

The League City Police Department Annual Contact Report (2018)



Opening Statement

March 1, 2019

Distinguished Council Members
City of League City, Texas 77573

Dear Distinguished Council Members,

In 2001, the Texas legislature, in an attempt to address the issue of racial profiling in policing, passed the Texas Racial Profiling Law (S.B. 1074). Since becoming effective, the League City Police Department, in accordance with S.B. 1074, has collected citation-based contact data for the purpose of identifying and addressing (in the event it becomes necessary) concerns regarding racial profiling practices by police officers. During the 85 Legislative Session S.B. 1849 was passed into law broadening the reporting requirements within the Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.131 and removing prior exemptions for agencies equipped with audio/video recording devices. The League City Police Department is now required to report contact information for all motor vehicle contacts, regardless of disposition.

In this annual report, you will encounter three sections that present information on motor vehicle-based contact data along with documentation which aims at supporting the fact that the League City Police Department has complied with The Texas Racial Profiling Law. In section 1 you will find the table of contents in addition to the Texas Law on Racial Profiling. Also, in this section, you will have the opportunity of becoming familiar with the list of requirements relevant to the Racial Profiling Law as established by TCOLE (Texas Commission on Law Enforcement). In addition, sections 2 and 3 contain documentation which demonstrates compliance by the League City Police Department with the Texas Racial Profiling Law. That is, documents relevant to the implementation of an institutional policy banning racial profiling, the implementation of a racial profiling complaint process (including the manner in which it has been disclosed to the public) and the training administered to all law enforcement personnel, are included.

This report provides statistical data relevant to motor vehicle contacts between 1/1/18 and 12/31/18. This information has been analyzed to compare outcome results for search rates, contraband hits, and employee intrapopulation comparison amongst racial categories. In addition, this section includes a TCOLE racial profiling report form, which is required to be submitted to this particular organization by March 1st of each year. The final analysis and recommendations are also included.

I am hopeful that the findings presented in this report support the notion that the League City Police Department is committed to the identification and resolution of all issues relevant to racial profiling.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gary Ratliff".

Gary Ratliff
Chief of Police

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Texas Racial Profiling Law Requirements

Guidelines for Compiling and Reporting Racial Profiling Data

Background

Senate Bill 1074 of the 77th Legislature established requirements in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (TCCP) for law enforcement agencies. The Texas Legislature amended the collection and reporting standards with House Bill 3389, House Bill 3051, and Senate Bill 1849. This section provides a list of current standards to assist agencies in complying with the statutory requirements.

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

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

Standard 1

Each law enforcement agency has a detailed written directive that:

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

Commentary

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

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

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

Standard 2

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

- a physical description of any person operating the motor vehicle who is detained as a result of the stop, including:
 - the person's gender; and
 - 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;
- the initial reason for the stop;
- whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search;
- whether any contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of the search and a description of the contraband or evidence;
- the reason for the search, including whether:
 - any contraband or other evidence was in plain view;
 - any probable cause or reasonable suspicion existed to perform the search; or
 - the search was performed as a result of the towing of the motor vehicle or the arrest of any person in the motor vehicle;

Commentary

The information required by 2.133 TCCP is used to complete the agency reporting requirements found in Article 2.134.

Standard 3

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

Commentary

Senate Bill 1849 from the 85th Session of the Texas Legislature created requirements for law enforcement agencies to gather specific information and to report it to each county or municipality served. New sections of law were added to the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding the reporting of motor vehicle stops and removed tier one exemptions. Detained is defined as when a person stopped is not free to leave.

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

Reports are made to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency an annual report of information if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state. Reports are reported to the county or municipality not later than March 1 for the previous calendar year beginning March 1, 2003. Reports include a comparative analysis between the race and ethnicity of persons detained to see if a differential pattern of treatment can be discerned based on the disposition of stops including searches resulting from the stops. The reports also include information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling. The report must also be made available online and available for public download.

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

Standard 4

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

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

Commentary

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

Standard 5

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

Commentary

None

Standard 6

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

Commentary

Senate Bill 1849 changed Section 543.202 of the Transportation Code requiring citations to include:

- race or ethnicity, and
- whether a search of the vehicle was conducted and whether consent for the search was obtained.
- Citations must contain information relating the department's compliment and complaint process to include: email, address, phone number

The Texas Law on Racial Profiling

SENATE BILL 1849

“The Sandra Bland Act”

SECTION 5.01. Article 2.132, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by amending Subsections (b) and (d) and adding Subsection (h) to read as follows:

(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; ~~and~~

(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.

(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.

(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.

SECTION 5.02. Article 2.133, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by amending Subsection (b) and adding Subsection (c) to read as follows:

(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; ~~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.

(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.

SECTION 5.03. Article 2.134(c), Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

(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; ~~and~~

(B) examine the disposition of motor vehicle stops made by officers employed by the agency, categorized according to the race or ethnicity of the affected persons, as appropriate, including any searches resulting from stops within the applicable jurisdiction; and

(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.

SECTION 5.04. Article 2.137, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

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 ~~[as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A)]~~, 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 ~~[as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A)]~~. 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 ~~[as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A)]~~, 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 ~~[as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A)]~~, 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 ~~[installed]~~ video and audio equipment and body worn cameras for those purposes ~~[as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A) and is using the equipment as required by Article 2.135(a)(1)]~~.

SECTION 5.05. Article 2.1385(a), Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

(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 [the] amount not to exceed \$5,000 ~~[of \$1,000]~~ for each violation. The attorney general may sue to collect a civil penalty under this subsection.

SECTION 5.06. Article 2.135, Code of Criminal Procedure, is repealed.

SECTION 5.07. Articles 2.132 and 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by this article, apply only to a report covering a calendar year beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

SECTION 5.08. Not later than September 1, 2018, the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement shall:

(1) evaluate and change the guidelines for compiling and reporting information required under Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by this article, to enable the guidelines to better withstand academic scrutiny; and

(2) make accessible online:

(A) a downloadable format of any information submitted under Article 2.134(b), Code of Criminal Procedure, that is not exempt from public disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code; and

(B) a glossary of terms relating to the information to make the information readily understandable to the public.

ARTICLE 6. EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 6.01. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, this Act takes effect September 1, 2017.

Responding to the Law

Institutional Policy on Racial Profiling

League City Police Department



GENERAL ORDER

Reference Number: 616.00

Subject: Racial Profiling

Effective Date: 06/01/2008

Revision Date:

This Order consists of the following numbered sections:

- 616.01 PURPOSE
- 616.02 DEFINITIONS
- 616.03 POLICY
- 616.04 TRAINING
- 616.05 COMPLAINT INVESTIGATION
- 616.06 PUBLIC EDUCATION
- 616.07 USE OF VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT
- 616.08 CITATION DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING FOR OFFICERS UTILIZING VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT
- 616.09 COLLECTION AND REPORTING INFORMATION GATHERED FROM TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN STOPS FOR OFFICERS NOT UTILIZING VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT
- 616.10 EFFECTIVE DATE

616.01 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Order is as follows:

- A. To reaffirm the League City Police Department's commitment to unbiased policing in all its encounters between an officer and any person;
- B. To reinforce procedures that serve to ensure public confidence and mutual trust by providing services in a fair and equitable fashion; and
- C. To protect our officers from unwarranted accusations of misconduct when they act within the dictates of departmental policy and the law.

616.02 DEFINITIONS

- A. "***Racial profiling***," as used in this policy, 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.

1. Racial profiling pertains to persons who are viewed as suspects or potential suspects of criminal behavior. The term is not relevant with reference to witnesses, complainants or other citizen contacts.
2. The prohibition against racial profiling set forth by this policy 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, constitutes racial profiling and is prohibited. 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.
3. A law enforcement agency can arrive at the following two principles from the adoption of this definition of racial profiling:
 - a. Law enforcement officers 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. Racial profiling is not relevant as it pertains to witnesses, complainants or other citizens.
 - 1) "***Race or ethnicity***" means of a particular decent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American.
 - 2) "***Pedestrian stop***" means an interaction between a law enforcement officer and an individual who is being detained for the purpose of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not under arrest.
 - 3) "***Traffic stop***" means a stop of a motor vehicle, by a law enforcement officer, for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance regulating traffic.

- A. 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 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 apply to all persons, whether drivers or passengers in a motor vehicle an officer has stopped, or pedestrians.
- B. 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.
- C. This policy shall not preclude officers from offering assistance, such as upon observing a substance leaking from a vehicle, a flat tire, or someone who appears to be ill, lost or confused. This policy is also not intended to prohibit an officer from stopping a person suspected of a crime, when that stop is based upon observed actions and/or information received about the person.

616.04 TRAINING

- A. All officers shall complete a required 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. A person who, on September 1, 2001, held a TCOLE intermediate proficiency certificate, or who had held a peace officer license issued by TCOLE for at least two years, shall complete a TCOLE training and education program on racial profiling not later than September 1, 2003.
- B. 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.
- C. If the Chief of the Department was appointed to that position prior to September 1, 2001, then by September 1, 2003, the Chief shall be required to complete the racial profiling program established under Section 96.641(j) of the Texas Education Code.

616.05 COMPLAINT INVESTIGATION

- A. The Department shall accept complaints from any person who believes he/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/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 complainant's name, address and telephone number, and immediately forward that information to the Office of Professional Standards and direct the individual(s) to contact Office of Professional Standards supervisor between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Any employee contacted shall also, if possible, provide to the complainant a "citizen complaint pamphlet" describing the procedures for filing a citizen complaint with the Department. Copies of the citizen complaint pamphlets shall also be maintained and made available in the Telecommunications Center.
- C. Investigation of a citizen complaint shall be conducted in a timely manner in accordance with the Department's discipline guide and policies. All complainants shall be provided with written notification of the disposition of their complaints within a reasonable period of time.
- D. If a racial profiling complaint is sustained against an officer, appropriate corrective and/or disciplinary action will be taken in accordance with the Department's discipline guide.
- 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 the Department into the complaint and written request of the officer made the subject of the complaint, the Department shall promptly provide a copy of the recording to that officer.

616.06 PUBLIC EDUCATION

The Department will inform the public of its policy against racial profiling and the citizen complaint process. Methods that may be utilized to inform the public include the area newspapers, electronic news media (TV and radio), service or civic presentations, the Internet, and city council meetings. Additionally, information will be made available, as deemed appropriate, in languages other than English.

616.07 USE OF VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT

- A. Any time an officer of the Department makes a traffic or pedestrian stop, which is capable of being recorded with audio-video equipment (*i.e.*, a video camera) or with audio recording equipment (recording sound only) (collectively "electronic recordings"), the stop shall be so recorded. If an officer makes any electronic recordings of a traffic or pedestrian stop, which results in the issuance of a citation or an arrest, the officer shall properly record and report all of the information required by section 617.08(A) of this policy.
- B. The Department shall retain all videotapes and audiotapes of each traffic and pedestrian stop for at least 90 days after the date of the stop. If a complaint is filed

with the Department, alleging that an officer has engaged in racial profiling with respect to a traffic or pedestrian stop, then the Department shall retain any electronic recordings of the stop until the final disposition of the complaint.

- C. Supervisors shall ensure that officers of the Department are making electronic recordings of their traffic and pedestrian stops. Watch Commanders shall review at least five (5) videotaped traffic or pedestrian contacts, performed by each officer assigned to his platoon, on a monthly basis.
- D. If the police vehicle is not fitted with equipment to make any electronic recordings of traffic or pedestrian stops, or the equipment is malfunctioning or otherwise not operable at the time of a stop, then the officer making the stop shall make a written record of the stop and report all of the information required by section 617.09(A) of this policy.

616.08 CITATION DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING FOR OFFICERS UTILIZING VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT

- A. An officer is required to collect information relating to traffic stops in which a citation is issued or an arrest results from the stop. On the citation or other designated form, officers must include the following information:
 - 1. The violator's race or ethnicity;
 - 2. Whether a search was conducted;
 - 3. Whether the search was consensual; and
 - 4. Whether the stop for this cited violation or any other violation resulted in an arrest.
- B. By March 1 of each year, the Department shall submit a report to the mayor and city council that includes information gathered from the citations during the preceding calendar year. The report shall include the following:
 - 1. A breakdown of citations by race or ethnicity of the person cited;
 - 2. The number of citations that resulted in a search;
 - 3. The number of searches that were consensual; and
 - 4. The number of citations that resulted in custodial arrest for the cited violation or any other violation.

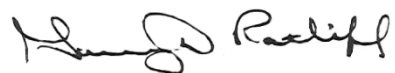
616.09 COLLECTION AND REPORTING INFORMATION GATHERED FROM TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN STOPS FOR OFFICERS NOT UTILIZING VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT.

- A. If an officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance regulating traffic, or stops a pedestrian for any suspected offense, but fails to make

any electronic recordings of the stop, then the officer shall record and report the following information on the form designated by the Department:

1. A physical description of each person detained as a result of the traffic stop, including:
 - a. The person's gender;
 - b. The person's race or ethnicity, as stated by the person or as determined by the officer to the best of his/her ability;
 - c. The street address or approximate location of the stop;
 - d. The suspected offense or traffic law or ordinance alleged to have been violated;
 - e. Whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search;
 - f. Whether probable cause existed to search and, if so, all facts supporting the existence of that probable cause;
 - g. Whether any contraband was discovered in the course of the search and, if so, the type of the contraband discovered;
 - h. Whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop and/or search and, if so, a statement of the offense charged; and
 - i. Whether the officer issued a warning or a citation as a result of the stop and, if so, a statement of the offense charged.
- B. The Department shall compile and analyze the information contained in these individual reports. Not later than March 1 of each year, the Department shall submit a report to the mayor and city council containing the information compiled from the preceding calendar year in a manner they approve. Such reports shall include the following:
 1. A comparative analysis of the information contained in the individual reports, sufficient to:
 - a. Determine the prevalence of racial profiling by officers in the Department; and
 - b. Examine the disposition of traffic and pedestrian stops made by the Department's officers, including searches resulting from stops.
 2. Information relating to each complaint filed with the Department alleging racial profiling.
 - a. These reports shall not include identifying information about a police officer who makes a stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a police officer.

This Order is effective June 1, 2008.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gary Ratliff". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Gary" written in a more stylized, connected manner to the last name "Ratliff".

Chief Gary Ratliff

Distribution: Master File
 Server File
 All Personnel

Complaint Process: Informing the Public and Addressing Allegations of Racial Profiling Practices

Informing the Public on the Process of Filing a Racial Profiling Complaint with the League City Police Department

Since January 1, 2002, the League City Police Department, in accordance to The Texas Racial Profiling law, launched an educational campaign aimed at informing the public on issues relevant to the complaint process. The police department made available a form based website with information relevant to filing a complaint on a racial profiling violation by a League City police officer.

The League City Police Department included language, in its current complaint process, pertaining to the manner in which citizens can file a complaint as a consequence of a racial profiling incident. It is believed that through these efforts, the community has been properly informed of the new policies and the complaint processes relevant to racial profiling.

The screenshot displays the League City Police Department website. At the top, a dark blue banner reads "Create an Account - Increase your productivity, customize your experience, and engage in information you care about." Below this is a navigation bar with five links: "YOUR GOVERNMENT", "OUR COMMUNITY", "DOING BUSINESS", "HOW DO I..?", and "VISIT LEAGUE CITY". The main content area is titled "The Complaint Process" in red. It contains several sections of text explaining the complaint process, including a "Please note" section about traffic tickets, a section on how complaints are classified (Service vs. Personnel), a "Complaint Form" section, and sections on "Sustained Complaints", "Unfounded Complaints", "Appeals", and "False Complaints". The text is presented in a clean, professional layout with clear headings and bullet points.

Create an Account - Increase your productivity, customize your experience, and engage in information you care about.

YOUR GOVERNMENT OUR COMMUNITY DOING BUSINESS HOW DO I..? VISIT LEAGUE CITY

The Complaint Process

Texas State Law ([Government Code 614.022](#)) requires that all complaints against police officers be in writing and signed by the person making the complaint. Just as citizens who are arrested must be notified of the charges against them, police officers must be given copies of complaints before any disciplinary action may be taken. The person who claims to be aggrieved must make the complaint, other persons may give statements as witnesses.

Please note: Traffic ticket issues or differences of opinion between officers and citizens over the issuance of the traffic ticket will not be investigated unless there is a specific allegation of misconduct against members of the Department.

Complaints are classified by the type of complaint (Service or Personnel) and scope of complaint (Major or Minor). Service complaints are about the service or lack of service received from the Department. Generally, they are not directed towards a specific employee. Personnel complaints are about a specific employee's performance or actions.

Personnel complaints are further classified as either Major or Minor by the Office of Professional Standards. Minor complaints are handled by the employee's immediate supervisor. Major complaints are investigated by the Office of Professional Standards with assistance from the Criminal Investigation Division if the complaint is criminal in nature.

Complaint Form

Complaints are made by filling out a [Complaint Form \(PDF\)](#). If the form does not appear, right click blue "Complaint Form", download and then open the download. Both forms must be printed, completed, and returned in person to the League City Police Department. The complaint will be given to the OPS for review and investigation. Most complaints are investigated and resolved within 14 business days. Extensions may be granted for extenuating circumstances. Claimants can expect to be advised on the outcome of the investigation in writing within 45 days of receipt of the complaint.

Sustained Complaints

Actions against an employee for sustained misconduct may range from counseling or retraining to suspension or termination. Consideration is given to the seriousness of the misconduct and the employee's historical performance within the Department.

Unfounded Complaints

Complaints must be supported by sufficient evidence. If there is not sufficient evidence to sustain the complaint, the officer is notified and continues on duty.

Appeals

Just as citizens charged with criminal offenses can appeal a court's decision, police officers are afforded the right to appeal the actions taken against them. The City of League City has established procedures for employees to file their appeals.

False Complaints

People who intentionally make false complaints or allegations violate Chapter 37 of the Texas Penal Code. Texas law provides punishment for an individual who makes a False Report to a Peace Officer that is material to a criminal investigation. The League City Police Department provides this information to avoid retaliation against police officers or department staff.

Racial Profiling Training

Racial Profiling Training

Since 2002, all League City police officers were instructed, as specified in H.B. 3389, to adhere to all Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) training and the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT) requirements. To date, all sworn officers of the League City Police Department have completed the TCOLE basic training. The main outline used to train the officers of League City Police Department has been included in this report.

It is important to recognize that the Chief of the League City Police Department has also met the training requirements, as specified by the Texas Racial Profiling Law, in the completion of the LEMIT program on racial profiling. The satisfactory completion of the racial profiling training by the sworn personnel of the League City Police Department fulfills the training requirement as specified in the Education Code (96.641) of the Texas Racial Profiling Law.

Racial Profiling



Course Number 3256

Texas Commission on Law Enforcement

September 2001

Instructor's Note:

You may wish to teach this course in conjunction with Asset Forfeiture 3255 because of the related subject matter and applicability of the courses. If this course is taught in conjunction with Asset Forfeiture, you may report it under Combined Profiling and Forfeiture 3257 to reduce data entry.

Abstract

This instructor guide is designed to meet the educational requirement for racial profiling established by legislative mandate: 77R-SB1074.

Target Population:	Licensed law enforcement personnel in Texas
Prerequisites:	Experience as a law enforcement officer
Length of Course:	A suggested instructional time of 4 hours
Material Requirements:	Overhead projector, chalkboard and/or flip charts, video tape player, handouts, practical exercises, and demonstrations
Instructor Qualifications:	Instructors should be very knowledgeable about traffic stop procedures and law enforcement issues

Evaluation Process and Procedures

An examination should be given. The instructor may decide upon the nature and content of the examination. It must, however, sufficiently demonstrate the mastery of the subject content by the student.

Reference Materials

Reference materials are located at the end of the course. An electronic copy of this instructor guide may be downloaded from our web site at <http://www.TCOLE.state.tx.us>.

1.0 RACIAL PROFILING AND THE LAW

1.1 **UNIT GOAL:** The student will be able to identify the legal aspects of racial profiling.

1.1.1 **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** The student will be able to identify the legislative requirements placed upon peace officers and law enforcement agencies regarding racial profiling.

Racial Profiling Requirements:

Racial profiling	CCP 3.05
Racial profiling prohibited	CCP 2.131
Law enforcement policy on racial profiling	CCP 2.132
Reports required for traffic and pedestrian stops	CCP 2.133
Liability	CCP 2.136
Racial profiling education for police chiefs	Education Code 96.641
Training program	Occupations Code 1701.253
Training required for intermediate certificate	Occupations Code 1701.402
Definition of "race or ethnicity" for form	Transportation Code 543.202

- A. Written departmental policies
 - 1. Definition of what constitutes racial profiling
 - 2. Prohibition of racial profiling
 - 3. Complaint process
 - 4. Public education
 - 5. Corrective action
 - 6. Collection of traffic-stop statistics
 - 7. Annual reports
- B. Not prima facie evidence
- C. Feasibility of use of video equipment
- D. Data does not identify officer
- E. Copy of complaint-related video evidence to officer in question
- F. Vehicle stop report
 - 1. Physical description of detainees: gender, race or ethnicity
 - 2. Alleged violation
 - 3. Consent to search
 - 4. Contraband
 - 5. Facts supporting probable cause
 - 6. Arrest
 - 7. Warning or citation issued
- G. Compilation and analysis of data
- H. Exemption from reporting – audio/video equipment

- I. Officer non-liability
- J. Funding
- K. Required training in racial profiling
 - 1. Police chiefs
 - 2. All holders of intermediate certificates and/or two-year-old licenses as of 09/01/2001 (training to be completed no later than 09/01/2003) – see legislation 77R-SB1074

1.1.2 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The student will become familiar with Supreme Court decisions and other court decisions involving appropriate actions in traffic stops.

- A. Whren v. United States, 517 U.S. 806, 116 S.Ct. 1769 (1996)
 - 1. Motor vehicle search exemption
 - 2. Traffic violation acceptable as pretext for further investigation
 - 3. Selective enforcement can be challenged
- B. Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1, 88 S.Ct. 1868 (1968)
 - 1. Stop & Frisk doctrine
 - 2. Stopping and briefly detaining a person
 - 3. Frisk and pat down
- C. Other cases
 - 1. Pennsylvania v. Mimms, 434 U.S. 106, 98 S.Ct. 330 (1977)
 - 2. Maryland v. Wilson, 117 S.Ct. 882 (1997)
 - 3. Graham v. State, 119 MdApp 444, 705 A.2d 82 (1998)
 - 4. Pryor v. State, 122 Md.App. 671 (1997) cert. denied 352 Md. 312, 721 A.2d 990 (1998)
 - 5. Ferris v. State, 355 Md. 356, 735 A.2d 491 (1999)
 - 6. New York v. Belton, 453 U.S. 454 (1981)

2.0 RACIAL PROFILING AND THE COMMUNITY

2.1 UNIT GOAL: The student will be able to identify logical and social arguments against racial profiling.

2.1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The student will be able to identify logical and social arguments against racial profiling.

- A. There are appropriate reasons for unusual traffic stops (suspicious behavior, the officer's intuition, MOs, etc.), but police work must stop short of cultural stereotyping and racism
- B. Racial profiling would result in criminal arrests, but only because it would target all members of a race randomly – the minor benefits would be far outweighed by the distrust and anger towards law enforcement by minorities and the public as a whole

- C. Racial profiling is self-fulfilling bad logic: if you believed that minorities committed more crimes, then you might look for more minority criminals, and find them in disproportionate numbers
- D. Inappropriate traffic stops generate suspicion and antagonism towards officers and make future stops more volatile – a racially-based stop today can throw suspicion on tomorrow's legitimate stop
- E. By focusing on race, you would not only be harassing innocent citizens, but overlooking criminals of all races and backgrounds – it is a waste of law enforcement resources

3.0 RACIAL PROFILING VERSUS REASONABLE SUSPICION

3.1 UNIT GOAL: The student will be able to identify the elements of both inappropriate and appropriate traffic stops.

3.1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The student will be able to identify elements of a racially-motivated traffic stop.

- A. Most race-based complaints come from vehicle stops, often since race is used as an inappropriate substitute for drug courier profile elements
- B. "DWB" – "Driving While Black" – a nickname for the public perception that a Black person may be stopped solely because of their race (especially with the suspicion that they are a drug courier), often extended to other minority groups or activities as well ("Driving While Brown," "Flying While Black," etc.)
- C. A typical traffic stop resulting from racial profiling
 1. The vehicle is stopped on the basis of a minor or contrived traffic violation which is used as a pretext for closer inspection of the vehicle, driver, and passengers
 2. The driver and passengers are questioned about things that do not relate to the traffic violation
 3. The driver and passengers are ordered out of the vehicle
 4. The officers visually check all observable parts of the vehicle
 5. The officers proceed on the assumption that drug courier work is involved by detaining the driver and passengers by the roadside
 6. The driver is asked to consent to a vehicle search – if the driver refuses, the officers use other procedures (waiting on a canine unit, criminal record checks, license-plate checks, etc.), and intimidate the driver (with the threat of detaining him/her, obtaining a warrant, etc.)

3.1.2 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The student will be able to identify elements of a traffic stop which would constitute reasonable suspicion of drug courier activity.

- A. Drug courier profile (adapted from a profile developed by the DEA)
 1. Driver is nervous or anxious beyond the ordinary anxiety and cultural communication styles

2. Signs of long-term driving (driver is unshaven, has empty food containers, etc.)
 3. Vehicle is rented
 4. Driver is a young male, 20-35
 5. No visible luggage, even though driver is traveling
 6. Driver was over-reckless or over-cautious in driving and responding to signals
 7. Use of air fresheners
- B. Drug courier activity indicators by themselves are usually not sufficient to justify a stop

3.1.3 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The student will be able to identify elements of a traffic stop which could constitute reasonable suspicion of criminal activity.

- A. Thinking about the totality of circumstances in a vehicle stop
- B. Vehicle exterior
1. Non-standard repainting (esp. on a new vehicle)
 2. Signs of hidden cargo (heavy weight in trunk, windows do not roll down, etc.)
 3. Unusual license plate suggesting a switch (dirty plate, bugs on back plate, etc.)
 4. Unusual circumstances (pulling a camper at night, kids' bikes with no kids, etc.)
- C. Pre-stop indicators
1. Not consistent with traffic flow
 2. Driver is overly cautious, or driver/passengers repeatedly look at police car
 3. Driver begins using a car- or cell-phone when signaled to stop
 4. Unusual pull-over behavior (ignores signals, hesitates, pulls onto new street, moves objects in car, etc.)
- D. Vehicle interior
1. Rear seat or interior panels have been opened, there are tools or spare tire, etc.
 2. Inconsistent items (anti-theft club with a rental, unexpected luggage, etc.)

Resources

Proactive Field Stops Training Unit – Instructor's Guide, Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions, 2001. (See Appendix A.)

Web address for legislation 77R-SB1074:

<http://tlo2.tlc.state.tx.us/tlo/77r/billtext/SB01074F.htm>

Report on Complaints

Report on Racial Profiling Complaints

The following table contains data regarding officers that have been the subject of a complaint, during the time period of 1/1/18 - 12/31/18, based on allegations related to possible violations of the Texas Racial Profiling Law. The final disposition of the case is also included.

- ☒ A check above indicates that the League City Police Department has not received any complaints, as outlined in the law, on any members of its police force, for having violated the Texas Racial Profiling Law during the time period of 1/1/18 - 12/31/18.

Complaints Filed for Possible Violations of The Texas Racial Profiling Law.

Complaint No.	Disposition of the Case	

Additional Comments:

Graphics Illustrating Traffic Contact

Data Collection

(I) Data

Motor Vehicle-Related Contact Information (1/1/18—12/31/18)

race	Contacts	Searches	Contraband Hits	Arrests	Contact %	Searches %	Hit %	Arrests %
W	10610	1298	394	881	64.10%	12.23%	30.35%	8.30%
B	2688	529	178	372	16.24%	19.68%	33.65%	13.84%
H	2614	496	94	426	15.79%	18.97%	18.95%	16.30%
A	610	24	5	14	3.69%	3.93%	20.83%	2.30%
I	29	3		1	0.18%	10.34%		3.45%
Total	16551	2350	671	1694	100.00%	14.20%	28.55%	10.24%

Figure 1. Motor Vehicle Related Contact Information

Searches %, Hit % and Arrests % by race

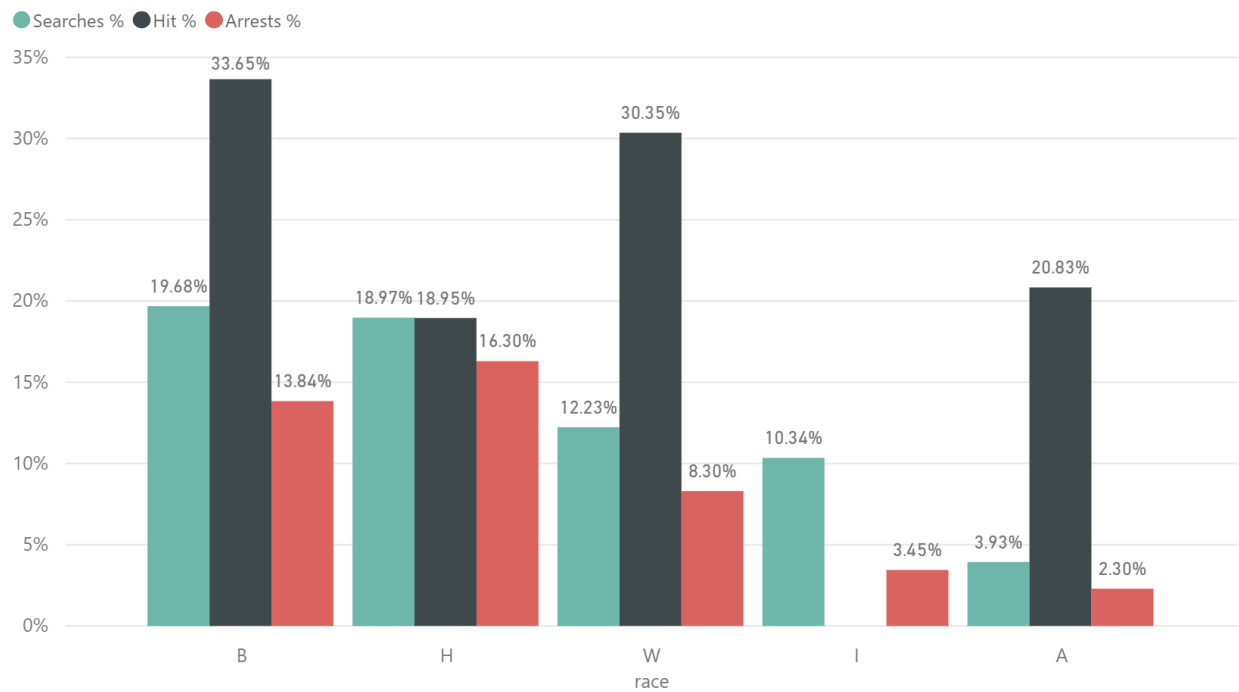


Figure 2. Search Rates, Contraband Hit Rates, & Arrest Rates

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Analysis

The Texas Racial Profiling Law mandates that all police departments in Texas collect traffic-related data when a citation is issued. Further, the law requires that agencies report this information to their local governing authority and TCOLE. The purpose in collecting and presenting this information is to determine if a particular police officer is engaging in the practice of profiling minority motorists. Despite the fact most agree that it is good practice for police departments to be accountable to their community while carrying a transparent image, it is very difficult to determine if police departments are engaging in racial profiling, from the review of aggregate data. That is, it is very difficult to detect specific “individual” biased based behavior from the study and analysis of aggregate-level “institutional” data on traffic-related contacts.

The League City Police Department, in response to the requirements of The Texas Racial Profiling Law (S.B. 1849), commissioned the analysis of its 2018 traffic contact data. This involved a careful evaluation of the 2018 motor vehicle contact data. This analysis measured, as required by the Texas Racial Profiling Law, the number and percentage of Caucasians, African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, Native Americans, and Middle Eastern persons encountered on motor vehicle stops in 2018. In addition, the analysis included information relevant to the number and percentage of searches (table 1) while indicating the type of search (i.e., consensual or probable cause) conducted. Finally, the data analysis highlighted the number and percentage of individuals categorized by stop disposition.

(2018) Motor Vehicle-Related Contact Analysis

The data collected in 2018 showed Caucasian contacts were searched at a rate of 12.23%, 19.68% of African Americans, 18.97% of Hispanics, 3.93% of Asians and 10.34% of Indians. When analyzing the data collected in 2018, it was evident that most traffic related contacts were made with Caucasian drivers. This was followed by African American drivers and then Hispanic drivers. Hispanic contacts were arrested at 16.30% and African Americans at 13.84% followed by Caucasians at 8.30%. An analysis of contacts versus searches reveals that Hispanic and African American contacts are searched and arrested more frequently than Caucasian contacts.

Summary

Summary of Findings

The 85th Texas Legislative Session passed sweeping changes to Texas racial profiling requirements. The Sandra Bland Act (SB 1849) repealed prior exemptions for partial reporting and instituted comprehensive reporting standards starting January 1, 2018. The League City Police Department purchased Central Square's mobile racial profiling module prior to the implementation of new legislative requirements and is currently compliant with new reporting standards.

The League City Police Department came in contact (motor vehicle-related incidents) with 16,551 drivers. The data indicates the League City Police Department searches ethnic groups at a higher percentage rate than Caucasian contacts. The data also indicates the League City Police Department arrests ethnic groups at a higher rate than Caucasian contacts. The data further indicates that searches conducted on ethnic groups reveal lower hit rates for contraband than non-ethnic contacts when comparing intrapopulation officer contact rates. This, however, cannot be directly attributed to racial bias and on face value cannot be considered as racial profiling based exclusively on contact data. The League City Police Department, in previous years, has attempted to measure police contacts against the baseline measurement of US Census data. Recent, academic research suggest the use of US Census data fails to account for transient population density and is often an inaccurate baseline representation for police contact comparison. In addition, US Census data fails to provide accurate information on the amount of League City residents with access to motor vehicle transportation.

One method of addressing potential patterns of bias-based policing is intrapopulation comparison of sworn personnel, benchmarking, and outcome analysis. The proposed metric of intrapopulation comparison assigns a score to each officer based on search rate and hit rate across ethnic categories. Officers who deviate from the central tendency, significantly, are flagged and more carefully examined. The cross comparison of search ratios and hit rates for contraband found across both ethnic and non-ethnic contacts can help identify a threshold of suspicion used by individual officers before searching persons of a given race. In 2016, Stanford University's open policing project provided publicly accessible code and examples for examining racial profiling data. These modern methods of analysis are superior to the utilization of demographic census or commuter data because officers are compared to each other, isolating personnel who are statistically different from the peer group.

With a shift away from baseline census data, the League City Police Department has taken steps to measure individual officer activity by actively reviewing mobile video recordings of violator contacts and deploying database analytical reports in an effort to identify inappropriate conduct and/or patterns of racial disparity. The League City Police Department also utilizes Microsoft PowerBI to aggregate data from Central Square's mobile racial profiling. This proactive approach to data analysis allows the agency to examine individual officer contact data for disparity in contact rates, search rates, and hit rates along ethnic categories.

The information and analysis provided in this report serves as evidence that the League City Police Department has, once again, complied with the Texas Racial Profiling Law.

Checklist

Checklist

The following requirements **were** met by the League City Police Department in accordance with Senate Bill 1849:

- ☒ Clearly defined act of actions that constitute racial profiling
- ☒ Statement indicating prohibition of any peace officer employed by the League City Police Department from engaging in racial profiling
- ☒ Implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint regarding racial profiling violations
- ☒ Provide public education related to the complaint process
- ☒ Implement disciplinary guidelines for officer found in violation of the Texas Racial Profiling Law
- ☒ Collect data that includes information on:
 - a physical description of any person operating the motor vehicle who is detained as a result of the stop, including:
 - the person's gender; and
 - 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;
 - the initial reason for the stop;
 - whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search;
 - whether any contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of the search and a description of the contraband or evidence;
 - the reason for the search, including whether:
 - any contraband or other evidence was in plain view;
 - any probable cause or reasonable suspicion existed to perform the search; or
 - the search was performed as a result of the towing of the motor vehicle or the arrest of any person in the motor vehicle;
- ☒ Produce an annual report on police contacts and present this to local governing body by March 1, 2019.
- ☒ Adopt a policy, if video/audio equipment is installed, on standards for reviewing video and audio documentation

Contact Information

Contact Information

For additional questions regarding the information presented in this report, please contact:

Chief of Police, Gary Ratliff

Support Services Bureau Commander, Darrell Kelemen

**League City Police Department
555 West Walker Street
League City, Texas 77573
(281) 332-2566**



ADDENDUM

Racial Profiling Report | Full report

Agency Name:	League City Police Department
Reporting Date:	01/20/2019
TCOLE Agency Number:	167208
Chief Administrator:	Gary Ratliff
Agency Contact Information:	
Phone:	281-332-2566
Email:	gary.ratliff@leaguecitytx.gov
Mailing Address:	555 W Walker St League City Texas 77573

This Agency filed a full report

League City Police Department has adopted a detailed written policy on racial profiling. Our policy:

- 1.) clearly defines acts constituting racial profiling;
- 2.) strictly prohibit peace officers employed by the League City Police Department from engaging in racial profiling;
- 3.) implements a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the League City Police Department if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the League City Police Department has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual;
- 4.) provides public education relating to the agency's complaint process;
- 5.) requires appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the League City Police Department who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the League City Police Department's policy adopted under this article;
- 6.) require collection of information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a citation is issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, including information relating to:
 - a.) the race or ethnicity of the individual detained;
 - b.) whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual detained consented to the search; and
 - c.) whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before

detaining that individual; and

7.) require the chief administrator of the agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, to submit an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision(6) to:

a.) the Commission on Law Enforcement; 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: Gary Ratliff

Chief Administrator

League City Police Department

Date: 01/20/2019

Total stops: 16551

Gender

Female: 6331

Male: 10220

Race or ethnicity

Black: 2688

Asian/Pacific Islander: 610

White: 10610

Hispanic/Latino: 2614

Alaska Native/American Indian: 29

Was race or ethnicity known prior to stop?

Yes: 371

No: 16180

Reason for stop?

Violation of law: 196

Pre existing knowledge: 903

Moving traffic violation: 9665

Vehicle traffic violation: 5787

Street address or approximate location of the stop

City street: 12310

US highway: 3146

State highway: 0

County road: 718

Private property or other: 377

Was a search conducted?

Yes: 2350

No: 14201

Reason for Search?

Consent: 639

Contraband: 60

Probable cause: 497

Inventory: 393

Incident to arrest: 761

Was Contraband discovered?

Yes: 671

No: 1679

Description of contraband

Drugs: 446

Currency: 0

Weapons: 48

Alcohol: 50

Stolen property: 15

Other: 112

Result of the stop

Verbal warning: 6717

Written warning: 1946

Citation: 6194

Written warning and arrest: 51

Citation and arrest: 383

Arrest: 1260

Arrest Total

Total: 1,694

Arrest based on

Violation of Penal Code: 552

Violation of Traffic Law: 669

Violation of City Ordinance: 3

Outstanding Warrant 470

Was physical force resulting in bodily injury used during stop

Yes: 15

No: 16536

Submitted electronically to the



The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement

TCOLE RACIAL PROFILING REPORT



race	Count of rpmainid	%GT Count of rpmainid
A	610	3.69%
B	2688	16.24%
H	2614	15.79%
I	29	0.18%
W	10610	64.10%
Total	16551	100.00%

sex	Count of rpmainid	%GT Count of rpmainid
F	6331	38.25%
M	10220	61.75%
Total	16551	100.00%

Stop Type

appkey	itemdesc	Count of appid	%GT Count of appid
RPT1	CVE INSPECTION	766	4.63%
RPT1	MOTOR VEHICLE	15785	95.37%
Total		16551	100.00%

Ethnicity Type	Count of rpmainid	%GT Count of rpmainid
Ethnic	5941	35.90%
Non-Ethnic	10610	64.10%
Total	16551	100.00%

Stop Reason

appkey	itemdesc	Count of appid	%GT Count of appid
RPT2	4.1 VIOLATION OF LAW	196	1.18%
RPT2	4.2 PRE-EXISTING KNOWLEDGE	903	5.46%
RPT2	4.3 MOVING TRAFFIC VIOLATION	9665	58.40%
RPT2	4.4 VEHICLE TRAFFIC VIOLATION	5787	34.96%
Total		16551	100.00%

Location	Count of rpmainid	%GT Count of rpmainid
5.1 CITY STREET	12310	74.38%
5.2 US HIGHWAY	3146	19.01%
5.3 COUNTY ROAD	718	4.34%
5.4 PRIVATE PROPERTY OR OTHER	154	0.93%
5.5 PRIVATE ROADWAY/LOT	223	1.35%
Total	16551	100.00%

Search Conducted

appkey	itemdesc	Count of appid	%GT Count of appid
RPT3	6.1 YES	2350	14.20%
RPT3	6.2 NO	14201	85.80%
Total		16551	100.00%

Search Authority

appkey	itemdesc	Count of appid	%GT Count of appid
RPT4	7.1 CONSENT	639	27.19%
RPT4	7.2 CONTRABAND IN PLAIN VIEW	60	2.55%
RPT4	7.3 PROBABLE CAUSE	497	21.15%
RPT4	7.4 INVENTORY	393	16.72%
RPT4	7.5 INCIDENT TO ARREST	761	32.38%
Total		2350	100.00%

Race Known	Count of rpmainid	%GT Count of rpmainid
N	16180	97.76%
Y	371	2.24%
Total	16551	100.00%

Contraband Found

appkey	itemdesc	Count of appid	%GT Count of appid
RPT5	9.1 DRUGS	446	66.47%
RPT5	9.3 WEAPONS	48	7.15%
RPT5	9.4 ALCOHOL	50	7.45%
RPT5	9.5 STOLEN PROPERTY	15	2.24%
RPT5	9.6 OTHER	112	16.69%
Total		671	100.00%

Result of Stop

appkey	itemdesc	Count of appid	%GT Count of appid
RPT6	10.1 VERBAL WARNING	6717	40.58%
RPT6	10.2 WRITTEN WARNING	1946	11.76%
RPT6	10.3 CITATION	6194	37.42%
RPT6	10.4 WRITTEN WARNING AND ARREST	51	0.31%
RPT6	10.5 CITATION AND ARREST	383	2.31%
RPT6	10.6 ARREST	1260	7.61%
Total		16551	100.00%

Arrest Charges

appkey	itemdesc	Count of appid	%GT Count of appid
RPT7	11.1 VIOLATION OF PENAL CODE	552	32.59%
RPT7	11.2 VIOLATION OF TRAFFIC LAW	669	39.49%
RPT7	11.3 VIOLATION OF CITY ORD	3	0.18%
RPT7	11.4 OUTSTANDING WARRANT	470	27.74%
Total		1694	100.00%

useofforce	Count of rpmainid	%GT Count of rpmainid
False	16536	99.91%
True	15	0.09%
Total	16551	100.00%