

Introduction

The practice of racial profiling has been a controversial topic for many years. Often abused by officers under the pretext of drug interdiction, many states began passing legislation in response to frequent news stories and cries for change by minority leaders.

The 77th legislative session saw Senate Bill 1074 pass into what is now known as the Racial Profiling Law. This law is currently found in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure article 2.131 through 2.137. Law enforcement agencies must report data from each traffic stop including:

- The detained person's gender, race, and identity
- The type of law violation suspected (Hazardous or Non-hazardous Traffic or Criminal Investigation)
- Whether a search was conducted, and if so, whether it was based on consent or probable cause
- Facts supporting probable cause
- The type of contraband (if any) that was collected
- Disposition of stop (e.g., arrest, ticket, or warning)
- Location of stop
- Statement of charge (e.g. felony, misdemeanor, or traffic)

Specifically, the law does several things, including:

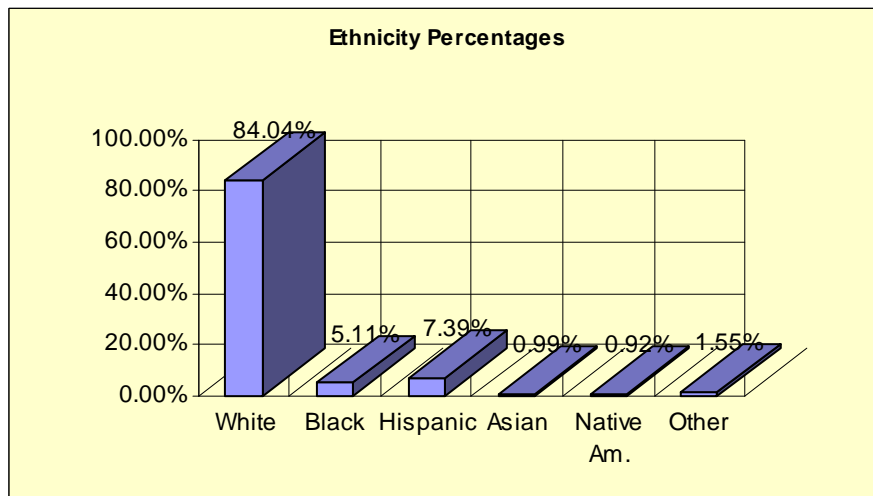
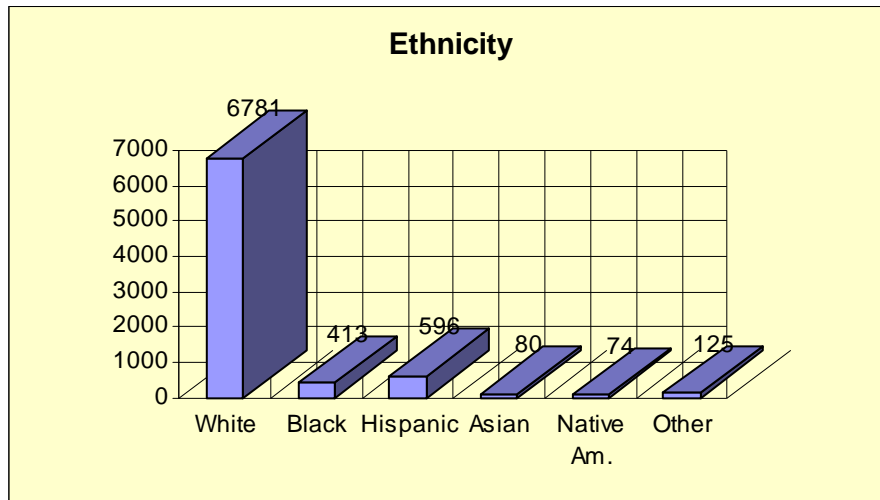
- Prohibits the practice of racial profiling
- Requires each law enforcement agency to develop a policy dealing with racial profiling that:
 - Clearly defines acts that constitute racial profiling
 - Strictly prohibit racial profiling
 - Implement a formal complaint process if an individual believes that he or she has been a victim of racial profiling
 - Provide public education relating to the department's complaint process
 - Requires corrective actions be taken against an officer found to have violated the department's racial profiling policy
- Require data collection on officer-initiated contacts with public such as traffic and pedestrian stops.
- Require the generation of an annual report on racial profiling due no later than March 1st of each year for the previous full calendar year.

Demographic information for Tarleton State University

In order to put the Tarleton State University Police Department's racial profiling data into perspective, it is important to review all demographic information of the

university during the time period for which the data was collected. In order to accomplish this, it was necessary to gather statistical data on faculty, staff, and students. This information was collected from the Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Institutional Research (OPEIR).

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native Am.	Other	Total
#	6781	413	596	80	74	125	8069
%	84.04%	5.11%	7.39%	0.99%	0.92%	1.55%	100.00%

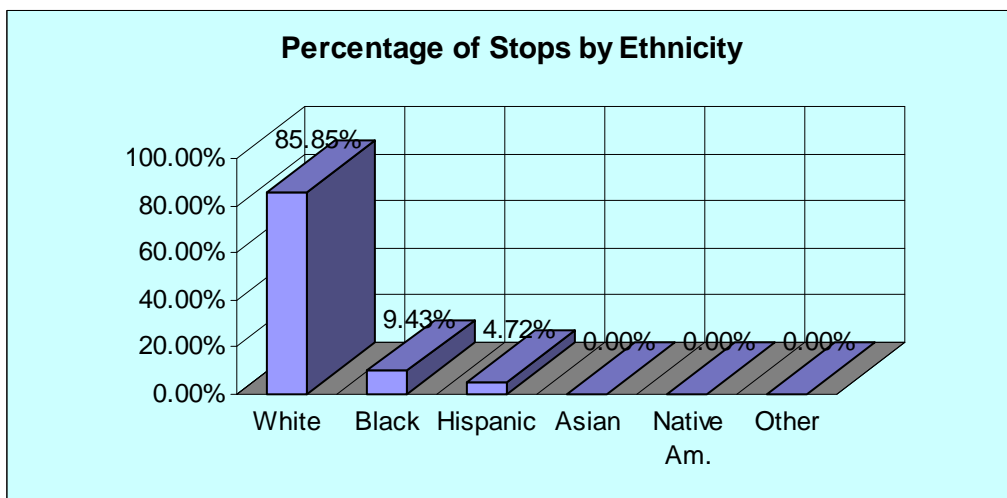
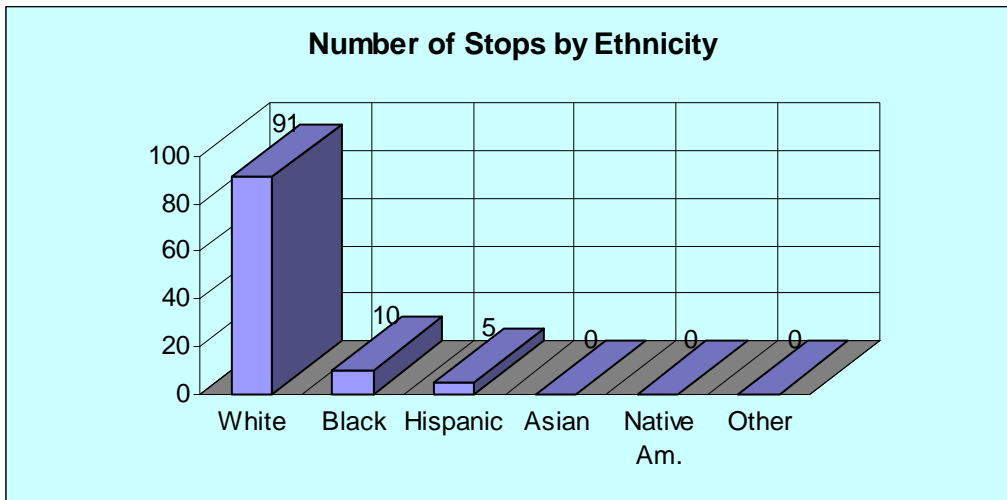


Total Number of Contacts by Race

The racial profiling law requires that the University Police Department compile and report only those statistics that are officer-initiated. The data in this report does not include statistical information for those contacts where officers were dispatched.

Charts: Numbers and Percentage of Stops by Race

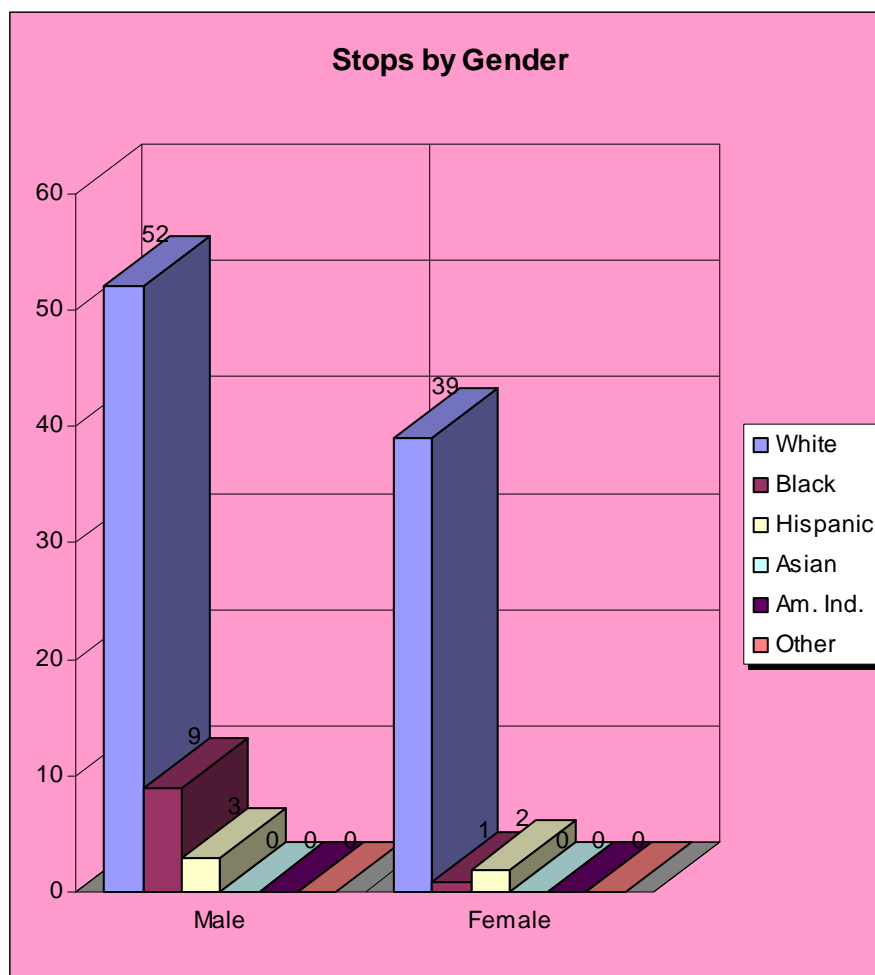
	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native Am.	Other	Total
#	91	10	5	0	0	0	106
%	85.85%	9.43%	4.72%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%



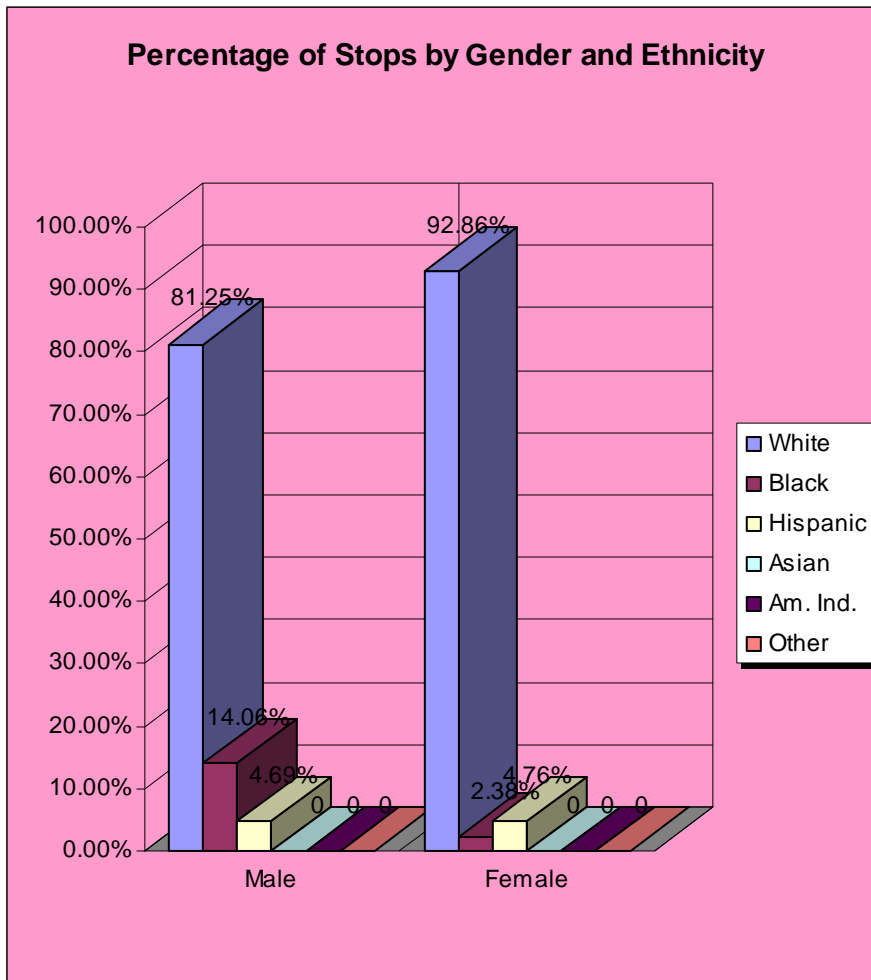
Stops by Gender

Tier Two reporting now requires officers to report the gender of those persons contacted in officer-initiated stops.

Race	Male	Female	Totals
White	52	39	91
Black	9	1	10
Hispanic	3	2	5
Asian	0	0	0
Am. Ind.	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Totals	64	42	106



Race	Male	Female
White	81.25%	92.86%
Black	14.06%	2.38%
Hispanic	4.69%	4.76%
Asian	0	0
Am. Ind.	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	100.00%	100.00%



Type of Law Violation Suspected

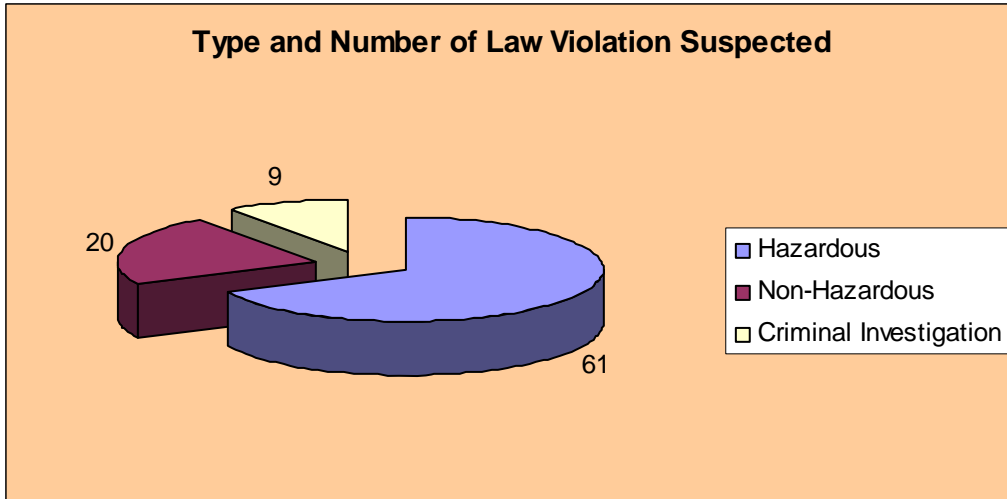
“Tier Two” reporting requires officers initiating traffic or pedestrian stops of any kind to record what type of law violation the person stopped was suspected of committing, regardless of whether or not the investigation supported the initial belief of the officer.

There are three broad categories:

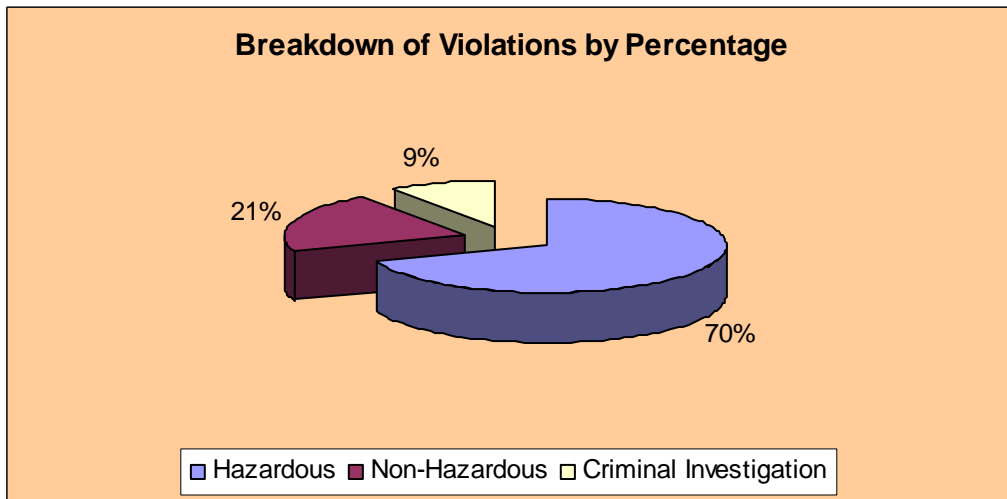
- Hazardous Traffic: Moving violations (or any other traffic violation) that is an immediate road hazard.
- Non-Hazardous: Any violation of traffic law that is not an immediate road hazard. Violations for equipment, insurance, or driver’s license violations fall into this category.
- Criminal Investigations: All stops that are not considered traffic, to include: suspicious persons or vehicles, and any other violation of criminal law.

Charts: Number of Stops for Suspected Law Violations by Category, breakdown of violations by percentage, and individual breakdowns in percentages of Hazardous, Non-Hazardous, and Criminal Investigations by race.

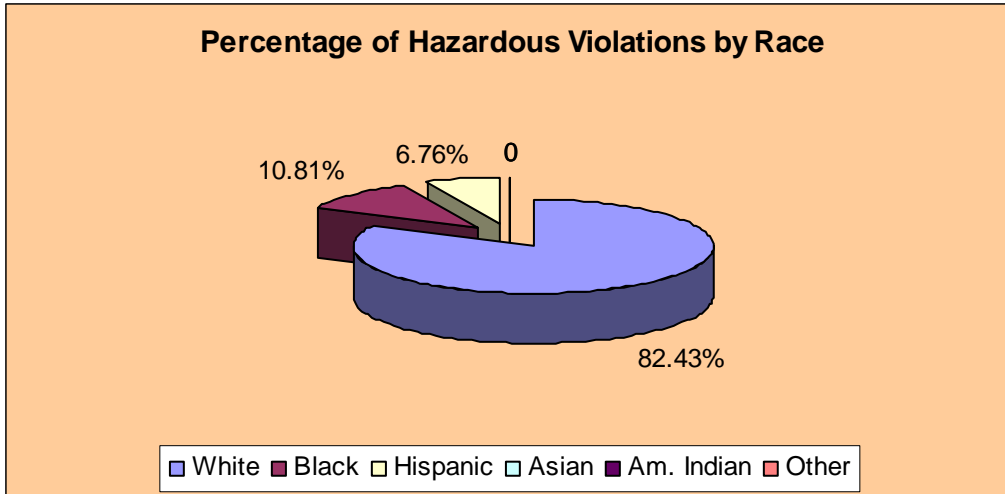
Violation Category	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Am. Indian	Other	Total
Hazardous	61	8	5	0	0	0	74
Non-Hazardous	20	1	1	0	0	0	22
Criminal Investigation	9	1	0	0	0	0	10
Total By Race	90	10	6	0	0	0	106



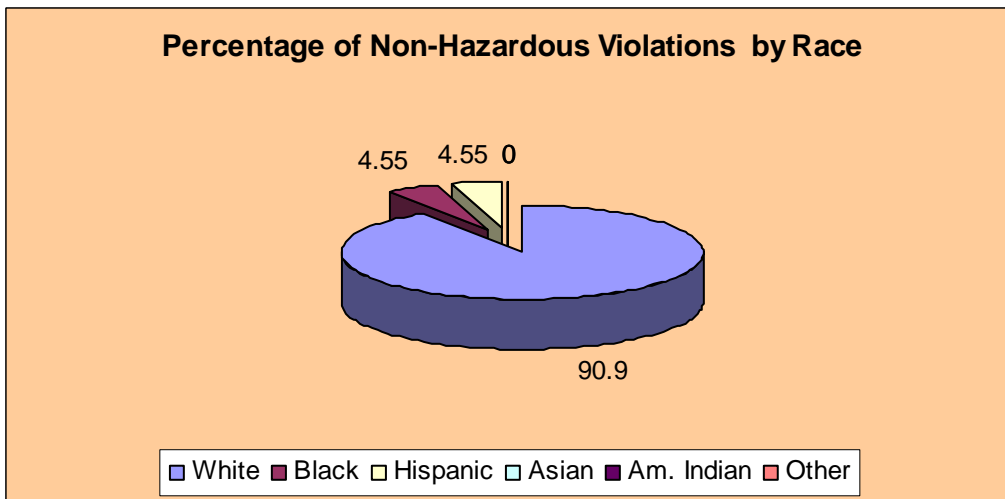
Violation Category	Total
Hazardous	69.81%
Non-Hazardous	20.76%
Criminal Investigation	9.43%



Violation Category	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Am. Indian	Other	Total
Hazardous	82.43%	10.81%	6.76%	0	0	0	100.00%

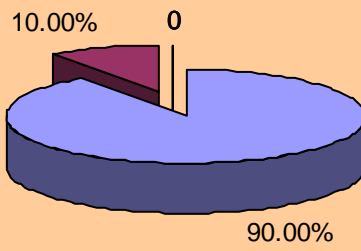


Violation Category	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Am. Indian	Other	Total
Non-Hazardous	90.90%	4.55%	4.55%	0	0	0	1



Violation Category	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Am. Indian	Other	Total
Criminal Investigation	90.00%	10.00%	0	0	0	0	100.00%

Percentage of Criminal Investigations by Race



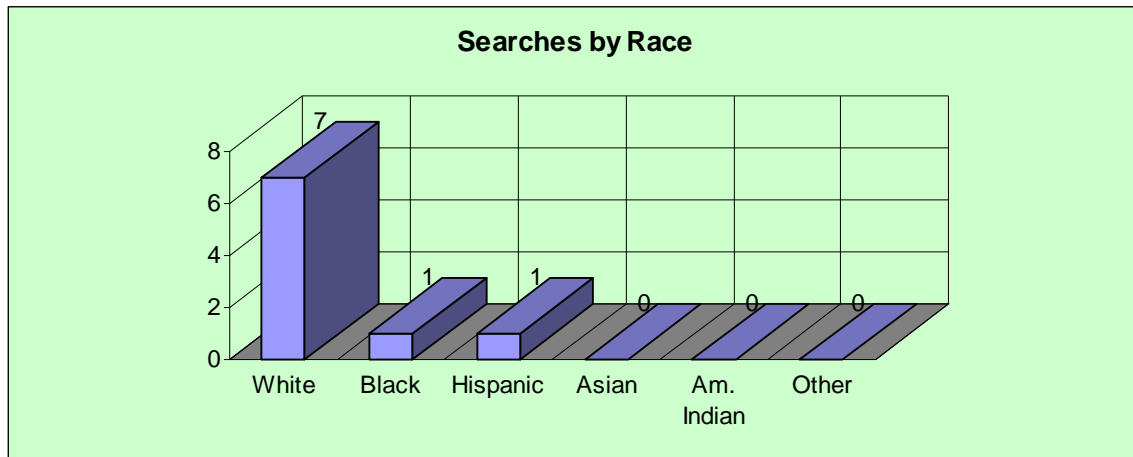
White Black Hispanic Asian Am. Indian Other

Officer-Initiated Searches

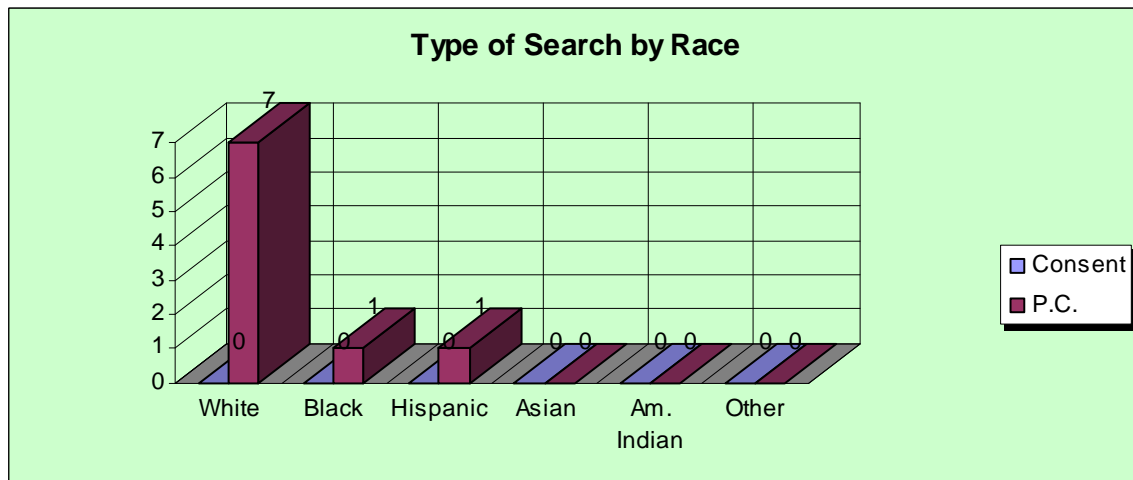
Legally, there are several different types of searches conducted by police officers. This report only covers two types: consensual searches and probable cause searches. Consensual searches are those where the officer obtains permission from the property controller to perform a search. Probable cause searches are those where the officer has reason to believe (based on a totality of the circumstances) that a crime is occurring, or that contraband is present.

Chart: Searches by Race

		Total Searches					
White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Am. Indian	Other	Total	
7	1	1	0	0	0	8	



Type	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Am. Indian	Other
Consent	0	0	0	0	0	0
P.C.	7	1	1	0	0	0



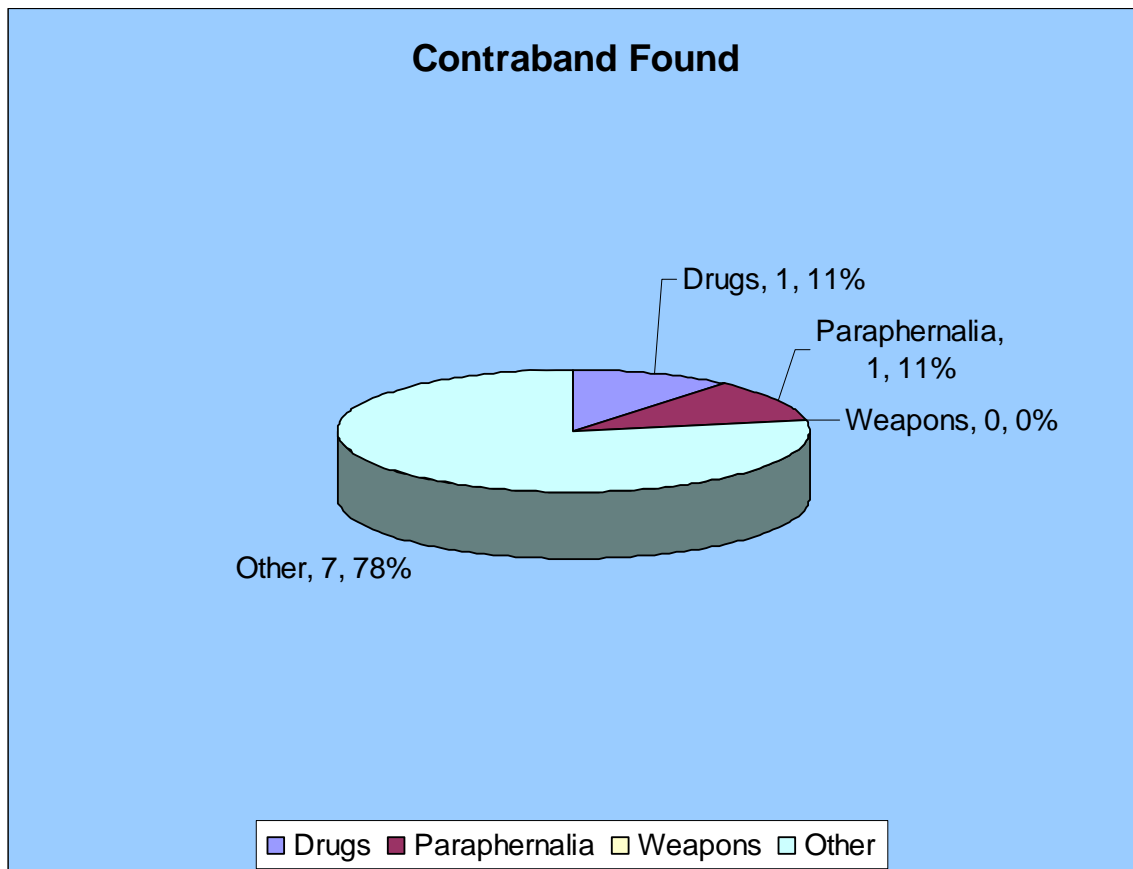
Contraband Found

For purposes of this report, contraband is categorized into only four categories:

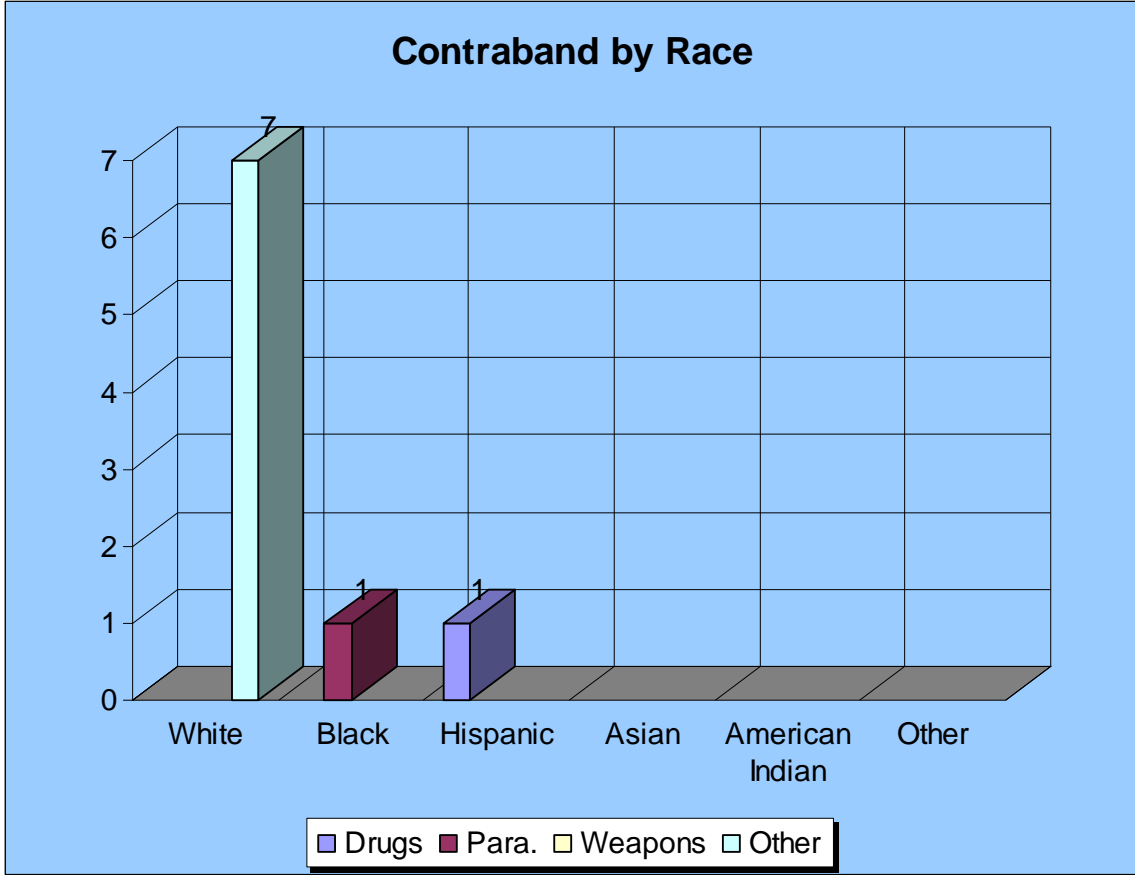
- Drugs (all illegal drugs)
- Paraphernalia: Equipment used to manufacture or use illegal drugs
- Weapons: items whose primary use is intended as a weapon
- Other-illicit alcoholic beverages and any other illegal device or substance

Charts: Numbers and Percentages of Contraband Found by Type, and Contraband found by race.

Drugs	1
Paraphernalia	1
Weapons	0
Other	7



Race	Drugs	Para.	Weapons	Other
White				7
Black		1		
Hispanic	1			
Asian				
American Indian				
Other				



Disposition of Traffic Stops

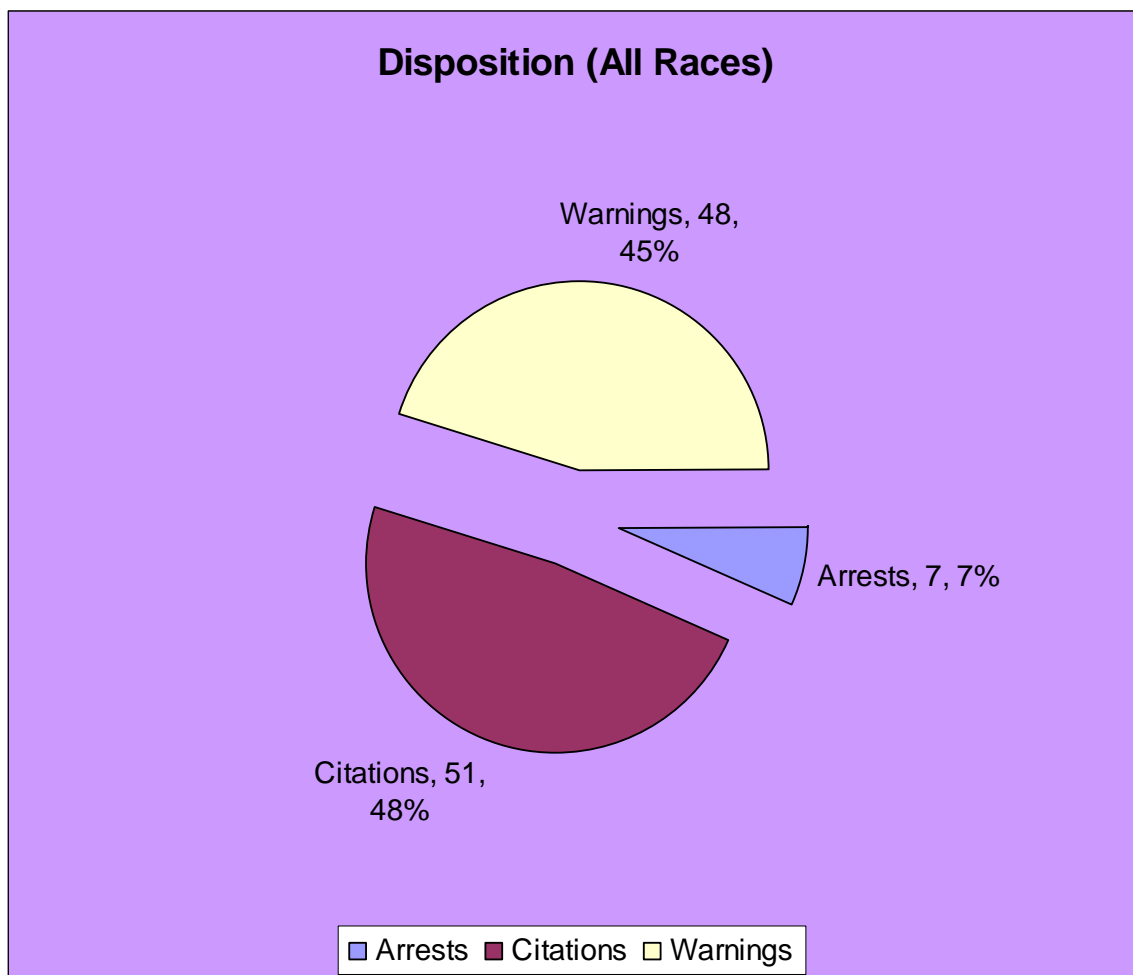
The annual racial profiling report is required to keep statistics on the final disposition of officer-initiated contacts.

These are grouped into three categories:

- Arrests
- Citations Issued
- Warnings

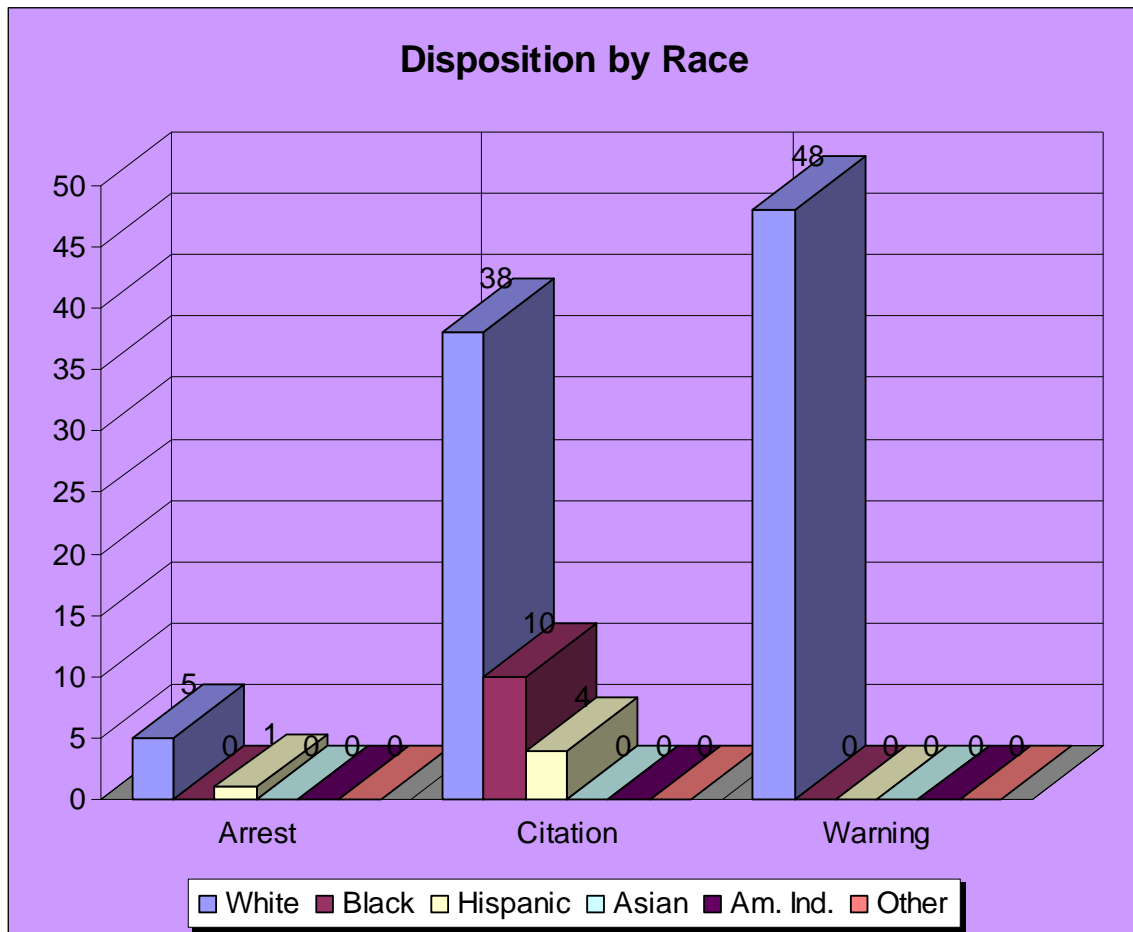
Chart: Number and Percentage of Dispositions (All races)

Arrests	7
Citations	51
Warnings	48



Disposition by Race

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Am. Ind.	Other	Total
Arrest	5	0	1	0	0	0	6
Citation	38	10	4	0	0	0	52
Warning	48	0	0	0	0	0	48
Total	91	10	5	0	0	0	106



Tarleton State University Police Department Racial Profiling Policy

I. PURPOSE

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

II. POLICY

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

Officers shall conduct themselves in a dignified and respectful manner at all times when dealing with the public. Two of the fundamental rights guaranteed by both the United States and Texas constitutions are equal protection under the law and freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures by government agents. The right of all persons to be treated equally and to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures must be respected. Racial profiling is an unacceptable patrol tactic and will not be condoned.

This policy shall not preclude officers from offering assistance, such as upon observing a substance leaking from a vehicle, a flat tire, or someone who appears to be ill, lost or confused. Nor does this policy prohibit stopping someone suspected of a crime based upon observed actions and/or information received about the person.

III. DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

IV. TRAINING

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

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

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.

An individual appointed or elected as a police chief before the effective date of this Act shall complete the program on racial profiling established under Subsection (j), Section 96.641, Education Code, as added by this Act, not later than September 1, 2003.

V. COMPLAINT INVESTIGATION

A. The department shall accept complaints from any person who believes he or she has been stopped or searched based on racial, ethnic or national origin profiling. No person shall be

discouraged, intimidated or coerced from filing a complaint, nor discriminated against because he or she filed such a complaint.

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

C. Investigation of a complaint shall be conducted in a thorough and timely manner. All complaints will be acknowledged in writing to the initiator who will receive disposition regarding said complaint within a reasonable period of time. The investigation shall be reduced to writing and any reviewer's comments or conclusions shall be filed with the chief. When applicable, findings and/or suggestions for disciplinary action, retraining, or changes in policy shall be filed with the chief.

D. If a racial profiling complaint is sustained against an officer, it will result in appropriate corrective and/or disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

E. If there is a departmental video or audio recording of the events upon which a complaint of racial profiling is based, upon commencement of an investigation by this department into the complaint and written request of the officer made the subject of the complaint, this department shall promptly provide a copy of the recording to that officer.

VI. PUBLIC EDUCATION

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

VII. CITATION DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

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

- A. The violator's race or ethnicity;
- B. Whether a search was conducted;
- C. Was the search consensual; and
- D. Arrest for this cited violation or any other violation.

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

- A. A breakdown of citations by race or ethnicity;

B. Number of citations that resulted in a search;

C. Number of searches that were consensual; and

D. Number of citations that resulted in custodial arrest for this cited violation or any other violation.

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

VIII. USE OF VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT

Peace officers and this department are exempt from the compilation, analysis and reporting requirements in Section A above if during the calendar year before the date that a report under Section A above is due:

A. Each motor vehicle regularly used by this department to make traffic and pedestrian stops is equipped with a video camera and transmitter-activated equipment, and each motorcycle regularly used by this department to make traffic and pedestrian stops is equipped with transmitter-activated equipment; and

B. Each traffic and pedestrian stop made by an officer of this department that is capable of being recorded by video and audio, or audio, as appropriate, is recorded.

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

Supervisors will ensure officers of this department are recording their traffic and pedestrian stops. A recording of each officer will be reviewed at least once every ninety (90) days. If the equipment used to record audio and/or video of traffic or pedestrian stops is malfunctioning or otherwise not operable, the officer making the stop shall properly record and report the information as required in Section A above