



PARIS POLICE DEPARTMENT

2019

RACIAL PROFILING ANALYSIS

PREPARED BY:

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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 Paris Police Department revealed the following:

- **A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE PARIS POLICE DEPARTMENT’S BIAS BASED PROFILING POLICY SHOWS THAT THE PARIS 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 PARIS 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 PARIS POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW CONCERNING THE REPORTING OF INFORMATION TO TCOLE.**
- **THE PARIS 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 Paris Police Department's policies, training, and statistical information on racial profiling for the year 2019. 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 Paris Police Department in 2019. The full copies of the applicable laws pertaining to this report are contained in Appendix A.

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

Paris Police Department Policy on Racial Profiling

A review of Paris Police Department's "Bias Based Profiling" policy revealed that the department has adopted policies in compliance with Article 2.132 of the Texas CCP (see Appendix B). There are seven specific requirements mandated by Article 2.132 that a law enforcement agency must address. All seven are clearly covered in Paris Police Department's bias based profiling policy. Paris Police Department policies provide clear direction that any form of racial profiling is prohibited and that officers found engaging in inappropriate profiling may be disciplined in accordance with Chapter 2.02 of the Paris Police Department Policies and Procedures pertaining to receipt, processing, investigation, and adjudication of complaints. 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 Paris Police Department regulation.

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

Paris 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. Documentation provided by Paris Police Department reveals that all Paris Police Department officers were required to review the current departmental policy on bias based policing in 2019. Moreover, the department conducts a new employee orientation with each employee hired by the department, and this orientation includes policy training on the department's bias based profiling policy. Currently, the

department has three recruits in the academy who will receive TCOLE training required to satisfy state requirements.

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

Paris 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. Paris Police Department's Bias Based Profiling Policy Section 4 covers this requirement. The City of Paris Police Department has also taken the following actions to ensure that the information relating to the policy disallowing racial profiling has been made known to the public:

- 1) Published racial profiling policy and complaint information on the City of Paris Website, under Police Department, "Your Feedback" tab:
(<https://www.paristexas.gov/120/Your-Feedback>);
- 2) Created complaint forms which are available at any time from any officer or at any time from the lobby of the police station; and
- 3) Officers of the department have been instructed on the racial profiling law and are available to, and have answered requests about, the law and complaint procedure.

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.

Paris 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. Paris Police Department submitted statistical information on all motor vehicle stops in 2019 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.

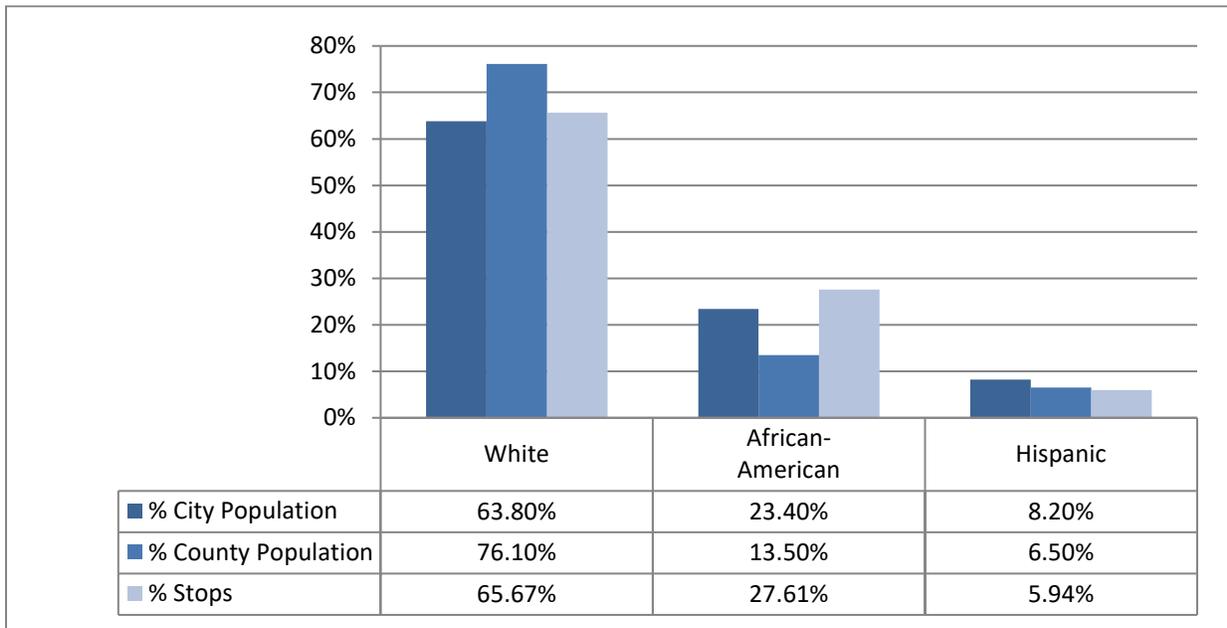
ANALYSIS OF THE DATA REVEALS THAT THE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW ON THE COLLECTION OF RACIAL PROFILING DATA.

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 5,013 motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued, including arrests made, in 2019.¹



White drivers constituted 65.67 percent of all drivers stopped, whereas Whites constitute 63.80 percent of the city population and 76.10 percent of the county population.²

African-American drivers constituted 27.61 percent of all drivers stopped, whereas African-Americans constitute 23.40 percent of the city population and 13.50 percent of the county population.

Hispanic drivers constituted 5.94 percent of all drivers stopped, whereas Hispanics constitute 8.20 percent of the city population and 6.50 percent of the county population.

The chart shows that White drivers are stopped at rates higher than the percentage of Whites in the city population but lower than the percentage of Whites in the county population. African-

¹ There were 18 motor vehicle stops of drivers considered Asian/Pacific Islander and 21 stops of drivers considered Alaska Native/American Indian. These motor vehicle stops were not charted in the first figure of this report due to the small number of cases relative to the population and the total number of motor vehicle stops among all drivers (5,013).

² City and County populations were derived from the 2010 Census of the U.S. Census Bureau.

American drivers are stopped at rates higher than the percentage of African-Americans found in the city and county populations. Hispanic drivers 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 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 Paris Police Department in 2019. 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	3292	1384	298	18	21	5013
Result of Stop						
Verbal Warning	132	37	6	0	2	177
Written Warning	2124	747	140	13	9	3033
Citation	878	460	144	5	6	1493
Written Warning and Arrest	53	57	2	0	2	114
Citation and Arrest	87	74	6	0	1	168
Arrest	18	9	0	0	1	28
Search Conducted						
Yes	233	185	13	0	5	436
No	3059	1199	285	18	16	4577

As shown in Table 1, there were a total of 5,013 motor vehicle stops in 2019 in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued. The table also shows arrests made as a result of those stops. Roughly 4 percent of stops resulted in a verbal warning, roughly 61 percent of stops resulted in a written warning, and roughly 30 percent resulted in a citation. As shown, arrests were relatively

rare, and accounted for roughly 6 percent of all stop outcomes [310 total arrests including Written Warning and Arrest (114), Citation and Arrest (168), and sole Arrest (28)].

Specific to actions that occurred within each racial/ethnic group, White motorists received a **verbal warning** in roughly 4 percent of stops involving White motorists (132/3292), African-American motorists received a verbal warning in roughly 3 percent of stops of African-American motorists, and Hispanic motorists received a verbal warning in roughly 2 percent of stops of Hispanic motorists.

Specific to **written warnings**, White motorists received a written warning in roughly 65 percent of stops involving White motorists (2124/3292), African-American motorists received a written warning in roughly 54 percent of stops of African-American motorists, and Hispanic motorists received a written warning in roughly 47 percent of stops of Hispanic motorists.

White motorists received a **citation** in roughly 27 percent of stops involving White motorists (878/3292), African-American motorists received a citation in roughly 33 percent of stops of African-American motorists, and Hispanic motorists received a citation in roughly 48 percent of stops of Hispanic motorists.

Finally, specific to any form of **arrest** (Written Warning and Arrest, Citation and Arrest, and Arrest), White motorists were arrested in roughly 5 percent of stops involving White motorists (Written Warning and Arrest + Citation and Arrest + Arrest = 158/3292), African-American motorists were arrested in roughly 10 percent of stops involving African-American motorists, and Hispanics were arrested in roughly 3 percent of stops involving Hispanic motorists.

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 2019, a total of 436 **searches** of motorists were conducted, or roughly 9 percent of all stops resulted in a search. Among searches within each racial/ethnic group, White motorists were searched in roughly 7 percent of all stops of White motorists (233/3292), African-American motorists were searched in roughly 13 percent of all stops of African-American motorists, and Hispanic motorists were searched in roughly 4 percent of all stops of Hispanic motorists.

Regarding searches, it should be further noted that 154 out of 436 searches (see Table 3), or roughly 35 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 (5013), discretionary consent searches occurred in roughly 3 percent of stops.

Of the searches that occurred in 2019, and as shown in Table 3, **contraband** was discovered in 236 or roughly 54 percent of all searches (236/436 total searches). Among the searches in which contraband was discovered (236), 55 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 2019, internal records indicate that the Paris Police Department received 2 complaints alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency engaged in racial profiling. Upon internal investigation, both complaints were not sustained.

Additional Information Required to be Reported to TCOLE

Tables 2-4 provide additional information relative to motor vehicle stops in 2019 by the Paris Police Department. These data are required to be collected by the Paris Police Department under the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.133.

³ Note in the tables that the number of searches in which contraband was found was 236, but the count on the “Description of Contraband” equals 263. This discrepancy is explained by the fact that more than one form of contraband can be discovered in a single search.

Table 2: Data on Traffic Stops and Arrests

Stop Table	Frequency
Number of Stops	5013
Reason for Stop	
Violation of Law	156
Preexisting Knowledge	79
Moving Traffic Violation	3095
Vehicle Traffic Violation	1683
Result of Stop	
Verbal Warning	177
Written Warning	3033
Citation	1493
Written Warning and Arrest	114
Citation and Arrest	168
Arrest	28
Arrest Based On	
Violation of Penal Code	110
Violation of Traffic Law	20
Violation of City Ordinance	0
Outstanding Warrant	180

Table 3: Data on Searches Pursuant to Traffic Stops

Search Table	Frequency
Search Conducted	
Yes	436
No	4577
Reason for Search	
Consent	154
Contraband in Plain View	15
Probable Cause	185
Inventory	30
Incident to Arrest	52
Was Contraband Discovered	
Yes	236
No	200
Description of Contraband	
Drugs	130
Currency	3
Weapons	7
Alcohol	56
Stolen Property	2
Other	65

Table 4: Additional Data on Traffic Stops

Additional Information	Frequency
Gender	
Male	2860
Female	2153
Race/Ethnicity Known Prior to Stop	
Yes	542
No	4471
Was Physical Force Resulting in Bodily Injury Used During Stop	
Yes	2
No	5011
Approximate Location of Stop	
City Street	4630
US Highway	210
County Road	5
State Highway	142
Private Property/Other	26

Analysis of Racial Profiling Compliance by Paris Police Department

The foregoing analysis shows that the Paris 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 Paris Police Department in 2019, 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 Paris Police Department as well as police agencies across Texas.

Paris Police Department TCOLE Reporting Forms

Racial Profiling Report

Agency Name: Paris Police Department

Reporting Date: 02/11/2020

TCOLE Agency Number: 277203

Chief Administrator: Bob Hundley

Agency Contact Information: Lt. Doug Thompson

Phone:903-783-4774

Email: dthompson@paristexas.gov

Mailing Address: 2910 Clarksville St, Paris Texas 75460

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: Bob Hundley

Date:

02/11/2020

Agency Racial Profiling Information

Total stops: 5013

1. Gender

CCP 2.133(b)(1)(a)

1.1 Female: 2153

1.2 Male: 2860

2. Race or ethnicity

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

2.1 Black: 1384

2.2 Asian/Pacific Islander: 18

2.3 White: 3292

2.4 Hispanic/Latino: 298

2.5 Alaska Native/American Indian: 21

3. Was race or ethnicity known prior to stop?

CCP 2.132(b)(6)(C)

3.1 Yes: 542

3.2 No: 4471

4. Reason for stop?

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

4.1 Violation of law: 156

4.2 Preexisting knowledge: 79

4.3 Moving traffic violation: 3095

4.4 Vehicle traffic violation: 1683

5. Street address or approximate location of the stop

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

5.1 City street:	4630
5.2 US highway:	210
5.3 County road:	5
5.4 State highway:	142
5.5 Private property or other:	26

6. Was a search conducted?

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

6.1 Yes:	436
6.2 No:	4577

7. Reason for Search?

7.1 Consent:	154	CCP 2.132(b)(6)(B), 2.133(b)(3)
7.2 Contraband in plain view:	15	CCP 2.133(b)(5)(A)
7.3 Probable cause:	185	CCP 2.133(b)(5)(B)
7.4 Inventory:	30	CCP 2.133(b)(5)(C)
7.5 Incident to arrest:	52	CCP 2.133(b)(5)(C)

8. Was Contraband discovered?

CCP 2.133(b)(4)

8.1 Yes:	236
8.2 No:	4777

9. Description of contraband

CCP 2.133(b)(4)

9.1 Drugs:	130
9.2 Currency:	3
9.3 Weapons:	7
9.4 Alcohol:	56
9.5 Stolen property:	2
9.6 Other:	65

10. Result of the stop

10.1 Verbal warning:	177	CCP 2.133(b)(8)
10.2 Written warning:	3033	CCP 2.133(b)(8)
10.3 Citation:	1493	CCP 2.133(b)(8)
10.4 Written warning and arrest:	114	
10.5 Citation and arrest:	168	
10.6 Arrest:	28	CCP 2.133(b)(6)

Arrest Total (10.4, 10.5, and 10.6) = 310

11. Arrest based on

CCP 2.133(b)(6)

11.1 Violation of Penal Code:	110
11.2 Violation of Traffic Law:	20
11.3 Violation of City Ordinance:	0
11.4 Outstanding Warrant:	180

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

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

12.1 Yes:	2
12.2 No:	5011

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

Paris Police Department Racial Profiling Policy

**PARIS POLICE DEPARTMENT
POLICY AND PROCEDURES MANUAL**

	<i>Subject:</i>	Bias Based Profiling	<i>Policy Number:</i> 2.01.01
	<i>Effective Date:</i> 01/31/2010	<i>Distribution:</i> All Police Officers	<i>Amended Date:</i> 01/01/2018
<i>Review Date:</i> Annually	<i>TPCA BPRP Number:</i> 2.01	<i>Page:</i> 1 of 5	

SECTION 1 POLICY STATEMENT

It is the policy of the Paris Police Department to give equal treatment under the law to all people, regardless of race, color, religion, sex, politics, national origin, lifestyle, age, economic status or similar characteristics. The officers of the Paris Police Department will only stop or detain citizens when reasonable suspicion to believe they have committed, are committing, or are about to commit a violation of the law, or for other lawful purposes. Officers of the Paris Police Department are strictly prohibited from initiating any action that constitutes racial or biased-based profiling.

SECTION 2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to give practical meaning by establishing procedures to ensure that racial profiling, or other bias-based profiling, is not found in the practices of the Department.

SECTION 3 DEFINITIONS

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

Bias-based Profiling – The detention, interdiction, search or seizure of any person based solely upon the person's age, gender, sexual orientation, race, color, creed, ethnicity, national origin, or similar personal characteristic.

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.

Reasonable Suspicion – Specific facts and circumstances, and reasonable inferences from those facts and circumstances, that would lead a person of reasonable prudence to believe that some type of criminal activity is afoot, and the detainee(s) are somehow involved.

Motor Vehicle Stop – occurs when a peace officer stops a vehicle for an alleged violation of a law, investigative stop or ordinance regulating traffic and includes any stop regardless of a citation being issued, an arrest being made or a written

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or verbal warning.

Detention – any restriction upon a person's liberty imposed by a peace officer.

Seizure – any taking of property from an individual without the individual's consent or any restriction of an individual's liberty without the individual's consent. A detention will be considered a seizure, as will an arrest.

Acts Constituting Racial Profiling – Acts initiating law enforcement action, such as a motor vehicle stop, a detention, a search, issuance of a citation, or an arrest based solely upon an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin, or on the basis of racial or ethnic stereotypes, rather than upon the individual's behavior.

Racial Profiling Data Collection - The statute 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:

- (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

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violation of the Penal Code, a violation of a traffic law or ordinance, or an outstanding warrant and a statement of the offense charged;
 (7) the street address or approximate location of the stop; [and]
 (8) whether the officer issued a 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.

SECTION 4 PROCEDURES

1. Public Information - The statute provides the officer provide the stopped individual 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.
2. The Department will inform the public of its policy against racial profiling and the process by which a citizen may make a complaint against a department employee via the Paris Police Department web page site, in the lobby of the police department and at the Paris Public Library.
3. Stops / Detentions - In the absence of a specific credible report containing a physical description, a person's gender, sexual orientation, race, color, creed, ethnicity, national origin, or similar personal characteristic, or any combination of these may be a contributing factor but shall not be the sole factor in determining probable cause for an arrest or reasonable suspicion for a stop.
4. Oversight and Review - Traffic enforcement will be accompanied by consistent, ongoing supervisory oversight to ensure that officers do not go beyond the parameters of reasonableness in conducting such activities.
 - A. Supervisors shall ensure compliance with this and other applicable directives.
 - B. A minimum of five traffic stops will be reviewed by the patrol shift supervisor each month including both patrol car video and body worn video.

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- C. The motor vehicle stop reviews will be documented and submitted to records.
- D. The department will retain video and audio of all traffic stops for a minimum of 90 days. Any traffic stop which meets reporting criteria resulting in a custodial arrest shall be noted in the records management system arrest module custom tab. This includes any video and audio made while using a body worn video system.
- E. Any motor vehicle stop which meets reporting criteria resulting in a citation being issued shall be documented by completing all citation fields requiring any racial profiling data or if a ticket writer is not available, by entering the information into the court records management system.

5. Motor Vehicle Recording (MVR) Equipment.

- A. All marked patrol vehicles are equipped with video cameras. The video and sound shall be activated before all motor vehicle stops, to record the actions of the vehicle and/or behavior of the person, and shall remain activated until the person is released. (Refer to 7.27.01 – Mobile Video Recording)
- B. Patrol Officers are responsible for ensuring patrol car and BWC mobile video recording is functional or report the malfunction to the on-duty shift supervisor.
- C. Video and audio will be maintained for a period of ninety (90) days before being deleted.

6. Reporting

- A. The Office of Professional Standards will submit a quarterly and cumulative report to the Chief of Police concerning citation and arrest data, and supervisory oversight of MVR recordings.

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- B. The Office of Professional Standards will perform a comparative analysis of the data collected.
 - 1. Analysis will be based on a calendar year
 - 2. Summary reports of the analysis must be submitted to the Chief of Police
 - 3. The report must include:
 - a. A determination of the prevalence of racial profiling;
 - b. An examination of the disposition of motor vehicle stops, including searches resulting from the stops; and
 - c. Information relating to each complaint within the department alleging racial profiling.
 - 4. The report may not include identifying information about an officer or about the person stopped.

- C. The Chief of Police shall submit to the City Council, an annual report concerning citation and arrest data collected in the preceding year and according to statute to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education.

- D. Complaint Process

Any individual who believes that a peace officer employed by this department has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual, may file a complaint with any supervisor of the department. In accordance with Article 2.132(f) of the Code of Criminal Procedures, an officer who is the subject of a racial profiling complaint will be provided a copy of the recording of the traffic or pedestrian stop in question, upon written request by the officer. The complaint will be received, processed, investigated, and adjudicated in accordance with chapter (2.02) of the Paris Police Department Policies and Procedures.

Appendix C

Racial Profiling Laws and Corresponding Department Policies

Texas CCP Article	PARIS POLICE DEPARTMENT Racial Profiling Policy 2.01.01
2.132(b)1	Section 3 Definitions
2.132(b)2	Section 1 Policy Statement
2.132(b)3	Section 4 (1-2) Procedures & Section 6 (D)
2.132(b)4	Section 4 (1-2) Procedures
2.132(b)5	Section 6 (D) Complaint Process
2.132(b)6	Section 3 Definitions (Racial Profiling Data Collection)
2.132(b)7	Section 6 (C) Reporting