



TEXARKANA, TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

2018

RACIAL PROFILING ANALYSIS

PREPARED BY:

Eric J. Fritsch, Ph.D.
Chad R. Trulson, Ph.D.

UNT[®]
EST. 1890

DEPARTMENT OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
College of Health
& Public Service

PDI Professional
Development
Institute

Executive Summary

Article 2.132-2.134 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) requires the annual reporting to the local governing body of data collected on motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, in addition to data collection and reporting requirements. Article 2.134 of the CCP directs that “a comparative analysis of the information compiled under 2.133” be conducted, with specific attention to the below areas:

1. 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;
2. examine the disposition of motor vehicle stops made by officers employed by the agency, categorized according to the race or ethnicity of affected persons, as appropriate, including any searches resulting from stops within the applicable jurisdiction;
3. evaluate and compare the number of searches resulting from motor vehicle stops within the applicable jurisdiction and whether contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of those searches; and
4. information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling.

The analysis of material and data from the Texarkana, Texas Police Department revealed the following:

- **A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE TEXARKANA, TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT’S RACIAL PROFILING POLICY SHOWS THAT THE TEXARKANA, TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 2.132 OF THE TEXAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.**
- **A REVIEW OF THE INFORMATION PRESENTED AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION REVEALS THAT THE TEXARKANA POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH TEXAS LAW ON TRAINING AND EDUCATION REGARDING RACIAL PROFILING.**
- **A REVIEW OF THE DOCUMENTATION PRODUCED BY THE DEPARTMENT IN BOTH PRINT AND ELECTRONIC FORM REVEALS THAT THE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW ON THE RACIAL PROFILING COMPLAINT PROCESS AND PUBLIC EDUCATION ABOUT THE COMPLAINT PROCESS.**
- **ANALYSIS OF THE DATA REVEALS THAT THE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW ON THE COLLECTION OF RACIAL PROFILING DATA.**
- **THE TEXARKANA POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW CONCERNING THE REPORTING OF INFORMATION TO TCOLE.**

- **THE TEXARKANA POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW REGARDING CCP ARTICLES 2.132-2.134.**

Introduction

This report details an analysis of the Texarkana Police Department's policies, training, and statistical information on racial profiling for the year 2018. This report has been prepared to specifically comply with Article 2.132, 2.133, and 2.134 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) regarding the compilation and analysis of traffic stop data. Specifically, the analysis will address Articles 2.131 – 2.134 of the CCP and make a determination of the level of compliance with those articles by the Texarkana Police Department in 2018. The full copies of the applicable laws pertaining to this report are contained in Appendix A.

This report is divided into six sections: (1) Texarkana Police Department's policy on racial profiling; (2) Texarkana Police Department's training and education on racial profiling; (3) Texarkana Police Department's complaint process and public education on racial profiling; (4) analysis of Texarkana Police Department's traffic stop data; (5) additional traffic stop data to be reported to TCOLE; and (6) Texarkana Police Department's compliance with applicable laws on racial profiling.

For the purposes of this report and analysis, the following definition of racial profiling is used: racial profiling means 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 (Texas CCP Article 3.05).

Texarkana, Texas Police Department Policy on Racial Profiling

A review of Texarkana, Texas Police Department's "Biased Based Policing and Racial Profiling Policy" contained in Directive 2.01.1 (see Appendix B) revealed that the department has adopted policies in compliance with Article 2.132 of the Texas CCP. There are seven specific requirements mandated by Article 2.132 that a law enforcement agency must address. All seven are clearly covered in the Texarkana, Texas Police Department racial profiling policy. Texarkana, Texas Police Department policies provide clear direction that any form of racial profiling is prohibited and that officers found engaging in inappropriate profiling shall be subject to corrective action including diversity, sensitivity, or other appropriate training, informal counseling, formal counseling, written reprimand, suspension from duty with or without pay, indefinite suspension, or other appropriate action as determined by the Chief of Police. The policies also provide a very clear statement of the agency's philosophy regarding equal treatment of all persons regardless of race, ethnicity, or national origin. Appendix C lists the applicable statute and corresponding Texarkana, Texas Police Department regulation.

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF TEXARKANA, TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT'S RACIAL PROFILING POLICY SHOWS THAT THE TEXARKANA, TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 2.132 OF THE TEXAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Texarkana, Texas Police Department Training and Education on Racial Profiling

Texas Occupation Code § 1701.253 and § 1701.402 require that curriculum be established and training certificates issued on racial profiling for all Texas peace officers. Information provided

by Texarkana, Texas Police Department reveals that racial profiling training and certification is current for all officers in 2018. Racial profiling training is specifically covered in Texarkana, Texas' Biased Based Policing and Racial Profiling Policy Section 4 (B). In addition, all personnel are trained on the department's racial profiling policy on a bi-annual basis.

A REVIEW OF THE INFORMATION PRESENTED AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION REVEALS THAT THE TEXARKANA, TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH TEXAS LAW ON TRAINING AND EDUCATION REGARDING RACIAL PROFILING.

Texarkana, Texas Police Department Complaint Process and Public Education on Racial Profiling

Article 2.132 §(b)3-4 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure requires that law enforcement agencies implement a complaint process on racial profiling and that the agency provide public education on the complaint process. Texarkana, Texas Police Department's Biased Based Policing and Racial Profiling Policy Section 4 (A) covers this requirement. Information regarding how a citizen may file a complaint is available to the public at a variety of locations. In addition, the department has a website with numbers available for contacting the agency with concerns (<http://ci.texarkana.tx.us/393/Police-Department/>). Additionally, each printed citation includes instructions on how to file a complaint and/or complement an officer following an interaction.

A REVIEW OF THE DOCUMENTATION PRODUCED BY THE DEPARTMENT REVEALS THAT THE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW ON THE RACIAL PROFILING COMPLAINT PROCESS AND PUBLIC EDUCATION ABOUT THE COMPLAINT PROCESS.

Texarkana, Texas Police Department Statistical Data on Racial Profiling

Article 2.132(b) 6 and Article 2.133 requires that law enforcement agencies collect statistical information on motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, in addition to other information noted previously. Texarkana Police Department submitted statistical information on all motor vehicle stops in 2018 and accompanying information on the race/ethnicity of the person stopped. Accompanying this data was the relevant information required to be collected and reported by law.

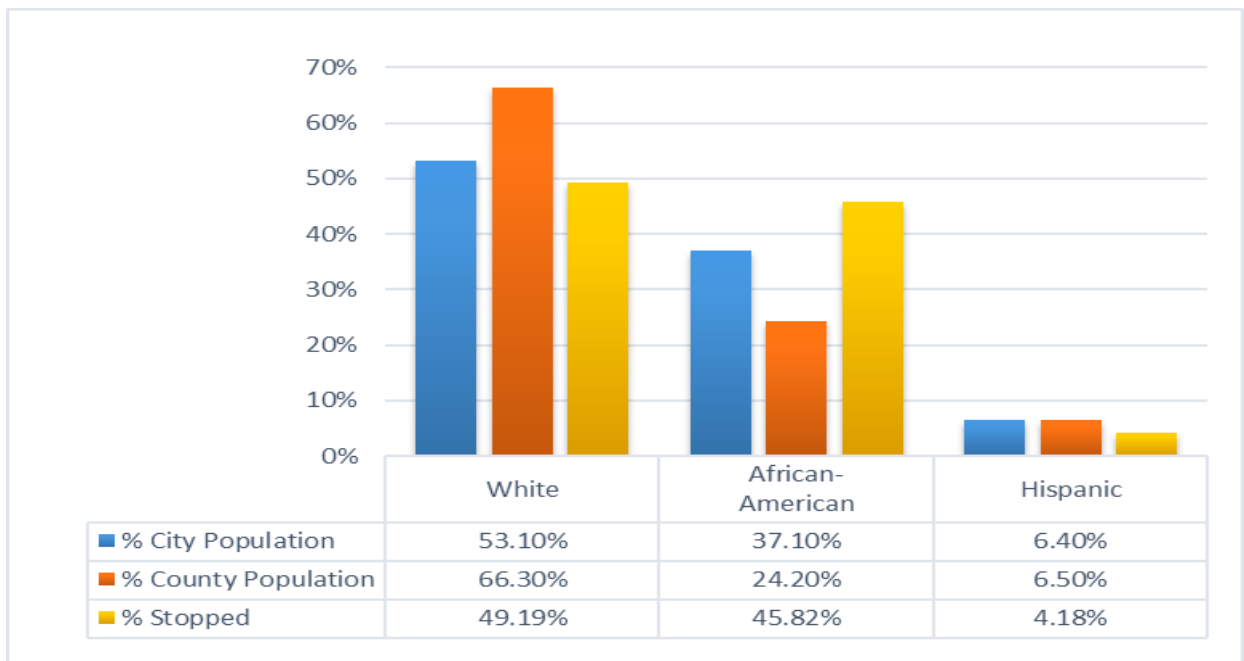
ANALYSIS OF THE DATA REVEALS THAT THE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW ON THE COLLECTION OF RACIAL PROFILING DATA.

Analysis of the Data

Comparative Analysis #1:

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. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.134(c)(1)(A)

The first chart depicts the percentages of people stopped by race/ethnicity among the total 14,213 motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued, including arrests made, in 2018.¹



White drivers constituted 49.19 percent of all drivers stopped, whereas Whites constitute 53.10 percent of the city population and 66.30 percent of the county population.²

African-American drivers constituted 45.82 percent of all drivers stopped, whereas African-Americans constitute 37.10 percent of the city population and 24.20 percent of the county population.

Hispanic drivers constituted 4.18 percent of all drivers stopped, whereas Hispanics constitute 6.40 percent of the city population and 6.50 percent of the county population.

The chart shows that White drivers are stopped at rates lower than the percentage of Whites found in the city and county populations. African-American drivers are stopped at rates higher than the percentage of African-Americans found in the city and county populations. Hispanics are stopped at rates lower than the percentage of Hispanics found in the city and county populations.

Methodological Issues

Upon examination of the data, it is important to note that differences in overall stop rates of a particular racial or ethnic group, compared to that racial or ethnic group's proportion of the

¹ Due to a small number of stops relative to the population of Texarkana, information contained in the first chart excludes information pertaining to 84 stops of citizens of Asian/Pacific Islander descent and 31 stops of citizens of Alaska Native/American Indian descent.

² City and County population figures are derived from the 2010 Census of the U.S. Census Bureau.

population, cannot be used to make determinations that officers have or have not racially profiled any given individual motorist. Claims asserting racial profiling of an individual motorist from the aggregate data utilized in this report are erroneous.

For example, concluding that a particular driver of a specific race/ethnicity was racially profiled simply because members of that particular racial/ethnic group as a whole were stopped at a higher rate than their proportion of the population—are as erroneous as claims that a particular driver of a specific race/ethnicity could NOT have been racially profiled simply because the percentage of stops among members of a particular racial/ethnic group as a whole were stopped at a lower frequency than that group's proportion of the particular population base (e.g., city or county population). In short, aggregate data as required by law and presented in this report cannot be used to prove or disprove that a member of a particular racial/ethnic group was racially profiled. Next, we discuss the reasons why using aggregate data—as currently required by the state racial profiling law—are inappropriate to use in making claims that any individual motorist was racially profiled.

Issue #1: Using Group-Level Data to Explain Individual Officer Decisions

The law dictates that police agencies compile aggregate-level data regarding the *rates* at which agencies *collectively* stop motorists in terms of their race/ethnicity. These aggregated data are to be subsequently analyzed in order to determine whether or not *individual* officers are “racially profiling” motorists. This methodological error, commonly referred to as the “ecological fallacy,” defines the dangers involved in making assertions about individual officer decisions based on the examination of aggregate stop data. **In short, one cannot prove that an individual officer has racially profiled any individual motorist based on the rate at which a department stops any given group of motorists.** In sum, aggregate level data cannot be used to assess individual officer decisions, but the state racial profiling law requires this assessment.

Issue #2: Problems Associated with Population Base-Rates

There has been considerable debate as to what the most appropriate population “base-rate” is in determining whether or not racial/ethnic disparities exist. The base-rate serves as the benchmark for comparison purposes. The outcome of analyses designed to determine whether or not disparities exist is dependent on which base-rate is used. While this report utilized the most recent 2010 Census as a population base-rate, this population measure can become quickly outdated and may not keep pace with changes experienced in city and county population measures.

In addition, the validity of the benchmark base-rate becomes even more problematic if analyses fail to distinguish between residents and non-residents who are stopped. This is because the existence of significant proportions of non-resident stops will lead to invalid conclusions if racial/ethnic comparisons are made exclusively to resident population figures. **In sum, a valid measure of the driving population does not exist. As a proxy, census data is used which is problematic as an indicator of the driving population.** In addition, stopped motorists who are not residents of the city or county where the motor vehicle stop occurred are not included in the benchmark base-rate.

In short, the methodological problems outlined above point to the limited utility of using aggregate level comparisons of the rates at which different racial/ethnic groups are stopped in order to determine whether or not racial profiling exists within a given jurisdiction.

Table 1 reports the summaries for the total number of motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued, and to arrests made as a result of those stops, by the Texarkana Police Department in 2018. Table 1 and associated analyses are utilized to satisfy the comparative analyses as required by Texas law, and in specific, Article 2.134 of the CCP.

Comparative Analysis #2:

Examine the disposition of motor vehicle stops made by officers employed by the agency, categorized according to the race or ethnicity of affected persons, as appropriate, including any searches resulting from stops within the applicable jurisdiction. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.134(c)(1)(B)

Table 1: Traffic Stops and Outcomes by Race/Ethnicity

Stop Outcomes by Race/Ethnicity	White	African-American	Hispanic /Latino	Asian /Pacific Islander	Alaska Native /American Indian	Total
Number of Stops	6991	6513	594	84	31	14213
Result of Stop						
Verbal Warning	575	710	61	8	3	1357
Written Warning	2922	2256	186	38	14	5416
Citation	3347	3166	332	38	13	6896
Written Warning and Arrest	29	64	2	0	0	95
Citation and Arrest	72	188	6	0	0	266
Arrest	46	129	7	0	1	183
Search Conducted						
Yes	347	756	42	3	1	1149
No	6644	5757	552	81	30	13064

As shown in Table 1, there were a total of 14,213 motor vehicle stops in 2018 in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued. The table also shows arrests made as a result of those stops. Roughly 10 percent of stops resulted in a verbal warning, roughly 38 percent of stops resulted in a written warning, and roughly 49 percent resulted in a citation. Roughly 1 percent of stops resulted in a written warning and arrest, roughly 2 percent of stops resulted in a citation and arrest, and roughly 1 percent of stops resulted in a sole arrest.

Relative to the result of the stop within each racial/ethnic group, White motorists received a **verbal warning** in roughly 8 percent of stops involving White motorists (575/6991). African-American motorists received a verbal warning in roughly 11 percent of stops involving African-

American motorists. Hispanic motorists received a verbal warning in roughly 10 percent of stops involving Hispanic motorists.

Specific to **written warnings**, White motorists received a written warning in roughly 42 percent of stops involving White motorists (2922/6991), African-American motorists received a written warning in roughly 35 percent of stops of African-American motorists, and Hispanic motorists received a written warning in roughly 31 percent of stops of Hispanic motorists.

White motorists received a **citation** in roughly 48 percent of stops involving White motorists (3347/6991), African-American motorists received a citation in roughly 49 percent of stops of African-American motorists, and Hispanic motorists received a citation in roughly 56 percent of stops of Hispanic motorists.

Written Warnings and Arrest were relatively rare among all racial/ethnic groups, comprising 1 percent or less of all result of stops actions. Relative to **citation and arrest**, White motorists were cited and arrested in roughly 1 percent of stops involving White motorists (72/6991), African-American motorists were cited and arrested in roughly 3 percent of stops involving African-American motorists, and Hispanic motorists were cited and arrested in roughly 1 percent of stops involving Hispanic motorists.

Finally, specific to sole **arrests**, White motorists were arrested in less than 1 percent of all stops involving White motorists (46/6991), African-American motorists were arrested in roughly 2 percent of all stops involving African-American motorists, and Hispanic motorists were arrested in roughly 1 percent of all stops of Hispanic motorists. Overall, arrests accounted for a very small percentage of all stops in 2018.

Comparative Analysis #3:

Evaluate and compare the number of searches resulting from motor vehicle stops within the applicable jurisdiction and whether contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of those searches. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.134(c)(1)(C)

In 2018, a total of 1,149 **searches** of motorists were conducted, or roughly 8 percent of all stops resulted in a search. Among searches within each racial/ethnic group, White motorists were searched in roughly 5 percent of all stops of White motorists (347/6991), African-American motorists were searched in roughly 12 percent of all stops of African-American motorists, and Hispanic motorists were searched in roughly 7 percent of all stops of Hispanic motorists.

Regarding searches, it should be further noted that 492 out of 1,149 searches (see Table 3), or roughly 43 percent of all searches, were based on consent, which are regarded as discretionary as opposed to non-discretionary searches. Relative to the total number of stops (14,213), discretionary consent searches occurred in roughly 3 percent of stops.

Of the searches that occurred in 2018, and as shown in Table 3, **contraband** was discovered in 374 or roughly 33 percent of all searches (374/1149 total searches). Among the searches in

which contraband was discovered (374), 76 percent of the time the contraband discovered was drugs.³

Comparative Analysis #4:

Information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.134(c)(2)

In 2018, internal records indicate that the Texarkana Police Department received no complaints alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency engaged in racial profiling.

Additional Information Required to be Reported to TCOLE

Tables 2-4 provide additional information relative to motor vehicle stops in 2018 by the Texarkana Police Department. These data are required to be collected by the Texarkana Police Department under the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.133.

³ Note on Table 3 that the number of “Description of Contraband” individual categories equals 396, which is more than the number of searches in which contraband was found (374). This discrepancy results because more than one type of contraband can be found in a single search.

Table 2: Data on Traffic Stops and Arrests

Stop Table	Frequency
Number of Stops	14213
Reason for Stop	
Violation of Law	1704
Preexisting Knowledge	189
Moving Traffic Violation	9108
Vehicle Traffic Violation	3212
Result of Stop	
Verbal Warning	1357
Written Warning	5416
Citation	6896
Written Warning and Arrest	95
Citation and Arrest	266
Arrest	183
Arrest Based On	
Violation of Penal Code	217
Violation of Traffic Law	15
Violation of City Ordinance	3
Outstanding Warrant	309

Table 3: Data on Searches Pursuant to Traffic Stops

Search Table	Frequency
Search Conducted	
Yes	1149
No	13064
Reason for Search	
Consent	492
Contraband in Plain View	19
Probable Cause	351
Inventory	94
Incident to Arrest	193
Was Contraband Discovered	
Yes	374
No	775
Description of Contraband	
Drugs	285
Currency	2
Weapons	24
Alcohol	40
Stolen Property	5
Other	40

Table 4: Additional Data on Traffic Stops

Additional Information	Frequency
Gender	
Male	7791
Female	6422
Race/Ethnicity Known Prior to Stop	
Yes	2352
No	11861
Was Physical Force Resulting in Bodily Injury Used During Stop	
Yes	119
No	14094
Approximate Location of Stop	
City Street	11214
US Highway	1658
County Road	158
State Highway	218
Private Property/Other	965

Analysis of Racial Profiling Compliance by Texarkana, Texas Police Department

The foregoing analysis shows that the Texarkana, Texas Police Department is fully in compliance with all relevant Texas laws concerning racial profiling, including the existence of a formal policy prohibiting racial profiling by its officers, officer training and educational programs, a formalized complaint process, and the collection of data in compliance with the law.

In addition to providing summary reports and analysis of the data collected by the Texarkana, Texas Police Department in 2018, this report also included an extensive presentation of some of the limitations involved in the level of data collection currently required by law and the methodological problems associated with analyzing such data for the Texarkana, Texas Police Department as well as police agencies across Texas.

Texarkana Police Department TCOLE Reporting Forms

Racial Profiling Report

Agency Name: Texarkana Texas Police Department

Reporting Date: January 29, 2019

TCOLE Agency Number: 037207

Chief Administrator: Chief Kevin Schutte

Agency Contact Information: Kayla Lewis

Phone: 903-798-3116

Email: kayla.monroe@txkusa.org

Mailing Address: 100 N. Stateline Avenue Box #16 Texarkana, Texas 75501

By submitting, the chief administrator affirms that the agency has a policy in place in accordance with Texas Code of Criminal Procedure §2.132, and that the policy:

- (1) clearly defines acts constituting racial profiling;
- (2) strictly prohibits peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;
- (3) implements 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) provides public education relating to the agency's compliment and complaint process, including providing the telephone number, mailing address, and email address to make a compliment or complaint with respect to each ticket, citation, or warning issued by a peace officer;
- (5) requires 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) requires collection of information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning 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;
 - (C) whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual; and
 - (D) whether the peace officer used physical force that resulted in bodily injury, as that term is defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code, during the stop;
 - (E) the location of the stop; and
 - (F) the reason for the stop; and

(7) requires 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.

Executed by:

Date:



1-29-2019

Agency Racial Profiling Information

Total stops:

1. Gender

CCP 2.133(b)(1)(a)

1.1 Female: 6,422

1.2 Male: 7,791

2. Race or ethnicity

CCP 2.132(a)(3), 2.132(b)(6)(A), 2.133(b)(1)(B)

2.1 Black: 6,513

2.2 Asian/Pacific Islander: 84

2.3 White: 6,991

2.4 Hispanic/Latino: 594

2.5 Alaska Native/American Indian: 31

3. Was race or ethnicity known prior to stop?

CCP 2.132(b)(6)(C)

3.1 Yes: 2,352

3.2 No: 11,861

4. Reason for stop?

CCP 2.132(b)(6)(F), 2.133(b)(2)

4.1 Violation of law: 1,704

4.2 Preexisting knowledge: 189

4.3 Moving traffic violation: 9,108

4.4 Vehicle traffic violation: 3,212

5. Street address or approximate location of the stop

CCP 2.132(b)(6)(E), 2.133(b)(7)

5.1 City street: 11,214

5.2 US highway: 1,658

5.3 County road: 158

5.4 State highway: 218

5.5 Private property or other: 965

6. Was a search conducted?

CCP 2.132(b)(6)(B), 2.133(b)(3)

6.1 Yes: 1,149

6.2 No: 13,064

7. Reason for Search?

7.1 Consent: 492

CCP 2.132(b)(6)(B), 2.133(b)(3)

7.2 Contraband in plain view: 19

CCP 2.133(b)(5)(A)

7.3 Probable cause: 351

CCP 2.133(b)(5)(B)

7.4 Inventory: 94

CCP 2.133(b)(5)(C)

7.5 Incident to arrest: 193

CCP 2.133(b)(5)(C)

8. Was Contraband discovered?

CCP 2.133(b)(4)

8.1 Yes: 374

8.2 No: 775

9. Description of contraband

CCP 2.133(b)(4)

9.1 Drugs: 285

9.2 Currency: 2

9.3 Weapons: 24

9.4 Alcohol: 40

9.5 Stolen property: 5

9.6 Other: 40

10. Result of the stop

10.1 Verbal warning: 1,357

CCP 2.133(b)(8)

10.2 Written warning: 5,416

CCP 2.133(b)(8)

10.3 Citation: 6,896

CCP 2.133(b)(8)

10.4 Written warning and arrest: 95

10.5 Citation and arrest: 266

10.6 Arrest: 183

CCP 2.133(b)(6)

Arrest Total = 544

11. Arrest based on

CCP 2.133(b)(6)

11.1 Violation of Penal Code: 217

11.2 Violation of Traffic Law: 15

11.3 Violation of City Ordinance: 3

11.4 Outstanding Warrant: 309

12. Was physical force resulting in bodily injury used during stop?

CCP 2.132(b)(6)(D), 2.133(b)(9)

12.1 Yes: 119

12.2 No: 14,094

Appendix A
Racial Profiling Statutes and Laws

Texas Racial Profiling Statutes

Art. 3.05. RACIAL PROFILING.

In this code, "racial profiling" means 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.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 2, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Art. 2.131. RACIAL PROFILING PROHIBITED.

A peace officer may not engage in racial profiling.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Art. 2.132. LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY ON RACIAL PROFILING.

(a) In this article:

- (1) "Law enforcement agency" means an agency of the state, or of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, that employs peace officers who make 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 the following categories:
 - (A) Alaska native or American Indian;
 - (B) Asian or Pacific Islander;
 - (C) black;
 - (D) white; and
 - (E) Hispanic or Latino.

(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 compliment and complaint process, including providing the telephone number, mailing address, and e-mail address to make a compliment or complaint with respect to each ticket, citation, or warning issued by a peace officer;

(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 ticket, citation, or warning 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;

(C) whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual;

(D) whether the peace officer used physical force that resulted in bodily injury, as that term is defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code, during the stop;

(E) the location of the stop; and

(F) the reason for the stop; 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.

(c) The data collected as a result of the reporting requirements of this article shall not constitute prima facie evidence of racial profiling.

(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 stops and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make motor vehicle stops. The agency also shall examine the feasibility of equipping each peace officer who regularly detains or stops motor vehicles with a body worn camera, as that term is defined by Section 1701.651, Occupations Code. If a law enforcement agency installs video or audio equipment or equips peace officers with body worn cameras 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 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).

(f) On the commencement of an investigation by a law enforcement agency of a complaint described by Subsection (b)(3) in which a video or audio recording of the occurrence on which the complaint is based was made, the agency shall promptly provide a copy of the recording to the peace officer who is the subject of the complaint on written request by the officer.

(g) On a finding by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement 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.

(h) A law enforcement agency shall review the data collected under Subsection (b)(6) to identify any improvements the agency could make in its practices and policies regarding motor vehicle stops.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Amended by:

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172 (H.B. 3389), Sec. 25, eff. September 1, 2009.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 93 (S.B. 686), Sec. 2.05, eff. May 18, 2013.

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 173 (H.B. 3051), Sec. 1, eff. September 1, 2017.

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 950 (S.B. 1849), Sec. 5.01, eff. September 1, 2017.

Art. 2.133. REPORTS REQUIRED FOR MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS.

(a) In this article, "race or ethnicity" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).

(b) A peace officer who stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance shall report to the law enforcement agency that employs the officer information relating to the stop, including:

(1) a physical description of any 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;

(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 of the contraband or evidence;

(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;

(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;

(8) whether the officer issued a verbal or written warning or a ticket or citation as a result of the stop; and

(9) whether the officer used physical force that resulted in bodily injury, as that term is defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code, during the stop.

(c) The chief administrator of a law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, is responsible for auditing reports under Subsection (b) to ensure that the race or ethnicity of the person operating the motor vehicle is being reported.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Amended by:

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172 (H.B. 3389), Sec. 26, eff. September 1, 2009.

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 950 (S.B. 1849), Sec. 5.02, eff. September 1, 2017.

Art. 2.134. COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION COLLECTED.

(a) In this article:

(1) "Motor vehicle stop" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).

(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 law enforcement agency shall submit a report containing the incident-based data compiled during the previous calendar year to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement 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.

(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;

(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

(C) evaluate and compare the number of searches resulting from motor vehicle stops within the applicable jurisdiction and whether contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of those searches; 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 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 Texas Commission on Law Enforcement, in accordance with Section 1701.162, Occupations Code, shall develop guidelines for compiling and reporting information as required by this article.

(f) The data collected as a result of the reporting requirements of this article shall not constitute prima facie evidence of racial profiling.

(g) On a finding by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement 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.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Amended by:

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172 (H.B. 3389), Sec. 27, eff. September 1, 2009.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 93 (S.B. 686), Sec. 2.06, eff. May 18, 2013.

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 950 (S.B. 1849), Sec. 5.03, eff. September 1, 2017.

Art. 2.136. LIABILITY.

A peace officer is not liable for damages arising from an act relating to the collection or reporting of information as required by Article 2.133 or under a policy adopted under Article 2.132.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Art. 2.137. PROVISION OF FUNDING OR EQUIPMENT.

(a) The Department of Public Safety shall adopt rules for providing funds or video and audio equipment to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment in law enforcement motor vehicles and motorcycles or equipping peace officers with body worn cameras, including specifying criteria to prioritize funding or equipment provided to law enforcement agencies. The criteria may include consideration of tax effort, financial hardship, available revenue, and budget surpluses. The criteria must give priority to:

- (1) law enforcement agencies that employ peace officers whose primary duty is traffic enforcement;
- (2) smaller jurisdictions; and
- (3) municipal and county law enforcement agencies.

(b) The Department of Public Safety shall collaborate with an institution of higher education to identify law enforcement agencies that need funds or video and audio equipment for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment in law enforcement motor vehicles and motorcycles or equipping peace officers with body worn cameras. The collaboration may include the use of a survey to assist in developing criteria to prioritize funding or equipment provided to law enforcement agencies.

(c) To receive funds or video and audio equipment from the state for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment in law enforcement motor vehicles and motorcycles or equipping peace officers with body worn cameras, the governing body of a county or municipality, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency serving the county or municipality, shall certify to the Department of Public Safety that the law enforcement agency needs funds or video and audio equipment for that purpose.

(d) On receipt of funds or video and audio equipment from the state for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment in law enforcement motor vehicles and motorcycles or equipping peace officers with body worn cameras, the governing body of a county or municipality, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency serving the county or municipality, shall certify to the Department of Public Safety that the law enforcement agency has taken the necessary actions to use and is using video and audio equipment and body worn cameras for those purposes.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Amended by:

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 950 (S.B. 1849), Sec. 5.04, eff. September 1, 2017.

Art. 2.138. RULES.

The Department of Public Safety may adopt rules to implement Articles 2.131-2.137.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

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 an amount not to exceed \$5,000 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.

Added by Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172 (H.B. 3389), Sec. 29, eff. September 1, 2009.

Amended by:

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 950 (S.B. 1849), Sec. 5.05, eff. September 1, 2017.

Appendix B

Texarkana, Texas Police Department Biased Based Policing and Racial Profiling Policy

TEXARKANA, TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT
GENERAL ORDERS MANUAL

<i>Effective Date</i> February 1, 2008		<i>Amended Date</i> September 1, 2017		<i>Directive</i> 2.01.1	
<i>Subject</i> Biased Based Policing and Racial Profiling					
<i>Reference</i> Code of Criminal Procedure 2.131 – 2.135					
<i>Distribution</i> All Personnel City Manager City Attorney		<i>TPCA Best Practices Recognition Program Reference</i> 2.01.1 Biased Based Profiling		<i>Review Date</i> January 1, 2017	
				<i>Pages</i> 6	

This Operations Directive is for internal use only and does not enhance an officer's civil or criminal liability in any way. It should not be construed as a creation of a higher standard of safety or care in an evidentiary sense, with respect to third party claims. Violations of this Operations Directive, if proven, may only form the basis for a complaint by this Department, and only in a non-judicial administrative setting.

SECTION 1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to reaffirm the Department's commitment to unbiased policing in all of its encounters between officers 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 dictate of departmental policy and the law.

SECTION 2 POLICY

- A. It is the policy of the Department to protect the constitutional rights of all persons. Allegations of racial profiling or discriminatory practices, real or perceived, are detrimental to the relationship between police and the communities they protect and serve because they strike at the basic foundation of public trust. This trust is essential to effective community-based policing. Racial profiling is considered misuse of valuable police resources; such improper methods violate the civil rights of members of the public and may lead to increased exposure to liability for the officer and the department. This Department does not endorse, train, teach, support, or condone any type of bias, stereotyping, or racial profiling by its officers. While recognizing that most officers perform their duties in a professional, ethical, and impartial manner, this Department is committed to identifying and eliminating any instances of racial profiling.
- B. It is the policy of the Department to:
 - 1. Provide all people within this community fair and impartial police services consistent with constitutional and statutory mandates;
 - 2. Assure the highest standard of integrity and ethics among all our members;
 - 3. Respect the diversity and the lawful cultural practices of all people;
 - 4. Take positive steps to identify, prevent, and eliminate any instances of racial profiling by our members; and
 - 5. Continue our commitment to community based policing and problem solving, including vigorous, lawful and nondiscriminatory traffic enforcement that promotes public safety and strengthens public trust, confidence, and awareness.

TEXARKANA, TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT
GENERAL ORDERS MANUAL

<i>Directive</i> 2.01.1	<i>Subject</i> Biased Based Policing and Racial Profiling
-----------------------------------	---

- C. It is the policy of the Department to police in a proactive manner and to aggressively investigate suspected violations of law. Officers shall actively enforce local, state and federal laws in a responsible and professional manner without regard to an individual's race, gender, age, ethnicity, ethnic background, sexual orientation, religion, economic status, cultural group, national origin or any other identifiable group. 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.
- D. Officers shall conduct themselves in a dignified and respectful manner at all times when dealing with the public. The Department will honor the right of all persons to be treated equally and to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures.

SECTION 3 DEFINITIONS

Racial Profiling is defined as a law enforcement-initiated action based on an individual's race, gender, age, ethnicity, ethnic background, sexual orientation, religion, economic status, cultural group, national origin or any other identifiable group rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity. The term is not relevant as it pertains to witnesses, complainants, persons needing assistance, or other citizen contacts.

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

- a. Citing a driver because of the cited driver's race, ethnicity, or national origin, or
- b. 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.
- c. 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.

Gender Profiling is defined as a law enforcement-initiated action based on an individual's gender rather than on the individual's behavior or involvement in criminal activity.

Race or Ethnicity is defined as a particular descent and includes the following categories:

- a. Alaska native or American Indian;
- b. Asian or Pacific Islander
- c. Black
- d. White
- e. Hispanic or Latino.

Pedestrian Stop is defined as an interaction between a peace officer and an individual traveling on foot who is being detained for the purpose of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not under arrest.

Traffic Stop is defined as a vehicle stop where a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of law or ordinance regulating traffic.

TEXARKANA, TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT
GENERAL ORDERS MANUAL

<i>Directive</i> 2.01.1	<i>Subject</i> Biased Based Policing and Racial Profiling
-----------------------------------	---

Probable Cause is defined as more than bare suspicion; it exists when the facts and circumstances within the officer's knowledge and of which they have reasonably trustworthy information are sufficient in themselves to warrant a person of reasonable caution to believe that an offense has been or is being committed.

Reasonable Suspicion is defined as specific, articulable facts leading a reasonable police officer to believe a crime might be occurring. Reasonable suspicion is less than probable cause, but more than a mere hunch. Reasonable grounds for suspicion depend on the circumstances in each case. There must be an objective basis for that suspicion based on facts, information, and/or intelligence.

Search is an examination or exploration of an individual's house, premises, vehicle or person to discover stolen property, contraband or other items that may be evidence of a crime.

Search incident to arrest is a full search of an arrested person and of the vicinity around him or her. The search is conducted for officer safety and to prevent the destruction of evidence.

Consent search is a search permitted by a person with apparent authority to allow the search. To be valid, consent must be voluntary and intelligent, based on a totality of circumstances. Voluntary means that the consent was not forced or coerced. Intelligent means the person giving consent must know what he or she is doing.

Frisk is defined as a limited search or patting down of a suspect's outer clothing for the purpose of officer safety. A frisk must be based on reasonable suspicion that the suspect is armed with a deadly weapon, and that if he is not searched and disarmed, harm will come to the officer or another person. A limited search or frisk of an automobile after a valid stop is permissible if the officer has reasonable suspicion the suspect is dangerous and might gain immediate control of a weapon. The search is limited to the areas in which a weapon may be placed or hidden.

Inventory is an administrative process by which items of property in an impounded vehicle are listed and secured. An inventory is not a search and should not be used as a substitute for a search. The specific objectives of an inventory are to protect the property of the defendant, to protect the police against any claim of lost property, and to protect police personnel and others from any dangerous instruments.

SECTION 4 PROCEDURES

A. COMPLAINTS

1. Any person may file a complaint with the Department if they believe they have been stopped or searched on the basis of their race, ethnicity, national origin, or gender. No person shall be discouraged, intimidated, or coerced from filing such a complaint, or discriminated against because they have filed such a complaint.
2. A complaint from a citizen regarding racial profiling may be made to any Department supervisor or, if available, to the Office of Professional Responsibility. All complaints received shall be forwarded in writing through the chain of command to the Office of the Chief of Police.
3. In addition to the written complaint, the supervisor receiving the complaint shall obtain the video recording from the officer's vehicle and cause a copy to be made onto a recordable CD or DVD disc. The supervisor shall label the video disc, indicating the unit number and date and time the disc was made. The copy of the video recording will be forwarded through the chain of command to the Office of the Chief of Police. A copy of video of all incidents in which racial or gender profiling is alleged shall be retained with the investigative file. A copy of the video shall be

TEXARKANA, TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT
GENERAL ORDERS MANUAL

<i>Directive</i> 2.01.1	<i>Subject</i> Biased Based Policing and Racial Profiling
-----------------------------------	---

supplied to the officer within five days of the date of the complaint. The Office of Professional Responsibility shall supply the video to the officer prior to taking any statements from the officer.

4. The Department shall provide education to the public concerning the complaint process. Written information regarding how a citizen may file a complaint or issue a commendation for an officer shall be made available to the public at a variety of locations, including public meetings, Central Records and Communications, City Hall, and the Police Department's office at the Bi-State Justice Building. This information shall also be available on the Department's Internet site.

B. RACIAL PROFILING TRAINING

1. Officers are responsible to adhere to all Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) training and the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT) requirements as mandated by law.
2. All officers shall complete a TCOLE 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. At the discretion of the Chief of Police, additional diversity and sensitivity training may be required for officers with sustained racial profiling or other discrimination complaints filed against them.
3. 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.
4. Supervisors shall conduct periodic roll call training regarding racial profiling issues, including implementation and enforcement of this policy.

C. INTERNAL MONITORING

1. Random Reviews:

As mandated in Directive 7.36.1 Digital Mobile Video/Audio Recording Equipment, Field Supervisors shall conduct reviews of the video files recorded by officers under their supervision to:

- a. Assess performance and safety practices;
- b. Ensure compliance with departmental policy;
- c. Ensure proper use of DMVR equipment; and,
- d. Identify appropriate training video.

Supervisors shall conduct a review of video files randomly each month, ensuring that each officer is reviewed at least twice during each month. Supervisors will review one traffic stop and one other video of their choosing of each officer. As part of the review, supervisors will document the number of videos created by each officer. Each shift commander shall be responsible for ensuring the video reviews are conducted and documented. A report containing the dates each officer was reviewed and the supervisor that conducted each review shall be prepared and

TEXARKANA, TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT
GENERAL ORDERS MANUAL

<i>Directive</i> 2.01.1	<i>Subject</i> Biased Based Policing and Racial Profiling
-----------------------------------	---

submitted to the Operations Division Secretary, who shall maintain a log of the reviews. Supervisors will have the random review done by the 15th of the following month.

2. Reviews shall occur whenever:
 - a. An officer is involved in a pursuit;
 - b. An officer is involved in a use of force recorded by the system;
 - c. A complaint is lodged against an officer; or
 - d. A supervisor articulates a reason to suspect an officer is involved in activity contrary to the mandates of the General Orders.
3. Video events which may be evidentiary in nature should be reviewed and properly documented.

D. CORRECTIVE ACTION

1. Failure to report any observed or known violations of this policy by any Department employee shall result in corrective action being taken against the employee.
2. Officers found in violation of this policy or who have a sustained racial profiling complaint shall be subject to corrective action which may include: diversity, sensitivity, or other appropriate training, informal counseling, formal counselling, written reprimand, suspension from duty with or without pay, indefinite suspension, or other appropriate action as determined by the Chief of Police.

E. MANDATED DIGITAL MOBILE VIDEO RECORDER OPERATION

Unless the delivery of emergency police services would be prevented, an officer's personal safety would be jeopardized, or police strategy is being discussed, officers will ensure the operation of the digital mobile video recorder is conducted in accordance with directive 7.36.1.

F. CITATION DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING

1. Each officer shall be required to collect certain information relating to all traffic stops, and shall record such information on either a citation, warning citation, field interview contact, or a Data Collection Form. In cases where no enforcement action was taken or where a custody arrest was made, it shall be necessary to complete a Data Collection Form to record the information required by the racial profiling statute. In the event that a citation is issued to an individual that is ultimately arrested, the citation will record the necessary data and eliminate the need to complete a Data Collection Form.
2. The officer will document the following on the citation, written warning or Data Collection Form:
 - a. The violator's race or ethnicity;
 - b. Whether a search was conducted;
 - c. Whether the search was consensual;
 - d. Whether the race or ethnicity of driver known prior to stop;

TEXARKANA, TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT
GENERAL ORDERS MANUAL

<i>Directive</i> 2.01.1	<i>Subject</i> Biased Based Policing and Racial Profiling
-----------------------------------	---

- e. Whether physical force was used that resulted in bodily injury;
 - f. Location of the stop;
 - g. Reason for the stop; and
 - h. Reason for arrest, if any, resulting from the stop.
3. Any paper citation issued will be forwarded to the Operations Division Secretary for review prior to sending to the court. Administration for E-Citations will be the responsibility of the Traffic Section Supervisor with assistance from the Operations Secretary.
 4. By March of each year, the Department shall submit a written report to the City Council that includes the information gathered from the traffic stops in the preceding calendar year. The report will include: (1) A breakdown of traffic stops by race and ethnicity, (2) The number of traffic stops that resulted in a search and the basis for the searches, (3) The number of searches that resulted in contraband being discovered and, if so, the type of contraband; (4) The number of stops where physical force was used that resulted in bodily injury, and (5) The number of traffic stops that resulted in custodial arrests.
 5. The Crime Analyst shall be responsible for providing a report to the Chief of Police that contains this information. The Office of Professional Responsibility shall be responsible for reviewing this report to identify any improvements that can be made in the practices and policies regarding traffic stops.

G. RESPONSIBILITY

1. All members of the Department shall know and comply with all aspects of this directive.
2. All Division Commanders and supervisory personnel are responsible for ensuring compliance with the provisions and intent of this directive.

Appendix C

Racial Profiling Laws and Corresponding Department Policies

Texas CCP Article	TEXARKANA, TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT Racial Profiling Policy
2.132(b)1	Section 3
2.132(b)2	Section 2 (C)
2.132(b)3	Section 4 (A)
2.132(b)4	Section 4 (A) (4)
2.132(b)5	Section 4 (D)
2.132(b)6	Section 4 (F)
2.132(b)7	Section 4 (F) (4)