City of San Antonio

Racial Profiling and Data Analysis Report

(2014)

Prepared

By

Brian L. Withrow, Ph. D.
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
Interdepartmental Correspondence Sheet

TO: Sheryl Sculley, City Manager
FROM: Anthony L. Trevino, Jr., Chief of Police
COPIES TO: Mayor & City Council; Erik Walsh, Deputy City Manager; File

DATE: February 26, 2015

The San Antonio Police Department (SAPD) collected racial profiling data for 2014 pursuant to the enactment of House Bill 3389. Further, state law requires that the Department report to the "governing body of the agency" all data collected for the 2014 calendar year and electronically submit the racial profiling data to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE).

In order to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the report we contracted with Brian L. Withrow, Ph.D. to conduct an independent analysis of the data collected by the San Antonio Police Department during 2014. Dr. Withrow is one of the nation's leading authorities on racial profiling. He has published two textbooks and numerous scholarly articles on this topic and has conducted racial profiling studies for police departments throughout the nation.

The reporting requirements exclude pedestrian contact data, therefore, our analysis and results are based on data from traffic stops occurring between January 1 and December 31, 2014. By department, these totals are as follows: SAPD - 175,495; Park Police - 2,304; and Airport Police - 475.

The percentages, by department, of these stops, according to the race/ethnicity breakdown provided by TCOLE, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>African-American</th>
<th>Asian/Pacific Islander</th>
<th>Middle Eastern/East Indian</th>
<th>Native American</th>
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<tr>
<td>SAPD</td>
<td>56.89</td>
<td>31.28</td>
<td>9.37</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Park Police</td>
<td>64.19</td>
<td>24.61</td>
<td>9.81</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.04</td>
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<td>Airport Police</td>
<td>30.95</td>
<td>45.89</td>
<td>11.16</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>8.63</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on Dr. Withrow's independent analysis, there is no evidence suggesting that the City of San Antonio is engaging in a pattern or practice of racial profiling among city residents or non-residents.
I am confident we have complied with the law to the fullest extent possible for calendar year 2014 and have continued to improve our collection and analysis of the racial profiling data gathered.

Overall, the evidence and documentation in the current report shows that the Airport Police, Park Police and San Antonio Police Departments are in compliance with existing mandates associated with racial profiling laws set forth by the State of Texas.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 207-7360.

Anthony L. Trevino, Jr.
Chief of Police
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I. General Introduction

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND INTRODUCTION
February 25, 2015

San Antonio City Council
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Dear Distinguished Members of the City Council:

In 2001, the 77th Texas Legislature passed S.B. 1074 in an attempt to address racial profiling by law enforcement officers. On June 19, 2009, during the 81st Regular Session, H.B. 3389 was signed by the Governor of Texas and became effective on September 1, 2009. House Bill 3389 changed the racial profiling data collection and reporting requirements for Texas law enforcement agencies. Among other changes, H.B. 3389 required law enforcement agencies to: (1) alter their data collection procedures and methods beginning in 2010, and (2) report such data electronically to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) using a mandatory format defined by the department’s Tier classification. To ensure compliance with Texas law, the San Antonio Police Department (SAPD) entered into a contract with Atticus Analytics to analyze its traffic stop data and present a report to city’s law enforcement and civilian executives on racial profiling. Atticus Analytics assisted the SAPD in complying with the racial profiling data collection and reporting requirements mandated by H.B. 3386.

The substantive report begins in Section II with the text of H.B. 3389. This is followed by a series of TCOLE documents pertaining to the data collection and reporting requirements, exemptions, and Tier classifications. In the next section (III) 178,274 traffic stops from three agencies were analyzed: San Antonio Police Department (175,495 traffic stops), Park Police Department (2,304 traffic stops), and Airport Police Department (475 traffic stops). The data are presented in the format consistent with TCOLE’s mandated reporting requirements. Section III concludes with an analysis of racial profiling complaints from the San Antonio Police Department, Park Police Department, and Airport Police Department. In compliance with H.B. 3386, Section IV presents each department’s policies and procedures that inform the public on how to file a complaint alleging racial profiling. These are followed by the racial profiling training policies from each department. Here again, these policies are presented in compliance with H.B. 3386.

The San Antonio Police Department, Park Police Department, and Airport Police Department are in compliance with the state laws relating to the collection and reporting of racial profiling data at the Tier 2 level. Based on the independent analysis conducted by Atticus Analytics, there is no evidence suggesting that these departments are engaging in a pattern or practice of racial profiling among city residents or non-residents.

Respectfully submitted,

Brian L. Withrow

Brian L. Withrow, Ph.D.
Atticus Analytics
II. Texas Laws

TEXAS LAW ON RACIAL PROFILING
(H.B. 3389)
H.B. No. 3389

AN ACT

relating to the continuation and functions of the Texas Commission
on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education; providing civil
and administrative penalties.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Section 1701.002, Occupations Code, is amended
to read as follows:

Sec. 1701.002. APPLICATION OF SUNSET ACT. The Commission
on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education is subject to
Chapter 325, Government Code (Texas Sunset Act). Unless continued
in existence as provided by that chapter, the commission is
abolished and this chapter expires September 1, 2021 [2009].

SECTION 2. Section 1701.053, Occupations Code, is amended
to read as follows:

Sec. 1701.053. MEMBERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE RESTRICTIONS. (a)
In this section, "Texas trade association" means a [non-profit]
cooperative and voluntarily joined statewide association of
business or professional competitors in this state designed to
assist its members and its industry or profession in dealing with
mutual business or professional problems and in promoting their
common interest.

(b) A person [An officer, employee, or paid consultant of a
Texas trade association in the field of law enforcement] may not be
employed in a "bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity," as that phrase is used for purposes of establishing an exemption to the overtime provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. Section 201 et seq.), if:

(1) the person is an officer, employee, or paid consultant of a Texas trade association in the field of law enforcement or county corrections; or

(2) the person's spouse is an officer, manager, or paid consultant of a Texas trade association in the field of law enforcement or county corrections [who is exempt from the state's position classification plan or is compensated at or above the amount prescribed by the General Appropriations Act for step 1, salary group A17, of the position classification salary schedule].

(c) [A person who is the spouse of an officer, manager, or paid consultant of a Texas trade association in the field of law enforcement may not be a commission member and may not be an employee of the commission who is exempt from the state's position classification plan or is compensated at or above the amount prescribed by the General Appropriations Act for step 1, salary group A17, of the position classification salary schedule.]

[(d)] A person may not be a member of the commission or act as the general counsel to the commission or the agency if the person is required to register as a lobbyist under Chapter 305, Government Code, because of the person's activities for compensation on behalf of a profession related to the commission's operation.
amended to read as follows:

(a) It is a ground for removal from the commission that a member:

(1) does not have at the time of taking office [appointment] the qualifications required by Section 1701.051(a) or 1701.052;

(2) does not maintain during service on the commission the qualifications required by Section 1701.051(a) or 1701.052;

(3) is ineligible for membership under [violates a prohibition established by] Section 1701.053;

(4) cannot, because of illness or disability, discharge the member's duties for a substantial part of the member's term; or

(5) is absent from more than half of the regularly scheduled commission meetings that the member is eligible to attend during a calendar year without an excuse approved by a majority vote of the commission.

SECTION 4. Section 1701.059, Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1701.059. TRAINING. (a) A [To be eligible to take office as a member of the commission, a] person who is appointed to and qualifies for office as a member of the commission may not vote, deliberate, or be counted as a member in attendance at a meeting of the commission until the person completes [must complete at least one course of] a training program that complies with this section.

(b) The training program must [shall] provide the person
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(1) the legislation that created the commission;

(2) the programs, functions, rules, and budget of the commission [this chapter];

(3) {[2]} the results of the most recent formal audit of [programs operated by] the commission;

(4) {[3]} the requirements of laws relating to open meetings, public information, administrative procedure, and conflicts of interest [role and functions of the commission]; and

{[4]} the rules of the commission, with an emphasis on the rules that relate to disciplinary and investigatory authority;

(5) {[4]} the current budget for the commission;

(6) the results of the most recent formal audit of the commission;

{[7]} the requirements of Chapters 551, 552, and 2001, Government Code;

{[8]} the requirements of the conflict of interest laws and other laws relating to public officials; and

{[9]} any applicable ethics policies adopted by the commission or the Texas Ethics Commission.

(c) A person appointed to the commission is entitled to reimbursement, as provided by the General Appropriations Act, for travel expenses incurred in attending the training program regardless of whether the attendance at the program occurs before or after the person qualifies for office[. as provided by the General Appropriations Act, as if the person were a member of the commission].
amended to read as follows:

(b) The commission shall furnish each agency and licensed training school with the required reporting forms, including access to electronic submission forms when the system under Section 1701.1523 is established.

SECTION 6. Sections 1701.157(b) and (c), Occupations Code, are amended to read as follows:

(b) To provide the necessary information for an allocation of money under Subsection (a), a (Not later than November 1 of each calendar year, each] local law enforcement agency must [shall] report to the comptroller not later than November 1 of the preceding calendar year:

(1) the number of agency positions described by Subsection (a)(2) authorized as of January 1 of the [that] year the report is due;

(2) the number of agency positions described by Subsection (a)(2) filled as of January 1 of the year the report is due;

(3) the percentage of the money received by the agency under Subsection (a) pursuant to the allocation made by the comptroller on or before March 1 of the year preceding the year in which the report is due that was used by the agency before the date of the allocation made by the comptroller under Subsection (a) on or before March 1 of the year the report is due;

(4) the number of training hours received during the 12-month or approximately 12-month period described by Subdivision
allocation made by the comptroller on or before March 1 of the year
preceding the year in which the report is due; and

(5) that the agency has complied with the requirements
of this section regarding the use of any money received by the
agency pursuant to the allocation made by the comptroller on or
before March 1 of the year preceding the year in which the report is
due.

(c) The head of a law enforcement agency shall maintain a
complete and detailed [written] record of money received and spent
by the agency under this section. Money received under this section
is subject to audit by the comptroller. Money spent under this
section is subject to audit by the state auditor.

SECTION 7. Subchapter D, Chapter 1701, Occupations Code, is
amended by adding Sections 1701.1521, 1701.1522, 1701.1523,
1701.1524, 1701.162, and 1701.163 to read as follows:

Sec. 1701.1521. USE OF TECHNOLOGY. The commission shall
implement a policy requiring the commission to use appropriate
technological solutions to improve the commission's ability to
perform its functions. The policy must ensure that the public is
able to interact with the commission on the Internet.

Sec. 1701.1522. ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION. (a) The
commission shall develop and implement a policy to encourage the
use of:

(1) negotiated rulemaking procedures under Chapter
2008, Government Code, for the adoption of commission rules; and

(2) appropriate alternative dispute resolution
resolution of internal and external disputes under the commission's jurisdiction.

(b) The commission's procedures relating to alternative dispute resolution must conform, to the extent possible, to any model guidelines issued by the State Office of Administrative Hearings for the use of alternative dispute resolution by state agencies.

(c) The commission shall designate a trained person to:

(1) coordinate the implementation of the policy adopted under Subsection (a);

(2) serve as a resource for any training needed to implement the procedures for negotiated rulemaking or alternative dispute resolution; and

(3) collect data concerning the effectiveness of those procedures, as implemented by the commission.

Sec. 1701.1523. ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION OF FORMS, DATA, AND DOCUMENTS. The commission by rule shall:

(1) develop and establish a system for the electronic submission of forms, data, and documents required to be submitted to the commission under this chapter; and

(2) once that system is established, require law enforcement agencies to submit to the commission electronically any form, data, or document required to be submitted to the commission under this chapter.

Sec. 1701.1524. RULES RELATING TO CONSEQUENCES OF CRIMINAL CONVICTION OR DEFERRED ADJUDICATION. (a) The commission by rule
necessary to comply with Chapter 53 to the extent that chapter
applies to persons licensed under this chapter.

(b) In its rules under this section, the commission shall
list the offenses for which a conviction would constitute grounds
for the commission to take action under Section 53.021 or for which
placement on deferred adjudication community supervision would
constitute grounds for the commission to take action under this
chapter.

Sec. 1701.162. RECORDS AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS. (a) The
commission is entitled to access records maintained under Sections
1701.303, 1701.306, and 1701.310 by an agency hiring a person to be
an officer or county jailer, including records that relate to age,
education, physical standards, citizenship, experience, and other
matters relating to competence and reliability, as evidence of
qualification for licensing of an officer or county jailer.

(b) The commission shall audit the records described by
Subsection (a) of each law enforcement agency at least once every
five years.

(c) The commission by rule shall develop and establish a
framework for the audits conducted by the commission under
Subsection (b) that:

(1) addresses the types of documents subject to audit;

(2) provides a schedule for additional risk-based
inspections based on:

(A) whether there has been a prior violation by
the law enforcement agency;
(C) any other factor the commission by rule considers appropriate;

(3) provides timelines for complying with an audit request or correcting a violation found during the audit process; and

(4) establishes sanctions for failing to comply with an audit request or to correct a violation found during the audit process.

Sec. 1701.163. INFORMATION PROVIDED BY COMMISSIONING ENTITIES. (a) This section applies only to an entity authorized by statute or by the constitution to create a law enforcement agency or police department and commission, appoint, or employ officers that first creates a law enforcement agency or police department and first begins to commission, appoint, or employ officers on or after September 1, 2009.

(b) The entity shall submit to the commission on creation of the law enforcement agency or police department information regarding:

(1) the need for the law enforcement agency or police department in the community;

(2) the funding sources for the law enforcement agency or police department;

(3) the physical resources available to officers;

(4) the physical facilities that the law enforcement agency or police department will operate, including descriptions of the evidence room, dispatch area, and public area;
agency or police department, including policies on:

(A) use of force;
(B) vehicle pursuit;
(C) professional conduct of officers;
(D) domestic abuse protocols;
(E) response to missing persons;
(F) supervision of part-time officers; and
(G) impartial policing;

(6) the administrative structure of the law enforcement agency or police department;

(7) liability insurance; and

(8) any other information the commission requires by rule.

SECTION 8. Subchapter D, Chapter 1701, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Section 1701.164 to read as follows:

Sec. 1701.164. COLLECTION OF CERTAIN INCIDENT-BASED DATA SUBMITTED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. The commission shall collect and maintain incident-based data submitted to the commission under Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, including incident-based data compiled by a law enforcement agency from reports received by the law enforcement agency under Article 2.133 of that code. The commission in consultation with the Department of Public Safety, the Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas, the W. W. Caruth, Jr., Police Institute at Dallas, and the Texas Police Chiefs Association shall develop guidelines for submitting in a standard format the report
of Criminal Procedure.

SECTION 9. Section 1701.202, Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1701.202. COMPLAINTS. (a) The commission by rule shall establish a comprehensive procedure for each phase of the commission's jurisdictional complaint enforcement process, including:

(1) complaint intake;
(2) investigation;
(3) adjudication and relevant hearings;
(4) appeals;
(5) the imposition of sanctions; and
(6) public disclosure.

(b) On request, a license holder may obtain information regarding a complaint made against the license holder under this chapter, including a complete copy of the complaint file. On receipt of a request under this subsection, the commission shall provide the requested information in a timely manner to allow the license holder time to respond to the complaint.

(c) The commission shall ensure that detailed information regarding the commission's complaint enforcement process described by this section is available on any publicly accessible Internet website and in any appropriate printed materials maintained by the commission. [Provide the commission's policies and procedures relating to complaint investigation and resolution to a person filing a complaint and to each person that is the subject of the]
SECTION 10. Section 1701.203, Occupations Code, is amended
to read as follows:

Sec. 1701.203. RECORDS OF COMPLAINTS. (a) The commission
shall maintain a system to promptly and efficiently act on
jurisdictional complaints filed with the commission. The
commission shall maintain information about
parties to the complaint, each written complaint filed with the
commission that the commission has authority to resolve. The
information file must include:

[(1) the date the complaint is received;]
[(2) the name of the complainant;]
[(3) the subject matter of the complaint;]
[(4) a record of each person contacted in relation to
the complaint;]
[(5) a summary of the results of the review or
investigation of the complaint, and its disposition; and]
[(6) an explanation of the reason that a complaint was
closed without action by the commission].

(b) The commission shall make information available
describing its procedures for complaint investigation and
resolution.

(c) The commission, at least quarterly and until final
disposition of the complaint, shall periodically notify the
parties to the complaint of the status of the complaint until final
disposition [unless the notice would jeopardize an undercover
investigation].
is amended by adding Section 1701.2035 to read as follows:

Sec. 1701.2035. TRACKING AND ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINT AND VIOLATION DATA. (a) The commission shall develop and implement a method for:

(1) tracking complaints filed with the commission through their final disposition, including:

(A) the reason for each complaint;
(B) how each complaint was resolved; and
(C) the subject matter of each complaint that was not within the jurisdiction of the commission and how the commission responded to the complaint; and

(2) tracking and categorizing the sources and types of complaints filed with the commission and of violations of this chapter or a rule adopted under this chapter.

(b) The commission shall analyze the complaint and violation data maintained under Subsection (a) to identify trends and areas that may require additional regulation or enforcement.

SECTION 12. Section 1701.253, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Subsection (k) to read as follows:

(k) As part of the minimum curriculum requirements, the commission shall establish a statewide comprehensive education and training program for officers licensed under this chapter that covers the laws of this state and of the United States pertaining to peace officers.

SECTION 13. Section 1701.254, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Subsection (d) to read as follows:
placing a training provider on at-risk probationary status. The rules must prescribe:

(1) the criteria to be used by the commission in determining whether to place a training provider on at-risk probationary status;

(2) a procedure and timeline for imposing corrective conditions on a training provider placed on at-risk probationary status and for notifying the provider regarding those conditions; and

(3) a procedure for tracking a training provider's progress toward compliance with any corrective conditions imposed on the provider by the commission under this subsection.

SECTION 14. Section 1701.255(c), Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

(c) A person may not enroll in a peace officer training program under Section 1701.251(a) unless the person has received:

(1) a high school diploma;

(2) a high school equivalency certificate [and has completed at least 12 hours at an institution of higher education with at least a 2.0 grade point average on a 4.0 scale]; or

(3) an honorable discharge from the armed forces of the United States after at least 24 months of active duty service.

SECTION 15. Section 1701.351, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Subsection (a-1) to read as follows:

(a-1) As part of the continuing education programs under Subsection (a), a peace officer must complete a training and
state and of the United States pertaining to peace officers.

SECTION 16. Section 1701.352, Occupations Code, is amended
by amending Subsection (b) and adding Subsection (g) to read as
follows:

(b) The commission shall require a state, county, special
district, or municipal agency that appoints or employs peace
officers to provide each peace officer with a training program at
least once every 48 months that is approved by the commission and
consists of:

(1) topics selected by the agency; and

(2) for an officer holding only a basic proficiency
certificate, not more than 20 hours of education and training that
contain curricula incorporating the learning objectives developed
by the commission regarding:

(A) civil rights, racial sensitivity, and
cultural diversity; [and]

(B) de-escalation and crisis intervention
techniques to facilitate interaction with persons with mental
impairments; and

(C) unless determined by the agency head to be
inconsistent with the officer's assigned duties:

(i) the recognition and documentation of
cases that involve child abuse or neglect, family violence, and
sexual assault; and

(ii) issues concerning sex offender
characteristics.
crisis intervention techniques to facilitate interaction with persons with mental impairments under Subsection (b)(2)(B) may not be provided as an online course. The commission shall:

(1) determine best practices for interacting with persons with mental impairments, in consultation with the Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas; and

(2) review the education and training program under Subsection (b)(2)(B) at least once every 24 months.

SECTION 17. Section 1701.402, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Subsections (h) and (i) to read as follows:

(h) As a requirement for an intermediate proficiency certificate, an officer must complete an education and training program on investigative topics established by the commission under Section 1701.253(b).

(i) As a requirement for an intermediate proficiency certificate, an officer must complete an education and training program on civil rights, racial sensitivity, and cultural diversity established by the commission under Section 1701.253(c).

SECTION 18. Section 1701.355(a), Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

(a) An agency that employs one or more [at least two] peace officers shall designate a firearms proficiency officer and require each peace officer the agency employs to demonstrate weapons proficiency to the firearms proficiency officer at least annually. The agency shall maintain records of the weapons proficiency of the agency's peace officers.
Code, are amended to read as follows:

(a) Before a law enforcement agency may hire a person licensed under this chapter, the agency head or the agency head's designee must:

(1) make a [written] request to the commission for any employment termination report regarding the person that is maintained by the commission under this subchapter; and

(2) submit to the commission on the form prescribed by the commission confirmation that the agency:

(A) conducted in the manner prescribed by the commission a criminal background check regarding the person;

(B) obtained the person's written consent on a form prescribed by the commission for the agency to view the person's employment records;

(C) obtained from the commission any service or education records regarding the person maintained by the commission; and

(D) contacted each of the person's previous law enforcement employers.

(b) The commission by rule shall establish a system for verifying an electronically submitted [The written] request required by Subsection (a)(1) [must be on the agency's letterhead and be signed by the agency head or the agency head's designee].

(c) If the commission receives from a law enforcement agency a [written] request that complies with Subsections (a)(1) and (b), the commission employee having the responsibility to maintain any
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subject of the request shall release the report to the agency.

SECTION 20. Section 1701.4525, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Subsection (g) to read as follows:

(g) The commission is not considered a party in a proceeding conducted by the State Office of Administrative Hearings under this section.

SECTION 21. Section 1701.453, Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1701.453. MAINTENANCE OF REPORTS AND STATEMENTS. The commission shall maintain a copy of each report and statement submitted to the commission under this subchapter until at least the 10th anniversary of the date on which the report or statement is submitted.

SECTION 22. Section 1701.501(a), Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

(a) Except as provided by Subsection (d), the commission shall revoke or suspend a license, place on probation a person whose license has been suspended, or reprimand a license holder for a violation of:

(1) this chapter;

(2) the reporting requirements provided by Articles 2.132 and 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure; or

(3) a commission rule.

SECTION 23. Subchapter K, Chapter 1701, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Section 1701.507 to read as follows:

Sec. 1701.507. ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES. (a) In addition
governmental entity that violates this chapter or a rule adopted under this chapter is subject to an administrative penalty in an amount set by the commission not to exceed $1,000 per day per violation. The administrative penalty shall be assessed in a proceeding conducted in accordance with Chapter 2001, Government Code.

(b) The amount of the penalty shall be based on:

(1) the seriousness of the violation;
(2) the respondent's history of violations;
(3) the amount necessary to deter future violations;
(4) efforts made by the respondent to correct the violation; and
(5) any other matter that justice may require.

(c) The commission by rule shall establish a written enforcement plan that provides notice of the specific ranges of penalties that apply to specific alleged violations and the criteria by which the commission determines the amount of a proposed administrative penalty.

SECTION 24. Subchapter L, Chapter 1701, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Section 1701.554 to read as follows:

Sec. 1701.554. VENUE. Venue for the prosecution of an offense that arises from a violation of this chapter or in connection with the administration of this chapter lies in the county where the offense occurred or in Travis County.

SECTION 25. Article 2.132, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by amending Subsections (a), (b), (d), and (e) and adding
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(a) In this article:

(1) "Law enforcement agency" means an agency of the state, or of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, that employs peace officers who make motor vehicle [traffic] stops in the routine performance of the officers' official duties.

(2) "Motor vehicle stop" means an occasion in which a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance.

(3) "Race or ethnicity" means of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, [or] Native American, or Middle Eastern descent.

(b) Each law enforcement agency in this state shall adopt a detailed written policy on racial profiling. The policy must:

(1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;

(2) strictly prohibit peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;

(3) implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the agency if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual;

(4) provide public education relating to the agency's complaint process;

(5) require appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the agency who, after an
violation of the agency's policy adopted under this article;

(6) require collection of information relating to motor vehicle traffic stops in which a citation is issued and to arrests made as a result of those traffic stops, including information relating to:

(A) the race or ethnicity of the individual detained; [and]
(B) whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual detained consented to the search; and
(C) whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual; and

(7) require the chief administrator of the agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, to submit [to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency] an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision (6) to:

(A) the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education; and
(B) the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency, if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state.

(d) On adoption of a policy under Subsection (b), a law enforcement agency shall examine the feasibility of installing video camera and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency law
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[traffic] stops and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency

law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make motor vehicle
[traffic] stops. If a law enforcement agency installs video or
audio equipment as provided by this subsection, the policy adopted
by the agency under Subsection (b) must include standards for
reviewing video and audio documentation.

(e) A report required under Subsection (b)(7) may not
include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a
motor vehicle [traffic] stop or about an individual who is stopped
or arrested by a peace officer. This subsection does not affect the
collection of information as required by a policy under Subsection
(b)(6).

(q) On a finding by the Commission on Law Enforcement
Officer Standards and Education that the chief administrator of a
law enforcement agency intentionally failed to submit a report
required under Subsection (b)(7), the commission shall begin
disciplinary procedures against the chief administrator.

SECTION 26. Article 2.133, Code of Criminal Procedure, is
amended to read as follows:

Art. 2.133. REPORTS REQUIRED FOR MOTOR VEHICLE [TRAFFIC AND
PEDESTRIAN] STOPS. (a) In this article, "race[+

[41] — "Race" or ethnicity" has the meaning assigned by
Article 2.132(a).

[42] — "Pedestrian stop" means an interaction between a
peace officer and an individual who is being detained for the
purpose of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not
(b) A peace officer who stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance regulating traffic or who stops a pedestrian for any suspected offense shall report to the law enforcement agency that employs the officer information relating to the stop, including:

(1) a physical description of any [each] person operating the motor vehicle who is detained as a result of the stop, including:

(A) the person's gender; and

(B) the person's race or ethnicity, as stated by the person or, if the person does not state the person's race or ethnicity, as determined by the officer to the best of the officer's ability;

(2) the initial reason for the stop [traffic law or ordinance alleged to have been violated or the suspected offense];

(3) whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search;

(4) whether any contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of the search and a description [the type] of the contraband or evidence [discovered];

(5) the reason for the search, including whether:

(A) any contraband or other evidence was in plain view;

(B) any probable cause or reasonable suspicion existed to perform the search; or
towing of the motor vehicle or the arrest of any person in the motor
vehicle [based on the facts supporting the existence of that
probable cause];

(6) whether the officer made an arrest as a result of
the stop or the search, including a statement of whether the arrest
was based on a violation of the Penal Code, a violation of a traffic
law or ordinance, or an outstanding warrant and a statement of the
offense charged;

(7) the street address or approximate location of the
stop; and

(8) whether the officer issued a written warning or a
citation as a result of the stop[, including a description of the
warning or a statement of the violation charged].

SECTION 27. Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, is
amended by amending Subsections (a) through (e) and adding
Subsection (g) to read as follows:

(a) In this article:

(1) "Motor vehicle stop" has the
meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a) [means an interaction between
a peace officer and an individual who is being detained for the
purpose of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not
under arrest].

(2) "Race or ethnicity" has the meaning assigned by
Article 2.132(a).

(b) A law enforcement agency shall compile and analyze the
information contained in each report received by the agency under
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law enforcement agency shall submit a report containing the incident-based data [information] compiled during the previous calendar year to the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education and, if the law enforcement agency is a local law enforcement agency, to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency [in a manner approved by the agency].

(c) A report required under Subsection (b) must be submitted by the chief administrator of the law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, and must include:

(1) a comparative analysis of the information compiled under Article 2.133 to:

(A) evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle stops, within the applicable jurisdiction, of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities; determine the prevalence of racial profiling by peace officers employed by the agency; and

(B) examine the disposition of motor vehicle [traffic and pedestrian] stops made by officers employed by the agency, categorized according to the race or ethnicity of the affected persons, as appropriate, including any searches resulting from [the] stops within the applicable jurisdiction; and

(2) information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has
(d) A report required under Subsection (b) may not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a motor vehicle [traffic or pedestrian] stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a peace officer. This subsection does not affect the reporting of information required under Article 2.133(b)(1).

(e) The Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education, in accordance with Section 1701.162, Occupations Code, shall develop guidelines for compiling and reporting information as required by this article.

(g) On a finding by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education that the chief administrator of a law enforcement agency intentionally failed to submit a report required under Subsection (b), the commission shall begin disciplinary procedures against the chief administrator.

SECTION 28. Article 2.135, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 2.135. PARTIAL EXEMPTION FOR AGENCIES USING VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT. (a) A peace officer is exempt from the reporting requirement under Article 2.133 and the chief administrator of a law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, is exempt from the compilation, analysis, and reporting requirements under Article 2.134 if:

(1) during the calendar year preceding the date that a report under Article 2.134 is required to be submitted:

(A) each law enforcement motor vehicle regularly
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1 [traffic and pedestrian] stops is equipped with video camera and
2 transmitter-activated equipment and each law enforcement
3 motorcycle regularly used to make motor vehicle [traffic and
4 pedestrian] stops is equipped with transmitter-activated
5 equipment; and
6
7 (B) each motor vehicle [traffic and pedestrian]
8 stop made by an officer employed by the agency that is capable of
9 being recorded by video and audio or audio equipment, as
10 appropriate, is recorded by using the equipment; or
11
12 (2) the governing body of the county or municipality
13 served by the law enforcement agency, in conjunction with the law
14 enforcement agency, certifies to the Department of Public Safety,
15 not later than the date specified by rule by the department, that
16 the law enforcement agency needs funds or video and audio equipment
17 for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as
18 described by Subsection (a)(1)(A) and the agency does not receive
19 from the state funds or video and audio equipment sufficient, as
20 determined by the department, for the agency to accomplish that
21 purpose.
22
23 (b) Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, a law
24 enforcement agency that is exempt from the requirements under
25 Article 2.134 shall retain the video and audio or audio
26 documentation of each motor vehicle [traffic and pedestrian] stop
27 for at least 90 days after the date of the stop. If a complaint is
28 filed with the law enforcement agency alleging that a peace officer
29 employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect
retain the video and audio or audio record of the stop until final
disposition of the complaint.

(c) This article does not affect the collection or reporting
requirements under Article 2.132.

(d) In this article, "motor vehicle stop" has the meaning
assigned by Article 2.132(a).

SECTION 29. Chapter 2, Code of Criminal Procedure, is
amended by adding Article 2.1385 to read as follows:

Art. 2.1385. CIVIL PENALTY. (a) If the chief administrator
of a local law enforcement agency intentionally fails to submit the
incident-based data as required by Article 2.134, the agency is
liable to the state for a civil penalty in the amount of $1,000 for
each violation. The attorney general may sue to collect a civil
penalty under this subsection.

(b) From money appropriated to the agency for the
administration of the agency, the executive director of a state law
enforcement agency that intentionally fails to submit the
incident-based data as required by Article 2.134 shall remit to the
comptroller the amount of $1,000 for each violation.

(c) Money collected under this article shall be deposited in
the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund.

SECTION 30. Subchapter A, Chapter 102, Code of Criminal
Procedure, is amended by adding Article 102.022 to read as follows:

Art. 102.022. COSTS ON CONVICTION TO FUND STATEWIDE
REPOSITORY FOR DATA RELATED TO CIVIL JUSTICE. (a) In this article,
"moving violation" means an offense that:
(2) is classified as a moving violation by the Department of Public Safety under Section 708.052, Transportation Code.

(b) A defendant convicted of a moving violation in a justice court, county court, county court at law, or municipal court shall pay a fee of 10 cents as a cost of court.

(c) In this article, a person is considered convicted if:

(1) a sentence is imposed on the person;

(2) the person receives community supervision, including deferred adjudication; or

(3) the court defers final disposition of the person's case.

(d) The clerks of the respective courts shall collect the costs described by this article. The clerk shall keep separate records of the funds collected as costs under this article and shall deposit the funds in the county or municipal treasury, as appropriate.

(e) The custodian of a county or municipal treasury shall:

(1) keep records of the amount of funds on deposit collected under this article; and

(2) send to the comptroller before the last day of the first month following each calendar quarter the funds collected under this article during the preceding quarter.

(f) A county or municipality may retain 10 percent of the funds collected under this article by an officer of the county or municipality as a collection fee if the custodian of the county or
(g) If no funds due as costs under this article are deposited in a county or municipal treasury in a calendar quarter, the custodian of the treasury shall file the report required for the quarter in the regular manner and must state that no funds were collected.

(h) The comptroller shall deposit the funds received under this article to the credit of the Civil Justice Data Repository fund in the general revenue fund, to be used only by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education to implement duties under Section 1701.162, Occupations Code.

(i) Funds collected under this article are subject to audit by the comptroller.

SECTION 31. (a) Section 102.061, Government Code, as reenacted and amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is amended to conform to the amendments made to Section 102.061, Government Code, by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, and is further amended to read as follows:

Sec. 102.061. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN STATUTORY COUNTY COURT: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. The clerk of a statutory county court shall collect fees and costs under the Code of Criminal Procedure on conviction of a defendant as follows:

(1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $20;

(2) a fee for services of the clerk of the court (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $40;
(Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $25;

(4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $3;

(5) a graffiti eradication fee (Art. 102.0171, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $5; [and]

(6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed $5; and

(7) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $0.10.

(b) Section 102.061, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is repealed. Section 102.061, Government Code, as reenacted and amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, to reorganize and renumber that section, continues in effect as further amended by this section.

SECTION 32. (a) Section 102.081, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is amended to conform to the amendments made to Section 102.081, Government Code, by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, and is further amended to read as follows:

Sec. 102.081. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN COUNTY COURT: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. The clerk of a county court shall collect fees and costs under the Code of Criminal Procedure on conviction of a defendant as follows:

(1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal
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(2) a fee for clerk of the court services (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $40;

(3) a records management and preservation services fee (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $25;

(4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $3;

(5) a graffiti eradication fee (Art. 102.0171, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $5; and

(6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed $5; and

(7) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $0.10.

(b) Section 102.081, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is repealed. Section 102.081, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, to reorganize and renumber that section, continues in effect as further amended by this section.

SECTION 33. Section 102.101, Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 102.101. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN JUSTICE COURT: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. A clerk of a justice court shall collect fees and costs under the Code of Criminal Procedure on conviction of a defendant as follows:

(1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $3;
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hours before time of trial (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $3;

(3) a jury fee for two or more defendants tried jointly (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . one jury fee of $3;

(4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $4;

(5) a fee for technology fund on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.0173, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $4;

(6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed $5;

(7) a fee on conviction of certain offenses involving issuing or passing a subsequently dishonor check (Art. 102.0071, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed $30; [and]

(8) a court cost on conviction of a Class C misdemeanor in a county with a population of 3.3 million or more, if authorized by the county commissioners court (Art. 102.009, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed $7; and

(9) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $0.10.

SECTION 34. Section 102.121, Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 102.121. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN MUNICIPAL COURT: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. The clerk of a municipal court shall collect fees and costs on conviction of a defendant as follows:

(1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal
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(2) a fee for withdrawing request for jury less than 24 hours before time of trial (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $3;
(3) a jury fee for two or more defendants tried jointly (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . one jury fee of $3;
(4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $3;
(5) a fee for technology fund on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.0172, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed $4;
(6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed $5; and
(7) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $0.10.

SECTION 35. The following laws are repealed:
(1) Section 1701.051(d), Occupations Code;
(2) Section 1701.156(c), Occupations Code;
(3) Section 1701.315, Occupations Code; and
(4) Section 1701.406, Occupations Code.

SECTION 36. (a) The changes in law made by this Act to Sections 1701.053, 1701.056, and 1701.059, Occupations Code, apply only to a member of the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education appointed on or after the effective date of this Act and do not affect the entitlement of a member serving on the commission immediately before that date to continue to serve and function as a member of the commission for the remainder of the
(b) Not later than March 1, 2010, the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education shall adopt rules and policies required under:

(1) Sections 1701.202, 1701.254, and 1701.451, Occupations Code, as amended by this Act; and

(2) Sections 1701.1521, 1701.1522, 1701.1523, 1701.1524, and 1701.162, Occupations Code, as added by this Act.

(c) The changes in law made by this Act with respect to conduct that is grounds for the imposition of a disciplinary sanction, including an administrative penalty, apply only to conduct that occurs on or after the effective date of this Act. Conduct that occurs before that date is governed by the law in effect on the date the conduct occurred, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.

(d) The Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education shall modify the training program required by Section 1701.352(b), Occupations Code, as amended by this Act, and ensure that the modified program is available not later than January 1, 2010.

(e) A law enforcement agency affected by the change in law made by this Act to Section 1701.355(a), Occupations Code, shall designate a firearms proficiency officer not later than March 1, 2010. For purposes of this section, a state or local governmental entity that employs one or more peace officers is a law enforcement agency.

(f) The changes in law made by this Act to Section
after January 1, 2011. Allocations made before that date are
governed by the law in effect immediately before the effective date
of this Act, and the former law is continued in effect for that
purpose.

(g) The requirements of Articles 2.132, 2.133, and 2.134,
Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by this Act, relating to the
compilation, analysis, and submission of incident-based data apply
only to information based on a motor vehicle stop occurring on or
after January 1, 2010.

(h) The imposition of a cost of court under Article 102.022,
Code of Criminal Procedure, as added by this Act, applies only to an
offense committed on or after the effective date of this Act. An
offense committed before the effective date of this Act is covered
by the law in effect when the offense was committed, and the former
law is continued in effect for that purpose. For purposes of this
section, an offense was committed before the effective date of this
Act if any element of the offense occurred before that date.

SECTION 37. This Act takes effect September 1, 2009.
H.B. No. 3389

President of the Senate

I certify that H.B. No. 3389 was passed by the House on May 13, 2009, by the following vote: Yeas 144, Nays 0, 1 present, not voting; that the House refused to concur in Senate amendments to H.B. No. 3389 on May 29, 2009, and requested the appointment of a conference committee to consider the differences between the two houses; and that the House adopted the conference committee report on H.B. No. 3389 on May 31, 2009, by the following vote: Yeas 144, Nays 0, 1 present, not voting.

Speaker of the House

Chief Clerk of the House
H.B. No. 3389

I certify that H.B. No. 3389 was passed by the Senate, with amendments, on May 26, 2009, by the following vote: Yeas 31, Nays 0; at the request of the House, the Senate appointed a conference committee to consider the differences between the two houses; and that the Senate adopted the conference committee report on H.B. No. 3389 on May 31, 2009, by the following vote: Yeas 31, Nays 0.

________________________________________
Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED: _______________________________

                            Date

________________________
Governor
TCOLE (formerly TCLEOSE)
REQUIREMENTS (H.B. 3389)
Racial Profiling Reporting To TCLEOSE

House Bill 3389 changed several portions of the Code of Criminal Procedures Article 2.131 - 2.138. The major change that is now in the law is that all agencies must report racial profiling data to TCLEOSE as well as their governing body.

The law changes require reporting beginning in 2011 reporting data collected during calendar year 2010.

The attached documents outline three options. Every law enforcement agency must select the option that applies to their particular situation.

These options are:

1. Law enforcement agencies that do not routinely make motor vehicle stops can be fully exempt from reporting.
2. Law enforcement agencies that routinely perform traffic stops or motor vehicle stops and who have their vehicles that routinely perform these stops equipped with video and audio equipment can report under CCP 2.135. (This is called Tier 1 Reporting)
3. Law enforcement agencies that routinely perform traffic stops or motor vehicle stops and who do not equip their vehicles with video or audio equipment must report under CCP 2.133 and perform a analysis as required by CCP 2.134.
RACIAL PROFILING REPORTING
AS REQUIRED BY HB 3389
OF THE 81st LEGISLATURE
STATE OF TEXAS

As a Chief Administrator of a Law Enforcement Agency you must submit one (1) of the following three (3) documents.

Please read the Code of Criminal Procedures, Articles 2.131 - 2.138 and make a decision about which of the following three categories applies to your department.

Which ONE applies to you?

- **Full Exemption** from Racial Profiling Reporting - agency does not routinely make traffic stops.

- **Tier 1 Partial Exemption** from Racial Profiling Report because of video and audio equipment records motor vehicle stops.

- **Tier 2 Fully Reporting** with no recording video or audio equipment in vehicles performing motor vehicle stops.

By law, one of the above three must be submitted to TCLEOSE each year by March 1st. This will begin with the 2010 year's data submitted by March 1, 2011.
Racial Profiling Reports

Texas Law Enforcement Agency Racial Profiling Reports Submitted to TCOLE

About Law Enforcement Agency Requirements

Note: The link to the 2012 and 2013 Racial Profiling reports from the TCOLE website is no longer available on-line. A CD containing the 2012 reports and a CD containing the 2013 reports is available for purchase at $35 each (CD disk) through an Open Records Request.

Filing for the 2014 year begins January 1, 2015. As reports are filed they can be viewed by clicking the area of the State of Texas below where the agency is located on the graphic below.

Texas Occupations Code 1701.164 specifies that TCOLE collect incident-based data in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.131 – 2.138. Chief administrators of law enforcement agencies that meet the criteria must submit racial profiling reports to their governing body, as well as TCOLE.

Each agency must file an annual online report by selecting and completing the reporting option that applies to their particular situation. Reports are filed online through the TCOLE Department Reporting System (DRS). The reporting period for the previous year begins on January 1 of the current year and ends on March 1 of the current year.

The Reporting options are:

1. **Exempt** - Agencies that do not routinely make motor vehicle stops should fill out the 1 page online exempt status form. The exempt status report contains agency general public contact information for questions about its racial profiling filing status. Some agencies are not required to file annual reports. Click here for the list of agencies that are NOT required to file an annual report.

2. **Partial Exemption** - Agencies that routinely perform traffic stops or motor vehicle stops and have the vehicles that routinely perform these stops equipped with video and audio equipment must file an online report. The online report requires the completion of agency general public contact information and the completion of one of the following options:
   - a 1 page online form about the numbers of motor vehicles stops made or uploading an agency developed report in PDF format that contains all information of the one page online form (Tier 1 Reporting).
3. **Full Reporting** - Agencies that routinely perform traffic stops or motor vehicle stops and do not equip the vehicles that routinely perform these stops with video or audio equipment must file by online report. The online report requires the completion of agency general public contact information and requires completion of both:

- a 1 page online form about the numbers of motor vehicles stops made and uploading a separate PDF document containing a statistical analysis of its motor vehicle stops compared to the gender and ethnic population of the agency's reporting area. The second document must also contain a statement as to if racial profiling complaints were made against the agency and if so, a listing of all racial profile complaints and the corresponding resolutions (Tier 2 Reporting).

To view an agency's Racial Profile Report, click the region where the agency is located.
TEXAS COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

What does it mean when an Agency Reports as Racial Profiling—Tier 1—Partially Exempt?

Each agency must select the reporting option that applies to their particular situation.

When an agency chooses to report as Partial Exemption or Tier 1 Reporting, the agency is stating it routinely performs traffic stops or motor vehicle stops and the vehicles that routinely perform these stops are equipped with video and audio equipment. Law enforcement agencies that routinely perform traffic stops or motor vehicle stops and who have their vehicles that routinely perform these stops equipped with video and audio equipment can report under the Texas State Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.135. To report under this option, the Agency vehicles that conduct motor vehicle stops must be equipped with video and audio equipment and the agency must maintain videos for 90 days after the stop. Optionally, in accordance with 2.135(a)(2), the agency can also file under Tier 1 if it has requested and not received funds to install the recording equipment.

The data collected for Tier 1 (Partial Exemption) reports must include:

- the number of motor vehicle stops,
- the number of types of race or ethnicity of the person(s) who were stopped was,
- the number of stops that the race or ethnicity was known prior to the stop,
- the number of stops in which a search was conducted
- number of searches that consent was received prior to search.

The Chief Administrator of the Agency must also certify that they have adopted a detailed written policy on racial profiling. The policy must:

(1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;
(2) strictly prohibit peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;
(3) implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the agency if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual;
(4) provide public education relating to the agency’s complaint process;
(5) require appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the agency who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the agency’s policy adopted under this article;
(6) require collection of information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a citation is issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, including information relating to:
   (A) the race or ethnicity of the individual detained;
   (B) whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual detained consented to the search; and
   (C) whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual;
(7) require the chief administrator of the agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, to submit an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision (6) to:
   (A) the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education; and
   (B) the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency, if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state.
TEXAS COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER STANDARDS AND EDUCATION
What does it mean when an Agency Reports as Racial Profiling-Tier 2-Full Report?

Each agency must select the reporting option that applies to their particular situation.

When an agency chooses to report as **Full Report** or **Tier 2** Reporting, the agency is stating it routinely performs traffic stops or motor vehicle stops and does not equip their vehicles with video or audio equipment. Therefore, that agency must report under Texas State Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.133 and perform a analysis as required by Code of Criminal Procedures 2.134.

**Tier 2** (Full Reporting) requires that, in addition to reporting then summary numbers, the agency must conduct and submit a PDF of a comparative analysis of number of stops to number of stops that involved persons recognized as a racial or ethnic minority as well as the disposition of those stops. The analysis must also include any complaints filed with the agency alleging a peace officer employed by the agency engaged in racial profiling. The on-line data collected for **Tier 2** reports must include:

- the number of types of race or ethnicity of the person(s) who were stopped was,
- the number of stops that the race or ethnicity was known prior to the stop.
- count of gender of persons stopped,
- count of stops by reason
- count of stops where contraband was discovered
- count of types of contraband found
- count of stops by arrest reason
- count of stops in which a warning was given
- count of stops in which a citation was issued
- count of stops by location type where the stop occurred (city street, highways, private property, or county road).

The analysis submitted to supplement the online report is required by 2.134 CCP(c) and must contain:
(1) a comparative analysis of the information compiled under Article 2.133 to:
(A) evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle stops, within the applicable jurisdiction, of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities; and
(B) examine the disposition of motor vehicle stops made by officers employed by the agency, categorized according to the race or ethnicity of the affected persons, as appropriate, including any searches resulting from stops within the applicable jurisdiction; and
(2) information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling.

The Chief Administrator of the Agency must also certify that they have adopted a detailed written policy on racial profiling. The policy must:

(1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;
(2) strictly prohibit peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;
(3) implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the agency if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual;
(4) provide public education relating to the agency's complaint process;
(5) require appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the
agency who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the agency’s policy adopted under this article;
(6) require collection of information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a citation is issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, including information relating to:
   (A) the race or ethnicity of the individual detained;
   (B) whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual detained consented to the search; and
   (C) whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual; and
(7) require the chief administrator of the agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, to submit an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision (6) to:
   (A) the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education; and
   (B) the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency, if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state.
FULL EXEMPTION

AGENCY DOES NOT MAKE MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS

(Next Page)
Full Exemption Racial Profiling Reporting

(If you claim a full exemption, this information is mandatory)

Department Name
Agency Number
Chief Administrator Name
Reporting Name
Contact Number
E-mail Address

Article 2.132 CCP Law Enforcement Policy on Racial Profiling

(a) In this article:
(1) "Law enforcement agency" means an agency of the state, or of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, that employs peace officers who make traffic stops in the routine performance of the officers' official duties.

I certify it is not the policy of this agency to make traffic stops in the routine performance of the officers' official duties.

Chief Administrator
Date

This will be completed online and sent electronically to TCLEOSE

www.tcleose.state.tx.us
TIER 1 REPORTING

PARTIAL EXEMPTION

Our vehicles that conduct motor vehicle stops are equipped with video and audio equipment and we maintain videos for 90-days.

or

In accordance with 2.135(a)(2) the agency has requested and not received funds to install the recording equipment.

The following four pages must be completed online and sent electronically to TCLEOSE

www.tcleose.state.tx.us
Partial Exemption Racial Profiling Reporting (Tier 1)

Department Name
Agency Number
Chief Administrator Name
Reporting Name
Contact Number
E-mail Address

Certification to Report 2.132 (Tier 1) - Partial Exemption

Policy Requirements (2.132(b) CCP):
Each law enforcement agency in this state shall adopt a detailed written policy on racial profiling. The policy must:

(1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;
(2) strictly prohibit peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;
(3) implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the agency if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual;
(4) provide public education relating to the agency's complaint process;
(5) require appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the agency who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the agency's policy adopted under this article;
(6) require collection of information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a citation is issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, including information relating to:
   (A) the race or ethnicity of the individual detained;
   (B) whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual detained consented to the search; and
   (C) whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual; and
(7) require the chief administrator of the agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, to submit an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision (6) to:
   (A) the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education; and
   (B) the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency, if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state.

These policies are in effect

Chief Administrator

Date

Partial Exemption Racial Profiling Reporting - Tier 1
Page 1 of 4
Partial Exemption Racial Profiling Reporting (Tier 1)

Video and Audio Equipment Exemption

Partial Exemption Claimed by (2.135(a) CCP):

D  all cars regularly used for motor vehicle stops are equipped
   with video camera and transmitter-activated equipment and
   each motor stop is recorded and the recording of the stop is
   retained for at least 90 days after the stop.

OR

D  In accordance with 2.135(a)(2) the agency has requested and
   not received funds to install the recording equipment

I claim this exemption

Chief Administrator  Date
Partial Exemption Racial Profiling Reporting (Tier 1)

(This is the TCLEOSE recommended form. The form is not mandatory. The information contained in this form, however, is mandatory. You may use your form, but all information must be provided.)

If you claim a partial exemption you must submit a report that contains the following data or use this format to report the data.

Instructions: Please fill out all boxes. If zero, use 0.

1. Total on lines 4, 11, 14, and 17 Must be equal
2. Total on line 20 Must equal line 15

Number of motor vehicle stops:

Mark only 1 category per vehicle stop

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>citation only</td>
<td>arrest only</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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</table>

Race or Ethnicity:

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African</td>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Race or Ethnicity known prior to stop?

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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Search conducted?

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Was search consented?

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Must equal #15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Partial Exemption Racial Profiling Reporting  
(Tier 1)

Option to submit required data by utilizing agency report

You must submit your report in PDF format

Electronic Submission of data required by 2.132(b)(6) CCP
   (6) require collection of information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a citation is
   issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, including information relating to:
   (A) the race or ethnicity of the individual detained;
   (8) whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual detained
   consented to the search; and
   (C) whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained
   before detaining that individual; and

This report meets the above requirements

Chief Administrator  Date

Send entire documents electronically to this website

www.tcleose.state.tx.us
TIER 2 REPORTING

FULL REPORTING

Check One

☐ No motor vehicle or audio equipment

✓ We choose to fully report even though we qualify for the partial exemption
Racial Profiling Reporting
(Tier 2)

Department Name
Agency Number
Chief Administrator Name
Reporting Name
Contact Number
E-mail Address

Certification to Report 2.132 (Tier 2)

Policy Requirements (2.132(b) CCP):
Each law enforcement agency in this state shall adopt a detailed written policy on racial profiling. The policy must:

1. clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;
2. strictly prohibit peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;
3. implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the agency if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual;
4. provide public education relating to the agency's complaint process;
5. require appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the agency who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the agency's policy adopted under this article;
6. require collection of information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a citation is issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, including information relating to:
   A. the race or ethnicity of the individual detained;
   B. whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual detained consented to the search; and
   C. whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual; and
7. require the chief administrator of the agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, to submit an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision (6) to:
   A. the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education; and
   B. the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency, if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state.

These policies are in effect

Chief Administrator

Date

Racial Profiling Report - Tier 2
Page 2 of 5
**Racial Profiling Reporting**  
(Tier 2)  
(State of Texas Mandatory Form)

**Instructions:** Please fill out all boxes. If zero use 0.  
1. Total on lines 3, 10, 13, 18, 21, 40, and 51 Must be equal  
2. Total on lines 27 and 30 Must equal line 19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender:</th>
<th>1. Female</th>
<th>2. Male</th>
<th>3. Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

|--------------------|------------|---------|--------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race or Ethnicity known prior to stop?</th>
<th>11. Yes</th>
<th>12. No</th>
<th>13. Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------|
### Racial Profiling Reporting (Tier 2)

#### Search conducted?
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Reason for search:
(choose 1 for each search)
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Contraband/evidence in plain sight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Probable cause or reasonable suspicion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Inventory search performed as result of towing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Incident to arrest/warrant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Must equal #19**

#### Contraband discovered?
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Must equal #19**

#### Description of Contraband
(Choose only One)
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Illegal drugs/drug paraphernalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Stolen property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Must equal #28**

#### Arrest result of stop or search:
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

---

Racial Profiling Report - Tier 2
Page 4 of 5
Racial Profiling Reporting
(Tier 2)

Arrest based on:
41. Violation of the Penal Code
42. Violation of a Traffic Law
43. Violation of City Ordinance
44. Outstanding Warrant

Street address or approximate location of the stop:
45. City Street
46. US Highway
47. County Road
48. Private Property or Other

Written warning or a citation as a result of the stop:
49. Yes
50. No

Please submit electronically the analysis in PDF format required by 2.134 CCP(c) which contains:
(1) a comparative analysis of the information compiled under Article 2.133 to:
   (A) evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle stops, within the applicable jurisdiction, of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities; and
   (B) examine the disposition of motor vehicle stops made by officers employed by the agency, categorized according to the race or ethnic identity of the affected persons, as appropriate, including any searches resulting from stops within the applicable jurisdiction; and
(2) information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling.

This analysis meets the above requirements

Chief Administrator

Date
All five (5) pages will be entered via a TCLEOSE Web entry form and the analysis is to be uploaded to the website in PDF format www.tcleose.state.tx.us
III. Data Analysis and Results

TRAFFIC STOP ANALYSIS AND RESULTS
PRESENTED IN STANDARD TIER 2 TCOLE
REPORTING BY AGENCY: SAN ANTONIO
POLICE DEPARTMENT, PARK POLICE AND
AIRPORT POLICE
San Antonio Demographics/Characteristics
San Antonio, Texas is the seventh largest city in the United States with 1,319,996 residents. The San Antonio Police Department (SAPD) provides policing services for the entire incorporated area of City of San Antonio. In addition, the Chief of the San Antonio Police Department also serves as the Chief of the Park Police Department and the Airport Police Department.

Each year the SAPD receives in excess of one million calls for service. To address this demand for services police officers are stationed in six strategically located substations throughout the community, at the airport and in various city parks.

Demographically, San Antonio is highly diverse. The largest percentage of residents identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino (63.2 percent). The next largest group of residents identify themselves as White or Caucasian (26.6 percent). The remainder of the residents identify themselves as African-American or Black (6.9 percent), two or more races (3.4 percent), Asian (2.4 percent), American Indian or Alaskan Native (0.9 percent) or Native Hawaiian (0.1 percent). According to the United States Bureau of the Census, 14 percent of San Antonio’s residents are foreign born. A language either other than or in addition to English is spoken in 45.4 percent of San Antonio’s homes. Slightly more than eighty percent of the residents have lived in the same house since 2009 and the home ownership rate is 55.7 percent. Median household income is $45,722 and 19.9 percent of the residents live below the poverty line.

Substantive Changes in Racial Profiling Data Collection and Reporting
Before proceeding with the results, it is worth discussing the manner in which racial profiling data are collected and reported. This process has changed dramatically over the past several years. The original reporting requirement (SB 1074) was passed in 2001 and mandated annual reporting by all policing agencies of traffic and pedestrian stops. House Bill 3389 (2011) made many important and substantive changes. These changes include:

- The current law requires police officers to report whether they were aware of a driver’s race or ethnicity prior to initiating the stop. The previous law did not require this information.
- The current law requires police departments to record information about the drivers involved in traffic stops. The previous law required departments to also record information about the pedestrians stopped by the police.
- The current law exempts police departments from reporting raw counts if their patrol cars are equipped with in-car cameras. Even though SAPD patrol cars are equipped with in-car cameras, the department chooses to fully report its data in the Tier 2 format which includes raw counts and detailed information about traffic stops. This also includes demographic information about the drivers.

The San Antonio, Park and Airport Police Departments are in full compliance with the current data collection protocols and reporting standards.
### Official Data

This analysis is based on 178,274 recorded traffic stops occurring from January 1 through December 31, 2014. Results are presented in the required Tier 2 TCOLE protocol and reflect agency specific characteristics, such as gender, race/ethnicity, reason for the stop, and other variables. Note that the San Antonio Police Department reports 175,495 traffic stops while the Park and Airport Police report 2,304 and 475 traffic stops, respectively. The following tables represent the racial profiling data collected and reported by the San Antonio, Park and Airport Police Departments for calendar year 2014.

#### 2014 TCOLE Tier II Data Sheet for SA Police Department, SA Park Police, and SA Airport Police

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SAPD Totals</th>
<th>SA PARK PD Totals</th>
<th>SA AIRPORT PD Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Female</td>
<td>65,878</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Male</td>
<td>109,617</td>
<td>1,545</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Totals</td>
<td>175,495</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race Ethnicity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) African</td>
<td>16,451</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Asian</td>
<td>1,922</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Caucasian</td>
<td>54,902</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Hispanic</td>
<td>99,832</td>
<td>1,479</td>
<td>147</td>
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<tr>
<td>8) Middle Eastern</td>
<td>1,923</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Native American</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Totals</td>
<td>175,495</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race Ethnicity Known Prior to Stop</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11) Yes</td>
<td>1,712</td>
<td>91</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12) No</td>
<td>173,783</td>
<td>2,213</td>
<td>472</td>
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<tr>
<td>13) Totals</td>
<td>175,495</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| <strong>Reason For Stop</strong>    |             |                   |                      |
| 14) Law Other than Traffic | 1,671     | 68                | 14                   |
| 15) Pre-Existing       | 1,195       | 155               | 9                    |
| 16) Moving Violations  | 167,361     | 1,448             | 407                  |
| 17) Vehicle Equipment  | 5,268       | 633               | 45                   |
| 18) Totals             | 175,495     | 2,304             | 475                  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SAPD Totals</th>
<th>SA PARK PD Totals</th>
<th>SA AIRPORT PD Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Search Conducted</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19) Yes</td>
<td>7,140</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20) No</td>
<td>168,355</td>
<td>2,113</td>
<td>456</td>
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<tr>
<td>21) Totals</td>
<td>175,495</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>475</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reason For Search</td>
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<tr>
<td>22) Consent</td>
<td>1,112</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>23) Contraband in Plain Sight</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24) Probable Cause</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>25) Inventory</td>
<td>207</td>
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<td>26) Incident to Arrest</td>
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<tr>
<td>27) Totals</td>
<td>7,140</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contraband Discovered</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>28) Yes</td>
<td>2,544</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>29) No</td>
<td>4,596</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 Totals</td>
<td>7,140</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of Contraband</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31) Illegal Drugs</td>
<td>2,037</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>32) Currency</td>
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<tr>
<td>33) Weapons</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>34) Alcohol</td>
<td>79</td>
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<td>35) Stolen Property</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>36) Other</td>
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<tr>
<td>37) Totals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arrest Result of Stop</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>38) Yes</td>
<td>6,582</td>
<td>202</td>
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<td>39) No</td>
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<tr>
<td>40) Totals</td>
<td>175,495</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>475</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arrest Based on</th>
<th>SAPD Totals</th>
<th>SA PARK PD Totals</th>
<th>SA AIRPORT PD Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41) Violation of Penal Code</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42) Violation of Traffic Law</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43) Violation of City Ordinance</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44) Outstanding Warrant</td>
<td>3,091</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45) Totals</td>
<td>6,582</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Address or Approximate Location of Stop</th>
<th>SAPD Totals</th>
<th>SA PARK PD Totals</th>
<th>SA AIRPORT PD Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45) City Street</td>
<td>88,724</td>
<td>2,218</td>
<td>471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46) US Highway - Expressway</td>
<td>79,665</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47) County Rd</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48) Private Property</td>
<td>6,898</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49) Totals</td>
<td>175,495</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Written Warning or Citation as Result of Stop</th>
<th>SAPD Totals</th>
<th>SA PARK PD Totals</th>
<th>SA AIRPORT PD Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49) Yes</td>
<td>168,958</td>
<td>2,108</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50) No</td>
<td>6,537</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51) Total</td>
<td>175,495</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Analysis**

Traditional racial profiling analysis involves making a comparison between the racial and ethnic proportions within two populations - the overall driving population and the population of drivers that are actually stopped. To do this one must estimate the racial and ethnic proportions within the overall driving population. Unfortunately, it is not possible to definitively measure the racial and ethnic proportions with the overall population of drivers in a large and diverse community. As a result researchers often use proxies to estimate the driving population. The most frequently used proxy is the residential population. The logic of this method is based on the notion that the driving population closely approximates the residential population. In many research contexts this may be a valid assumption, however, there are several factors suggesting this may be a rather unreliable method. First, the residential population does not count transient drivers, i.e. individuals who drive in a community but do not live there. The major transportation systems (e.g. interstate highways, airports, major state highways, etc.) within San Antonio suggest that the transient population in San Antonio may be very different than its residential population. Second, the residential population in most communities is not equally distributed with respect to race and ethnicity. Some neighborhoods are principally populated by individuals from a single racial or ethnic group. Third, closely associated with the previous point, police patrol resources are not equally distributed throughout a community. Patrol officers are deployed on the basis of demand as measured by calls for service or the crime rate within a neighborhood. This means that some neighborhoods are routinely assigned more police officers than others. If these
neighborhoods also happen to be principally populated by individuals from a single racial or ethnic group then these individuals are inadvertently at a higher risk of being stopped. Finally, the residential population cannot differentiate between drivers with respect to their propensity for getting stopped by the police. For example, a young Caucasian man who works as a delivery driver is likely more at risk of being stopped by the police than his elderly Caucasian grandfather who drives only occasionally. Within the residential population these two individuals these two individuals each count equally as one Caucasian man despite their differential driving exposure.

These measurement challenges notwithstanding, it is at least important to recall the racial and ethnic proportions within the residential population. As mentioned previously, the largest percentage of residents identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino (63.2 percent). The next largest group of residents identify themselves as White or Caucasian (26.6 percent). The remainder of the residents identify themselves as African-American or Black (6.9 percent), two or more races (3.4 percent), Asian (2.4 percent), American Indian or Alaskan Native (0.9 percent) or Native Hawaiian (0.1 percent).

The analysis reveals that Hispanic drivers represent:
- 56.89 percent of the traffic stops made by the San Antonio Police Department.
- 64.19 percent of the traffic stops made by the Park Police, and
- 30.95 percent of the traffic stops made by the Airport Police.

The analysis reveals that Caucasian or White drivers represent:
- 31.28 percent of the traffic stops made by the San Antonio Police Department.
- 24.61 percent of the traffic stops made by the Park Police, and
- 45.89 percent of the traffic stops made by the Airport Police.

The analysis reveals that African-American or Black drivers represent:
- 9.37 percent of the traffic stops made by the San Antonio Police Department.
- 9.81 percent of the traffic stops made by the Park Police, and
- 11.16 percent of the traffic stops made by the Airport Police.

The analysis reveals that Asian/Pacific Islander drivers represent;
- 1.10 percent of the traffic stops made by the San Antonio Police Department.
- 0.35 percent of the traffic stops made by the Park Police, and
- 2.95 percent of the stops made by the Airport Police.

The analysis reveals that Middle Eastern/East Indian drivers represent:
- 1.10 percent of the traffic stops made by the San Antonio Police Department.
- 1.00 percent of the traffic stops made by the Park Police, and
- 8.63 percent of the traffic stops made by the Airport Police.

The analysis reveals that Native American drivers represent:
- 0.26 percent of the traffic stops made by the San Antonio Police Department.
- 0.04 percent of the traffic stops made by the Park Police, and
- 0.42 percent of the traffic stops made by the Airport Police.
The following table summarizes these results.

Traffic stops (by race/ethnicity) compared against the overall residential population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>African-American</th>
<th>Asian/Pacific Islander</th>
<th>Middle Eastern/East Indian</th>
<th>Native American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of overall</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>residential population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPD</td>
<td>56.89</td>
<td>31.28</td>
<td>9.37</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Police</td>
<td>64.19</td>
<td>24.61</td>
<td>9.81</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airport Police</td>
<td>30.95</td>
<td>45.89</td>
<td>11.16</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>8.63</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These analyses do not suggest a pattern and practice of racial profiling within the San Antonio Police Department, the Park Police Department or the Airport Police Department. It is important to note that an allegation of racial profiling cannot be sustained unless it can be established that the officer knew the driver’s race or ethnicity prior to the stop and acted with *racial animus* toward the driver. The data suggest that in only a very small percentage of cases does a police officer even know the race or ethnicity of the driver prior to the stop. For example, in the SAPD police officers report that they are aware of the driver’s race or ethnicity in less than one percent (0.98 percent) of the traffic stops. Given the complexities associated with how and where police officers are deployed, racial and ethnic segregation patterns in metropolitan areas and other factors it is not possible to suggest a pattern and practice of racial profiling existing in any of these departments.

In years past this analysis has also included an assessment of stops by race and gender. The following table represents the traffic stops for each department by the race and gender of the driver. This is followed by a table representing the race/ethnicity and gender of San Antonio residents. Here again, this analysis does not suggest a pattern and practice of racial profiling within any of the three departments.
Traffic stops (2014) by race/ethnicity and gender of the drivers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>SAPD</th>
<th>Park</th>
<th>Airport</th>
<th>TOTALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>5,669</td>
<td>10,782</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian / Pacific Islander</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>1,165</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian / White</td>
<td>21,249</td>
<td>33,653</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>37,776</td>
<td>62,056</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern / East Indian</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>1,634</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>65,878</td>
<td>109,617</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>1,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percents</td>
<td>37.54%</td>
<td>62.46%</td>
<td>32.94%</td>
<td>67.06%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2010 US Census Bureau Estimates for City of San Antonio, Texas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>42,022</td>
<td>40,053</td>
<td>82,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>15,532</td>
<td>14,804</td>
<td>30,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>178,769</td>
<td>170,390</td>
<td>349,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>428,747</td>
<td>408,650</td>
<td>837,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,767</td>
<td>10,262</td>
<td>21,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender/Grand Totals</td>
<td>675,837</td>
<td>644,159</td>
<td>1,319,996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND RACIAL PROFILING COMPLAINTS
February 25, 2015

TCOLE
6330 East Highway 290, STE 200
Austin, TX 78723

RE: Racial Profiling

To Whom It May Concern:

In accordance with Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.131—2.138, HB 3389 Tier II reporting requirements, the following information relates an analysis of ethnic and gender population of the City of San Antonio compared to the stops conducted by the San Antonio Police Department. Furthermore, it details information regarding the ten (10) complaints filed with the San Antonio Police Department (Agency #029218) alleging that an SAPD officer engaged in racial profiling within the calendar year 2014.

The City of San Antonio has a population of 1,319,996 residents. This figure was compiled by Brian L. Withrow, Ph. D. from 2010 U.S. Census information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Race/Ethnicity Totals</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>42,022</td>
<td>40,053</td>
<td>82,075</td>
<td>6.22 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>15,532</td>
<td>14,804</td>
<td>30,336</td>
<td>2.30 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>178,769</td>
<td>170,390</td>
<td>349,159</td>
<td>26.45 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>428,747</td>
<td>408,650</td>
<td>837,397</td>
<td>63.44 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,767</td>
<td>10,209</td>
<td>21,029</td>
<td>1.59 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>675,837</td>
<td>644,159</td>
<td>1,319,996</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2014, the San Antonio Police Department conducted a total of 175,495 stops and 7,140 subsequent searches. These are presented in the table below with percentages by race/ethnicity and gender. Please note that the race/ethnic categories do not completely match-up between the U.S. Census Bureau and the State of Texas reporting requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAPD</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total Stops</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Total Searches</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>5,669</td>
<td>10,782</td>
<td>16,451</td>
<td>9.37 %</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>13.74 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian / Pacific Islander</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>1,165</td>
<td>1,922</td>
<td>1.10 %</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.22 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian / White</td>
<td>21,249</td>
<td>33,653</td>
<td>54,902</td>
<td>31.28 %</td>
<td>1,053</td>
<td>14.75 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>37,776</td>
<td>62,056</td>
<td>99,832</td>
<td>56.89 %</td>
<td>5,070</td>
<td>71.01 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>1,634</td>
<td>1,923</td>
<td>1.10 %</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>0.26 %</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.03 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>65,878</td>
<td>109,617</td>
<td>175,495</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>7,140</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| | 37.54 % | 62.46 % |
The following complaints were investigated by the San Antonio Police Department during 2014:

1. **FC2014-131** (Date: 07-16-2014)
   During a traffic stop the complainant alleged of racial profiling and mistreatment.
   The case was ruled **NO DISCIPLINARY ACTION**

2. **FC2014-121** (Date: 07-21-2014)
   Complainant accused the officer of being rude and made racial comments towards him and his wife.
   The case was **DEACTIVATED**.

3. **FC2014-170** (Date: 09-12-2014)
   Complainant felt that he was racially profiled during a traffic stop.
   The case was **DEACTIVATED**.

4. **FC2014-015** (Date: 12-14-13)
   Complainant was pulled over for an improper turn signal violation and a malfunctioning tail light, but felt the traffic stop was made due to racial profiling.
   The case was **DEACTIVATED**.

5. **IL2014-049** (Date: 01-28-14)
   The father of a traffic offender contacted Internal Affairs stating that his daughter was pulled over based on her race and the bandana she was displaying in her vehicle. The daughter never came in or contacted the office as advised.
   The case was **INFORMATION ONLY**.

6. **IL2014-516** (Date: 03-19-2014)
   The complainant was involved in a motor vehicle accident. During the investigation it was discovered the vehicle was not insured and per SAPD regulations the complainant’s vehicle was towed. The complainant feels this action was racial.
   The case was **INFORMATION ONLY**.

7. **IL2014-579** (Date: 04-24-2014)
   The complainant felt she made the officer mad by lying to him during a field interview causing him to call her racial names, and grab her arm hard.
   The case was **INFORMATION ONLY**.

8. **IL2014-216** (Date: 05-27-2014)
   Complainant alleged his traffic stop was based on racial profiling.
   The case was **INFORMATION ONLY**.

9. **IL2014-272** (Date: 07-01-2014)
   The Complainant feels he was stopped based on his race.
   The case was **INFORMATION ONLY**.

10. **LC2014-104** (Date: 04-11-2014)
    Officer failed to collect and document racial data during a traffic stop.
    The officer received a **WRITTEN REPRIMAND**.
Based on our performance as presented above, I am confident that we have complied with the law to the fullest extent possible for the calendar year 2014 and have continued to improve our collection and analysis of the racial profiling data gathered.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Anthony L. Trevino, Jr.
Chief of Police
Intentionally left blank.
February 25, 2015

TCOLE
6330 East Highway 290, STE 200
Austin, TX 78723

RE: Racial Profiling

To Whom It May Concern:

In accordance with Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.131—2.138, HB 3389 Tier II reporting requirements, the following information relates an analysis of ethnic and gender population of the City of San Antonio compared to the stops conducted by the San Antonio Park Police Department (Agency # 029418).

The City of San Antonio has a population of 1,319,996 residents. This figure was compiled by Brian L. Withrow, Ph. D. from 2010 U.S. Census information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Race / Ethnicity Totals</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>42,022</td>
<td>40,053</td>
<td>82,075</td>
<td>6.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>15,332</td>
<td>14,804</td>
<td>30,136</td>
<td>2.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>178,769</td>
<td>170,390</td>
<td>349,159</td>
<td>26.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>428,747</td>
<td>408,650</td>
<td>837,397</td>
<td>63.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,767</td>
<td>10,262</td>
<td>21,029</td>
<td>1.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>675,837</td>
<td>644,159</td>
<td>1,319,996</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2014, the San Antonio Park Police Department conducted a total of 2,304 stops and 191 subsequent searches. These are presented in the table below with percentages by race/ethnicity and gender. Please note that the race/ethnic categories do not completely match-up between the U.S. Census Bureau and the State of Texas reporting requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park Police</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total Stops</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Total Searches</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>9.81%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian / Pacific Islander</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian / White</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>24.61%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>1,479</td>
<td>64.19%</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>73.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>1,545</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32.94% | 67.06%
There were no complaints of racial profiling made against the San Antonio Park Police during 2014.

Based on our performance as presented above, I am confident that we have complied with the law to the fullest extent possible for the calendar year 2014 and have continued to improve our collection and analysis of the racial profiling data gathered.

Sincerely,

Anthony L. Trevino, Jr.
Chief of Police
February 25, 2015

TCOLE
6330 East Highway 290, STE 200
Austin, TX 78723

RE: Racial Profiling

To Whom It May Concern:

In accordance with Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.131—2.138, HB 3389 Tier II reporting requirements, the following information relates an analysis of ethnic and gender population of the City of San Antonio compared to the stops conducted by the San Antonio Airport Police Department (Agency # 029501).

The City of San Antonio has a population of 1,319,996 residents. This figure was compiled by Brian L. Withrow, Ph. D. from 2010 U.S. Census information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ETHNICITY</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Race / Ethnicity Totals</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>42,022</td>
<td>40,053</td>
<td>82,075</td>
<td>6.22 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>15,532</td>
<td>14,804</td>
<td>30,336</td>
<td>2.30 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>178,769</td>
<td>170,390</td>
<td>349,159</td>
<td>26.45 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>428,747</td>
<td>408,650</td>
<td>837,397</td>
<td>63.44 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,767</td>
<td>10,262</td>
<td>21,029</td>
<td>1.59 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>675,837</td>
<td>644,159</td>
<td>1,319,996</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2014, the San Antonio Airport Police Department conducted a total of 475 stops and 19 subsequent searches. These are presented in the table below with percentages by race/ethnicity and gender. Please note that the race/ethnic categories do not completely match-up between the U.S. Census Bureau and the State of Texas reporting requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RACE</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total Stops</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Total Searches</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>11.16 %</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.53 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian / Pacific Islander</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2.95 %</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian / White</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>45.89 %</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15.78 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>30.95 %</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>63.16 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>8.63 %</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.53 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.42 %</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>145</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30.53 % 69.47 %
There were no complaints of racial profiling made against the San Antonio Airport Police during 2014.

Based on our performance as presented above, I am confident that we have complied with the law to the fullest extent possible for the calendar year 2014 and have continued to improve our collection and analysis of the racial profiling data gathered.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Anthony L. Trevino, Jr.
Chief of Police
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IV. Department Response

PROCEDURAL RESPONSE FORMS
.01 INTRODUCTION

This procedure reaffirms the San Antonio Police Department’s commitment to unbiased policing in all its encounters between officers and any persons; and to establish procedures to ensure public confidence and mutual trust through the provision of services in a fair and equitable fashion; and to protect our officers from unwarranted accusations of misconduct when they act within the dictates of Department policy and the law.

.02 POLICY

A. It is the policy of the San Antonio Police Department to provide equal protection to all citizens. Toward this end, police officers employed by the San Antonio Police Department are strictly prohibited from engaging in racial/bias profiling in any aspect of law enforcement-initiated actions.

B. Police Officers shall not use race, national origin, citizenship, religion, ethnicity, age, gender, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability for a law enforcement-initiated action, except to determine whether a person matches a specific description of a particular suspect.

.03 TERMINOLOGY (For specific use within this procedure, see Glossary)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Contact</th>
<th>Interview</th>
<th>Law Enforcement-Initiated Action</th>
<th>Motor Vehicle Stop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian Stop Search</td>
<td>Probable Cause Stop and Frisk</td>
<td>Racial/Bias Profiling</td>
<td>Reasonable Suspicion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

.04 RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Each officer has a responsibility for preventing racial/bias profiling. Officers must remain customer-oriented, while also considering their safety and the safety of others. Officers should:

1. Extend a customary greeting to each person they stop or detain;

2. Identify themselves by name;

3. Explain the reason for the stop or detention;

4. Afford the person the opportunity to provide their explanation of their behavior;

5. Politely ask for the person’s identification; and

6. Remain courteous and project a professional demeanor during the interview or questioning.

B. Officers shall refrain from participating in or encouraging any actions or statements which could be perceived as racial/bias profiling. They must document the law enforcement-initiated action and report any acts or perceived acts of racial/bias profiling in accordance with Subsection .05B of this procedure.
C. Each officer is responsible for assisting in the prevention of racial/bias profiling by the following actions:

1. Officers making custodial/non-custodial arrests shall base the arrests on probable cause supporting the elements of the offense and not on racial/bias profiling.

2. Officers conducting a lawful detention, including stop and frisks, shall base the lawful detention on reasonable suspicion at the time of the stop and not on racial/bias profiling.

3. Officers conducting field contacts (interviews) shall do so in accordance with GM Procedure 508, Field Contacts.

4. Officers shall refrain from participating in or encouraging any actions or statements which could be reasonably perceived as racial/bias profiling.

5. Officers shall report any acts of racial/bias profiling in writing to their immediate supervisor.

D. Supervisory officers shall monitor the actions of the officers under their command to ensure racial/bias profiling does not occur and is not condoned. Supervisors shall:

1. Take immediate and appropriate remedial action whenever they observe, or are made aware of, any racial/bias profiling.

2. Immediately document any complaint or observed incident of any acts or perceived acts of racial/bias profiling in accordance with Section .05.

3. Immediately submit all reports of racial/bias profiling through their chain of command to their Division Commander.

.05 COMPLAINT PROCESS

A. The San Antonio Police Department will accept and investigate all complaints from any person who believes he/she has been stopped or searched based on racial/bias profiling. No person shall be intimidated, coerced, or discouraged in any manner from filing a complaint, nor discriminated against because he/she filed such a complaint.

B. Any Officer who receives an allegation of racial/bias profiling, including the officer who initiated the stop, shall immediately report the allegation of racial/bias profiling to his/her immediate supervisor.

1. The Officer shall also document the allegation in writing on SAPD Form #2-2, Incident Report.

2. The incident report shall include the nature of the complaint or allegation along with the name, address and telephone number of each complainant and witness.

3. After the incident, the report shall be immediately completed and given to the Officer’s supervisor.

4. The Officer shall also explain to the complainant the Department’s process for filing a complaint with the Internal Affairs Unit.

5. If the complainant request to speak with a supervisor, the Officer shall immediately notify a supervisor of the request.

C. Supervisory officers addressing racial/biased profiling complaints shall:

1. Immediately notify the Section Commanders or Unit Directors of any cases where an officer is involved in allegations of serious misconduct or suspected criminal activity;
2. Immediately contact and interview the complainants;

3. Refer the complainants to the Internal Affairs Unit to initiate formal complaints;

4. Interview and obtain written reports from the subject officers of the complaints. Officers who are the subject of the complaint shall submit their written reports on SAPD Form #200-OR, Officer’s Response to a Complaint;

5. Obtain necessary information, which assists in the evaluation of the complaints;

6. Prepare preliminary complaint investigation packets including the information provided by the complainants, witnesses, the officers’ reports, and the supervisors’ reports;

7. Supervisors will not enumerate or make recommendations as to the specific rule, regulation, policy, or procedure violated, nor will they make a recommendation as to punishment. Supervisors will only recommend either no disciplinary action is necessary or the complaint should be forwarded to the Internal Affairs Unit for further investigation;

8. Route the preliminary complaint investigation packets through the chain of command to their Division Commander.

9. The Division Commander shall route the completed complaint investigation packet to the Internal Affairs Unit.

D. The Internal Affairs Unit investigates all complaints of racial/bias profiling against officers. The Internal Affairs Unit presents the findings of all formal complaint investigations of racial/bias profiling to the Chief’s Advisory Action Board. The complainants will receive written notification advising them of the final disposition of their complaint.

.06 TRAINING

The Department shall be responsible for providing training to all officers in racial/bias profiling to emphasize the need to respect the rights of all citizens to be free from unreasonable government intrusion or law enforcement-initiated action. This training shall include:

A. Cadet Training;

B. Annual In-Service Training;

C. Input from the classes of persons identified in this policy in development of curriculum;

D. Incorporation of the TCLOSEE Curriculum; and

E. Specific lesson plans for Patrol Officers, Supervisors, FTOs, etc.

.07 DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

A. The SAPD considers racial/bias profiling a serious form of officer misconduct. The Department shall take direct and immediate actions to prevent such behavior, and to remedy all reported instances of racial/bias profiling.

B. Officers who are found to have engaged in racial/bias profiling will be subject to appropriate corrective action including, but not limited to, referral to the Officer Concern Program, and/or discipline such as discharge or criminal actions.
.08 DATA COLLECTION

A. Racial Profile data must be collected on the operator of any motor vehicle stopped for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance. Officers who initiate a motor vehicle stop, which does not result in the production of an Incident or Offense report, shall document such occurrence by submitting one the following forms:

1. Traffic citation;
2. Traffic warning citation;
3. Curfew violation (Form 87-J15);
4. Field Interview (Form 2-3);
5. DWI report (Form 24-1A); or
6. Gang Contact Data Sheet (Form 2055-GCD).

B. The above forms are designed for the primary purpose of law enforcement; however, they have been modified to comply with governmental mandates on racial/bias profiling. As such, they must be filled-out correctly, completely, and on a timely basis.

C. Profile Data shall be filled out only once for each individual (operator of motor vehicle only). If a traffic citation or warning citation is the only documentation of the motor vehicle stop, the information shall be included on the citation. If an Incident Report, Offense Report, Curfew Violation, Field Interview, DWI Report, or Gang Form is written, the profile data should go on the report or form and not on the citation.

D. Officers making motor vehicle stops requiring racial profile data collection on the citation must complete the following boxes on the citation for the operator of the motor vehicle:

1. Box A1 – Location of Profile Data
   a. 0 – Profile data on citation
   b. 1 – Profile data on report (case # required)

2. Box A2 – Race/Ethnicity known prior to detention
   a. 0 – NO
   b. 1 – YES

3. Box A3 – Race/Ethnicity
   a. 1 – White
   b. 2 – Black
   c. 3 – Hispanic
   d. 4 – Asian/Pacific Islander
   e. 5 – Native American
   f. 6 – Middle Eastern/East Indian
4. Box A4 – Initial reason for the stop
   a. 0 – Traffic law violation
   b. 1 – Other law violation
   c. 2 – Dispatched – with vehicle description
   d. 3 – Dispatched – with officer initiated stop
   e. 4 – Field contact
   f. 5 – Suspicious conduct

5. Box A5 – Search
   a. 0 – None
   b. 1 – Consent
   c. 2 – Non-consent

6. Box A6 – Reason for search
   a. 0 – N/A
   b. 1 – Contraband/evidence in plain view
   c. 2 – Probable cause
   d. 3 – Reasonable suspicion
   e. 4 – Vehicle towed
   f. 5 – Arrest

7. Box A7 – Contraband or evidence
   a. 0 – None
   b. 1 – Yes See report** (case # required)

   ** If the answer to this question is “yes,” a report needs to be written and the profile data should go on the report and not on the citation.

8. Box A8 – Custodial Arrest Made
   a. 0 – No
   b. 1 – Yes See report** (case # required)

   ** If the answer to this question is “yes,” a report needs to be written and the profile data should go on the report and not on the citation.
E. Officers making motor vehicle stops requiring racial profile data collection on a form other than a traffic or warning citation shall fill out the report completely, listing the following information in the appropriate boxes for the operator of the motor vehicle:

1. Race/Ethnicity known prior to detention
   a. 0 – NO
   b. 1 – YES

2. Reason for stop
   a. 0 – Traffic law violation
   b. 1 – Other law violation
   c. 2 – Dispatched – with vehicle description
   d. 3 – Dispatched – with officer initiated stop
   e. 4 – Field contact
   f. 5 – Suspicious conduct

3. Search
   a. 0 – None
   b. 1 – Consent
   c. 2 – Non-consent

4. Reason for search
   a. 0 – N/A
   b. 1 – Contraband/evidence in plain view
   c. 2 – Probable cause
   d. 3 – Reasonable suspicion
   e. 4 – Vehicle towed
   f. 5 – Arrest

5. Custodial Arrest Made
   a. 0 – No
   b. 1 – Yes – Violation of Penal Code
   c. 2 – Yes – Violation of Traffic Law
   d. 3 – Yes – Violation of Ordinance
e.  4 – Yes – Warrant
f.  5 – Yes – Other Law Violation

6. Citation Issued
a.  0 – None
b.  1 – Written warning
c.  2 – Written traffic citation
d.  3 – Misdemeanor citation

7. Contraband or evidence
a.  0 – None
b.  1 – Drugs/Paraphernalia
c.  2 – Money
d.  3 – Firearm
e.  4 – Knife/Edged Weapon
f.  5 – Other Weapon
g.  6 – Alcohol/Tobacco
h.  7 – Stolen Property
i.  8 – Other

.09 PUBLIC INFORMATION

A. The Department shall be responsible for providing public information relating to the agency’s efforts to comply with government mandates on racial/bias profiling. This will include public education relating to the agency’s complaint process. Avenues for this information may include the distribution of the San Antonio Police Department Internal Affairs Unit pamphlets and News/Press releases.

B. It is the responsibility of the Police Media Services Detail to ensure copies of news articles, educational stories, and videos relating to racial/bias profiling are annually maintained to provide documentation of this Department’s commitment to educating the public.

.10 ANNUAL ANALYSES AND REPORTING

A. All racial/bias information required to be collected in accordance with Article 2.133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure must be compiled and analyzed annually.

B. In accordance with Article 2.134 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the previous year’s information collected on racial/bias profiling must be submitted to the governing body of the City of San Antonio and to the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TCLEOSE) by March 1st of each year.
918.01 INTRODUCTION

A. This procedure reaffirms the San Antonio Police Department’s commitment to unbiased policing in all its encounters between officers and any persons;

B. To establish procedures that serve to ensure public confidence and mutual trust through the provision of services in a fair and equitable fashion; and

C. To protect our officers from unwarranted accusations of misconduct when they act within the Department policy and the law.

918.02 POLICY

A. It is the policy of the San Antonio Police Department to provide equal protection to all citizens. Toward this end, members are prohibited from engaging in racial/bias profiling in any aspect of law-enforcement activity.

B. Members shall not use race, national origin, citizenship, religion, ethnicity, age, gender, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability for a law enforcement-initiated action, except to determine whether a person matches a specific description of a particular suspect.

918.03 DEFINITIONS

A. “Racial / Bias Profiling” means a law enforcement-initiated action by a peace officer based solely on an individual’s race, national origin, citizenship, religion, ethnicity, age, gender, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability, rather than the individual’s behavior or information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.

B. “Law Enforcement-Initiated Action” includes, but is not limited to, traffic and pedestrian stops, questioning, interviewing, frisks, detentions, inspections, consensual or nonconsensual searches of person(s) or vehicle(s), or arrest of a person(s).

C. “Motor Vehicle Stop” means contact by our officers with a vehicle resulting in the detention of an individual(s) and / or vehicle.

D. “Pedestrian Stop” means an interaction between a peace officer and an individual who is being detained for the purpose of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not under arrest.

E. “Field Contact” means a personal encounter initiated by an officer for the purpose of conducting an interview.
F. "Field Interview" means the questioning of a person who is not suspected of criminal activity at the time of the encounter.

G. "Probable Cause" means that set of facts or circumstances based on reliable information or personal knowledge or observation by an officer which reasonably shows and would warrant an ordinary and prudent man in believing that a particular person has been guilty of, is threatening to, or is about to commit some offense against the law.

H. "Racial/Bias Profiling" means a law enforcement-initiated action by a peace officer based on an individual's race, national origin, citizenship, religion, ethnicity, age, gender, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability rather than the individual's behavior or information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.

I. "Reasonable Suspicion" means facts or circumstances which would lead a reasonable person to suspect that a crime is, has, or is about to be committed or that a particular person is armed. Reasonable suspicion is less than probable cause, but more than a mere hunch.

J. "Search" means either a full search predicated on probable cause or incidental to a lawful arrest, or a limited search for weapons known as a frisk.

K. "Stop and Frisk" mean the law enforcement practice that involves the temporary detention, field questioning, and limited search of a person or vehicle for weapons.

918.04 RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Each member has a responsibility for preventing racial/biased profiling. Officers should:

1. Extend a professional greeting to each person they stop or detain;

2. Identify themselves by rank and name and as a Park Police Officer:
   a. i.e. "I am Officer Jones, with the San Antonio Park Police"

3. Explain the reason for the stop or detention:

4. Afford the person the opportunity to provide their explanation of their behavior;

5. Politely and professionally ask for the person's identification: and

6. Remain courteous and project a professional demeanor during the interview or questioning.
B. Officers shall refrain from participating in or encouraging any actions or statements that could be perceived as racial/bias profiling. They must:

1. Document the law enforcement-initiated action in accordance with this procedure; and

2. Report any acts or perceived acts of racial/bias profiling to their immediate supervisor

C. Officers must remain customer oriented, while also considering their safety and the safety of others.

D. Each officer is responsible for assisting in the prevention of racial/bias profiling by the following actions:

1. Officers making custodial/non-custodial arrests shall base the arrests on probable cause that support the elements of the offense and not on racial/bias profiling.

2. Officers conducting a lawful detention, including stop and frisks, shall base the lawful detention on reasonable circumstances at the time of the stop and not on racial/bias profiling.

3. Officers shall refrain from participating in or encouraging any actions or statements that could be reasonably perceived as racial/bias profiling.

4. Officers shall report any acts of racial/bias profiling in writing to their immediate supervisor.

E. Command and supervisory officers shall monitor the actions of the officers/supervisors under their command to ensure that racial/bias profiling does not occur and is not condoned. Commanders/supervisors shall:

1. Take immediate and appropriate remedial action whenever they observe or are made aware of any racial/bias profiling.

2. Immediately document in writing any complaint or observed incident racial/bias profiling.

3. Immediately submit all reports of racial/bias profiling to the Park Police Captain.

918.05 TRAINING

A. The San Antonio Park Police Department shall be responsible for providing training to all members in racial/biased profiling to emphasize the need to respect the rights
of all citizens to be free from unreasonable government intrusion or law enforcement-initiated action. This training shall include:

1. Annual In-Service Training;

2. Roll Call Training; and

B. Incorporation of the T.C.O.L.E. mandated curriculum into the Park Police Academy.

918.06 DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

A. The San Antonio Park Police Department considers racial/bias profiling a serious form of officer misconduct. The Department shall take direct and immediate action to prevent such behavior and to remedy all reported instances of racial/bias profiling.

B. Officers who are found to have engaged in racial/bias profiling will be subject to appropriate corrective action, including, but not limited to, suspension, discharge or criminal action.

918.07 DATA COLLECTION

A. Racial Profile data must be collected on the operator of any motor vehicle stopped for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance. Officers who initiate a motor vehicle stop, which does not result in the production of an report, shall document such occurrence by submitting one the following forms:

1. Traffic citation;

2. Traffic warning citation;

3. Curfew violation (Form 87-J15);

4. Field Interview

5. DWI report (Form 24-1A); or

6. Gang Contact Data Sheet (Form 2055-GCD).

B. The above forms are designed for the primary purpose of law enforcement; however, they have been modified to comply with governmental mandates on racial/bias profiling. As such, they must be filled-out correctly, completely, and on a timely basis.

C. Profile Data shall be filled out only once for each individual (operator of motor vehicle only). If a traffic citation or warning citation is the only documentation of the motor vehicle stop, the information shall be included on the citation. If an AFR
Report, Curfew Violation, Field Interview, DWI Report, or Gang Form is written, the profile data should go on the report or form and not on the citation.

D. Officers making motor vehicle stops requiring racial profile data collection on the citation must complete the following boxes on the citation for the operator of the motor vehicle:

1. Box A1 – Location of Profile Data
   a. 0 – Profile data on citation
   b. 1 – Profile data on report (case # required)

2. Box A2 – Race/Ethnicity known prior to detention
   a. 0 – NO
   b. 1 – YES

3. Box A3 – Race/Ethnicity
   a. 1 – White
   b. 2 – Black
   c. 3 – Hispanic
   d. 4 – Asian/Pacific Islander
   e. 5 – Native American
   f. 6 – Middle Eastern/East Indian

4. Box A4 – Initial reason for the stop
   a. 0 – Traffic law violation
   b. 1 – Other law violation
   c. 2 – Dispatched – with vehicle description
   d. 3 – Dispatched – with officer initiated stop
   e. 4 – Field contact
   f. 5 – Suspicious conduct
5. Box A5 – Search
   a. 0 – None
   b. 1 – Consent
   c. 2 – Non-consent

6. Box A6 – Reason for search
   a. 0 – N/A
   b. 1 – Contraband/evidence in plain view
   c. 2 – Probable cause
   d. 3 – Reasonable suspicion
   e. 4 – Vehicle towed
   f. 5 – Arrest

7. Box A7 – Contraband or evidence
   a. 0 – None
   b. 1 – Yes See report** (case # required)

** If the answer to this question is “yes,” a report needs to be written and the profile data should go on the report and not on the citation.

8. Box A8 – Custodial Arrest Made
   a. 0 – No
   b. 1 – Yes See report** (case # required)

NOTE: If the answer to this question is “yes,” a report needs to be written and the profile data should go on the report and not on the citation.

E. Officers making motor vehicle stops requiring racial profile data collection on a form other than a traffic or warning citation shall fill out the AFR report completely.

918.08 PUBLIC INFORMATION

A. The San Antonio Park Police Department shall be responsible for providing public information relating to the agency’s efforts to comply with government mandates on
racial profiling. This will include public education relating to the Department’s complaint process. Avenues for this information may include, but not limited to, any of the following:

2. Office of the Chief of the San Antonio Police Department;
3. City of San Antonio News and / or Press releases.

918.09 ANNUAL ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

A. Effective January 1, 2002, the San Antonio Police Department will begin collecting data on all traffic stops, in accordance with Article 2.132 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to including data from the San Antonio Park Police Department.

B. The information collected will then be submitted by the San Antonio Police Department to the governing body of the City Of San Antonio in March of all subsequent years.

C. The information will be reported in a format that may include, but is not limited to, the reporting of the data in numerical and/or percentage categories of ethnicity, stops, reasons for the stops, searches resulting from the stops, disposition of the stops, and the duration of the stops.
San Antonio Airport Police General Manual

Procedure 910

Racial / Bias Profiling

910.01 INTRODUCTION

This procedure reaffirms the Airport Police Division’s commitment to unbiased policing in all its encounters between officers and any persons; and to establish procedures that serve to ensure public confidence and mutual trust through the provision of services in a fair and equitable fashion; and to protect our officers from unwarranted accusations of misconduct when they act within the Division policy and the law.

910.02 POLICY

A. It is the policy of the Airport Police Division to provide equal protection to all citizens. To this end, members are prohibited from engaging in racial / bias profiling in any aspect of law-enforcement activity.

B. Members shall not use race, national origin, citizenship, religion, ethnicity, age, gender, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability except to determine whether a person matches a specific description of a particular suspect.

910.03 DEFINITIONS

A. “Racial / Bias Profiling” means a law enforcement-initiated action by a peace officer based solely on an individual’s race, national origin, citizenship, religion, ethnicity, age, gender, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability, rather than the individual’s behavior or information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.

B. “Law Enforcement-Initiated Action” includes, but is not limited to, traffic and pedestrian stops, questioning, interviewing, frisks, detentions, inspections, consensual or nonconsensual searches of person(s) or vehicle(s), or arrest of a person(s).

C. “Traffic Stop” means contact by our officers with a vehicle resulting in the detention of an individual(s) and / or vehicle.

D. “Pedestrian Stop” means an interaction between a peace officer and an individual who is being detained for the purpose of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not under arrest.

E. “Field Contact” means a personal encounter initiated by an officer for the purpose of conducting an interview.
F. "Interview" means the questioning of a person who is not suspected of criminal activity at the time of the encounter.

G. "Probable Cause" means that set of facts or circumstances based on reliable information or personal knowledge or observation by an officer, which reasonably shows and would warrant an ordinary prudent man in believing that a particular person has been guilty of, is threatening to, or is about to commit some offense against the law.

H. "Reasonable Suspicion" means that set of facts and circumstances which would lead an officer, in light of his experience, to conclude that a person possibly is involved in past, present, or future criminal activity.

I. "Search" means either a full search predicated on probable cause or incidental to a lawful arrest, or a limited search for weapons known as a frisk.

J. "Stop and Frisk" mean the law enforcement practice that involves the temporary detention, field questioning, and limited search of a person or vehicle for weapons.

910.04 RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Each member has a responsibility for preventing racial / biased profiling. Officers shall:

1. Extend a customary greeting to each person they stop or detain;
2. Identify themselves by name and as an Airport Police Officer;
3. Explain the reason for the stop or detention;
4. Afford the person the opportunity to provide all explanations of their behavior;
5. Politely and professionally ask for the person’s identification; and
6. Remain courteous and project a professional demeanor during the interview or questioning.

B. Officers shall refrain from participating in or encouraging any actions or statements that could be perceived as racial / bias profiling. They must document the law enforcement-initiated action in accordance with this procedure and report any acts or perceived acts of racial / bias profiling to their immediate supervisor.

C. Officers must remain customer oriented, while also considering their safety and the safety of others.

D. Each officer is responsible for assisting in the prevention of racial / bias profiling by the following actions:
1. Officers making custodial / non-custodial arrests shall base the arrests on probable cause that support the elements of the offense and not on racial / bias-related profiling.

2. Officers conducting a lawful detention, including stop and frisks, shall base the lawful detention on reasonable suspicion and/or circumstances at the time of the stop and not on racial / bias-related profiling.

3. Officers conducting field contacts (interviews) shall do so in accordance with Procedure 507.08.

4. Officers shall refrain from participating in or encouraging any actions or statements that could be reasonably perceived as racial/bias profiling.

5. Officers shall report any acts of racial / bias-related profiling to their immediate supervisor.

E. Supervisory officers shall monitor the actions of the officers under their command to ensure that racial / bias profiling does not occur and is not condoned. Supervisors shall:

1. Take immediate and appropriate remedial action whenever they observe or are made aware of any racial / bias-related profiling.

2. Immediately document in writing any complaint or observed incident of racial / bias-related profiling.

3. Periodically review the reports and citations of each officer under their command.

4. Immediately submit all reports of racial / bias-related profiling to the appropriate Airport Police Lieutenant.

910.05 COMPLAINT PROCESS

A. The Airport Police Division will accept and investigate all complaints from any person who believes he/she has been stopped or searched based on racial/bias profiling. No person shall be intimidated, coerced, or discouraged in any manner form filing a complaint, nor discriminated against because he/she filed such a complaint.

B. Any employee who receives an allegation of racial/bias profiling, including the officer who initiated the stop, shall immediately report the allegation of racial/bias profiling to his/her immediate supervisor.

1. The employee shall also document the allegation on SAAP Form No. 2-2, Incident Report.

2. The incident report shall include the nature of the allegation along with the person’s name, address, and telephone number.
3. After the incident, the report shall be immediately completed and given to the employee's supervisor.

4. The employee shall also explain to the complainant the department's process for filing a complaint with the Internal Affairs Coordinator.

C. Supervisory officers addressing racial/biased profiling complaints shall:

1. Immediately notify the appropriate Airport Police Lieutenant of any cases where an officer is involved in allegations of racial/bias related profiling.

2. Contact and review the complainants and review the allegations;

3. Refer the complainants to the Internal Affairs Coordinator to initiate a formal complaint;

4. Interview and obtain written reports from the subject officers of the complaints;

5. Obtain necessary information, which assists in the evaluation of the complaints;

6. Prepare preliminary complaint investigation packets that include the information provided by the complainants, the sworn member's reports, and the supervisor reports;

7. Supervisors will not enumerate or make recommendations as to the specific rule, regulation, policy, or procedure that was violated, nor will they make a recommendation as to punishment. Supervisors will only recommend that either no disciplinary action is necessary or that the complaint be forwarded to the Internal Affairs Coordinator for further investigation.

8. Route the preliminary complaint investigation packets to the appropriate Airport Police Lieutenant.

D. The Internal Affairs Coordinator investigates formal complaints of racial/bias profiling by sworn members and presents the findings to the Chief's Advisory Board. The complainants will receive written notification advising them of the final disposition of their complaint.

910.06 TRAINING

A. The Airport Police Division shall be responsible for providing training to all members in racial/biased profiling to emphasize the importance of respecting the rights of all citizens to be free from unreasonable government intrusion or law enforcement-initiated action. This training shall include:

A. Annual In-Service Training;

B. Roll Call Training; and
C. Incorporation of the T.C.L.E.O.S.E. mandated curriculum into Airport Police Division Orientation class.

910.07 DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

A. The Airport Police Division considers racial / bias-related profiling a serious form of officer misconduct. The Division shall take direct and immediate action to prevent such behavior and to remedy all reported instances of racial / bias-related profiling.

B. Officers who are found to have engaged in racial / bias-related profiling will be subject to appropriate corrective action, including, but not limited to, referral to Employee Early Warning System, and/or discipline such as discharge or criminal action.

910.08 DATA COLLECTION

A. Officers who initiate any form of a stop or detention which does not result in the production of an Incident or Offense report shall document such occurrence by submitting one the following forms:

1. Traffic citation;
2. Warning citation; or
3. Field Interview;

B. The above forms are designed for the primary purpose of law enforcement; however, they have been modified to comply with governmental mandates on racial profiling. As such, they must be filled out correctly, completely, and on a timely basis.

910.09 PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Airport Police Division shall be responsible for providing public information relating to the agency’s efforts to comply with government mandates on racial profiling. This will include public education relating to the agency’s complaint process.

910.10 ANNUAL ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

A. Effective January 1, 2002, the San Antonio Police Department will begin collecting data on all traffic stops, in accordance with Article 2.132 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to include data from the Airport Police Division.

B. The previous year’s information collected on racial/bias profiling will be submitted to the governing body of the City of San Antonio in March of each year.

C. The most recent census data for Bexar County will be used as the basis for the ethnical breakdown of the population.
D. The information will be reported in a format that may include, but is not limited to the reporting of the data in numerical and/or percentage categories of ethnicity, stops, reason for the stops, searches resulting form the stops, disposition of the stops, and the duration of the stops.

910.11 POSTING OF RACIAL PROFILE MATERIALS

A. The Airport Police Division, in order to ensure that the public has a means by which they may report alleged incidents of racial/bias profiling, shall make available to all citizens literature that explains the Airport Police Division’s policy with respect to racial/bias profiling. The literature shall be posted/displayed in a location readily accessible to the public.

B. In addition to providing written literature to the public, the Airport Police Division shall also post such prohibitions against racial/bias profiling on its web site.
CITIZEN COMPLAINT/ALLEGATION PROCESS (EDUCATING AND INFORMING THE PUBLIC)
Informing and Educating the Public How to File a Racial Profiling Complaint with the San Antonio Police Department

The Texas Racial Profiling Law mandates that law enforcement agencies instruct the public how to file a racial profiling complaint. Toward this end, the San Antonio Police Department (SAPD) has instituted a program to address any concerns the public might have regarding the necessary steps involved in filing a racial profiling complaint. The SAPD currently provides information via their departmental website, www.sanantonio.gov/sapd that enumerates the procedures aimed at filing a racial profiling complaint. Information is also available in the lobby area of the police department headquarters and substations, respectively. Overall, the police department actively informs and promotes how to file a racial profiling complaint.
TRAINING
Racial Profiling Training

The San Antonio Police Department mandates that all officers adhere to racial profiling training outlined by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TCLEOSE) and the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT). All SAPD officers, since 2002, have successfully completed the TCLEOSE training. The Chief of the San Antonio Police Department has also completed the educational requirements outlined by the Texas Racial Profiling Law, through LEMIT training. The training requirements documented in the Education Code (96.641) of the Texas Racial Profiling Law have been successfully satisfied by all sworn San Antonio Police Department personnel.
Racial Profiling 3256

Instructor's Note:
You may wish to teach this course in conjunction with Asset Forfeiture 3255 because of the related subject matter and applicability of the courses. If this course is taught in conjunction with Asset Forfeiture, you may report it under Combined Profiling and Forfeiture 3257 to reduce data entry.

Abstract

This instructor guide is designed to meet the educational requirement for racial profiling established by legislative mandate: 77R-SB1074.

Target Population: Licensed law enforcement personnel in Texas

Prerequisites: Experience as a law enforcement officer

Length of Course: A suggested instructional time of 4 hours

Material Requirements: Overhead projector, chalkboard and/or flip charts, video tape player, handouts, practical exercises, and demonstrations

Instructor Qualifications: Instructors should be very knowledgeable about traffic stop procedures and law enforcement issues
Evaluation Process and Procedures
An examination should be given. The instructor may decide upon the nature and content of the examination. It must, however, sufficiently demonstrate the mastery of the subject content by the student.

Reference Materials
Reference materials are located at the end of the course. An electronic copy of this instructor guide may be downloaded from our web site at http://www.tcleose.state.tx.us.
1.0 RACIAL PROFILING AND THE LAW

1.1 UNIT GOAL: The student will be able to identify the legal aspects of racial profiling.

1.1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The student will be able to identify the legislative requirements placed upon peace officers and law enforcement agencies regarding racial profiling.

Racial Profiling Requirements:

- Racial profiling: CCP 3.05
- Racial profiling prohibited: CCP 2.131
- Law enforcement policy on racial profiling: CCP 2.132
- Reports required for traffic and pedestrian stops: CCP 2.133
- Liability: CCP 2.136
- Racial profiling education for police chiefs: Education Code 96.641
- Training program: Occupations Code 1701.253
- Training required for intermediate certificate: Occupations Code 1701.402
- Definition of "race or ethnicity" for form: Transportation Code 543.202

A. Written departmental policies
1. Definition of what constitutes racial profiling
2. Prohibition of racial profiling
3. Complaint process
4. Public education
5. Corrective action
6. Collection of traffic-stop statistics
7. Annual reports

B. Not prima facie evidence

C. Feasibility of use of video equipment

D. Data does not identify officer

E. Copy of complaint-related video evidence to officer in question

F. Vehicle stop report
1. Physical description of detainees: gender, race or ethnicity
2. Alleged violation
3. Consent to search
4. Contraband
5. Facts supporting probable cause
6. Arrest
7. Warning or citation issued

G. Compilation and analysis of data

H. Exemption from reporting – audio/video equipment

I. Officer non-liability

J. Funding

K. Required training in racial profiling
   1. Police chiefs
   2. All holders of intermediate certificates and/or two-year-old licenses as of 09/01/2001 (training to be completed no later than 09/01/2003) – see legislation 77R-SB1074

1.1.2 **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** The student will become familiar with Supreme Court decisions and other court decisions involving appropriate actions in traffic stops.

  1. Motor vehicle search exemption
  2. Traffic violation acceptable as pretext for further investigation
  3. Selective enforcement can be challenged

**B.** Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1, 88 S.Ct. 1868 (1968)
  1. Stop & Frisk doctrine
  2. Stopping and briefly detaining a person
  3. Frisk and pat down

**C.** Other cases

2.0 **RACIAL PROFILING AND THE COMMUNITY**
2.1 **UNIT GOAL:** The student will be able to identify logical and social arguments against racial profiling.

2.1.1 **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** The student will be able to identify logical and social arguments against racial profiling.

A. There are appropriate reasons for unusual traffic stops (suspicious behavior, the officer’s intuition, MOs, etc.), but police work must stop short of cultural stereotyping and racism.

B. Racial profiling would result in criminal arrests, but only because it would target all members of a race randomly – the minor benefits would be far outweighed by the distrust and anger towards law enforcement by minorities and the public as a whole.

C. Racial profiling is self-fulfilling bad logic: if you believed that minorities committed more crimes, then you might look for more minority criminals, and find them in disproportionate numbers.

D. Inappropriate traffic stops generate suspicion and antagonism towards officers and make future stops more volatile – a racially-based stop today can throw suspicion on tomorrow’s legitimate stop.

E. By focusing on race, you would not only be harassing innocent citizens, but overlooking criminals of all races and backgrounds – it is a waste of law enforcement resources.

3.0 **RACIAL PROFILING VERSUS REASONABLE SUSPICION**

3.1 **UNIT GOAL:** The student will be able to identify the elements of both inappropriate and appropriate traffic stops.

3.1.1 **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** The student will be able to identify elements of a racially-motivated traffic stop.

A. Most race-based complaints come from vehicle stops, often since race is used as an inappropriate substitute for drug courier profile elements.
"DWB" – "Driving While Black" – a nickname for the public perception that a Black person may be stopped solely because of their race (especially with the suspicion that they are a drug courier), often extended to other minority groups or activities as well ("Driving While Brown," "Flying While Black," etc.)

C. A typical traffic stop resulting from racial profiling

1. The vehicle is stopped on the basis of a minor or contrived traffic violation which is used as a pretext for closer inspection of the vehicle, driver, and passengers
2. The driver and passengers are questioned about things that do not relate to the traffic violation
3. The driver and passengers are ordered out of the vehicle
4. The officers visually check all observable parts of the vehicle
5. The officers proceed on the assumption that drug courier work is involved by detaining the driver and passengers by the roadside
6. The driver is asked to consent to a vehicle search – if the driver refuses, the officers use other procedures (waiting on a canine unit, criminal record checks, license-plate checks, etc.), and intimidate the driver (with the threat of detaining him/her, obtaining a warrant, etc.)

3.1.2 **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** The student will be able to identify elements of a traffic stop which would constitute reasonable suspicion of drug courier activity.

A. Drug courier profile (adapted from a profile developed by the DEA)

1. Driver is nervous or anxious beyond the ordinary anxiety and cultural communication styles
2. Signs of long-term driving (driver is unshaven, has empty food containers, etc.)
3. Vehicle is rented
4. Driver is a young male, 20-35
5. No visible luggage, even though driver is traveling
6. Driver was over-reckless or over-cautious in driving and responding to signals
7. Use of air fresheners

B. Drug courier activity indicators by themselves are usually not sufficient to justify a stop

3.1.3 **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** The student will be able to identify elements of a traffic stop which could constitute reasonable suspicion of criminal activity.

A. Thinking about the totality of circumstances in a vehicle stop

B. Vehicle exterior

1. Non-standard repainting (esp. on a new vehicle)
2. Signs of hidden cargo (heavy weight in trunk, windows do not roll down, etc.)
3. Unusual license plate suggesting a switch (dirty plate, bugs on back plate, etc.)
4. Unusual circumstances (pulling a camper at night, kids' bikes with no kids, etc.)

C. Pre-stop indicators

1. Not consistent with traffic flow
2. Driver is overly cautious, or driver/passengers repeatedly look at police car
3. Driver begins using a car- or cell-phone when signaled to stop
4. Unusual pull-over behavior (ignores signals, hesitates, pulls onto new street, moves objects in car, etc.)

D. Vehicle interior

1. Rear seat or interior panels have been opened, there are tools or spare tire, etc.
2. Inconsistent items (anti-theft club with a rental, unexpected luggage, etc.)
Resources

Proactive Field Stops Training Unit – Instructor’s Guide, Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions, 2001. (See Appendix A.)

Web address for legislation 77R-SB1074:

http://tlo2.tlc.state.tx.us/tlo/77r/billtext/SB01074F.htm
Course Goal: The student will be able to identify the legal, social and logical aspects of racial profiling, as well as reasonable suspicion versus racial profiling.

Date Prepared: February 15, 2007

Prepared By: Off. Barbara Thomas, 0918

Date Revised: May 01, 2008

Revised By: Barbara Thomas, 0918
TCLOSE OBJECTIVE 1.0: Racial Profiling and the law

Targeted Audience: San Antonio Police Cadets
Class Time: 4 Hours
Abbreviations: (IA) Instructor Activity; (IN) Instructor Notes; (SP) Student Participation; (IAT) Instructor Activity Task;

TCLOSE 1.1 Unit Goal: The student will be able to identify the legal aspects of racial profiling.

TCLOSE Objective 1.1.1: legislative Requirements of law Enforcement Agencies.

Instructor Activity: Discuss legislative requirements regarding racial profiling. Use applicable state statute for reference and require student to engage by locating and reading statute in their books.

Student Activity: The student should use student handouts and write notes as they follow along with the instructor's lecture and PowerPoint presentation.

Racial Profiling Requirements: (Power Point)

Racial Profiling - CCP 3.05 (CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE)
Have the student read what the article in the CCP states. Discuss what this article means and its possible applications.

Racial Profiling Prohibited - CCP 2.131 (CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE)
Have the student read what the article in the CCP states. Discuss what this article means and its possible applications.

Law Enforcement Policy on Racial Profiling - CCP 2.132 (CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE)
Have the student read what the article in the CCP states. Discuss what this article means and its possible applications.

Reports Required for Traffic and Pedestrian Stops - CCP 2.133 (CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE)
Have the student read what the article in the CCP states. Discuss what this article means and its possible applications.

Liability - CCP 2.136 (CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE)
Have the student read what the article in the CCP states. Discuss what this article means and its possible applications.

Racial Profiling Education for Police Chiefs - EC 96.641 (EDUCATION CODE)
Have the student read what the article in the EC states. Discuss what this article means and its possible applications.

Training Program - OC 1701.253 (OCCUPATIONS CODE)
Have the student read what the article in the OC states. Discuss what this article means and its possible applications.
TCLEOSE Objective 1.1.1: Legislative Requirements of Law Enforcement Agencies

Training Required for Intermediate Certificate - OC 1701.402 (OCCUPATIONS CODE)
Have the student read what the article in the OC states. Discuss what this article means and its possible applications.

Definition of "Race or Ethnicity" for Form - TC 543.202 (TRANSPORTATION CODE)
Have the student read what the article in the TC states. Discuss what this article means and its possible applications

TCLEOSE Objective 1.1.1: Written Departmental Requirements; SAPD General Manual.

Instructor Activity: The instructor will explain the departmental policies where racial profiling is concerned.

Student Activity: The student should actively engage in reading and discussion the following departmental policies.

A. Written Department Policies / Prohibition: The written policies and prohibitions for the San Antonio Police Department where it concerns racial profiling are found in the Department's General Manual; Procedure 618.

Gen. Man. 618.02A. It is the policy of the San Antonio Police Department to provide equal protection to all citizens. Toward this end, police officers and civilians employed by the San Antonio Police Department are strictly prohibited from engaging in racial/bias profiling in any aspect of law-enforcement activity.

Gen. Man. 618.02B. Police Officers and civilian employees shall not use race, national origin, citizenship, religion, ethnicity, age, gender, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability for a law enforcement-initiated action, except to determine whether a person matches a specific description of a particular suspect.

1. Definition of What Constitutes Racial Profiling;

Gen. Man. 618.03A. Racial/Bias Profiling: Means a law enforcement-initiated action by a peace officer based on an individual’s race, national origin, citizenship, religion, ethnicity, age, gender, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability rather than the individual's behavior or information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.

2. Prohibition of Racial Profiling:

Gen. Man. Proc. 618.04A. Responsibilities: Each officer has a responsibility for preventing racial/bias profiling. Officers must remain customer-oriented, while also considering their safety and the safety of others. Officers should: Address the six responsibilities from the General Manual.
TCLOSE Objective 1.0: Racial Profiling and the Law

Targeted Audience: San Antonio Police Cadets
Class Time: 4 Hours
Abbreviations: (IA) Instructor Activity; (IN) Instructor Notes; (SP) Student Participation; (IAT) Instructor Activity Task;

TCLOSE Objective 1.1.1: Written Departmental Requirements; SAPO General Manual.

A. Written Department Policies/Prohibitions: Cant. (PowerPoint)

Gen. Man. Proc. 618.04B. Officers shall refrain from participating in or encouraging any actions or statements that could be perceived as racial/bias profiling. They must document the law enforcement-initiated action and report any acts or perceived acts of racial/bias profiling in accordance with subsection .05B of this procedure.

Gen. Man. Proc. 618.04C. Each officer is responsible for assisting in the prevention of racial/bias profiling by the following actions: Address the five actions from the General Manual.

Gen. Man. Proc. 618.04O. Supervisory officers shall monitor the actions of the officers under their command to ensure that racial/bias profiling does not occur and is not condoned. Supervisors shall: Address the three actions from the General Manual.

3. Complaint Process: (PowerPoint)

Gen. Man. Proc. 618.05A. The San Antonio Police Department will accept and investigate all complaints from any person who believes he/she has been stopped or searched based on racial/bias profiling. No person shall be intimidated, coerced, or discouraged in any manner from filing a complaint, nor discriminated against because he/she filed such a complaint.

(Employee Received Complaints) Gen. Man. Proc. 618.05B. Any employee who receives an allegation of racial/bias profiling, including the officer who initiated the stop, shall immediately report the allegation of racial/bias profiling to his/her immediate supervisor. Address the five steps of employee received complaints from the General Manual.

(Supervisory Received Complaints) Gen. Man. Proc. 618.05C. Supervisory officers addressing racial/biased profiling complaints shall: Address the nine steps of supervisor received complaints from the General Manual.

(Internal Affairs Unit Received Complaints) Gen. Man. Proc. 618.05O. The Internal Affairs Unit investigates all complaints of racial/bias profiling against sworn members. The Internal Affairs Unit presents the findings of all formal complaint investigations of racial/bias profiling to the Chief's Advisory Action Board. The complainants will receive written notification advising them of the final disposition of their complaint.
TCLEOSE Course 3256: Racial Profiling and the Law

TCLEOSE OBJECTIVE 1.0: Racial Profiling and the Law

Targeted Audience: San Antonio Police Cadets
Class Time: 4 Hours
Abbreviations: (IA) Instructor Activity; (IN) Instructor Notes; (SP) Student Participation; (IAT) Instructor Activity Task;


4. Public Education: Public Information (PowerPoint)

Gen. Man. Proc. 618.09A. The department shall be responsible for providing public information relating to the agency's efforts to comply with government mandates on racial/bias profiling. This will include public education relating to the agency's complaint process. Avenues for this information may include the distribution of the San Antonio Police Department Internal Affairs Unit pamphlets and News/Press releases.

Gen. Man. Proc. 618.09B. It is the responsibility of the Police Media Services to ensure that copies of news articles, educational stories and videos relating to racial bias profiling are annually maintained to provide documentation of this department's commitment to educating the public.

5. Corrective Action: Disciplinary Actions (PowerPoint)

Gen. Man. Proc. 618.07A. The SAPO considers racial/bias profiling a serious form of officer misconduct. The department shall take direct and immediate actions to prevent such behavior, and to remedy all reported instances of racial/bias profiling.

Gen. Man. Proc. 618.07B. Officers who are found to have engaged in racial/bias profiling will be subject to appropriate corrective action including, but not limited to, referral to the Employee Early Warning System, and/or discipline such as discharge or criminal actions.

6. Collection of Traffic-Stop Statistics: Data Collection - Forms (PowerPoint)

Gen. Man. Proc. 618.08A. Officers who initiate any form of a stop or detention, which does not result in the production of an Incident or Offense report, shall document such occurrence by submitting one of the following forms: Address the six forms to be submitted if an Incident or Offense report is not submitted as required by the General Manual.

Gen. Man. Proc. 618.08B. The above forms are designed for the primary purpose of law enforcement; however, they have been modified to comply with governmental mandates on racial/bias profiling. As such, they must be filled-out correctly, completely, and on a timely basis.

Gen. Man. Proc. 618.08C. Officers making traffic stops and issuing traffic citations or traffic warning citations must complete the following boxes on the traffic citation to insure the collection of the following information: Address the seven categories to be collected during a traffic stop, as required by the General Manual.
TCLEOSE Course 3256: Racial Profiling and the Law

TCLEOSE Objective 1.1.1: Written Departmental Requirements; SAPO General Manual.

7. Annual Reports: Annual Analysis and Reporting (PowerPoint)

Explain to the students when and how the collected data is to be included in the annual report of the San Antonio Police Department. Tier I and II Reporting.

B. Training in Racial Profiling (local Training Process) (Power Point)

A. Cadet Training
B. Annual In-Service Training
C. Input from those Classes of Persons Identified in This Policy in Development of Curriculum
D. Incorporation of the TCLEOSE Curriculum; and
E. Specific lesson Plans for Patrol Officers, Supervisors, FTO's, etc.

TCLEOSE Objective 1.1.2: Supreme and Other Pertinent Court Decisions.
The student will become familiar with Supreme Court decisions and other court decisions involving appropriate actions in traffic stops.

Instructor Activity: The instructor should discuss and explain following Supreme Court and supporting state court decisions and how they have affected law enforcement where racial profiling is concerned during traffic and detention stops.

Student Activity: The student should remain engaged in this learning process and should ask questions about these court decisions.

(PowerPoint)

B. Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1, 88 S.Ct. 1868 (1968)

C. Other Cases:
Maryland v. Wilson, 117 S.Ct. 882 (1997)

Instructor Notes: Provide scenarios or examples of Whren v. U.S. and Terry v. Ohio Court (on PowerPoint) decisions regarding appropriate actions in traffic stops.
TCLOSEO OBJECTIVE 2.0: Racial Profiling and the Community

Targeted Audience: San Antonio Police Cadets
Class Time: 4 Hours
Abbreviations: (IA) Instructor Activity; (IN) Instructor Notes; (SP) Student Participation; (IAT) Instructor Activity Task;

TCLOSEO 2.1 Unit Goal: The student will be able to identify logical and social arguments against racial profiling.

TCLOSEO Objective 2.1.1: Racial Profiling and the Community.

Instructor Activity: Discuss the following arguments while providing examples and or case scenarios for the logical arguments for, as well as the social arguments against racial profiling.

Instructor Activity: The instructor should discuss and explain the possible positive outcomes of understanding what racial profiling is and it’s implications to the citizen and law enforcement. Also, the instructor should discuss the side of this argument that reveals the negative outcomes from the practice of racial profiling and not understanding the social or logical arguments against this practice.

Student Activity: The student should become involved in the discussion and pose questions to the following arguments.

Identifying logical and Social Arguments Against Racial Profiling: (PowerPoint)

A. There are appropriate reasons for unusual traffic stops (suspicious behavior, the officer’s intuition, MOs, etc.), but police work must stop short of cultural stereotyping and racism

B. Racial profiling would result in criminal arrests, but only because it would target all members of a race randomly - the minor benefits would be far outweighed by the distrust and anger towards law enforcement by minorities and the public as a whole

C. Racial profiling is self-fulfilling bad logic: if you believed that minorities committed more crimes, then you might look for more minority criminals, and find them in disproportionate numbers

D. Inappropriate traffic stops generate suspicion and antagonism towards officers and make future stops more volatile - a racially-based stop today can throw suspicion on tomorrow’s legitimate stop

E. By focusing on race, you would not only be harassing innocent citizens, but overlooking criminals of all races and backgrounds - it is a waste of law enforcement resources
TCLOSE Course 3256: Racial Profiling and the Law

TCLOSE OBJECTIVE 3.0: Racial Profiling Versus Reasonable Suspicion
Targeted Audience: San Antonio Police Cadets
Class Time: 4 Hours
Abbreviations: (IA) Instructor Activity; (IN) Instructor Notes; (SP) Student Participation; (IAT) Instructor Activity Task

TCLOSE 3.1 Unit Goal: The student will be able to identify the elements of both inappropriate and appropriate traffic stops.

TCLOSE Objective 3.1.1: Racial Profiling Versus Reasonable Suspicion.
The student will be able to identify the elements of a racially-motivated traffic stop.

Instructor Activity: Discuss the elements of racially-motivated traffic stops. Provide an explanation and example of each listed element of racially-motivated traffic stops. Also, explain how to identify the elements are present.

Student Activity: The student should become involved in the discussion and pose questions to the following arguments.

Racially-Motivated Traffic Stops: (PowerPoint)

A. Most race-based complaints come from vehicle stops, often since race is used as an inappropriate substitute for drug courier profile elements

B. "DWB" - "Driving While Black" - a nickname for the public perception that a Black person may be stopped solely because of their race (especially with the suspicion that they are a drug courier), often extended to other minority groups or activities as well ("Driving While Brown," "Flying While Black," etc.)

Instructor Example: ("Flying While Middle Eastern"); others on PowerPoint display

C. A typical traffic stop resulting from racial profiling:
   1. The vehicle is stopped on the basis of a minor or contrived traffic violation which is used as a pretext for closer inspection of the vehicle, driver, and passengers
   2. The driver and passengers are questioned about things that do not relate to the traffic violation
   3. The driver and passengers are ordered out of the vehicle
   4. The officer visually check all observable parts of the vehicle
   5. The officer proceed on the assumption that drug courier work is involved by detaining the driver and passengers by the roadside
   6. The driver is asked to consent to a vehicle search - if the driver refuses, the officer use other procedures (waiting on a canine unit, criminal record checks, license-plate checks, etc.), and intimidate the driver (with the threat of detaining him/her, obtaining a warrant, etc.)
TCLOSE Unit 1. Racial Profiling and the law

TCLOSE OBJECTIVE 3.0: Racial Profiling Versus Reasonable Suspicion
Targeted Audience: San Antonio Police Cadets
Class Time: 4 Hours
Abbreviations: (IA) Instructor Activity; (IN) Instructor Notes; (SP) Student Participation; (IAT) Instructor Activity Task;

TCLOSE Objective 3.1.2: Reasonable Suspicion of Drug Courier Activity During Traffic Stops.
The student should be able to identify elements of a traffic stop which would constitute reasonable suspicion of drug courier activity.

Instructor Activity: Began this discussion by explaining the statistical information that provides a relative description of a drug courier. Provide examples of what reasonable suspicion is and how to apply this to awareness of drug courier activity during traffic stops. Explain to the students how to identify when the elements of drug courier activity are present.

Student Activity: The student should become involved in the discussion and pose questions to the following arguments.

Reasonable Suspicion of Drug Courier Activity: (PowerPoint)

A. Drug courier profile (adapted from a profile developed by the DEA)
   1. Driver is nervous or anxious beyond the ordinary anxiety and cultural communication styles
   2. Signs of long-term driving (driver is unshaven, has empty food containers, etc.)
   3. Vehicle is rented
   4. Driver is a young male, 20-35
   5. No visible luggage, even though driver is traveling
   6. Driver was over-reckless or over-cautious in driving and responding to signals
   7. Use of air fresheners

B. Drug courier activity indicators by themselves are usually not sufficient to justify a stop
TCLEOSE Course 3256 Racial Profiling and the Law

TCLEOSE Objective 3.0: Racial Profiling Versus Reasonable Suspicion
- Targeted Audience: San Antonio Police Cadets
- Class Time: 4 Hours
- Abbreviations: (IA) Instructor Activity; (IN) Instructor Notes; (SP) Student Participation; (IAT) Instructor Activity Task;

TCLEOSE Objective 3.1.3: Reasonable Suspicion of Criminal Activity During Traffic Stops.
The student will be able to identify elements of a traffic stop which could constitute reasonable suspicion of criminal activity.

Reasonable Suspicion of Criminal Activity: (PowerPoint)

A. Think about the totality of circumstances in a vehicle stop

B. Vehicle exterior:
   1. Non-standard repainting (esp. on a new vehicle)
   2. Signs of hidden cargo (heavy weight in trunk, windows do not roll down, etc.)
   3. Unusual license plate suggesting a switch (dirty plate, bugs on back plate, etc.)
   4. Unusual circumstances (pulling a camper at night, kids' bikes with no kids, etc.)

C. Pre-stop indicators:
   1. Not consistent with traffic flow
   2. Driver is overly cautious, or driver/passengers repeatedly look at police car
   3. Driver begins using a car-or cell-phone when signaled to stop
   4. Unusual pull-over behavior (ignores signals, hesitates, pulls onto new street, moves objects in car, etc.)

D. Vehicle interior:
   1. Rear seat or interior panels have been opened, tools or spare tire are out of place, etc.
   2. Inconsistent items (anti-theft club with a rental, unexpected luggage, etc.)

Conclusion: Summarize the objective. Ask random questions of the students to ensure that they have grasped this particular lesson. Review the legal and procedural issues associated with racial/bias and ethnic profiling and allow for questions to measure the students understanding of the subject.

Equipment:
- Computer, Projector
- Projector Screen

Instructor/Classroom Aids:
- Power Point Presentation
- Dry Erase, Board and Markers

Student Supplies:
- Student Outline
- Writing Instruments
- Student Handouts

Evaluation/Assessment: Instructor Observation; Student Participation: Question and Answer; 80% Passing Final Score

Color Coding: Red- TCLEOSE/Objective: Black-Administrative/Instructor; Blue- Instructor Notes; Green-Student Task/Notes


Resources: U.S. Supreme Court Center. U.S. Supreme Court Cases and Opinions: www.supreme.justia.com

Resources Protective Field Stops, Training Unit-Instructor’s Guide, Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions, 2001. (See Appendix A.)

Web address for legislation 77R-5B1074: http://102.tlc.state.tx.us/lloi/77r/lall/text/5B1074F.htm

Racial Profiling TCLEOSE Course Number 3256, Sept. 2001