

**Racial Profiling Tier 1 Data
Annual Report
to
City of Alpine Council**

January 1, 2015---December 31, 2015

**Racial Profiling Data
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January 1, 2015---December 31, 2015**

Table of Content

- (I) Introduction**
 - a) Opening Statement Outlining Report
 - b) The Texas Law on Racial Profiling

- (II) Responding to the SB No. 1074 Racial Profiling Law**
 - a) Police Department's General Orders/Procedures (Dept. Racial Profiling Policy)
 - b) Statement on Installation and Use of Video/Audio Equipment in Police Vehicles

- (III) Complying with the Texas Racial Profiling Law**
 - a) 2015 Tier 1 Report (1/1/2015—12/31/2015) Submitted to TCOLE
 - b) Training Administered to Law Enforcement Personnel

- (IV) 2015 Summary Statement**
 - a) Summary Statement Regarding Findings

Section I

INTRODUCTION



CITY OF ALPINE POLICE DEPARTMENT

309 West Sul Ross Avenue
Alpine, Texas 79830

RUSSELL R. SCOWN
Chief of Police

Telephone (432) 837-3486
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February 1, 2016

Since January 1, 2015, the City of Alpine Police Department, in accordance with the Texas Racial Profiling Law (S.B. No. 1074), has been collecting police contact data for the purpose of identifying and responding, if necessary, to concerns regarding racial profiling practices. It is my hope that the findings provided in this report will serve as evidence that the City of Alpine Police Department continues to strive towards the goal of maintaining strong relations with the community.

The components of this report provide Tier 1 statistical data relevant to the public contacts related to traffic/pedestrian stops in which a citation was issued during the period of 1/1/2015 thru 12/31/2015. The information in this report is compiled from data received or generated by dispatchers and officers of the department and is accurate to the best of my knowledge. The data collected has been submitted to Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) as the Tier 1 – Partial Exemption Racial Profiling Report and a copy of this report is attached for review.

It is my sincere hope that the channels of communication between community leaders and the City of Alpine Police Department continue to strengthen as we move forward to meet the challenges of the near future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Russell R. Scown".

Russell R. Scown
Chief of Police

TO SERVE AND PROTECT

AN ACT

relating to the prevention of racial profiling by certain peace officers.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Chapter 2, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by adding Articles 2.131 through 2.138 to read as follows:

Art. 2.131. RACIAL PROFILING PROHIBITED. A peace officer may not engage in racial profiling.

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 traffic stops in the routine performance of the officers' official duties.

(2) "Race or ethnicity" means of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American descent.

(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 complaint process;

(5) require appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the agency who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the agency's policy adopted under this article;

(6) require collection of information relating to traffic stops in which a citation is issued and to arrests resulting from those traffic stops, including information relating to:

(A) the race or ethnicity of the individual detained;

and

(B) whether a search was conducted and, if so,

whether the person detained consented to the search; and

(7) require the agency to submit to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision (6) 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 traffic stops and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make traffic stops. If a law enforcement agency installs video or audio equipment 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 traffic 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.

Art. 2.133. REPORTS REQUIRED FOR TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN STOPS. (a) In this article:

(1) "Race or ethnicity" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).

(2) "Pedestrian stop" means an interaction between a peace officer and an individual who is being detained for the purpose of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not under arrest.

(b) A 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 shall report to the law enforcement agency that employs the officer information relating to the stop, including:

(1) a physical description of each person 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 traffic law or ordinance alleged to have been violated or the suspected offense;

(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 was discovered in the course of the search and the type of contraband discovered;

(5) whether probable cause to search existed and the facts supporting the existence of that probable cause;

(6) whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop or the search, including a statement of the offense charged;

(7) the street address or approximate location of the stop;

and

(8) whether the officer issued a warning or a citation as a result of the stop, including a description of the warning or a statement of the violation charged.

Art. 2.134. COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION COLLECTED. (a) In this article, "pedestrian stop" means an interaction between a peace officer and an individual who is being detained for the purpose of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not under arrest.

(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 local law enforcement agency shall submit a report containing the information compiled during the previous calendar year to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency in a manner approved by the agency.

(c) A report required under Subsection (b) must include:

(1) a comparative analysis of the information compiled under Article 2.133 to:

(A) determine the prevalence of racial profiling by peace officers employed by the agency; and

(B) examine the disposition of traffic and pedestrian stops made by officers employed by the agency, including searches resulting from the stops; 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 traffic or pedestrian 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 Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education 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.

Art. 2.135. EXEMPTION FOR AGENCIES USING VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT. (a) A peace officer is exempt from the reporting requirement under Article 2.133 and a law enforcement agency is exempt from the compilation, analysis, and reporting requirements under Article 2.134 if:

(1) during the calendar year preceding the date that a report under Article 2.134 is required to be submitted:

(A) each law enforcement motor vehicle regularly used by an officer employed by the agency to make traffic and pedestrian stops is equipped with video camera and transmitter-activated equipment and each law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make traffic and pedestrian stops is equipped with transmitter-activated equipment; and

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 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 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 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 installed video and audio equipment as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A) and is using the equipment as required by Article 2.135(a)(1).

Art. 2.138. RULES. The Department of Public Safety may adopt rules to implement Articles 2.131-2.137.

SECTION 2. Chapter 3, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by adding Article 3.05 to read as follows:

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.

SECTION 3. Section 96.641, Education Code, is amended by adding Subsection (j) to read as follows:

(j) As part of the initial training and continuing education for police chiefs required under this section, the institute shall establish a program on racial profiling. The program must include an examination of the best practices for:

(1) monitoring peace officers' compliance with laws and internal agency policies relating to racial profiling;

(2) implementing laws and internal agency policies relating to preventing racial profiling; and

(3) analyzing and reporting collected information.

SECTION 4. Section 1701.253, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Subsection (e) to read as follows:

(e) As part of the minimum curriculum requirements, the commission shall establish a statewide comprehensive education and training program on racial profiling for officers licensed under this chapter. An officer shall complete a program established under this subsection not later than the second anniversary of the date the officer is licensed under this chapter or the date the officer applies for an intermediate proficiency certificate, whichever date is earlier.

SECTION 5. Section 1701.402, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Subsection (d) to read as follows:

(d) As a requirement for an intermediate proficiency certificate, an officer must complete an education and training program on racial profiling established by the commission under Section 1701.253(e).

SECTION 6. Section 543.202, Transportation Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 543.202. FORM OF RECORD. (a) In this section, "race or ethnicity" means of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American descent.

(b) The record must be made on a form or by a data processing method acceptable to the department and must include:

- (1) the name, address, physical description, including race or ethnicity, date of birth, and driver's license number of the person charged;
- (2) the registration number of the vehicle involved;
- (3) whether the vehicle was a commercial motor vehicle as defined by Chapter 522 or was involved in transporting hazardous materials;
- (4) the person's social security number, if the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle or was the holder of a commercial driver's license or commercial driver learner's permit;
- (5) the date and nature of the offense, including whether the offense was a serious traffic violation as defined by Chapter 522;
- (6) whether a search of the vehicle was conducted and whether consent for the search was obtained;
- (7) the plea, the judgment, and whether bail was forfeited;
- (8) ~~[(7)]~~ the date of conviction; and
- (9) ~~[(8)]~~ the amount of the fine or forfeiture.

SECTION 7. Not later than January 1, 2002, a law enforcement agency shall adopt and implement a policy and begin collecting information under the policy as required by Article 2.132, Code of Criminal Procedure, as added by this Act. A local law enforcement agency shall first submit information to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency as required by Article 2.132, Code of Criminal Procedure, as

SECTION 6. Section 543.202, Transportation Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 543.202. FORM OF RECORD. (a) In this section, "race or ethnicity" means of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American descent.

(b) The record must be made on a form or by a data processing method acceptable to the department and must include:

- (1) the name, address, physical description, including race or ethnicity, date of birth, and driver's license number of the person charged;
- (2) the registration number of the vehicle involved;
- (3) whether the vehicle was a commercial motor vehicle as defined by Chapter 522 or was involved in transporting hazardous materials;
- (4) the person's social security number, if the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle or was the holder of a commercial driver's license or commercial driver learner's permit;
- (5) the date and nature of the offense, including whether the offense was a serious traffic violation as defined by Chapter 522;
- (6) whether a search of the vehicle was conducted and whether consent for the search was obtained;
- (7) the plea, the judgment, and whether bail was forfeited;
- (8) ~~[(7)]~~ the date of conviction; and
- (9) ~~[(8)]~~ the amount of the fine or forfeiture.

SECTION 7. Not later than January 1, 2002, a law enforcement agency shall adopt and implement a policy and begin collecting information under the policy as required by Article 2.132, Code of Criminal Procedure, as added by this Act. A local law enforcement agency shall first submit information to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency as required by Article 2.132, Code of Criminal Procedure, as

S.B. No. 1074

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 1074 passed the Senate on April 4, 2001, by the following vote: Yeas 28, Nays 2; May 21, 2001, Senate refused to concur in House amendments and requested appointment of Conference Committee; May 22, 2001, House granted request of the Senate; May 24, 2001, Senate adopted Conference Committee Report by a viva-voce vote.

Secretary of the Senate

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 1074 passed the House, with amendments, on May 15, 2001, by a non-record vote; May 22, 2001, House granted request of the Senate for appointment of Conference Committee; May 24, 2001, House adopted Conference Committee Report by a non-record vote.

Chief Clerk of the House

S.B. No. 1074

Approved:

Date

Governor

Section II

**Responding to the SB No. 1074
Racial Profiling Law**

ALPINE POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDERS Effective June 1, 2011

RACIAL PROFILING POLICY

5.45 PURPOSE

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

5.46 POLICY

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

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

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

5.47 DEFINITIONS

Racial Profiling: A law enforcement-initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity. Racial profiling pertains to persons who are viewed as suspects or potential suspects of criminal behavior. The term is not relevant as it pertains to witnesses, complainants or other citizen contacts.

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

1. 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.
2. 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 or vehicle.
3. Detaining an individual based upon the determination that a person of that race, ethnicity or nation origin does not belong in a specific part of town or a specific place.

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

1. Police may not use racial or ethnic stereotypes as factors in selecting whom to stop and search, while police use race in conjunction with other known factors of the suspect.
2. Law enforcement officers may not use racial or ethnic stereotypes as factors in selecting whom to stop and search. Racial profiling is not relevant as it pertains to witnesses, etc...

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

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

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

5.48 TRAINING

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

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

The chief of police, as part of the initial training and continued education for such appointment, will be required to attend the LEMIT program on racial profiling.

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

5.49 COMPLAINT INVESTIGATION

1. The department shall accept complaints from any person who believes he or she has been stopped or searched based on racial, ethnic or national origin profiling. No person shall be discouraged, intimidated or coerced from filing a complaint, nor discriminated against because he or she filed such a complaint.
2. Any employee who receives an allegation or racial profiling, including the officer who initiated the stop, shall record the person's name, address and telephone number, and forward the

complaint through the appropriate channel or direct the individual(s). Any employee contacted shall provide to that person a copy of a complaint form or the department process for filing a complaint. All employees will report any allegation of racial profiling to their superior before the end of their shift.

3. Investigation of a complaint shall be conducted in a thorough and timely manner. All complaints will be acknowledged in writing to the initiator who will receive disposition regarding said complaint within a reasonable period of time. The investigation shall be reduced to writing and any reviewer's comments or conclusions shall be filed with the chief. When applicable, findings and/or suggestions for disciplinary action, retraining, or changes in policy shall be filed with the chief.
4. If a racial profiling complaint is sustained against an officer, it will result in appropriate corrective and/or disciplinary action, up to and including termination.
5. If there is a departmental video or audio recording of the events upon which a complaint of racial profiling is based, upon commencement of an investigation by this department into the complaint and written request of the officer made the subject of the complaint, this department shall promptly provide a copy of the recording to that officer.

5.50 PUBLIC EDUCATION

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

5.51 CITATION DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

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

1. the violator's race or ethnicity;
2. whether a search was conducted;
3. was the search consensual; and
4. arrest for this cited violation or any other violation.

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

1. a breakdown of citations by race or ethnicity;
2. number of citations that resulted in a search;
3. number of searches that were consensual;
4. number of citations that resulted in custodial arrest for this cited violation or any other violation.

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

5.52 USE OF VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT

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

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

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

Supervisors will ensure officers of this department are recording their traffic and pedestrian stops. A recording of each officer will be reviewed at least once every ninety (90) days.

Installation and Use of Video/Audio Equipment in Patrol Cars

The City of Alpine Police Department utilizes in-car video and audio systems in each of its patrol vehicles and has policies in place regarding their usage. All patrol vehicles are currently video and audio equipped.

The department currently utilizes DVR format systems in its patrol cars. DVR media are stored for a ninety (90) day period and then they may be destroyed. During that 90-day period, DVR media are reviewed by the Chief of Police, Captain, and Lieutenant. The department also utilizes body-worn camera systems for officers.

Since the department utilizes video and audio systems, Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) Art. 2.132 requires the department to collect Tier 1 information relating to traffic stops in which a citation is issued and to arrests resulting from those stops. CCP Art 2.132 further requires that this report on citation data be submitted to the governing body in an annual report not later than March 1st.

The 2015 Citation Data Table found in section III of this report is the information required to be collected by CCP Art 2.132.

Section III

Complying with the Texas Racial Profiling Law

TIER 1 - PARTIAL EXEMPTION RACIAL PROFILING REPORT

Agency Name: ALPINE POLICE DEPT.
Reporting Date: 02/01/2016
TCOLE Agency Number: 043201
Chief Administrator: RUSSELL R. SCOWN
Agency Contact Information: Mailing Address:
ALPINE POLICE DEPT.
309 W. Sul Ross Avenue
Alpine, TX 79830

This Agency claims partial racial profiling report exemption because:

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

Certification to This Report 2.132 (Tier 1) – Partial Exemption

Article 2.132(b) CCP Law Enforcement Policy on Racial Profiling

ALPINE POLICE DEPT. has adopted a detailed written policy on racial profiling. Our policy:

- (1) clearly defines acts constituting racial profiling;
- (2) strictly prohibits peace officers employed by the ALPINE POLICE DEPT. from engaging in racial profiling;
- (3) implements a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the ALPINE POLICE DEPT. if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the ALPINE POLICE DEPT. 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 ALPINE POLICE DEPT. who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the ALPINE POLICE DEPT.'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.

I certify these policies are in effect.

Executed by: **RUSSELL R. SCOWN**

Chief Administrator

ALPINE POLICE DEPT.

Date: 02/01/2016

ALPINE POLICE DEPT. Motor Vehicle Racial Profiling Information

Number of motor vehicle stops:

1. **214** citation only
2. **5** arrest only
3. **0** both
4. **219 Total** (4, 11, 14 and 17 must be equal)

Race or Ethnicity:

5. **13** African
6. **1** Asian
7. **164** Caucasian
8. **41** Hispanic
9. **0** Middle Eastern
10. **0** Native American
11. **219 Total** (lines 4, 11, 14 and 17 must be equal)

Race or Ethnicity known prior to stop?

12. **0** Yes
13. **219** No
14. **219 Total** (lines 4, 11, 14 and 17 must be equal)

Search conducted?

15. **19** Yes
16. **200** No
17. **219 Total** (lines 4, 11, 14 and 17 must be equal)

Was search consented?

18. **8** Yes
19. **11** No
20. **19 Total** (must equal line 15)

Training

In compliance with the Texas Racial Profiling Law, the City of Alpine Police Department has ensured that all its officers adhere to all Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) training and the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT) requirements as mandated by law.

Officers from the City of Alpine Police Department continue to receive TCOLE approved training and education programs on racial profiling during this training cycle.

Section IV

2015 Summary Statement

Summary Statement

The 2015 data included in this report suggest that the City of Alpine Police Department does not currently experience a problem regarding racial profiling practices. This is supported by the fact that the department has not received complaints from community members or visitors to our city regarding officer's misconduct associated with racial profiling practices during the 2015 reporting year.

The continuing effort to collect police contact data will assure an on-going evaluation of the City of Alpine Police Department practices. Thus, allowing for the citizens of the Alpine community to benefit from professional and courteous service from their police department.