MEMORANDUM:

To: Andy Wayman, City Manager

From: J. G. Mills, Chief of Police

Subject: Racial Profiling Report

Date: February 19, 2014

Since January 1st, 2002, the Benbrook 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 practices.

This report is intended to provide background information on the rationale and objectives of the Texas Racial Profiling Law as well as reporting the required statistical data compiled by the department.

The format utilized in this report is recommended by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and satisfies all requirements of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (TCCP), Articles 2.131, 2.132, 2.133, 2.134, and 2.135.

GUIDELINES FOR COMPILING AND REPORTING DATA UNDER SENATE BILL 1074

Background

Senate Bill 1074 of the 77th Legislature established requirements in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (TCCP) for law enforcement agencies. The Commission developed this document to assist agencies in complying with the statutory requirements.

The guidelines are written in the form of standards using a style developed from accreditation organizations including the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). The standards provide a description of what must be accomplished by an agency but allows wide latitude in determining how the agency will achieve compliance with each applicable standard.

Each standard is composed of two parts: the standard statement and the commentary. The standard statement is a declarative sentence that places a clear-cut requirement, or multiple requirements, on an agency. The commentary supports the standard statement but is not binding. The commentary can serve as a prompt, as guidance to

clarify the intent of the standard, or as an example of one possible way to comply with the standard.

Standard 1

Each law enforcement agency has a detailed written directive that:

- clearly defines acts that constitute racial profiling;
- strictly prohibits peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;
- implements a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the agency if the individual believes a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual filing the complaint;
- provides for public education relating to the complaint process;
- requires appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the agency who, after investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the agency's written racial profiling policy; and
- requires the collection of certain types of data for subsequent reporting.

Commentary

Article 2.131, TCCP, prohibits officers from engaging in racial profiling, and Article 2.132, TCCP, now requires a written policy that contains the elements listed in this standard. The article also specifically defines a law enforcement agency as it applies to this statute as an "agency of the state, or of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, that employs peace officers who make traffic stops in the routine performance of the officers' official duties."

The article further defines race or ethnicity as being of "a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, or Middle Eastern." The statute does not limit the required policies to just these ethnic groups.

This written policy is to be adopted and implemented no later than January 1st, 2002.

Compliance

The Benbrook Police Department completed and adopted General Order number 02-01 (H-4) on January 1st, 2002, which meets all requirements under Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.131 and 2.132. This General Order was revised February 1, 2012, to meet the standards of the Texas Best Practices Recognition Program.

Standard 2

Each peace officer who stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance regulating traffic reports to the employing law enforcement agency information relating to the stop, to include:

- a physical description of any person operating the motor vehicle who is detained, including, including gender and the person's race or ethnicity, as stated by the person, or, if the person does not state a race or ethnicity, as determined by the officer's best judgment;
- the traffic law or ordinance alleged to have been violated or the suspected offense;
- whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person stopped consented to the search;
- whether any contraband was discovered in the course of the search, and the type of contraband discovered;
- the reason for the search, including whether any contraband or other evidence was in plain view, probable cause or reasonable suspicion existed to perform the search, or the search was performed as a result of the towing of the motor vehicle or the arrest of any person in the motor vehicle;
- whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop or the search, including a statement of the offense charged;
- the street address or approximate location of the stop; and
- whether the officer issued a warning or citation as a result of the stop.

Commentary

The information required by Article 2.133, TCCP, is used to complete the agency reporting requirements found in Article 2.134. A peace officer and an agency may be exempted from this requirement under Article 2.135, TCCP, Exemption for Agencies Using Video and Audio Equipment. An agency may be exempt from this reporting requirement by applying for the funds from the Department of Public Safety for video and audio equipment and the State does not supply those funds. Section 2.135 (a)(2) states, "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 for video and audio equipment sufficient, as determined by the department, for the agency to accomplish that purpose."

Compliance

The Benbrook Police Department is in compliance with all of the requirements of this standard. The required information is included on all citations and field contact cards.

Standard 3

The agency compiles the information collected under Article 2.132 and 2.133 and analyzes the information identified in Article 2.133.

Commentary

Senate Bill 1074 from the 77th Session of the Texas Legislature created requirements for law enforcement agencies to gather specific information and to report it to each county or municipality served. New sections of law were added to the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding the reporting of motor vehicle stops. A motor vehicle stop is defined as an occasion in which a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance.

Article 2.134, TCCP, requires the agency to compile and provide an analysis of the information collected by peace officers employed by the agency. The report is provided to the governing body of the municipality or county no later than March 1st of each year and covers the previous calendar year.

Data collection and reporting are required based on Article 2.132, CCP (tier one) and Article 2.133, CCP (tier two).

The minimum requirements for "tier one" data for motor vehicle stops in which a citation is issued and to arrests resulting from those traffic stops are:

1) the race or ethnicity of individual detained (race and ethnicity as defined by the bill means of "a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, or Middle Eastern");
2) whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether it was a consent search or a probable cause search; and
3) whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual.

The minimum requirements for reporting on "tier two" data for all motor vehicles stops are:

1) the detained person's gender and race or ethnicity;
2) the type of law violation suspected, e.g., hazardous traffic, non-hazardous traffic, or other criminal investigation (the Texas Department of Public Safety publishes a categorization of traffic offenses into hazardous or non-hazardous);
3) whether a search was conducted, and if so, whether it was based on consent or probable cause;
4) facts supporting probable cause;
5) the type, if any, of contraband that was collected;
6) disposition of the stop, e.g., arrest, ticket, warning, or release;
7) location of stop; and
8) statement of the charge, e.g., felony, misdemeanor, or traffic.

Tier one reports are made to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency in an annual report of information if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state. Tier one and two reports are reported to the county or municipality not later than March 1st, for the previous calendar year beginning March 1st, 2003. Tier two reports include a comparative analysis

between the race and ethnicity of persons detained to see if a differential pattern of treatment can be discerned based on the disposition of stops including searches resulting from the stops. The reports also include information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling. An agency may be exempt from the tier two reporting requirement by applying for the funds from the Department of Public Safety for video and audio equipment and the State does not supply those funds [See 2.135 (a)(2) TCCP].

Reports should include both raw numbers and percentages for each group. Caution should be exercised in interpreting the data involving percentages because of statistical distortions caused by very small numbers in any particular category, for example, if only one Native American is stopped and searched, that stop would not provide an accurate comparison with 200 stops among Caucasians with 100 searches. In the first case, a 100% search rate would be skewed data when compared to a 50% rate for Caucasians

Compliance

The Benbrook Police Department has compiled and analyzed both Tier One and Tier Two data. The data and analysis is attached to this report.

Standard 4

If a law enforcement agency has video and audio capabilities in motor vehicles regularly used for traffic stops, or audio capabilities on motorcycles regularly used to make traffic stops, the agency:

- adopts standards for reviewing and retaining audio and video documentation; and
- promptly provides a copy of the recording to a peace officer who is the subject of a complaint on written request by the officer.

Commentary

The agency should have a specific review and retention policy. Article 2.132, TCCP, specifically requires that the peace officer be promptly provided with a copy of the audio or video recordings if the officer is the subject of a complaint and the officer makes a written request.

Compliance

On January 17, 2000, the Benbrook Police Department adopted General Order 00-01 (R-3), which details the proper use of mobile video equipment installed in patrol vehicles normally used to enforce traffic laws. Tape retention is set at a minimum of ninety days to meet the guidelines.

Standard 5

Agencies that do not currently have video or audio equipment must examine the feasibility of installing such equipment.

Commentary

None

Compliance

The Benbrook Police Department has mobile video recording equipment in all patrol vehicles normally used to enforce traffic laws.

Standard 6

Agencies that have video and audio recording capabilities are exempt from the reporting requirements of Article 2.134, TCCP, and officers are exempt from the reporting requirements of Article 2.133, TCCP, provided that:

- the equipment was in place and used during the preceding calendar year; and
- video and audio documentation is retained for at least 90 days.

Commentary

The audio and video equipment and policy must have been in place during the previous calendar year. Audio and video documentation must be kept for at least 90 days or longer if a complaint has been filed. The documentation must be retained until the complaint is resolved. Peace officers are not exempt from the requirements under Article 2.132, TCCP.

Compliance

The Benbrook Police Department has mobile video recording equipment in all patrol vehicles normally used to enforce traffic laws. The department is now exempt from the reporting requirements of Articles 2.133 and 2.134, TCCP.

Standard 7

Agencies have citation forms or other electronic media that comply with Section 543.202 of the Transportation Code.

Commentary

Senate Bill 1074 changed Section 543.202 of the Transportation Code requiring citations to include:

- race or ethnicity, and
- whether a search of the vehicle was conducted and whether consent for the search was obtained.

Compliance

The Benbrook Police Department collects the required data on the current citation format.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

One of the requirements of the Texas Racial Profiling Law is that police agencies provide information to the public regarding the manner in which to file a racial profiling complaint. In an effort to comply with this particular component, the Benbrook Police Department launched an educational campaign designed to inform the public on issues related to racial profiling. In addition to a newspaper article, the department's policy on racial profiling was published on the Benbrook Police Department website. Additionally, brochures containing information on the racial profiling complaint process were printed in both English and Spanish and made available in the lobby of the police department. It is believed that through these efforts, the community has been properly informed of the Benbrook Police Department's policies and the complaint process relevant to racial profiling.

RACIAL PROFILING TRAINING

Since 2002, all Benbrook Police Officers have been instructed, as specified in the Texas Racial Profiling Law, to adhere to all Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TCLEOSE) training and Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT) requirements. All current sworn officers have completed the TCLEOSE basic training on racial profiling. In addition, all officers have completed in-house computer based training modules on racial profiling.

It is important to recognize that the Chief of the Benbrook Police Department has met training requirements, as specified by Texas Racial Profiling Law, in the completion of the LEMIT program on racial profiling. The satisfactory completion of racial profiling training by the sworn members of the Benbrook Police Department fulfills the requirements as specified in the Texas Racial Profiling Law.

DATA ANALYSIS

Records personnel have compiled the racial profiling data collected from patrol reports that is required to be submitted in an annual report. The comparative analysis tables used to portray the data is one recommended by Dr. Alex del Carmen, a criminal justice professor at UTA, who is also an advisor to the Arlington Police Department. He was

an instructor for Racial Profiling Data Analysis training for area police departments, and other agencies are apparently using the model he recommended.

The percentages of the Benbrook Police Department contact data (all contacts, Tier I and II) compare favorably to the Fair Roads Standard breakdown by ethnic group, especially the minority groups which are the focus of the racial profiling statutes. The advantages of using the Fair Roads Standard as a benchmark are (1) a benchmark is actually being used, (2) the Fair Roads Standard is one that comes closest to establishing a breakdown of persons actually likely to be driving on the roadways and (3) the Fair Roads Standard is one developed by civil rights and civil liberty groups such as the ACLU.

As indicated by the data, the percentages of Benbrook Police Department contacts are below or within two and one-half percentage points of the expected contact rates in all minority categories. To the extent that the data has statistical significance, it would tend to show that minority groups are not being profiled by initial contact. Moreover, the percentage of citations issued to minority groups is below or within three percentage points of that group's contact rate. That would also tend to show that minority groups are not being profiled by citation rate.

On the other hand, the search and arrest rates of Hispanics and African Americans are higher than the contact rates for those groups. In previous years, the majority of searches were Probable Cause (PC) Searches, which included searches incidental to arrests. However, in 2009 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in Arizona vs. Gant that police may no longer search a vehicle incidental to an arrest. This ruling resulted in more consent searches of vehicles when a person is arrested for a criminal offense. In short, many of the searches that were done in previous years as the result of an arrest are now done only with the arrested persons consent. Therefore, it is not surprising that the search and arrest rates are similar. The higher search and arrest rates may be the result of a higher rate of warrant hits, most of which originate from other jurisdictions.

However one chooses to interpret the data, the search rate on contacts is almost certain to be examined by special interest groups. It is apparent that regardless of the standard used by the police departments in compiling and analyzing racial profiling data, special interests groups will use the standard best suited to reflect favorably on their individual perspectives.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The findings suggest that the Benbrook Police Department does not currently experience a problem regarding racial profiling practices. This is supported by the fact that the department received no complaints regarding officer misconduct associated with racial profiling. However, the department would be remiss not to continue the close monitoring of elevated search and arrest data on minority contacts. The police department must remain diligent on intent and be willing to demonstrate that all

searches and arrests are directly related to potential criminal activity and not a result of racial profiling.

The Benbrook Police Department will continue to collect police contact data to assure an on-going evaluation of police department practices and procedures. The collection of contact data will continue even though the department is exempt from many of the collection and reporting requirements. Members of the Benbrook Police Department are committed to providing a professional and courteous service to all individuals that we contact.

Benbrook Police Department

2013 Racial Profiling Comparative Analysis

*Comparison of Field Contacts and Census Data

***Race/ Ethnicity	Contacts		**Fair Roads Standard		Variance
	Number	%	Number	%	%
Caucasian	5752	71.42%	399,435	64.46%	6.96%
Hispanic	1346	16.71%	99,993	16.14%	0.57%
African American	775	9.62%	72,573	11.71%	-2.09%
Asian	98	1.22%	19,491	3.15%	-1.93%
Native American	3	0.04%	3,050	0.49%	-0.45%
Other	80	0.99%	25,098	4.05%	-3.06%
Totals	8054	100.00%	619,640	100.00%	

* Residents of Tarrant County

** Fair Roads Standard was taken from the 2010 United States Census based on the number of households in Tarrant County claiming to have one or more automobiles

*** Race/Ethnicity is defined by Senate Bill 1074 as being of a "particular descent, including Causacian, Hispanic, African American, Asian or Native American or other".

TIER 1 REPORTING

PARTIAL EXEMPTION

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

or

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

The following four pages <u>must</u> be completed online and sent electronically to TCLEOSE

---

www.tcleose.state.tx.us

Partial Exemption Racial Profiling Reporting
(Tier 1)

Department Name	**Benbrook Police Department**
Agency Number	**TX2200400**
Chief Administrator Name	**Chief J. G. Mills**
Reporting Name	**Senior Dispatcher Wendy Ramirez**
Contact Number	**817-249-1610**
E-mail Address	jmills@benbrookpd.com

Certification to Report 2.132 (Tier 1) - Partial Exemption

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

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

These policies are in effect

James Mills 2-19-14
Chief Administrator Date

Partial Exemption Racial Profiling Reporting
(Tier 1)

Video and Audio Equipment Exemption

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

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

OR

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

I claim this exemption James Mills 2-19-14

Chief Administrator Date

Partial Exemption Racial Profiling Reporting
(Tier 1)

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

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

Instructions: Please fill out all boxes. If zero use 0.
1. Total on lines 4, 11,14, and 17 Must be equal
2. Total on line 20 Must equal line 15

Number of motor vehicle stops:

1. 4,685 citation only
2. 147 arrest only
3. 88 both

4. 4,920 **Total**

Race or Ethnicity:

5. 461 African
6. 67 Asian
7. 3,369 Caucasian
8. 975 Hispanic
9. 45 Middle Eastern
10. 3 Native American

11. 4,920 **Total**

Race or Ethnicity known prior to stop?

12. 1,539 Yes
13. 3,381 No

14. 4,920 **Total**

Search conducted?

15. 259 Yes
16. 4,661 No

17. 4,920 **Total**

Was search consented?

18. 95 Yes
19. 164 No

20. 259 **Total Must equal #15**

Partial Exemption Racial Profiling Reporting
(Tier 1)

Option to submit required data by utilizing agency report

You must submit your report in PDF format

Electronic Submission of data required by 2.132(b)(6) CCP

(6) required collection of information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a citation is issued and no 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 the individual; and

This analysis meets the above requirements

James Milk 2-19-14

Chief Administrator Date

Send entire documents electronically to this website

---

www.tcleose.state.tx.us

(I) Tier 1 Data

Motor Vehicle Related Contact Information (1/1/13 - 12/31/13)

Race/Ethnicity*	Contacts		Searches		Consensual Searches		PC Searches		Custody Arrests	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	3,369	68.48%	149	57.53%	59	62.11%	90	54.88%	134	57.02%
African	461	9.37%	46	17.76%	16	16.84%	30	18.29%	41	17.45%
Hispanic	975	19.82%	59	22.78%	20	21.05%	39	23.78%	55	23.40%
Asian	67	1.36%	4	1.54%	0	0.00%	4	2.44%	4	1.70%
Native American	3	0.06%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Middle Eastern	45	0.91%	1	0.39%	0	0.00%	1	0.61%	1	0.43%
Other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	**4,920**	**100.00%**	**259**	**100.00%**	**95**	**100.00%**	**164**	**100.00%**	**235**	**100.00%**

"N" represents "number" of traffic-related contacts
* Race/Ethnicity is defined by Senate Bill 1074 as being of a "particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, Native American or Middle Eastern".
** Figure has been rounded

Officers who knew the race/ethnicity of person before being detained:

Yes 2,332

No 5,722

Racial Profiling Complaints (if any):

Complaint Nature: _____

Outcome of Complaint-related investigation _____

TIER 2 REPORTING

FULL REPORTING

Check One

- ☐ **No motor vehicle or audio equipment**
- ☑ **We choose to fully report even though we qualify for the partial exemption**

Racial Profiling Reporting
(Tier 2)

Department Name	**Benbrook Police Department**
Agency Number	**TX2200400**
Chief Administrator Name	**Chief J. G. Mills**
Reporting Name	**Senior Dispatcher Wendy Ramirez**
Contact Number	**817-249-1610**
E-mail Address	**jmills@benbrookpd.com**

Certification to Report 2.132 (Tier 2)

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

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

These policies are in effect

James Mills — 2-19-14
Chief Administrator — Date

Racial Profiling Reporting
(Tier 2)

(State of Texas Mandatory Form)

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

Gender:

1. 3,401 Female
2. 4,653 Male

3. 8,054 **Total**

Race or Ethnicity:

4. 775 African
5. 98 Asian
6. 5,752 Caucasian
7. 1,346 Hispanic
8. 80 Middle Eastern
9. 3 Native American

10. 8,054 **Total**

Race or Ethnicity known prior to stop?

11. 2,332 Yes
12. 5,722 No

13. 8,054 **Total**

Reason for Stop:

14. 21 Violation of Law Other Than Traffic
15. 76 Pre-existing Knowledge (i.e. Warrant / Investigative Stop)
16. 5,719 Moving Traffic Violation
17. 2,238 Vehicle Traffic Violation (Equipment, Inspection or Registration)

18. 8,054 **Total**

Racial Profiling Reporting
(Tier 2)

Search conducted?

19. 287 Yes
20. 7,767 No

21. 8,054 **Total**

Reason for search:
(choose 1 for each search)

22. 118 Consent
23. 14 Contraband/Evidence in Plain Sight
24. 51 Probable Cause or Reasonable Suspicion
25. 1 Inventory Search Performed as Result of Towing
26. 103 Incident to Arrest/Warrant

27. 287 **Total Must equal #19**

Contraband discovered?

28. 106 Yes
29. 181 No

30. 287 **Total Must equal #19**

Description of Contraband
(Chose only One)

31. 68 Illegal Drugs/Drug Paraphernalia
32. 1 Currency
33. 3 Weapons
34. 17 Alcohol
35. 16 Stolen Property
36. 1 Other

37. 106 **Total Must equal #28**

Arrest result of stop or search:

38. 235 Yes
39. 7,819 No

40. 8,054 **Total**

Racial Profiling Reporting
(Tier 2)

Arrest based on:

41. 128 Violation of the Penal Code
42. 1 Violation of a Traffic Law
43. 6 Violation of a City Ordinance
44. 100 Outstanding Warrant

Street address or approximate location of the stop:

45. 4,281 City Street
46. 3,760 US Highway
47. 13 County Road
48. 0 Private Property or Other

Written warning or a citation as a result of the stop:

49. 5,577 Yes
50. 2,477 No

51. 8,054 **Total**

Please submit electronically the analysis in PDF format required by 2.134 CCP© which contains:

(1) a comparative analysis of the information compiled under Article 2.133 to:
(A) evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle stops, within the applicable jurisdiction, of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities; and
(B) examine the disposition of motor vehicle stops made by officers employed by the agency, categorized according to the race or 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.

This analysis meets the above requirements

James Mills 2-19-14
Chief Administrator Date

All five (5) pages will be entered via a TCLEOSE Web entry form and the analysis is to be uploaded to the website in PDF format

www.tcleose.state.tx.us

(I) Tier 2 Data

Motor Vehicle Related Contact Information (1/1/13 - 12/31/13)

Race/Ethnicity*	Contacts		Searches		Consensual Searches		PC Searches		Custody Arrests	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	5,752	71.42%	164	57.14%	73	61.86%	91	53.85%	134	57.02%
African	775	9.62%	51	17.77%	20	16.95%	31	18.34%	41	17.45%
Hispanic	1,346	16.71%	67	23.34%	25	21.19%	42	24.85%	55	23.40%
Asian	98	1.22%	4	1.39%	0	0.00%	4	2.37%	4	1.70%
Native American	3	0.04%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Middle Eastern	80	0.99%	1	0.35%	0	0.00%	1	0.59%	1	0.43%
Other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	**8,054**	**100.00%**	**287**	**100.00%**	**118**	**100.00%**	**169**	**100.00%**	**235**	**100.00%**

"N" represents "number" of traffic-related contacts
* Race/Ethnicity is defined by Senate Bill 1074 as being of a "particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, Native American or Middle Eastern".
** Figure has been rounded

Officers who knew the race/ethnicity of person before being detained:

Yes 2,332

No 5,722

Racial Profiling Complaints (if any):

Complaint Nature: _____

Outcome of Complaint-related investigation _____