (12 mo.)	HIGH
NC Statewide Highway ALPR Expansion Proceeding as Approved	HIGH
TN Federal Bill (H.R. 9800) Enacted (12 mo.)	LOW
Knox County, TN ARC Center Review Resulting in a Formal Restriction or Contract Modification (6 mo.)	MODERATE
Confirmed AL/MS Deployment-Scale Data Becoming Available (12 mo.)	LOW-MODERATE

INTELLIGENCE GAPS

- What is the confirmed total number of ALPR cameras and specific contract status for Alabama and Mississippi state and municipal agencies?
- Will the Knox County Commission's August review result in a formal ordinance restricting or modifying the KCSO ARC Center/LPR program, or will the pause lapse without action?
- Will H.R. 9800 gain cosponsors or advance out of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform in the current session?
- How many of the confirmed Georgia misuse cases involve data later shared with or accessed by federal immigration authorities, versus purely personal/relationship-driven searches?
- Has any Region 4 agency outside Florida entered into a 287(g) agreement or comparable federal immigration data-sharing arrangement not yet captured in current reporting?
- What is the current compliance rate with North Carolina's written-use-policy requirement among newly onboarded state highway ALPR sites?

MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

All nationwide digital-footprint reduction measures from the 260720-2000Z report remain in effect for Region 4 members without modification. The following are regionally specific supplements:

- In Georgia and South Carolina, be aware that documented misuse risk in this reporting period is concentrated at the individual-officer level (personal tracking of private citizens, including romantic-relationship-driven searches) rather than solely systemic federal data-sharing; members with any personal connection to sworn officers in departments using Flock in these states should apply heightened awareness of this specific risk pathway.
- In Florida, treat any routine traffic stop in a jurisdiction with a signed 287(g) agreement (confirmed: Tampa PD, and reportedly most Pinellas County municipal departments) as carrying elevated immigration-enforcement-function risk independent of ALPR coverage specifically; this is a state-policy risk layer, not solely a camera-network risk layer.

- In North Carolina, be aware that statewide highway ALPR coverage is expanding under a written-policy requirement model rather than a hard statutory retention cap; verify current policy status via individual agency Flock Transparency Portals rather than assuming uniform statewide rules.
- In Knox County, Tennessee specifically, treat the current installation pause as temporary and non-binding; members transiting or based in Knox County should not assume reduced camera exposure until a formal Commission vote or ordinance is confirmed. Monitor the rescheduled August 24 public workshop and the Commission's August agenda for status changes.
- Given the Alabama/Mississippi intelligence gap, members based in or transiting these states should not assume lower ALPR exposure by default; apply the standing nationwide digital-footprint guidance uniformly rather than de-prioritizing it.
- Route any newly confirmed Region 4 officer-misuse incident, AL/MS deployment confirmation, or material legislative change (TN federal bill status, Knox County Commission vote outcome, SC oversight bill revival) through S2 intake for regional notification update.

MAGNET GUIDANCE / MESSAGE / CONTACT INFO

This report supplements, and does not replace, the standing nationwide digital-footprint reduction guidance issued in MAGNET S2 Nationwide 260720-2000Z. Region 4 members should continue to treat digital-footprint reduction as routine personal OPSEC practice, independent of current MagCon status.

PACE tier guidance is unchanged from the nationwide report: smartphone-based Primary/Alternate coordination methods should be treated as inherently more exposed than MAGNET HF/NBEMS, JS8Call, and VarAC BBS channels, with Contingency/Emergency tier radio-based coordination favored where operational sensitivity is a factor — this is particularly relevant in Florida jurisdictions with active 287(g) agreements and in Georgia/South Carolina departments where individual-officer misuse of ALPR search tools has been directly documented.

Members are reminded that digital footprint reduction is a routine risk-mitigation practice, not an indicator of wrongdoing.

SOURCE LIST

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