A large, faint watermark of the Humble State of Texas Police Department badge is centered on the page. The badge features an eagle with wings spread at the top, a gear-like border, and a central five-pointed star surrounded by a laurel wreath. The text "HUMBLE STATE OF TEXAS POLICE" is visible within the badge's design.

**Humble ISD Police Department
Racial Profiling Traffic and Pedestrian Stop
Data Report 2011**

Established 1994

Solomon Cook, Chief of Police



Humble ISD Police Department

341 Charles Street • Humble, TX 77338 • Office: (281) 641-7900 • FAX: (281) 446-4044

January 23, 2012

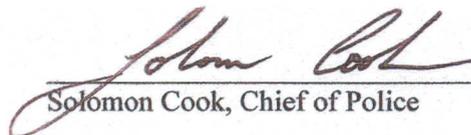
To the members of the Humble Independent School District School Board:

Since January 1, 2011 the Humble Independent School District Police Department, in accordance with the Texas Racial Profiling Law (S.B. No. 1074), has been collecting police contact data for the purpose of identifying and responding, if necessary, to concerns regarding racial profiling practice. It is my hope that the findings provided in this report will serve as evidence that the Humble Independent School District Police Department remains committed in the opposition on Racial Profiling.

In this report, the reader will encounter several sections designed at providing background information on the rationale and objectives of the Texas Racial Profiling Law. Other sections contain information relevant to the institutional policies adopted by the Humble Independent School District Police Department prohibiting the practice of racial profiling among its officers.

The final components of this report provide statistical data relevant to the public contacts made during the period of January 1, 2010 thru December 31, 2010. This information has been analyzed and compared to Texas Education Agency ethnicity population data for the Humble Independent School District. The analysis of the data is also included.

Sincerely,


Solomon Cook, Chief of Police

**Humble ISD Police Department
Police Contact Data
Annual Report
January 1, 2011 thru December 31, 2011**

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Humble ISD Police Department
Solomon Cook, Chief of Police

Vision of the Humble Independent School District

We are a growing organization devoted to improvement, excellence, maintaining a team atmosphere, and operating on the principles of quality leadership.

Mission Statement of the Humble ISD Police Department

We of the Humble ISD Police Department exist to ensure the safety of our district's students, families and staff. In order to learn, students need a safe environment where they can concentrate on their studies and teachers and staff needs a secure environment in order to teach. We as the Humble ISD Police Department will meet the needs of our diverse school community. We work in partnership with students, parents and staff to meet their needs. We preserve the peace, enforce laws, identify and apprehend offenders, provide emergency services and offer crime prevention and public safety throughout our school community. Our most important goal is to promote, maintain and inspire an atmosphere of trust and confidence with students, families and staff in our community.

History of Humble ISD

Humble Independent School District began over 100 years ago as a one-room schoolhouse with 12 students, a teacher and a four-month school term. Today, with 39 schools, more than 35,000 students and over 4,500 employees, Humble ISD is nationally recognized for the outstanding education it offers to students. *Humble ISD is listed among the 25 fastest growing school districts in Texas.*

Humble ISD campuses include 26 elementary schools, 8 middle schools, 5 high schools, the Community Learning Center, the district's non-traditional high school, Quest, and the Career & Technology Education Center.

Our district is continuing to grow with the additions of new campuses just to meet the current enrollment and each year our enrollment is continuing to increase.

History of the Humble ISD Police Department

The Humble ISD Police Department began in 1993, when it was approved by the Humble ISD school board members. In 1994, Donald R. Maddox was appointed Chief of Police. In December 2003, Mr. Maddox retired and Captain Cook was promoted to Chief of Police.

The Humble ISD Police Department began in 1993, when Mr. Don Maddox was hired by the district as security coordinator. In January 1994, the Humble ISD board of trustees voted to make application to the state for a school district police department and the application was approved in February of the next year. Mr. Don Maddox's title changed to Chief of Police, and several security officers were hired.

In December, 2003, Mr. Maddox retired and Captain Solomon Cook was promoted to Chief of Police. Chief Cook has been with Humble ISD since 1996, and was a police officer with the City of Humble before coming to Humble ISD.

The department has grown to include 25 police officers, 12 part time officers, 4 fulltime communications officers, 1 part-time communications officer, 6 security officers and 2 civilian staff. The patrol fleet has grown to 22 units including several Dodge Charger patrol cars and Ford Expedition SUVs. Our fully equipped, marked patrol vehicles are utilized 24 hours a day by the patrol division. The police department personnel patrol the district's facilities 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and respond to alarms and calls for service. Our officers issue citations, complete offense reports, and make arrests. Officers also provide security at district athletic events and other campus functions. Our fleet also includes an unmarked vehicle for investigations as well as 2 vehicles that are assigned for use in the L.E.T.S. program.

The growth of the district has called for the placement of full time police officers at ALL of the district's high schools and a couple of the middle schools. A full time Security Officer has been assigned to each high school to assist the campus officers with parking and traffic as well as one Security Officer who is assigned to Timberwood Middle School.

As with all law enforcement agencies, continuous training is an important part of our police department. Over a quarter of our district's police officers are certified TCLEOSE instructors. In order to maintain our state license, our officers must complete 40 hours of training every 2 years. Chief Cook makes every attempt to schedule these training classes during times when school is not in session. Our Field Training Program consists of a team of our highest trained officers, hand picked by the Chief of Police, and then sent through a rigorous Field Training Officer (FTO) school. After completion of this school, the new Field Training Officers (FTOs) train new officers. The FTO course is a 8 week course that each new officer must complete. The FTOs train, guide, and critique every new officer in every aspect of what is expected of them. The FTOs report directly to the FTO commander, Lt. T. Stanford, who reports these findings directly to the Chief.

The Humble ISD Police Department's officer are currently located at 341 Charles Street in Humble.

Complaints Against Employees

Date Issued: 6-2005

Purpose:

The purpose of this policy is to set forth a procedure for receiving, investigating, and classifying complaints against employees of the Humble ISD Police Department.

I) Procedure

- A. Any complaint received against any employee of this department shall be recorded on a "Voluntary Statement" form
 - 1. It should be noted that the purpose of complying with this form is not only for the purpose of recording the complaint, but also for ascertaining information which would be vital for a proper investigation
- B. A "Voluntary Statement" form should be initialized by a department supervisor.
- C. Each "Voluntary Statement" form alleging a major incident resulting from censurable conduct should bear the signature of the complainant before an investigation into the complaint will be initialized, unless otherwise directed by the Chief of Police.

II) Departmental Process

- A. See Texas Government Code 614.022
 - 1. Complaints are to be made in writing and signed by the complainant.
 - 2. The complaints are to be considered by the head of a state agency or by the head of a police department.
 - 3. Complaints must be made in writing and signed by the person making the complaint
- B. See Texas Government Code 614.023
 - 1. A copy of the complaint is to be given to the officer or employee
 - A. a copy of the signed complaint shall be given to the officer or employee within a reasonable time after the complaint is filed
 - B. disciplinary action may not be taken against the officer or employee unless a copy of the signed complaint is given to the officer or employee.

C. A copy of the complaint shall be given to the accused officer(s) within ten (10) business days after it is filed

RACIAL PROFILING

Date Issued: 6-2005

Date Revised: 2-2006

Purpose:

The purpose of the policy is to reaffirm the Humble ISD Police Department's commitment to unbiased policing in all its encounters between officer and any person; to reinforce procedures that serve to ensure public confidence and mutual trust through the provision of services in a fair and equitable fashion; and to protect our officers from unwarranted accusations of misconduct when they act within the dictates of the department policy and the law.

I) Policy

- A. It is the policy of this department to police in a proactive manner and, to aggressively investigate suspected violations of the law.
 - 1. Officers shall actively enforce state and federal laws in a responsible and professional manner, without regard to race, ethnicity, or national origin.
 - 2. Officers are strictly prohibited from engaging in racial profiling as defined in this policy
 - 3. This policy shall be applicable to all persons, whether drivers, passengers or pedestrians
- B. Officers shall conduct themselves in a dignified and respectful manner at all times when dealing with the public.
 - 1. Two of the fundamental rights guaranteed by both the United States and Texas Constitutions are equal protection under the law and freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures by government agents
 - 2. The right of all persons to be treated equally and to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures must be respected
 - 3. Racial profiling is an unacceptable patrol tactic and will not be condoned.
- C. This policy shall not preclude officers from offering assistance, such as upon observing a substance leaking from a vehicle, a flat tire, or someone who appears to be ill, lost, or confused. Nor does this policy prohibit stopping someone suspected of a crime based upon observed actions and/or information received about the person.

II) Definitions

- A. Racial Profiling – a law enforcement-initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity
 - 1. Racial profiling pertains to persons who are viewed as suspects or potential suspects of criminal behavior. The term is not relevant as it pertains to witnesses, complainants, or other citizen contacts
 - 2. The prohibition against racial profiling does not preclude the use of race, ethnicity or national origin as factors in a detention decision. Race, ethnicity or national

origin may be legitimate factors in a detention decision when used as part of an actual description of a specific suspect for whom an officer is searching.

A. Detaining an individual and conducting an inquiry into that person's activities simply because of that individual's race, ethnicity or national origin is racial profiling.

B. Examples of racial profiling include but are not limited to the following:

1. citing a driver who is speeding in a stream of traffic where most other drivers are speeding because of the cited driver's race, ethnicity or national origin
2. detaining the driver of a vehicle based on the determination that a person of that race, ethnicity or national origin is unlikely to own or possess that specific make or model of vehicle
3. detaining an individual based upon the determination that a person of that race, ethnicity, or national origin does not belong in a specific part of town or a specific place

C. A law enforcement agency can derive at two principles from the adoption of this definition of racial profiling:

1. police may not use racial or ethnic stereotypes as factors in selecting whom to stop and search, while police may use race in conjunction with other known factors of the suspect
2. law enforcement officers may not use racial or ethnic stereotypes as factors in selecting whom to stop and search. Racial profiling is not relevant as it pertains to witnesses, etc.

B. Race or Ethnicity – of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American

C. Pedestrian Stop – 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

D. Traffic Stop – a peace officer that stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance regulating traffic.

III) Training

A. Officers are responsible to adhere to all Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TCLEOSE) training and the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT) requirements as mandated by law.

B. All officers shall complete a TCLEOSE training and education program on racial profiling not later than the second anniversary of the date the officer is licensed under Chapter 1701 of the Texas Occupations Code or on the date the officer applies for an intermediate proficiency certificate, whichever is easier.

1. A person who on September 1, 2001, held a TCLEOSE intermediate proficiency certificate, or who held a peace officer license issued by TCLEOSE for at least two (2) years, shall complete a TCLEOSE training and education program on racial profiling not later than September 1, 2003.

- C. The Chief of Police, as part of the initial training and continued education for such appointment, will be required to attend the LEMIT program on racial profiling
- D. An individual appointed or elected as a police chief before the effective date of this Act shall complete the program on racial profiling established under Subsection (G), Section 96.641, Education Code, as added by this Act, not later than September 1, 2003

IV) Complaint Investigation

- A. The department shall accept complaints from any person who believes he or she has been stopped or searched based on racial, ethnic, or national origin profiling.
 - 1. No person shall be discouraged, intimidated or coerced from filing a complaint, nor discriminated against because he or she filed such a complaint.
- B. Any employee who receives an allegation of racial profiling, including the officer who initiated the stop, shall record the person's name, address, telephone number, and forward the complaint through the appropriate channel or direct the individual(s).
 - 1. Any employee contacted shall provide to that person a copy of the complaint form.
 - 2. the employee shall give explanation of the department process for filing the complaint.
 - A. All employees will report any allegation of racial profiling to their superior before the end of their shift.
- C. Investigation of a complaint shall be conducted in a thorough and timely manner. All complaints will be acknowledged in writing to the initiator who will receive a disposition regarding said complaint within a reasonable period of time.
 - 1. the investigation shall be reduced to writing and any reviewer's comments or conclusions shall be filed with the chief.
 - 2. when applicable, findings and/or suggestions for disciplinary action, retraining, or changes in policy shall be filed with the chief.
- D. If a racial profiling complaint is sustained against an officer, it will result in appropriate corrective and/or disciplinary action, up to and including termination.
- E. If there is a departmental video or audio recording of the events upon which a complaint of racial profiling is based, upon commencement of an investigation by this department into the complaint and written request of the officer made the subject of the complaint, this department shall promptly provide a copy of the recording to that officer.

V) Public Education

- A. This department will inform the public of its policy against racial profiling and the complaint process.
- B. Methods that may be utilized to inform the public are the news media, radio, service or civic presentations, the Internet, as well as governing board meetings.
- C. Additionally, information will be made available as appropriate in languages other than English.

VI) Citation Data and Collection

- A. An officer is required to collect information relating to traffic stops in which a citation is issued. On the citation, officers must include:
 - 1. violator's race or ethnicity
 - 2. whether a search is conducted
 - 3. was the search consensual
 - 4. arrest for this cited violation or any other violation
- B. By March of each year, the department shall submit a report to the School Board that includes the information gathered by the citations. This report will include:
 - 1. a breakdown of citations by race and ethnicity
 - 2. number of citations that resulted in a search
 - 3. number of searches that were consensual
 - 4. number of citations that resulted in custodial arrest for this cited violation or any other violations
- C. Not later than March 1st of each year, this department shall submit a report to the School Board containing this information from the preceding calendar year

VII) Collection and Reporting Information Gathered from Traffic and Pedestrian Stops

- A. An officer who stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of the law or ordinance regulating traffic, or who stops a pedestrian (as defined in Transportation Code 541.001) for any suspected offense, shall record and report the following information:
 - 1. a physical description of each person detained as a result of the stop, including the person's gender, race or ethnicity, as stated by the person or as determined by the officer to the best of his/her ability
 - 2. the street address or approximate location of the stop. the suspected offense or the traffic law or ordinance alleged to have been violated
 - 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 probable cause to search existed as, if so, the fact(s) supporting the existence of that probable cause
 - 5. whether any contraband was discovered in the course of the search and, if so, the type of contraband discovered
 - 6. whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop and/or search, and if so, a statement of the offense charged
 - 7. the warning citation or citation number issued by the officer as a result of the stop and a statement of the offense
- B. This department shall compile and analyze the information contained in these individual reports. Not later than March 1st of each year, this department shall submit a report to our School Board containing the information compiled from the preceding calendar year in a manner they approve. This report will include:
 - 1. a comparative analysis of the information contained in the individual reports in order to:
 - A. determine the prevalence of racial profiling by officers in this department
 - B. examine the disposition of traffic and pedestrian stops made by this department's officers, including searches resulting from stops

2. Information relating to each complaint filed with this department alleging racial profiling
3. This report will not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a peace officer.

Approved: _____
Solomon Cook, Chief of Police



Humble ISD Police Department

341 Charles St. • Humble, TX 77347 • Office: (281) 641-7900 • FAX: (281) 446-4044

Solomon Cook, Chief of Police

Complaint Process

Individuals who believe that the Humble I.S.D. Police Department or one of its officer(s) has violated the racial profiling policy may file a complaint. In order for a complaint against a Humble I.S.D. Police Department peace officer to be considered by the head of the Humble I.S.D. Police Department, the complaint must be in writing and signed by the person making the complaint. A copy of the complaint shall be given to the accused officer(s) within 10 business days after it is filed.

The complaint should be submitted to the Chief of Police, who will respond within 10 business days of his receipt of the complaint, unless circumstances require more time to investigate, in which case the Chief will notify the complainant of the date on which he or she will respond. The Chief may schedule a meeting with the complainant and / or with any officer(s) involved, in order to discuss the matter. Upon completing his investigation of the complaint, the Chief shall issue a decision of the matter, and if appropriate, take corrective action against any officer(s) found to be in violation of the racial profiling policy.

Chief of Police Solomon Cook

http://www.humbleisdpolice.org/racial_profiling.html

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the policy is to reaffirm the Humble ISD Police Department's commitment to unbiased policing in all its encounters between officer and any person; to reinforce procedures that serve to ensure public confidence and mutual trust through the provision of services in a fair and equitable fashion; and to protect our officers from unwarranted accusations of misconduct when they act within the dictates of departmental policy and the law.

II. POLICY

It is the policy of this department to police in a proactive manner and to aggressively investigate suspected violations of law. Officers shall actively enforce state and federal laws in a responsible and professional manner, without regard to race, ethnicity or national origin. Officers are strictly prohibited from engaging in racial profiling as defined in this policy. This policy shall be applicable to all persons, whether drivers, passengers or pedestrians.

Officers shall conduct themselves in a dignified and respectful manner at all times when dealing with the public. Two of the fundamental rights guaranteed by both the United States and Texas constitutions are equal protection under the law and freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures by government agents. The right of all persons to be treated equally and to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures must be respected. Racial profiling is an unacceptable patrol tactic and will not be condoned. This policy shall not preclude deputies from offering assistance, such as upon observing a substance leaking from a vehicle, a flat tire, or someone who appears to be ill, lost or confused. Nor does this policy prohibit stopping someone suspected of a crime based upon observed actions and/or information received about the person.

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Racial Profiling – A law enforcement-initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.

Racial profiling pertains to persons who are viewed as suspects or potential suspects of criminal behavior. The term is not relevant as it pertains to witnesses, complainants or other citizen contacts.

The prohibition against racial profiling does not preclude the use of race, ethnicity or national origin as factors in a detention decision. Race, ethnicity or national origin may be legitimate factors in a detention decision when used as part of an actual description of a specific suspect for whom an officer is searching. Detaining an individual and conducting an inquiry into that person's activities simply because of that individual's race, ethnicity or national origin is racial profiling. Examples of racial profiling include but are not limited to the following:

1. Citing a driver who is speeding in a stream of traffic where most other drivers are speeding because of the cited driver's race, ethnicity, or national origin.

2. Detaining the driver of a vehicle based on the determination that a person of that race, ethnicity or national origin is unlikely to own or possess that specific make or model of vehicle.

3. Detaining an individual based upon the determination that a person of that race, ethnicity or national origin does not belong in a specific part of town or a specific place. A law enforcement agency can derive at two principles from the adoption of this definition of racial profiling:

1. Police may not use racial or ethnic stereotypes as factors in selecting whom to stop and search, while police may use race in conjunction with other known factors of the suspect.

2. Law enforcement officers may not use racial or ethnic stereotypes as factors in selecting whom to stop and search. Racial profiling is not relevant as it pertains to witnesses, etc.

Race or Ethnicity – Of a particular decent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American.

Pedestrian Stop – 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.

Traffic Stop – A peace officer that stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance regulating traffic.

IV. TRAINING

Officers are responsible to adhere to all Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TCLEOSE) training and the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT) requirements as mandated by law.

All officers shall complete a TCLEOSE training and education program on racial profiling not later than the second anniversary of the date the officer is licensed under Chapter 1701 of the Texas Occupations Code or the date the officer applies for an intermediate proficiency certificate, whichever date is earlier. A person who on September 1, 2001, held a TCLEOSE intermediate proficiency certificate, or who had held a peace officer license issued by TCLEOSE for at least two years, shall complete a TCLEOSE training and education program on racial profiling not later than September 1, 2003.

V. COMPLAINT INVESTIGATION

1. The department shall accept complaints from any person who believes he or she has been stopped or searched based on racial, ethnic or national origin profiling. No person shall be discouraged, intimidated or coerced from filing a complaint, nor discriminated against because he or she filed such a complaint.

2. Any employee who receives an allegation of racial profiling, including the deputy who initiated the stop, shall record the person's name, address and telephone number, and forward the complaint through the appropriate channel or direct the individual(s). Any employee contacted shall provide to that person a copy of a complaint form or the department process for filing a complaint. All employees will report any allegation of racial profiling to their superior before the end of their shift.

3. Investigation of a complaint shall be conducted in a thorough and timely manner. All complaints will be acknowledged in writing to the initiator who will receive disposition regarding said complaint within a reasonable period of time. The investigation shall be reduced to writing and any reviewer's comments or conclusions shall be filed with the Chief of Police. When applicable, findings and/or suggestions for disciplinary action, retraining, or changes in policy shall be filed with the Chief of Police.
4. If a racial profiling complaint is sustained against an officer, it will result in appropriate corrective and/or disciplinary action, up to and including termination.
5. If there is a departmental video or audio recording of the events upon which a complaint of racial profiling is based, upon commencement of an investigation by this department into the complaint and written request of the officer made the subject of the complaint, this department shall promptly provide a copy of the recording to that officer.

VI. PUBLIC EDUCATION

This department will inform the public of its policy against racial profiling and the complaint process. Methods that may be utilized to inform the public are the news media, radio, service or civic presentations, the Internet, as well as governing board meetings. Additionally, information will be made available as appropriate in languages other than English.

VII. CITATION DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

An officer is required to collect information relating to traffic stops in which a citation is issued. On the citation officers must include:

1. the violator's race or ethnicity;
2. whether a search was conducted;
3. was the search consensual; and
4. arrest for this cited violation or any other violation.

By March of each year, the department shall submit a report to their governing board that includes the information gathered by the citations. The report will include:

1. a breakdown of citations by race or ethnicity;
2. number of citations that resulted in a search;
3. number of searches that were consensual; and
4. number of citations that resulted in custodial arrest for this cited violation or any other violation.

Not later than March 1st of each year, this department shall submit a report to our governing body containing this information from the preceding calendar year.

VIII. USE OF VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT

Some motor vehicles regularly used by this department to make traffic and pedestrian stops is equipped with a video camera and transmitter-activated equipment; and Each traffic and pedestrian stop made in one of these vehicles by an officer of this department that is capable of being recorded by video and audio, or audio, as appropriate, is recorded.

This department shall retain these video and audiotapes, or the audiotape of each traffic and pedestrian stop for at least ninety (90) days after the date of the stop. If a complaint is filed with this department alleging that one of our officers has engaged in racial

profiling with respect to a traffic or pedestrian stop, this department shall retain the video and audiotapes, or the audiotape of the stop until final disposition of the complaint.

If video and audio, or audio equipment used for recording pedestrian and traffic stops is malfunctioning or not in service for any reason, a deputy 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 record and report the following information:

1. A physical description of each person detained as a result of the stop, including:
 - a) The person's gender;
 - b) The person's race or ethnicity, as stated by the person or as determined by the deputy to the best of his/her ability.
2. The street address or approximate location of the stop. The suspected offense or the traffic law or ordinance alleged to have been violated.
3. Whether the deputy conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search.
4. Whether probable cause to search existed and, if so, the fact(s) supporting the existence of that probable cause.
5. Whether any contraband was discovered in the course of the search and, if so, the type of contraband discovered.
6. Whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop and/or search, and, if so, a statement of the offense charged.
7. Whether the officer issued a warning or a citation as a result of the stop and, if so, a statement of the offense charged.

This department shall compile and analyze the information contained in these individual reports. Not later than March 1st of each year, this department shall submit a report to our governing body containing the information compiled from the preceding calendar year in a manner they approve. This report will include:

1. A comparative analysis of the information contained in the individual reports in order to:
 - a) Determine the prevalence of racial profiling by deputies in this department; and
 - b) Examine the disposition of traffic and pedestrian stops made by this department's deputies, including searches resulting from stops.
2. Information relating to each complaint filed with this department alleging racial profiling.

This report will not include any identifying information about a peace officer who makes a stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a peace officer.

2011 Racial Profiling Report

Gender

1	84	Female			
2	104	Male			
			3	Total	188

Race/Ethnicity

4	55	African			
5	1	Asian			
6	102	Caucasian			
7	30	Hispanic			
8	0	Middle Eastern			
9	0	Native American			
			10	Total	188

Known Prior

11	16	Yes			
12	172	No			
			13	Total	188

Reason for Stop

14	35	Violation of Law			
15	0	Pre-existing Knowledge			
16	138	Moving Violation			
17	15	Vehicle Traffic			
			18	Total	188

Search Conducted

19	6	Yes			
20	182	No			
			21	Total	188

Reason for Search

22	4	Consent			
23		Contraband/evidence in plain sight			
24		Probable Cause/Reasonable Suspicion			
25	1	Inventory search due to towing			
26	1	Incident to arrest/warrant			
			27	Total	6

Contraband Discovered

28		Yes			
29	6	No			

30 Total 6

Description of Contraband

31	Illegal drugs/paraphernalia			
32	Currency			
33	Weapons			
34	Alcohol			
35	Stolen property			
36	Other			
		37	Total	0

Arrest resulted

38	1	Yes		
39	187	No		
			40	Total 188

Arrest Based on:

41	Violation of Penal Code	
42	Violation of Traffic Law	
43	Violation of City Ordinance	
44	1 Outstanding Warrant	

Street Address or location

45	139 City Street
46	0 US Highway
47	0 County Road
48	49 Private Property

Written Warning / Citation

49	157	Yes		
50	31	No		
			51	Total 188

 703

Officer Signature

1-23-2012

Date of Completion

HUMBLE ISD
2011 Demographics Break-Down per School

The Humble Independent School District is located in Harris County Texas with portions of the district in Montgomery County Texas also.

The Humble Independent School District spans over 90 square miles and encumbers the City of Humble and the communities of Kingwood and Atascocita.

The Humble Independent School District Administration building and the Humble Independent School District Police Department is located in the city limits of Humble in Harris County Texas.

The community's demographics that the Humble Independent School District serves are going to greatly reflect the demographics of the school district itself.

Enrollment for the past three school years:

2008-09:	33724
2009-10:	34689
2010-11:	35678

Total number of Students (January, 2011): 35638

Student Ethnic Distribution:

	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>
African American	6,322	17.7%
Hispanic	9,744	27.3%
White	17,304	48.5%
Native American	380	1.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,484	4.1%
Two or More Races	444	1.2%

Total number of Staff:	4,812.8	100.0%
Professional Staff:	3291.2	68.4%
Educational Aides:	391.4	8.1%
Auxiliary Staff:	1,130.2	23.5%

Total Minority Staff: 1,366.7 28.4%

Teachers by Ethnicity:

	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>
African American	217.4	8.8%
Hispanic	252.4	10.2%
White	1944.2	78.4%
Native American	10.2	.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	20.5	0.8%
Two or More Races	36.4	1.5%

Teachers by Sex:

	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Males	505.9	20.4%
Females	1975.2	79.6%

Avg. student/teacher ratio - 14.4:1

Summary Statement

The findings suggest that the Humble ISD Police Department does not currently experience a problem regarding racial profiling practices. This is supported by the fact that it has/has not received complaints from community members regarding officers misconduct associated with racial profiling practices.

The continuing effort to collect police contact data will assure an on-going evaluation of the Humble ISD Police Department practices. Thus, allowing for the citizens of the Humble ISD community to benefit from professional and courteous service from their police department.