City of San Antonio

Racial Profiling and Data Analysis

Report (2017)
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
Office of the Chief of Police
INTERDEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Sheryl Sculley, City Manager
FROM: William P. McManus, Chief of Police

COPIES TO: Mayor & City Council; Erik Walsh, Deputy City Manager; File

SUBJECT: 2017 Racial Profiling Report

DATE: March 7, 2018

The San Antonio Police Department (SAPD) collected racial profiling data for 2017 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 2017 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 2017. 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, 2017. By department, these totals are as follows: SAPD - 149,639; Park Police - 2,380; and Airport Police - 1,398.

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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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAPD</td>
<td>56.44</td>
<td>30.75</td>
<td>10.38</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Police</td>
<td>67.02</td>
<td>24.71</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Airport Police</td>
<td>35.98</td>
<td>44.92</td>
<td>13.45</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on Dr. Withrow’s independent descriptive analyses of proportional representations of individuals stopped by race and gender, there is no evidence suggesting that the City of San Antonio is engaging in a pattern or practice of racial profiling.
I am confident we have complied with the law to the fullest extent possible for calendar year 2017. The San Antonio Police Department continues to submit Tier II Racial Profiling reports even though the department qualifies for an exemption from Tier II analysis requirements due to our in-car and body worn camera systems. The Tier II report requires the number of motor vehicle stops made and requires a statistical analysis of its motor vehicle stops compared to the gender and ethnic population of the agency's reporting area. This analysis must also contain a statement as to the number of racial profiling complaints made against the agency, a listing of the complaints and their corresponding resolution.

Overall, the evidence and documentation in the current report shows that the San Antonio Police, Park Police and Airport 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 210-207-7360.

Sincerely

William McManus
Chief of Police
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I. General Introduction

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND
INTRODUCTION
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February 24, 2018

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 insure compliance with Texas law, the San Antonio Police Department (SAPD) entered into a contract with me to analyze its traffic stop data and present a report to city’s law enforcement and civilian executives on racial profiling. I 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) 153,417 traffic stops from three agencies were analyzed: San Antonio Police Department (149,639 traffic stops), Park Police Department (2,380 traffic stops), and Airport Police Department (1,398 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 me, 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.
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II. Texas Laws

TEXAS LAWS ON RACIAL PROFILING
(H.B. 3389)
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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 [nonprofit,]
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
a commission member and may not be an employee of the commission
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.

(4) A person may not [serve as] 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.

SECTION 3. Section 1701.056(a), Occupations Code, is
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 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 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 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 a training program that complies with this section.

(b) The training program must provide the person with information regarding:
(1) the legislation that created the commission;

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

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

(4) 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) 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].

SECTION 5. Section 1701.153(b), Occupations Code, is
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 local law enforcement agency must 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 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 (3) that were funded by 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; 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
procedures under Chapter 2009, Government Code, to assist in the
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 shall establish guidelines consistent with this chapter that are
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;

(B) the inspection history of the agency; and
(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;

(5) law enforcement policies of the law enforcement agency or police department.
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 containing incident-based data as required by Article 2.134, Code
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 complaint].
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 [keep an] information [file] 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].

SECTION 11. Subchapter E, Chapter 1701, Occupations Code,
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:

(d) The commission by rule shall establish a system for
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
education program that covers recent changes to the laws of this
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.

(g) The training and education program on de-escalation and
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 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.

SECTION 19. Sections 1701.451(a), (b), and (c), Occupations
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 designe].

(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 employment termination report regarding the person who is the
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 [written] 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 to other penalties imposed by law, a law enforcement agency or
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 Subsection (g) to read as follows:
(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 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 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 [traffic] stops in which a citation is issued and to arrests made as a result of [resulting from] 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 [person] 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 enforcement motor vehicle regularly used to make motor vehicle
[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).

(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)(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[+]

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

[(2) "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.]
(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
   C. the search was performed as a result of the
towing of the motor vehicle or the arrest of any person in the motor vehicle [existed and 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[ pedestrian] 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 Article 2.133. Not later than March 1 of each year, each [local]
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
engaged in racial profiling.
(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 used by an officer employed by the agency to make motor vehicle
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(1) Each traffic and pedestrian stop is equipped with video camera and transmitter-activated equipment and each law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make traffic and pedestrian stops is equipped with transmitter-activated equipment; and

(B) each motor vehicle [traffic and pedestrian] stop made by an officer employed by the agency that is capable of being recorded by video and audio or audio equipment, as appropriate, is recorded by using the equipment; or

(2) the governing body of the county or municipality served by the law enforcement agency, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency, certifies to the Department of Public Safety, not later than the date specified by rule by the department, that the law enforcement agency needs funds or video and audio equipment for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Subsection (a)(1)(A) and the agency does not receive from the state funds or video and audio equipment sufficient, as determined by the department, for the agency to accomplish that purpose.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, a law enforcement agency that is exempt from the requirements under Article 2.134 shall retain the video and audio or audio documentation of each motor vehicle [traffic and pedestrian] stop for at least 90 days after the date of the stop. If a complaint is filed with the law enforcement agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to a motor vehicle [traffic or pedestrian] stop, the agency shall
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:

(1) involves the operation of a motor vehicle; and
(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 municipal treasury complies with Subsection (e).
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(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;

(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 102.061, 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 Procedure) . . . $20;
(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;
(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) . . . $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 dishonored 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 Procedure) . . . $3;
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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 member's term.
(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 1701.157(b), Occupations Code, apply to allocations made on or
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          Speaker of the House

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.

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)
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Racial Profiling Reports

Texas Law Enforcement Agency Racial Profiling Reports Submitted to TCOLE

Filing for the 2017 year begins January 1, 2018.

(Note: The 2011 thru 2015 Racial Profiling reports are no longer available on-line. A separate CD containing 2011, through 2015 reports is available for purchase at $35 each (CD disk) through an Open Records Request.)

About Law Enforcement Agency Requirements

*PLEASE NOTE: The following information applies to reports filed between January 1, 2018, and March 1, 2018, for traffic stops conducted in 2017. For traffic stops conducted in 2018 and reported between January 1, 2019, and March 1, 2019, all agencies must report Exempt or Full Reporting.* (click here for a sample report)

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.

Racial Profiling - How to Get Started

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.

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 by an online report. The online report requires the completion of agency general public contact information and requires completion of one of the following options:
   - a 1 page online form about the numbers of motor vehicles stops made and
   - optional uploading of 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 profiling complaints and the corresponding resolutions (Tier 2 Reporting).
TEXAS COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT
What does it mean when an Agency Reports as Racial Profiling-
Tier 1-Partially Exempt?

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

When an agency chooses to report as **Partial Exemption** or **Tier 1 Reporting** under [Texas Code of Criminal Procedure §2.135](https://www.texaslegis.gov/), the agency is stating that it routinely performs traffic stops or motor vehicle stops, and that the vehicles that routinely perform these stops are equipped with video and audio equipment. The agency must maintain videos for 90 days after the stop, or if a complaint is received, until the disposition of the complaint. An agency that has requested, and has not received, funds to install the recording equipment may also file under partial exemption in accordance with §2.135(a)(2).

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. Under Code of [Criminal Procedure §2.132(b)](https://www.texaslegis.gov/), every law enforcement agency is required to have a racial profiling policy, which 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 Texas Commission on Law Enforcement; 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
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 under Texas Code of Criminal Procedure §2.133, the agency is stating it routinely performs traffic stops or motor vehicle stops and does not equip their vehicles with video or audio equipment. The agency must perform an analysis as required by Code of Criminal Procedure §2.134.

Online data submitted for **Tier 2** (Full Reporting) must include:
- the total stops by race or ethnicity of the person(s) stopped;
- the number of stops in which the race or ethnicity was known prior to the stop;
- number of stops by gender of person(s) stopped;
- number of stops by reason;
- number of stops where a search was conducted, and a reason;
- number of stops where contraband was discovered;
- number of types of contraband found (illegal drugs or paraphernalia, currency, weapons, alcohol, stolen property, other);
- number of stops resulting in an arrest;
- number of stops in which a warning was given;
- number of stops in which a citation was issued;
- number of stops by location type where the stop occurred (city street, highways, county road, or private property).

The analysis required by §2.134 to supplement the online report 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. Under Code of Criminal Procedure §2.132(b), every law enforcement agency is required to have a racial profiling policy, which 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 Texas Commission on Law Enforcement; 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.
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 153,417 recorded traffic stops occurring from January 1 through December 31, 2017. 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 149,639 traffic stops while the Park and Airport Police report 2,380 and 1,398 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 2017.

2017 TCOLE Tier II Data Sheet for SA Police Department, SA Park Police, and SA Airport Police

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SAPD</th>
<th>SA PARK PD</th>
<th>SA AIRPORT PD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>Totals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Female</td>
<td>58,231</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Male</td>
<td>91,408</td>
<td>1,482</td>
<td>959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Totals</td>
<td>149,639</td>
<td>2,380</td>
<td>1,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) African American or Black</td>
<td>15,529</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Asian</td>
<td>1,699</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Caucasian or White</td>
<td>46,020</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Hispanic</td>
<td>84,450</td>
<td>1,595</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Middle Eastern</td>
<td>1,879</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Native American</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Totals</td>
<td>149,639</td>
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<td>1,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race Ethnicity Known Prior to Stop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11) Yes</td>
<td>1,131</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12) No</td>
<td>148,508</td>
<td>2,342</td>
<td>1,393</td>
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<tr>
<td>13) Totals</td>
<td>149,639</td>
<td>2,380</td>
<td>1,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason For Stop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14) Law Other than Traffic</td>
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<td>15) Pre-Existing</td>
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<td>16) Moving Violations</td>
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<td>1,385</td>
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<tr>
<td>17) Vehicle Equipment</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>18) Totals</td>
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<td>1,398</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SAPD Totals</td>
<td>SA PARK PD Totals</td>
<td>SA AIRPORT PD Totals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Search Conducted</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19) Yes</td>
<td>6,133</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20) No</td>
<td>143,506</td>
<td>2,202</td>
<td>1,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>21) Totals</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reason For Search</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22) Consent</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23) Contraband in Plain Sight</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24) Probable Cause</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25) Inventory</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>26) Incident to Arrest</td>
<td>4,591</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>27) Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,133</strong></td>
<td><strong>178</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contraband Discovered</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28) Yes</td>
<td>2,456</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29) No</td>
<td>3,671</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>30) Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,127</strong></td>
<td><strong>178</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description of Contraband</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31) Illegal Drugs</td>
<td>1,939</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32) Currency</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>33) Weapons</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34) Alcohol</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35) Stolen Property</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36) Other</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>37) Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,458</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arrest Result of Stop</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38) Yes</td>
<td>5,687</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39) No</td>
<td>143,952</td>
<td>2,202</td>
<td>1,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>40) Totals</strong></td>
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<td><strong>2,380</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,398</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest Based on</td>
<td>SAPD Totals</td>
<td>SA PARK PD Totals</td>
<td>SA AIRPORT PD Totals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41) Violation of Penal Code</td>
<td>2,050</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>42) Violation of Traffic Law</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>43) Violation of City Ordinance</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44) Outstanding Warrant</td>
<td>2,768</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>45) Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,687</strong></td>
<td><strong>178</strong></td>
<td><strong>36</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Address or Approximate Location of Stop</th>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>45) City Street</td>
<td>71,980</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>1,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46) US Highway - Expressway</td>
<td>77,273</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47) County Rd</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48) Private Property</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>49) Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>149,639</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,380</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,398</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Written Warning or Citation as Result of Stop</th>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49) Yes</td>
<td>144,273</td>
<td>2,234</td>
<td>1,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50) No</td>
<td>5,366</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>51) Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>149,639</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,380</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,398</strong></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 within 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, particularly in San Antonio. 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 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;
- 56.44 percent of the traffic stops made by the San Antonio Police Department,
- 67.02 percent of the traffic stops made by the Park Police, and
- 35.98 percent of the traffic stops made by the Airport police.

The analysis reveals that Caucasian or White drivers represent;
- 30.75 percent of the traffic stops made by the San Antonio Police Department,
- 24.71 percent of the traffic stops made by the Park Police, and
- 44.92 percent of the traffic stops made by the Airport Police.

The analysis reveals that African-American or Black drivers represent;
- 10.38 percent of the traffic stops made by the San Antonio Police Department,
- 7.10 percent of the traffic stops made by the Park Police, and
- 13.45 percent of the traffic stops made by the Airport Police.

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

The analysis reveals that Middle Eastern/East Indian drivers represent;
- 1.26 percent of the traffic stops made by the San Antonio Police Department,
- 0.55 percent of the traffic stops made by the Park Police, and
- 3.29 percent of the traffic stops made by the Airport Police.
The analysis reveals that Native American drivers represent:
- 0.04 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
- 0.64 percent of the traffic stops made by the Airport Police.

The following table summarizes these results and compares the percentage of stops and residents by racial/ethnic categories.

**Traffic stops (by race/ethnicity) compared against the overall residential population (2017).**

<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 residential population</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPD</td>
<td>56.44</td>
<td>30.75</td>
<td>10.38</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Police</td>
<td>67.02</td>
<td>24.71</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airport Police</td>
<td>35.98</td>
<td>44.92</td>
<td>13.45</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These analyses do not suggest consistent patterns and practices 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 (0.77 percent) does a police officer even know the race or ethnicity of the driver prior to the stop. In addition, 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.

It is important to note that the data in the above table are somewhat unreliable with respect to the San Antonio Park and Airport Police Departments. Collectively, the total number of stops initiated by officers from these two departments represent 3,778, or 2.46 percent of the total number of stops initiated by the officers from all three of the departments represented in this analysis. This small number of stops cannot produce a reliable pattern of stops with respect to the race and ethnicity of the drivers.

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. Here again, this analysis does not suggest a pattern and practice of racial profiling within any of the three departments. This analysis is followed by a table representing the race/ethnicity and gender of San Antonio residents.

<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>5,719</td>
<td>9,810</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian / Pacific Islander</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian / White</td>
<td>18,495</td>
<td>27,525</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>32,904</td>
<td>51,546</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern / East Indian</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>1,487</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>58,231</td>
<td>91,408</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>1,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent by agency</td>
<td>38.91%</td>
<td>61.09%</td>
<td>37.73%</td>
<td>62.27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2010 US Census Bureau Estimates of gender by racial/ethnic category for City of San Antonio, Texas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Race/Ethnicity 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>
COMPARTATIVE ANALYSIS AND RACIAL PROFILING COMPLAINTS
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February 24, 2018

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 two (2) complaints filed with the San Antonio Police Department (Agency #029218) alleging that an SAPD officer engaged in racial profiling within the calendar year 2017.

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>10,262</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 2017, the San Antonio Police Department conducted a total of 149,639 stops and 6,133 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>5,719</td>
<td>9,810</td>
<td>15,529</td>
<td>10.38%</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>14.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian / Pacific Islander</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>1,699</td>
<td>1.14%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian / White</td>
<td>18,495</td>
<td>27,525</td>
<td>46,020</td>
<td>30.75%</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>13.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>32,904</td>
<td>51,546</td>
<td>84,450</td>
<td>56.44%</td>
<td>4,393</td>
<td>71.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>1,487</td>
<td>1,879</td>
<td>1.26%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>58,231</td>
<td>91,408</td>
<td>149,639</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>6,133</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

315 S. Santa Rosa St.  ◆ San Antonio, TX 78207  ◆ TEL: 210-207-7360  ◆ FAX: 210-207-4377  ◆ TEL: 210-207-4889 (4TTY)
The following complaints were investigated by the San Antonio Police Department during 2017:

1) **FC2017-046: 04/07/2017** The Complainant called the Internal Affairs Unit and wanted to file a complaint on officers that stopped him while he was riding his motorcycle. He stated that he was pulled over a few weeks ago and that the officers questioned whether he was part of a gang. The complainant believed that he was transported to 555 Academic Court because of his race. **UNFOUNDED**

2) **FC2017-080: 06/24/2017** A woman requested to speak to a Sergeant in reference to a traffic stop that resulted in her boyfriend being arrested on marijuana charges. After speaking to the supervisor about a ticket, the Complainant then proceeded to change the course of the conversation and identified the Officer to the Sergeant as "your racist officer here". **DEACTIVATED**

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 2017 and have continued to improve our collection and analysis of the racial profiling data gathered.

Sincerely,

William McManus
Chief of Police
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. Furthermore, it details information regarding the one (1) complaint filed with the San Antonio Park Police Department (Agency # 029418) alleging that an SAPP officer engaged in racial profiling within the calendar year 2017.

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>10,262</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 2017, the San Antonio Park Police Department conducted a total of 2,380 stops and 178 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>44</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>7.10%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian / Pacific Islander</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian / White</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>24.71%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>1,595</td>
<td>67.02%</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>83.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.55%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>1,482</td>
<td>2,380</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37.73% 62.27%
The following complaint was investigated by the San Antonio Park Police Department during 2017.

1. IIAN-2017-026: 08/04/2017
   The Complainant reported that they had received a Parking Citation, and other people did not.
   Unfounded

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 2017 and have continued to improve our collection and analysis of the racial profiling data gathered.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

William McManus
Chief of Police
February 24, 2018

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>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>
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</tr>
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<td>428,747</td>
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</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>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51.20 %</td>
<td>48.80 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2017, the San Antonio Airport Police Department conducted a total of 1,398 stops and 28 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></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>56</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>13.45%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian / Pacific Islander</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.72%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian / White</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>45.35%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>39.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>35.98%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3.29%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.21%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>1,398</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                        | 31.40% | 68.60% |
There were no complaints of racial profiling made against the San Antonio Airport Police during 2017.

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 2017 and have continued to improve our collection and analysis of the racial profiling data gathered.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

William McManus
Chief of Police
IV. Department Response

PROCEDURAL RESPONSE FORMS
Intentionally left blank
.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</td>
<td>Probable Cause</td>
<td>Racial/Bias Profiling</td>
<td>Reasonable Suspicion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search</td>
<td>Stop and Frisk</td>
<td></td>
<td></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 those classes of persons identified in this policy in development of curriculum;

D. Incorporation of the TCOLE 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 Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) by March 1st of each year.
.11 IMMIGRATION POLICY

A. Officers will not refer persons to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) unless the person has a federal deportation warrant. National Origin, immigration status, ethnicity or race are not a basis for an arrest and officers will not base any arrest on those conditions.

1. The San Antonio Police Department, in conjunction with other entities, will assist crime victims and witnesses in obtaining U-Visas. The U-Visa is an immigration benefit that can be sought by victims of certain crimes who are currently assisting or have previously assisted law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of a crime, or who are likely to be helpful in the investigation or prosecution of criminal activity.

2. Arrested persons will have their identities verified by Bexar County Deputies at the Bexar County Jail. Decisions regarding deportation are not/will not be made by SAPD officers.

3. Officers do not conduct background checks on everyone they encounter.

B. Officers will verify identification and perform a background check on people to whom they are issuing a citation, legally detaining, arresting, or processing for magistration.

1. Officers may take into custody any person who cannot provide valid identification or sufficient information for an officer to confirm the person’s identity.

2. Valid identification includes, but is not limited to, state identification cards, driver’s license, government IDs such as passports or military ID. The “Matricula Consular,” issued by the Mexican Consulate, will also be considered an acceptable form of identification.

3. Once identity has been confirmed, officers will decide whether to release a person who is being detained who is either a witness or the recipient of a citation, or based on probable cause, arrest the person.

C. Officers will not detain and/or arrest an individual based on the fact or suspicion that they are in the United States illegally.

1. The enforcement priorities of the San Antonio Police Department are to protect public safety and foster community trust. The priorities do not include asking individuals for proof of citizenship or legal residency.

2. Officers may not inquire into the immigration status of a victim of or witness to an alleged criminal offense unless the officer determines that the inquiry is necessary to:

   (1) investigate the offense; or

   (2) provide the victim or witness with information about federal visas designed to protect individuals providing assistance to law enforcement.

3. Officers are authorized to arrest persons based on probable cause that a crime has been committed. Immigration status alone is not probable cause for an arrest.

4. Officers having reasonable suspicion that a person or persons may be a victim or suspect in human trafficking will immediately notify a supervisor and the appropriate follow-up unit, and will handle matter in accordance with GM Proc. 713, Human Trafficking.
918.01 INTRODUCTION

A. This procedure reaffirms the San Antonio Park 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 Park 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)

   ** 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.

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:

1. Office of the San Antonio Park Police Chief,
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.
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.01 INTRODUCTION

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

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

.02 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)

Field Contact  Interview  Law Enforcement-Initiated Action  Motor Vehicle Stop
Pedestrian Stop  Probable Cause  Racial/Bias Profiling  Reasonable Suspicion
Search  Stop and Frisk

.04 RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Each officer has a responsibility for preventing racial/bias profiling. Officers must remain professional and 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 Airport Police Commander.

.05 COMPLAINT PROCESS

A. The San Antonio Airport 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 Investigator.

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 Airport Commander and the Assistant Airport Police Commander 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 Investigator 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 SAAP Form #200-OR, Officer’s Response to a Complaint;

5. Obtain the necessary information to assist 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 Investigator for further investigation;
8. Route the preliminary complaint investigation packets through the chain of command to the Airport Police Commander.

9. The Airport Police Commander shall route the completed complaint investigation packet to the Internal Affairs Investigator.

D. The Internal Affairs Investigator investigates all complaints of racial/bias profiling against officers. The Internal Affairs Investigator presents the findings of all formal complaint investigations of racial/bias profiling to the Airport Commander’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 those classes of persons identified in this policy in development of curriculum;
D. Incorporation of the TCOLE Curriculum; and
E. Specific lesson plans for Patrol Officers, Supervisors, FTOs, etc.

.07 DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

A. The San Antonio Airport Police Department 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 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 (SAPD Form 87-J15);
4. Field Interview (SAPD Form 2-3);
5. DWI report (SAPD Form 24-1A); or
6. Gang Contact Data Sheet (SAPD 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 Airport Police Department Internal Affairs pamphlets and News/Press releases.

B. It is the responsibility of the SAPD’s 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 Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) by March 1st of each year.
CITIZEN COMPLAINT ALLEGATION PROCESS
(EDUCATING AND INFORMING THE PUBLIC)
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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
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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 (TCOLE) and the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT). All SAPD officers, since 2002, have successfully completed the TCOLE 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.
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Racial Profiling

Course Number 3256

Texas Commission on Law Enforcement

September 2001
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Racial profiling</td>
<td>CCP 3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial profiling prohibited</td>
<td>CCP 2.131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law enforcement policy on racial profiling</td>
<td>CCP 2.132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports required for traffic and pedestrian stops</td>
<td>CCP 2.133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>CCP 2.136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial profiling education for police chiefs</td>
<td>Education Code 96.641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training program</td>
<td>Occupations Code 1701.253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training required for intermediate certificate</td>
<td>Occupations Code 1701.402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition of &quot;race or ethnicity&quot; for form</td>
<td>Transportation Code 543.202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

   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

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.)

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/tion7r/billtext/SB01074F.htm
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San Antonio Police Department
Training Academy

Racial Profiling
Instructor Lesson Plan

TCLEOSE course 3256
2008 TCLEOSE Update

Date Prepared: December 2006
Prepared By: Officer Barbara Thomas, 0918

Date Revised: March 2010
Revised By: Officer Barbara Thomas, 0918
Racial Profiling Lesson Plan

COURSE: TCLEOSE Course 3256.

UNIT: Racial Profiling

INSTRUCTORS: Officer Eric Hernandez, 0397, San Antonio Police Department
Officer John Marroquin, 1451, San Antonio Police Department

TIME ALLOTED: 4 Hours

PREPARED BY: Officer Barbara Thomas, 0918

PREPARATION DATE: December 2006

REVISED BY: Officer Barbara Thomas, 0918

REVISED DATE: March, 2010

INSTRUCTOR AIDS: PowerPoint presentation, Lesson Plan, DVD and VHS Tapes

ENTRY LEVEL: The student must be a licensed peace officer with the San Antonio Police Department

I. 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

II. Preparation: The training will be delivered through lecture, question and answer, video, PowerPoint, and scenarios.
Learning Objectives:

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.
TCLEOSE Objective 1.1 - Racial Profiling and the Law

Objectives:

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 - QC 1701.253 (OCCUPATIONS CODE)
Have the student read what the article in the OC states. Discuss what this article means and its possible applications.
TCLOSE 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 QC 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.

TCLOSE Objective 1.1.1 Written Departmental Requirements; SAPD General Manual.
Instructor Activity: The instructor will explain the departmental policies where racial profiling is concerned.
Instructor Note: The instructors should always review and use the most current departmental policies according to the latest general manual procedure.

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 61B.

**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/VBias 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.

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

**Gen. Man. Proc. 618.048.** 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 .058 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. 618.04D.** 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. 618.058.** 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. 618.050.** 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.

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 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.

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. 618.0BA. 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: Address the six forms to be submitted if an Incident or Offense report is not submitted as required be 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. 618.0BC. 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.

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) (PowerPoint)

   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:

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.
TCLEOSE Course 3256: Racial Profiling and the Law

TCLEOSE 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;

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

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

TCLEOSE 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 office 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.)
**TCLEOSE 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 drives 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 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 insure 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.