

CITY OF
Lockhart
TEXAS

February 1, 2023

Honorable Mayor and City Council,

Since 2001 Texas law has required police agencies to gather and report certain statistical data relating to Traffic Contact Reporting, also known as the Racial Profiling Report. This must be done prior to March 1st of each year. By law this data is to be provided to the City Council and filed with the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE). There is no action to be taken on your part.

The law requires that we document how many motor-vehicle stops resulted in a warning, a citation, or an arrest. Of those stops, we must also track the number of searches that occurred and whether the search was with consent or as the result of probable cause. The law further requires that officers receive training about Racial Profiling / Bias Based Policing and that the Department provide information on how to file a complaint of this nature against a police officer. The Racial Profiling Report for 2022 shows that the Lockhart Police Department has complied with all these requirements, as we have continuously done since the law was enacted.

During the analysis of this report, it became apparent that Lockhart Police Officers do not appear to be engaging in bias-based policing. During 2022 calendar year LPD conducted a total of 3,441 traffic stops. Of those there were only 21 stops in which the officer knew the race or ethnicity of the driver prior to making the traffic stop. That is slightly over ½ of a percent. The data reveals that the demographics of individuals stopped was statistically consistent with the demographics of our community. For instance, The US Census Bureau estimates that 52.4% of our population is considered Hispanic compared to LPD traffic stop data that reveals 55% of traffic stops were of Hispanic / Latino drivers. This is within the standard deviation of +/- 3%. The same can be said of Black drivers in which our population estimates are 6.1% and a traffic stop rate of 8.4%, again well within the standard deviation.

Additionally, out of 3,441 stops, only 152 resulted in searches developed from probable cause, violator consent, and other legal methods. 80% of those searches (121 out of 152) revealed contraband such as drugs, alcohol, stolen property, etc. Analysis of this data tells

me that officers are very familiar with the Fourth Amendment and are not, as a matter of course, involved in unreasonable searches and seizures.

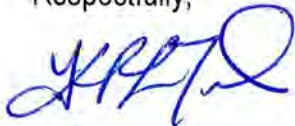
Other information that can be extrapolated from the data is that individuals stopped by Lockhart Police are much more likely to receiving a warning rather than a citation. In 2022, warnings were given in 69% of the traffic stops. This is important to note for those who erroneously might claim our community as a "speed trap" or some other baseless claim. This demonstrates that LPD officers embrace the view that traffic enforcement is to educate the public and gain voluntary compliance with the law. If, during a traffic stop, an officer is convinced that a warning is sufficient to gain that compliance, their job can be completed without summoning the violator to court. An analysis of this data easily shows that our officers are using discretion and that employees do not view traffic stops as a direct or indirect revenue source from the motoring public.

Other important information to glean is that officers are not using unreasonable force in these situations. Of the 3,441 traffic stops, only two resulted in bodily injury from the use of physical force. Additionally, there were zero complaints received against employees for alleged racial profiling violations.

My professional opinion, based on forty-plus years of experience, is that the Lockhart Police Department does a great job of policing this community. I see no evidence of bias-based policing, racial profiling, or heavy handedness. This is about as good of a report as anyone could hope for. I recommend continuing to utilize the electronic ticket writers which are a tremendous asset in data collection for these mandated reports. It would be wise to consider the purchase of additional devices as staffing is brought back to acceptable levels and as older devices wear out. It is also my recommendation that supervisors continue to monitor officers' videos as required by LPD policies and by Accreditation Best Practices.

This 2022 Annual Racial Profiling Report contains copies of the law, our internal policies, and statistical data for motor vehicle contacts in Lockhart. This report has been submitted to, and accepted by, the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) as required by statute. Again, no action is required on your part.

Respectfully,



Kevin P. Lunsford
Interim Chief of Police

Racial Profiling Report | Full

Agency Name: LOCKHART POLICE DEPT.
 Reporting Date: 01/25/2023
 TCOLE Agency Number: 055201

Chief Administrator: KEVIN P. LUNSFORD

Agency Contact Information:
 Phone: (512) 398-4401
 Email: klunsford@ps.lockhart-tx.org

Mailing Address:
 214 BUFKIN LN.
 LOCKHART, TX 78644

This Agency filed a full report

LOCKHART 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 LOCKHART POLICE DEPT. from engaging in racial profiling;
- 3) implements a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the LOCKHART POLICE DEPT. if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the LOCKHART 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 LOCKHART POLICE DEPT. who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the LOCKHART POLICE DEPT. policy;
- 6) requires collection of information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a warning or 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;
 - 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 during the stop;
 - e. the location of the stop;
 - f. the reason for the stop.
- 7) requires the chief administrator of the agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, to submit an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision (6) to:
 - a. the 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.

The LOCKHART POLICE DEPT. has satisfied the statutory data audit requirements as prescribed in Article 2.133(c),

Code of Criminal Procedure during the reporting period.

Executed by: DANIEL E. WILLIAMS
Lieutenant

Date: 01/25/2023

Total stops: 3441

Street address or approximate location of the stop

City street	2606
US highway	625
County road	15
State highway	176
Private property or other	19

Was race or ethnicity known prior to stop?

Yes	21
No	3420

Race / Ethnicity

Alaska Native / American Indian	11
Asian / Pacific Islander	27
Black	292
White	1213
Hispanic / Latino	1898

Gender

Female	1224
Alaska Native / American Indian	2
Asian / Pacific Islander	4
Black	86
White	486
Hispanic / Latino	646
Male	2217
Alaska Native / American Indian	9
Asian / Pacific Islander	23
Black	206
White	727
Hispanic / Latino	1252

Reason for stop?

Violation of law	305
Alaska Native / American Indian	2
Asian / Pacific Islander	2
Black	30
White	120

Hispanic / Latino	151
Preexisting knowledge	5
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	2
Hispanic / Latino	3
Moving traffic violation	1978
Alaska Native / American Indian	8
Asian / Pacific Islander	12
Black	162
White	722
Hispanic / Latino	1074
Vehicle traffic violation	1153
Alaska Native / American Indian	1
Asian / Pacific Islander	13
Black	100
White	369
Hispanic / Latino	670
Was a search conducted?	
Yes	152
Alaska Native / American Indian	1
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	27
White	26
Hispanic / Latino	98
No	3289
Alaska Native / American Indian	10
Asian / Pacific Islander	27
Black	265
White	1187
Hispanic / Latino	1800
Reason for Search?	
Consent	9
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	3
White	3

Hispanic / Latino	3
Contraband	7
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	3
White	2
Hispanic / Latino	2
Probable	126
Alaska Native / American Indian	1
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	21
White	19
Hispanic / Latino	85
Inventory	9
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	1
Hispanic / Latino	8
Incident to arrest	1
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	1
Hispanic / Latino	0

Was Contraband discovered?

Yes	121
Alaska Native / American Indian	1
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	20
White	21
Hispanic / Latino	79
No	31
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	7
White	5
Hispanic / Latino	19

Did the finding result in arrest?

(total should equal previous column)

Yes	0	No	1
Yes	0	No	0
Yes	6	No	14
Yes	6	No	15
Yes	5	No	74

Description of contraband

Drugs	94
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	16
White	18
Hispanic / Latino	60
Weapons	0
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	0
Hispanic / Latino	0
Currency	1
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	0
Hispanic / Latino	1
Alcohol	31
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	2
White	27
Hispanic / Latino	2
Stolen property	1
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	0
Hispanic / Latino	1
Other	3
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	3
Hispanic / Latino	0
Result of the stop	
Verbal warning	1

Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	1
Hispanic / Latino	0
Written warning	2668
Alaska Native / American Indian	7
Asian / Pacific Islander	26
Black	230
White	1013
Hispanic / Latino	1392
Citation	726
Alaska Native / American Indian	4
Asian / Pacific Islander	1
Black	52
White	185
Hispanic / Latino	484
Written warning and arrest	32
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	5
White	9
Hispanic / Latino	18
Citation and arrest	14
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	5
White	5
Hispanic / Latino	4
Arrest	0
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	0
Hispanic / Latino	0
Arrest based on	
Violation of Penal Code	31
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0

Black	6
White	9
Hispanic / Latino	16
Violation of Traffic Law	5
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	1
White	2
Hispanic / Latino	2
Violation of City Ordinance	2
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	1
Hispanic / Latino	1
Outstanding Warrant	8
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	3
White	2
Hispanic / Latino	3

Was physical force resulting in bodily injury used during stop?

Yes	2
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	1
Hispanic / Latino	1
Resulting in Bodily Injury To:	
Suspect	0
Officer	0
Both	0
No	3439
Alaska Native / American Indian	11
Asian / Pacific Islander	27
Black	292
White	1212
Hispanic / Latino	1897

Number of complaints of racial profiling

Total	0
Resulted in disciplinary action	0
Did not result in disciplinary action	0

Comparative Analysis

Use TCOLE's auto generated analysis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Use Department's submitted analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>

Optional Narrative

DATA WAS PULLED OUR TRAFFIC DATA JAN,1 2022-DEC 31, 2022.

Submitted electronically to the



The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement

Lockhart, TX PD

Jan 1, 2022 - Dec 31, 2022

Texas TCOLE SB1187 Racial Profiling Report (2022)

PLEASE NOTE: This report is based on the format provided by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE), current as of Dec. 14, 2022.

01. Total Traffic Stops		
		3,441
		3,441

02. Location of Stop		
CITY STREET	75.73%	2,606
COUNTY ROAD	0.44%	15
PRIVATE PROPERTY OR OTHER	0.55%	19
STATE HIGHWAY	5.11%	176
US HIGHWAY	18.16%	625
Total	100.00%	3,441

03. Was Race Known/Prior to Stop?		
N	99.39%	3,420
Y	0.61%	21
Total	100.00%	3,441

04. Race or Ethnicity		
ALASKA NATIVE/AMERICAN INDIAN	0.32%	11
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.78%	27
BLACK	8.49%	292
HISPANIC/LATINO	55.16%	1,898
WHITE	35.25%	1,213
Total	100.00%	3,441

05. Gender			
FEMALE	ALASKA NATIVE/AMERICAN INDIAN	0.16%	2
	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.33%	4
	BLACK	7.03%	86

Lockhart, TX PD

Jan 1, 2022 - Dec 31, 2022

Texas TCOLE SB1187 Racial Profiling Report (2022)

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05 Gender			
FEMALE	HISPANIC/LATINO	52.78%	646
	WHITE	39.71%	486
		100.00%	1,224
MALE	ALASKA NATIVE/AMERICAN INDIAN	0.41%	9
	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	1.04%	23
	BLACK	9.29%	206
	HISPANIC/LATINO	56.47%	1,252
	WHITE	32.79%	727
		100.00%	2,217
Total			3,441

06 Reason for Stop?			
MOVING TRAFFIC VIOLATION	ALASKA NATIVE/AMERICAN INDIAN	0.40%	8
	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.61%	12
	BLACK	8.19%	162
	HISPANIC/LATINO	54.30%	1,074
	WHITE	36.50%	722
		100.00%	1,978
PRE EXISTING KNOWLEDGE	HISPANIC/LATINO	60.00%	3
	WHITE	40.00%	2
		100.00%	5
VEHICLE TRAFFIC VIOLATION	ALASKA NATIVE/AMERICAN INDIAN	0.09%	1
	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	1.13%	13
	BLACK	8.67%	100
	HISPANIC/LATINO	58.11%	670
	WHITE	32.00%	369

Lockhart, TX PD

Jan 1, 2022 - Dec 31, 2022

Texas TCOLE SB1187 Racial Profiling Report (2022)

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06. Reason for Stop?			
		100.00%	1,153
VIOLATION OF LAW	ALASKA NATIVE/AMERICAN INDIAN	0.66%	2
	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.66%	2
	BLACK	9.84%	30
	HISPANIC/LATINO	49.51%	151
	WHITE	39.34%	120
		100.00%	305
Total			3,441

07. Was a Search Conducted?			
N	ALASKA NATIVE/AMERICAN INDIAN	0.30%	10
	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.82%	27
	BLACK	8.06%	265
	HISPANIC/LATINO	54.73%	1,800
	WHITE	36.09%	1,187
		100.00%	3,289
Y	ALASKA NATIVE/AMERICAN INDIAN	0.66%	1
	BLACK	17.76%	27
	HISPANIC/LATINO	64.47%	98
	WHITE	17.11%	26
		100.00%	152
Total			3,441

08. Reason for Search?			
CONSENT	BLACK	33.33%	3
	HISPANIC/LATINO	33.33%	3

Lockhart, TX PD

Jan 1, 2022 - Dec 31, 2022

Texas TCOLE SB1187 Racial Profiling Report (2022)

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08 Reason for Search			
CONSENT	WHITE	33.33%	3
		100.00%	9
CONTRABAND IN PLAIN VIEW	BLACK	42.86%	3
	HISPANIC/LATINO	28.57%	2
	WHITE	28.57%	2
		100.00%	7
INCIDENT TO ARREST	WHITE	100.00%	1
		100.00%	1
INVENTORY	HISPANIC/LATINO	88.89%	8
	WHITE	11.11%	1
		100.00%	9
NO SEARCH	ALASKA NATIVE/AMERICAN INDIAN	0.30%	10
	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.82%	27
	BLACK	8.06%	265
	HISPANIC/LATINO	54.73%	1,800
	WHITE	36.09%	1,187
		100.00%	3,289
PROBABLE CAUSE	ALASKA NATIVE/AMERICAN INDIAN	0.79%	1
	BLACK	16.67%	21
	HISPANIC/LATINO	67.46%	85
	WHITE	15.08%	19
	100.00%	126	
Total			3,441

09 Was Contraband Discovered?			
N	BLACK	22.58%	7

Lockhart, TX PD

Jan 1, 2022 - Dec 31, 2022

Texas TCOLE SB1187 Racial Profiling Report (2022)

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09. Was Contraband Discovered?			
N	HISPANIC/ LATINO	61.29%	19
	WHITE	16.13%	5
		100.00%	31
Y	ALASKA NATIVE/ AMERICAN INDIAN	0.83%	1
	BLACK	16.53%	20
	HISPANIC/ LATINO	65.29%	79
	WHITE	17.36%	21
			100.00%
Total			152
10. Description of Contraband			
ALCOHOL	BLACK	6.45%	2
	HISPANIC/LATINO	87.10%	27
	WHITE	6.45%	2
		100.00%	31
CURRENCY	HISPANIC/LATINO	100.00%	1
		100.00%	1
DRUGS	BLACK	17.02%	16
	HISPANIC/LATINO	63.83%	60
	WHITE	19.15%	18
		100.00%	94
OTHER	ALASKA NATIVE/AMERICAN INDIAN	9.09%	1
	BLACK	27.27%	3
	HISPANIC/LATINO	36.36%	4

Lockhart, TX PD

Jan 1, 2022 - Dec 31, 2022

Texas TCOLE SB1187 Racial Profiling Report (2022)

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10. Description of Contraband			
OTHER	WHITE	27.27%	3
		100.00%	11
STOLEN PROPERTY	HISPANIC/LATINO	100.00%	1
		100.00%	1
Total			138

11. Result of the Stop			
CITATION	ALASKA NATIVE/AMERICAN INDIAN	0.55%	4
	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.14%	1
	BLACK	7.16%	52
	HISPANIC/LATINO	66.67%	484
	WHITE	25.48%	185
		100.00%	726
CITATION AND ARREST	BLACK	35.71%	5
	HISPANIC/LATINO	28.57%	4
	WHITE	35.71%	5
		100.00%	14
VERBAL WARNING	WHITE	100.00%	1
		100.00%	1
WRITTEN WARNING	ALASKA NATIVE/AMERICAN INDIAN	0.26%	7
	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.97%	26
	BLACK	8.62%	230
	HISPANIC/LATINO	52.17%	1,392
	WHITE	37.97%	1,013
		100.00%	2,668
WRITTEN WARNING AND ARREST	BLACK	15.62%	5

Lockhart, TX PD

Jan 1, 2022 - Dec 31, 2022

Texas TCOLE SB1187 Racial Profiling Report (2022)

PLEASE NOTE: This report is based on the format provided by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE), current as of Dec. 14, 2022.

11. Result of the Stop			
WRITTEN WARNING AND ARREST	HISPANIC/LATINO	56.25%	18
	WHITE	28.12%	9
		100.00%	32
Total			3,441

12. Arrest Based On			
	HISPANIC/LATINO	50.00%	1
	WHITE	50.00%	1
		100.00%	2
OUTSTANDING WARRANT	BLACK	37.50%	3
	HISPANIC/LATINO	37.50%	3
	WHITE	25.00%	2
		100.00%	8
VIOLATION OF PENAL CODE	BLACK	19.35%	6
	HISPANIC/LATINO	51.61%	16
	WHITE	29.03%	9
		100.00%	31
VIOLATION OF TRAFFIC LAW	BLACK	20.00%	1
	HISPANIC/LATINO	40.00%	2
	WHITE	40.00%	2
		100.00%	5
Total			46

13. Was Physical Force Used?			
N	ALASKA NATIVE/AMERICAN INDIAN	0.32%	11
	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.79%	27
	BLACK	8.49%	292



Lockhart, TX PD

Jan 1, 2022 - Dec 31, 2022

Texas TCOLE SB1187 Racial Profiling Report (2022)

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18. Was Physical Force Used?			
N	HISPANIC/LATINO	55.16%	1,897
	WHITE	35.24%	1,212
		100.00%	3,439
Y	HISPANIC/LATINO	50.00%	1
	WHITE	50.00%	1
		100.00%	2
Total			3,441
Was Arrest Due to Contraband Found?			
N	BLACK	13.79%	4
	HISPANIC/LATINO	58.62%	17
	WHITE	27.59%	8
		100.00%	29
Y	BLACK	35.29%	6
	HISPANIC/LATINO	29.41%	5
	WHITE	35.29%	6
		100.00%	17
Total			46

	LOCKHART POLICE DEPARTMENT	
	Policy 328 Bias-Based Profiling	
	Effective Date: January 1, 2020	Revision Date: December 13, 2021
	Approved:	Ernest Pedraza Chief of Police
	Pages 3	<i>KEVIN LUNSFORD</i> <i>INTERIM CHIEF 2/1/23</i> 

328 Policy Manual

Bias-Based Profiling

328.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Lockhart Police Department strives to provide law enforcement services to our diverse community with due regard to the racial, cultural or other inherent differences of those we serve. It shall be the policy and practice of this department to provide law enforcement services and to enforce the law equally and fairly without discrimination toward any individual(s) or group. Race, ethnicity or nationality, religion, gender, sexual orientation, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or affiliation with any other similar identifiable group shall not be utilized as the basis for providing differing levels of law enforcement service or the enforcement of the law.

328.2 DEFINITION

Bias-Based Profiling - Any pattern or practice that includes, but is not limited to, stopping, detaining, frisking, or searching of subjects by police officers based on an individual's race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, gender, sexual orientation, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or affiliation with any other similar identifiable group rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.

Racial Profiling - Bias-based profiling specifically dealing with initiating a law enforcement action based on an individual's race, ethnicity or nationality. (Tex. Code of Crim. Pro. art. 3.05, and 2.132(b) (1)).

328.3 POLICY

Police action must be based upon credible information known to the officer, which leads them to believe that an individual is, has been, or is about to be engaged in activity that is in violation of the law. Any other motivation for such actions is strictly prohibited.

- A. The practice of bias-based profiling shall not be tolerated by the Department.
- B. Officers shall ensure that the stopping, detaining, frisking, and/or searching of residents is based upon solid legal principles that conform to their training in arrest, search, and seizure.
- C. While the practice of racial profiling is strictly prohibited, it is recognized that race or ethnicity may be legitimately considered by an officer in combination with other legitimate factors to establish reasonable suspicion or probable cause (e.g., subject description is limited to a specific race or group).

328.4 TRAINING

All sworn members of this department will complete all Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) mandated training on the subject of bias-based profiling. All sworn employees are required to receive anti-bias training yearly.

328.5 COMPLIANCE

The Lockhart Police Department will investigate all complaints involving bias-based profiling by any employee as outlined in Policy 902 ([Administrative Investigation Procedures](#)).

328.5.1 DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Officers are not subject to disciplinary action based solely on the statistical data collected as a result of this policy. It is the motivating action(s) and/or inaction(s) of officers that will constitute the basis of any internal disciplinary action.

328.6 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

The Lockhart Police Department profoundly rejects the practice of bias-based profiling and attempts to accurately document officer-initiated contacts with the public. Documentation requirements are located in Policy 402 ([Incident Reporting and Documentation](#)).

328.7 ANNUAL REPORT

The Chief of Police shall submit an annual report as required by Tex. Code of Crim. Pro. § 2.132(b) to TCOLE and each governing body served by this agency. Further, unless exempt under Tex. Code of Crim. Pro. art. 2.135, each year prior to March 1, the Chief of Police shall provide to TCOLE and to each governing body served by this agency a report containing an analysis of the information required by Tex. Code of Crim. Pro. art. 2.133 (Tex. Code of Crim. Pro. art. 2.134(b)).

The Texas Law on Racial Profiling

S.B. No. 1074 - 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
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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

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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
 - (B) each traffic and pedestrian stop made by an officer employed by the agency that is capable of being recorded by video and audio or audio equipment, as appropriate, is recorded by using the equipment; or
- (2) the governing body of the county or municipality served by the law enforcement agency, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency, certifies to the Department of Public

Safety, not later than the date specified by rule by the department, that the law enforcement agency needs funds or video and audio equipment for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Subsection (a)(1)(A) and the agency does not receive from the state funds or video and audio equipment sufficient, as determined by the department, for the agency to accomplish that purpose.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, a law enforcement agency that is exempt from the requirements under Article 2.134 shall retain the video and audio or audio documentation of each traffic and pedestrian stop for at least 90 days after the date of the stop. If a complaint is filed with the law enforcement agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to a traffic or pedestrian stop, the agency shall retain the video and audio or audio record of the stop until final disposition of the complaint.

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(c) This article does not affect the collection or reporting requirements under Article 2.132.

Art. 2.136. LIABILITY. A peace officer is not liable for damages arising from an act relating to the collection or reporting of information as required by Article 2.133 or under a policy adopted under Article 2.132.

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 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 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.

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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;

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(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 added by this Act, on March 1, 2003. The first submission of information shall consist of information compiled by the agency during the period beginning January 1, 2002, and ending December 31, 2002.

SECTION 8. 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 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, as added by this Act, on March 1, 2004. The first submission of information shall consist of information compiled by the agency during the period beginning January 1, 2003, and ending December 31, 2003.

SECTION 9. Not later than January 1, 2002:

(1) the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education shall establish an education and training program on racial profiling as required by Subsection (e), Section 1701.253, Occupations Code, as added by this Act; and

(2) the Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas shall establish a program on racial profiling as required by Subsection (j), Section 96.641, Education Code, as added by this Act.

SECTION 10. A person who on the effective date of this Act holds an intermediate proficiency certificate issued by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education or has held a peace officer license issued by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and

Education for at least two years shall complete an education and training program on racial profiling established under Subsection (e), Section 1701.253, Occupations Code, as added by this Act, not later than September 1, 2003.

SECTION 11. An individual appointed or elected as a police chief before the effective date of this Act shall complete a program on racial profiling established under Subsection (j), Section 96.641, Education Code, as added by this Act, not later than September 1, 2003.

SECTION 12. This Act takes effect September 1, 2001

President of the Senate Speaker of the House

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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

Approved:

Date

Governor

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Modifications to the Original Law

(H.B. 3389)

Amend CSHB 3389 (Senate committee report) as follows:

(1) Strike the following SECTIONS of the bill:

(A) SECTION 8, adding Section 1701.164, Occupations Code (page 4, lines 61-66);

(B) SECTION 24, amending Article 2.132(b), Code of Criminal Procedure (page 8, lines 19-53);

(C) SECTION 25, amending Article 2.134(b), Code of Criminal Procedure (page 8, lines 54-64);

(D) SECTION 28, providing transition language for the amendments to Articles 2.132(b) and 2.134(b), Code of Criminal Procedure (page 9, lines 40-47).

(2) Add the following appropriately numbered SECTIONS to the bill and renumber subsequent SECTIONS of the bill accordingly: SECTION _____. Article 2.132, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by amending Subsections (a),(b), (d), and (e) and adding Subsection (g) to read as follows:

(a) In this article:

(1) "Law enforcement agency" means an agency of the state, or of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, that employs peace officers who make motor vehicle[traffic] stops in the routine performance of the officers' official duties.

(2) "Motor vehicle stop" means an occasion in which a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance.

(3) "Race or ethnicity" means of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, [or] Native American, or Middle Eastern 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 motor vehicle [traffic] stops in which a citation is issued and to arrests made as a result of [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 individual [person] 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 [to the governing body of each county or

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municipality served by the agency] an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision (6) to:

(A) the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education; 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 [traffic] stops and transmitter activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make motor vehicle [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 motor vehicle [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).

(g) On a finding by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education that the chief administrator of a law enforcement agency intentionally failed to submit a report required under Subsection (b)(7), the commission shall begin disciplinary procedures against the chief administrator.

SECTION _____. Article 2.133, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 2.133. REPORTS REQUIRED FOR MOTOR VEHICLE [TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN] STOPS. (a) In this article, "race[

[(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 any [each] 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 [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 or other evidence was discovered in the course of the search and a description [the type] of the contraband or evidence [discovered];

(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 [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 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 written warning or a citation as a result of the stop[, including a description of the warning or a statement of the violation charged].

SECTION _____. Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by amending Subsections

(a) through (e) and adding Subsection (g) to read as follows:

(a) In this article:

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

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

(b) A law enforcement agency shall compile and analyze the information contained in each report received by the agency under Article 2.133. Not later than March 1 of each year, each [local] law enforcement agency shall submit a report containing the incident-based data [information] compiled during the previous calendar year to the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education and, if the law enforcement agency is a local law enforcement agency, to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency [in a manner approved by the agency].

(c) A report required under Subsection (b) must be submitted by the chief administrator of the law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, and must include:

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

(A) evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle stops, within the applicable jurisdiction, of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized

as racial or ethnic minorities [determine the prevalence of racial profiling by peace officers employed by the agency]; and

(B) examine the disposition of motor vehicle [traffic and pedestrian] 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 [the] stops within the applicable jurisdiction; and

(2) information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling.

(d) A report required under Subsection (b) may not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a motor vehicle [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, in accordance with Section 1701.162, Occupations Code, shall develop guidelines for compiling and reporting information as required by this article.

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(g) On a finding by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education that the chief administrator of a law enforcement agency intentionally failed to submit a report required under Subsection (b), the commission shall begin disciplinary procedures against the chief administrator.

SECTION _____. Article 2.135, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 2.135. PARTIAL EXEMPTION FOR AGENCIES USING VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT. (a) A peace officer is exempt from the reporting requirement under Article 2.133 and the chief administrator of a law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, 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 motor vehicle [traffic and pedestrian] stops is equipped with video camera and transmitter-activated equipment and each law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make motor vehicle [traffic and pedestrian] stops is equipped with transmitter-activated equipment; and

(B) each motor vehicle [traffic and pedestrian] stop made by an officer employed by the agency that is capable of being recorded by video and audio or audio equipment, as appropriate, is recorded by using the equipment; or

(2) the governing body of the county or municipality served by the law enforcement agency, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency, certifies to the Department of Public Safety, not later than the date specified by rule by the department, that the law enforcement agency needs funds or video and audio equipment for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Subsection (a)(1)(A) and the agency does not receive from the state funds or video and audio equipment sufficient, as determined by the department, for the agency to accomplish that purpose.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, a law enforcement agency that is exempt from the requirements under Article 2.134 shall retain the video and audio or audio documentation of each motor vehicle [traffic and pedestrian] stop for at least 90 days after the date of the stop. If a complaint is filed with the law enforcement agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to a motor vehicle [traffic or pedestrian] stop, the agency shall retain the video and audio or audio record of the stop until final disposition of the complaint.

(c) This article does not affect the collection or reporting requirements under Article 2.132.

(d) In this article, "motor vehicle stop" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).

SECTION ____ . Chapter 2, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by adding Article 2.1385 to read as follows:

Art. 2.1385. CIVIL PENALTY. (a) If the chief administrator of a local law enforcement agency intentionally fails to submit the incident-based data as required by Article 2.134, the agency is liable to the state for a civil penalty in the amount of \$1,000 for each violation. The attorney general may sue to collect a civil penalty under this subsection.

(b) From money appropriated to the agency for the administration of the agency, the executive director of a state law enforcement agency that intentionally fails to submit the incident-based
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data as required by Article 2.134 shall remit to the comptroller the amount of \$1,000 for each violation.

(c) Money collected under this article shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund.

SECTION ____ . Subchapter A, Chapter 102, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by adding Article 102.022 to read as follows:

Art. 102.022. COSTS ON CONVICTION TO FUND STATEWIDE REPOSITORY FOR DATA RELATED TO CIVIL JUSTICE. (a) In this article, "moving violation" means an offense that:

- (1) involves the operation of a motor vehicle; and
- (2) is classified as a moving violation by the Department of Public Safety under Section 708.052, Transportation Code.

(b) A defendant convicted of a moving violation in a justice court, county court, county court at law, or municipal court shall pay a fee of 10 cents as a cost of court.

(c) In this article, a person is considered convicted if:

- (1) a sentence is imposed on the person;
- (2) the person receives community supervision, including deferred adjudication; or
- (3) the court defers final disposition of the person's case.

(d) The clerks of the respective courts shall collect the costs described by this article. The clerk shall keep separate records of the funds collected as costs under this article and shall deposit the funds in the county or municipal treasury, as appropriate.

(e) The custodian of a county or municipal treasury shall:

- (1) keep records of the amount of funds on deposit collected under this article; and
- (2) send to the comptroller before the last day of the first month following each calendar quarter the funds collected under this article during the preceding quarter.

(f) A county or municipality may retain 10 percent of the funds collected under this article by an officer of the county or municipality as a collection fee if the custodian of the county or municipal

treasury complies with Subsection (e).

(g) If no funds due as costs under this article are deposited in a county or municipal treasury in a calendar quarter, the custodian of the treasury shall file the report required for the quarter in the regular manner and must state that no funds were collected.

(h) The comptroller shall deposit the funds received under this article to the credit of the Civil Justice Data Repository fund in the general revenue fund, to be used only by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education to implement duties under Section 1701.162, Occupations Code.

(i) Funds collected under this article are subject to audit by the comptroller.

SECTION _____. (a) Section 102.061, Government Code, as reenacted and amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is amended to conform to the amendments made to Section 102.061, Government Code, by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, and is further amended to read as follows:

Sec. 102.061. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN STATUTORY COUNTY COURT:

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. The clerk of a statutory county court shall collect fees and costs under the Code of Criminal Procedure on conviction of a defendant as follows:

(1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$20;

(2) a fee for services of the clerk of the court (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$40;

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(3) a records management and preservation services fee (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$25;

(4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;

(5) a juvenile delinquency prevention and graffiti eradication fee (Art. 102.0171, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$50 [\$5]; [and]

(6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed \$5; and

(7) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$0.10.

(b) Section 102.061, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is repealed. Section 102.061, Government Code, as

reenacted and amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, to reorganize and renumber that section, continues in effect as further amended by this section.

SECTION _____. (a) Section 102.081, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is amended to conform to the amendments made to Section 102.081, Government Code, by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, and is further amended to read as follows:

Sec. 102.081. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN COUNTY COURT: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. The clerk of a county court shall collect fees and costs under the Code of Criminal Procedure on conviction of a defendant as follows:

- (1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$20;
- (2) a fee for clerk of the court services (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$40;
- (3) a records management and preservation services fee (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$25;
- (4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;
- (5) a juvenile delinquency prevention and graffiti eradication fee (Art. 102.0171, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$50 [\$5]; [and]
- (6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed \$5; and
- (7) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$0.10.

(b) Section 102.081, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is repealed. Section 102.081, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, to reorganize and renumber that section, continues in effect as further amended by this section.

SECTION _____. Section 102.101, Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 102.101. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN JUSTICE COURT: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. A clerk of a justice court shall collect fees and costs under the Code of Criminal Procedure on conviction of a defendant as follows:

- (1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;

(2) a fee for withdrawing request for jury less than 24 hours before time of trial (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;

(3) a jury fee for two or more defendants tried jointly (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . one jury fee of \$3;

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(4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$4;

(5) a fee for technology fund on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.0173, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$4;

(6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed \$5;

(7) a fee on conviction of certain offenses involving issuing or passing a subsequently dishonored check (Art. 102.0071, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed \$30; [and]

(8) a court cost on conviction of a Class C misdemeanor in a county with a population of 3.3 million or more, if authorized by the county commissioners court (Art. 102.009, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed \$7; and

(9) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$0.10.

SECTION _____. Section 102.121, Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 102.121. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN MUNICIPAL COURT: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. The clerk of a municipal court shall collect fees and costs on conviction of a defendant as follows:

(1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;

(2) a fee for withdrawing request for jury less than 24 hours before time of trial (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;

(3) a jury fee for two or more defendants tried jointly (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . one jury fee of \$3;

(4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;

(5) a fee for technology fund on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.0172, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed \$4; [and]

(6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed

\$5; and

(7) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$0.10.

SECTION _____. Subchapter D, Chapter 1701, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Section 1701.164 to read as follows:

Sec. 1701.164. COLLECTION OF CERTAIN INCIDENT-BASED DATA SUBMITTED BY LAW

ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. The commission shall collect and maintain incident-based data submitted to the commission under Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, including incident based data compiled by a law enforcement agency from reports received by the law enforcement agency under Article 2.133 of that code. The commission in consultation with the Department of Public Safety, the Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas, the W. W. Caruth, Jr., Police Institute at Dallas, and the Texas Police Chiefs Association shall develop guidelines for submitting in a standard format the report containing incident-based data as required by Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure.

SECTION _____. Subsection (a), Section 1701.501, Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

(a) Except as provided by Subsection (d), the commission shall revoke or suspend a license, place on probation a person whose license has been suspended, or reprimand a license holder for a violation of:

(1) this chapter;

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(2) the reporting requirements provided by Articles 2.132 and 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure;

or

(3) a commission rule.

SECTION _____. (a) The requirements of Articles 2.132, 2.133, and 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by this Act, relating to the compilation, analysis, and submission of incident-based data apply only to information based on a motor vehicle stop occurring on or after January 1, 2010.

(b) The imposition of a cost of court under Article 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure, as added by this Act, applies only to an offense committed on or after the effective date of this Act. An

offense committed before the effective date of this Act is covered by the law in effect when the offense was committed, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose. For purposes of this section, an offense was committed before the effective date of this Act if any element of the offense occurred before that date.

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Racial and Ethnic Designations

(H.B. 3051)

H.B. No. 3051 - An Act relating to the categories used to record the race or ethnicity of persons stopped for or convicted of traffic offenses.

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

SECTION 1. Article 2.132(a)(3), Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

(3) "Race or ethnicity" means the following categories:

(A) Alaska native or American Indian;

(B) [of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic,] Asian or Pacific Islander;

(C) black;

(D) white; and

(E) Hispanic or Latino [, Native American, or Middle Eastern descent].

SECTION 2. Section 543.202(a), Transportation Code, is amended to read as follows:

(a) In this section, "race or ethnicity" means the following categories:

(1) Alaska native or American Indian;

(2) [of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic,] Asian or Pacific Islander;

(3) black;

(4) white; and

(5) Hispanic or Latino [, or Native American descent].

SECTION 3. This Act takes effect September 1, 2017.

President of the Senate Speaker of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 3051 was passed by the House on May 4, 2017, by the following vote: Yeas 143, Nays 2, 2 present, not voting.

Chief Clerk of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 3051 was passed by the Senate on May 19, 2017, by the following
vote: Yeas 31, Nays 0.

Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED: _____

Date

Governor

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The Sandra Bland Act

(S.B. 1849)

S.B. No. 1849

An Act relating to interactions between law enforcement and individuals detained or arrested on suspicion of the commission of criminal offenses, to the confinement, conviction, or release of those individuals, and to grants supporting populations that are more likely to interact frequently with law enforcement.

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

ARTICLE 1. SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1.01. SHORT TITLE. This Act shall be known as the Sandra Bland Act, in memory of Sandra Bland.

ARTICLE 2. IDENTIFICATION AND DIVERSION OF AND SERVICES FOR PERSONS SUSPECTED OF HAVING A MENTAL ILLNESS, AN INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, OR A SUBSTANCE ABUSE ISSUE

SECTION 2.01. Article 16.22, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 16.22. EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF DEFENDANT SUSPECTED OF HAVING MENTAL ILLNESS OR INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY [MENTAL RETARDATION]. (a)(1) Not later than 12 [72] hours after receiving credible information that may establish reasonable cause to believe that a defendant committed to the sheriff's custody has a mental illness or is a person with an intellectual disability

[mental retardation], including observation of the defendant's behavior immediately before, during, and after the defendant's arrest and the results of any previous assessment of the defendant, the sheriff shall provide written or electronic notice of the information to the magistrate. On a determination that there is reasonable cause to believe that the defendant has a mental illness or is a person with an intellectual disability [mental retardation], the magistrate, except as provided by Subdivision

(2), shall order the local mental health or intellectual and developmental disability [mental retardation] authority or another qualified mental health or intellectual disability [mental retardation] expert to:

(A) collect information regarding whether the defendant has a mental illness as defined by Section 571.003,

Health and Safety Code, or is a person with an intellectual disability [mental retardation] as defined by Section 591.003, Health and Safety Code, including information obtained from any previous assessment of the defendant; and

(B) provide to the magistrate a written assessment of the information collected under Paragraph (A).

(2) The magistrate is not required to order the collection of information under Subdivision 51

(1) if the defendant in the year preceding the defendant's applicable date of arrest has been determined to have a mental illness or to be a person with an intellectual disability [mental retardation] by the local mental health or intellectual and developmental disability [mental retardation] authority or another mental health or intellectual disability [mental retardation] expert described by Subdivision

(1). A court that elects to use the results of that previous determination may proceed under Subsection (c).

(3) If the defendant fails or refuses to submit to the collection of information regarding the defendant as required under Subdivision (1), the magistrate may order the defendant to submit to an examination in a mental health facility determined to be appropriate by the local mental health or intellectual and developmental disability [mental retardation] authority for a

reasonable period not to exceed 21 days. The magistrate may order a defendant to a facility operated by the Department of State Health Services or the Health and Human Services Commission [Department of Aging and Disability Services] for examination only on request of the local mental health or intellectual and developmental disability [mental retardation] authority and with the consent of the head of the facility. If a defendant who has been ordered to a facility operated by the Department of State Health Services or the Health and Human Services Commission [Department of Aging and Disability Services] for examination remains in the facility for a period exceeding 21 days, the head of that facility shall cause the defendant to be immediately transported to the committing court and placed in the custody of the sheriff of the county in which the committing court is located. That county shall reimburse the facility for the mileage and per diem expenses of the personnel required to transport the defendant calculated in accordance with the state travel regulations in effect at the time.

(b) A written assessment of the information collected under Subsection (a)(1)(A) shall be provided to the magistrate not later than the 30th day after the date of any order issued under Subsection (a) in a felony case and not later than the 10th day after the date of any order issued under that subsection in a misdemeanor case, and the magistrate shall provide copies of the written assessment to the defense counsel, the prosecuting attorney, and the trial court. The written assessment must include a description of the procedures used in the collection of information under Subsection (a)(1)(A) and the applicable expert's observations and findings pertaining to:

- (1) whether the defendant is a person who has a mental illness or is a person with an intellectual disability [mental retardation];
- (2) whether there is clinical evidence to support a belief that the defendant may be incompetent to stand trial and should undergo a complete competency examination under Subchapter B, Chapter 46B; and
- (3) recommended treatment.

(c) After the trial court receives the applicable expert's written assessment relating to the defendant under Subsection (b) or elects to use the results of a previous determination as described by Subsection (a)(2), the trial

court may, as applicable:

- (1) resume criminal proceedings against the defendant, including any appropriate proceedings related to the defendant's release on personal bond under Article 17.032;
- (2) resume or initiate competency proceedings, if required, as provided by Chapter 46B

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or other proceedings affecting the defendant's receipt of appropriate court-ordered mental health or intellectual disability [mental retardation] services, including proceedings related to the defendant's receipt of outpatient mental health services under Section 574.034, Health and Safety Code; or

- (3) consider the written assessment during the punishment phase after a conviction of the offense for which the defendant was arrested, as part of a presentence investigation report, or in connection with the impositions of conditions following placement on community supervision, including deferred adjudication community supervision.

(d) This article does not prevent the applicable court from, before, during, or after the collection of information regarding the defendant as described by this article: (1) releasing a defendant who has a mental illness [mentally ill] or is a person with an intellectual disability [mentally retarded defendant] from custody on personal or surety bond; or

- (2) ordering an examination regarding the defendant's competency to stand trial.

SECTION 2.02. Chapter 16, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by adding Article 16.23 to read as follows:

Art. 16.23. DIVERSION OF PERSONS SUFFERING MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS OR SUBSTANCE ABUSE ISSUE. (a) Each law enforcement agency shall make a good faith effort to divert a person suffering a mental health crisis or suffering from the effects of substance abuse to a proper treatment center in the agency's jurisdiction if:

- (1) there is an available and appropriate treatment center in the agency's jurisdiction to which the agency may divert the person;
- (2) it is reasonable to divert the person;
- (3) the offense that the person is accused of is a misdemeanor, other than a misdemeanor involving violence; and

(4) the mental health crisis or substance abuse issue is suspected to be the reason the person committed the alleged offense.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to a person who is accused of an offense under Section 49.04, 49.045, 49.05, 49.06, 49.065, 49.07, or 49.08, Penal Code.

SECTION 2.03. Section 539.002, Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 539.002. GRANTS FOR ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPANSION OF COMMUNITY

COLLABORATIVES. (a) To the extent funds are appropriated to the department for that purpose, the department shall make grants to entities, including local governmental entities, nonprofit community organizations, and faith-based community organizations, to establish or expand community collaboratives that bring the public and private sectors together to provide services to persons experiencing homelessness, substance abuse issues, or [and] mental illness. [The department may make a maximum of five grants, which must be made in the most populous municipalities in this state that are located in counties with a population of more than one million.] In awarding grants, the department shall give special consideration to entities:

(1) establishing [a] new collaboratives; or

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(2) establishing or expanding collaboratives that serve two or more counties, each with a population of less than 100,000 [collaborative].

(b) The department shall require each entity awarded a grant under this section to:

(1) leverage additional funding from private sources in an amount that is at least equal to the amount of the grant awarded under this section; [and]

(2) provide evidence of significant coordination and collaboration between the entity, local mental health authorities, municipalities, local law enforcement agencies, and other community stakeholders in establishing or expanding a community collaborative funded by a grant awarded under this section; and

(3) provide evidence of a local law enforcement policy to divert appropriate persons from jails or other detention facilities to an entity affiliated with a community collaborative for the purpose of providing services to those persons.

SECTION 2.04. Chapter 539, Government Code, is amended by adding Section 539.0051 to read as follows:

Sec. 539.0051. PLAN REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN COMMUNITY COLLABORATIVES. (a) The governing body of a county shall develop and make public a plan detailing:

(1) how local mental health authorities, municipalities, local law enforcement agencies, and other community stakeholders in the county could coordinate to establish or expand a community collaborative to accomplish the goals of Section 539.002;

(2) how entities in the county may leverage funding from private sources to accomplish the goals of Section 539.002 through the formation or expansion of a community collaborative; and

(3) how the formation or expansion of a community collaborative could establish or support resources or services to help local law enforcement agencies to divert persons who have been arrested to appropriate mental health care or substance abuse treatment.

(b) The governing body of a county in which an entity that received a grant under Section 539.002 before September 1, 2017, is located is not required to develop a plan under Subsection (a).

(c) Two or more counties, each with a population of less than 100,000, may form a joint plan under Subsection (a).

ARTICLE 3. BAIL, PRETRIAL RELEASE, AND COUNTY JAIL STANDARDS

SECTION 3.01. The heading to Article 17.032, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 17.032. RELEASE ON PERSONAL BOND OF CERTAIN [MENTALLY ILL] DEFENDANTS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS OR INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY.

SECTION 3.02. Articles 17.032(b) and (c), Code of Criminal Procedure, are amended to read as follows:

(b) A magistrate shall release a defendant on personal bond unless good cause is shown
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otherwise if the:

(1) defendant is not charged with and has not been previously convicted of a violent

offense;

(2) defendant is examined by the local mental health or intellectual and developmental disability [mental retardation] authority or another mental health expert under Article 16.22 [of this code];

(3) applicable expert, in a written assessment submitted to the magistrate under Article 16.22:

(A) concludes that the defendant has a mental illness or is a person with an intellectual disability [mental retardation] and is nonetheless competent to stand trial; and

(B) recommends mental health treatment or intellectual disability treatment for the defendant, as applicable; and

(4) magistrate determines, in consultation with the local mental health or intellectual and developmental disability [mental retardation] authority, that appropriate community-based mental health or intellectual disability [mental retardation] services for the defendant are available through the [Texas] Department of State [Mental] Health Services [and Mental Retardation] under Section 534.053, Health and Safety Code, or through another mental health or intellectual disability [mental retardation] services provider.

(c) The magistrate, unless good cause is shown for not requiring treatment, shall require as a condition of release on personal bond under this article that the defendant submit to outpatient or inpatient mental health or intellectual disability [mental retardation] treatment as recommended by the local mental health or intellectual and developmental disability [mental retardation] authority if the defendant's:

(1) mental illness or intellectual disability [mental retardation] is chronic in nature; or

(2) ability to function independently will continue to deteriorate if the defendant is not treated.

SECTION 3.03. Article 25.03, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 25.03. IF ON BAIL IN FELONY. When the accused, in case of felony, is on bail at the time the indictment is presented, [it is not necessary to serve him with a copy, but] the clerk shall [on request] deliver a copy of the indictment [same] to the accused or the accused's [his] counsel[,] at the earliest possible time.

SECTION 3.04. Article 25.04, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 25.04. IN MISDEMEANOR. In misdemeanors, the clerk shall deliver a copy of the indictment or information to the accused or the accused's counsel at the earliest possible time before trial [it shall not be necessary before trial to furnish the accused with a copy of the indictment or information; but he or his counsel may demand a copy, which shall be given as early as possible

SECTION 3.05. Section 511.009(a), Government Code, as amended by Chapters 281 (H.B. 875), 648 (H.B. 549), and 688 (H.B. 634), Acts of the 84th Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, is reenacted and amended to read as follows:

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(a) The commission shall:

- (1) adopt reasonable rules and procedures establishing minimum standards for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of county jails;
- (2) adopt reasonable rules and procedures establishing minimum standards for the custody, care, and treatment of prisoners;
- (3) adopt reasonable rules establishing minimum standards for the number of jail supervisory personnel and for programs and services to meet the needs of prisoners;
- (4) adopt reasonable rules and procedures establishing minimum requirements for programs of rehabilitation, education, and recreation in county jails;
- (5) revise, amend, or change rules and procedures if necessary;
- (6) provide to local government officials consultation on and technical assistance for county jails;
- (7) review and comment on plans for the construction and major modification or renovation of county jails;
- (8) require that the sheriff and commissioners of each county submit to the commission, on a form prescribed by the commission, an annual report on the conditions in each county jail within their jurisdiction, including all information necessary to determine compliance with state law, commission orders, and the rules adopted under this chapter;
- (9) review the reports submitted under Subdivision (8) and require commission employees to inspect county jails regularly to ensure compliance with state law, commission

orders, and rules

and procedures adopted under this chapter;

(10) adopt a classification system to assist sheriffs and judges in determining which defendants are low-risk and consequently suitable participants in a county jail work release program under Article 42.034, Code of Criminal Procedure;

(11) adopt rules relating to requirements for segregation of classes of inmates and to capacities for county jails;

(12) require that the chief jailer of each municipal lockup submit to the commission, on a form prescribed by the commission, an annual report of persons under 17 years of age securely detained in the lockup, including all information necessary to determine compliance with state law concerning secure confinement of children in municipal lockups;

(13) at least annually determine whether each county jail is in compliance with the rules and procedures adopted under this chapter;

(14) require that the sheriff and commissioners court of each county submit to the commission, on a form prescribed by the commission, an annual report of persons under 17 years of age securely detained in the county jail, including all information necessary to determine compliance with state law concerning secure confinement of children in county jails;

(15) schedule announced and unannounced inspections of jails under the commission's jurisdiction using the risk assessment plan established under Section 511.0085 to guide the inspections process;

(16) adopt a policy for gathering and distributing to jails under the commission's jurisdiction information regarding:

(A) common issues concerning jail administration;

(B) examples of successful strategies for maintaining compliance with state law and the rules,

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standards, and procedures of the commission; and

(C) solutions to operational challenges for jails;

(17) report to the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments on a jail's compliance with Article 16.22, Code of Criminal Procedure;

(18) adopt reasonable rules and procedures establishing minimum requirements for jails to:

(A) determine if a prisoner is pregnant; and

(B) ensure that the jail's health services plan addresses medical and mental health care, including nutritional requirements, and any special housing or work assignment needs for persons who are confined in the jail and are known or determined to be pregnant;

(19) provide guidelines to sheriffs regarding contracts between a sheriff and another entity for the provision of food services to or the operation of a commissary in a jail under the commission's jurisdiction, including specific provisions regarding conflicts of interest and avoiding the appearance of impropriety; [and]

(20) adopt reasonable rules and procedures establishing minimum standards for prisoner visitation that provide each prisoner at a county jail with a minimum of two in-person, noncontact visitation periods per week of at least 20 minutes duration each;

(21) [(20)] require the sheriff of each county to:

(A) investigate and verify the veteran status of each prisoner by using data made available from the Veterans Reentry Search Service (VRSS) operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or a similar service; and

(B) use the data described by Paragraph (A) to assist prisoners who are veterans in applying for federal benefits or compensation for which the prisoners may be eligible under a program administered by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs;

(22) [(20)] adopt reasonable rules and procedures regarding visitation of a prisoner at a county jail by a guardian, as defined by Section 1002.012, Estates Code, that:

(A) allow visitation by a guardian to the same extent as the prisoner's next of kin, including placing the guardian on the prisoner's approved visitors list on the guardian's request and providing the guardian access to the prisoner during a facility's standard visitation hours if the prisoner is otherwise eligible to receive visitors; and

(B) require the guardian to provide the sheriff with letters of guardianship issued as provided by Section 1106.001, Estates Code, before being allowed to visit the prisoner; and

(23) adopt reasonable rules and procedures to ensure the safety of prisoners, including

rules and procedures that require a county jail to:

- (A) give prisoners the ability to access a mental health professional at the jail through a telemental health service 24 hours a day;
- (B) give prisoners the ability to access a health professional at the jail or through a telehealth service 24 hours a day or, if a health professional is unavailable at the jail or through a telehealth service, provide for a prisoner to be transported to access a health professional; and
- (C) if funding is available under Section 511.019, install automated electronic sensors or cameras to ensure accurate and timely in-person checks of cells or groups of cells confining at-risk individuals.

SECTION 3.06. Section 511.009, Government Code, is amended by adding Subsection (d) to read 57

as follows:

(d) The commission shall adopt reasonable rules and procedures establishing minimum standards regarding the continuity of prescription medications for the care and treatment of prisoners. The rules and procedures shall require that a qualified medical professional shall review as soon as possible any prescription medication a prisoner is taking when the prisoner is taken into custody.

SECTION 3.07. Chapter 511, Government Code, is amended by adding Sections 511.019, 511.020, and 511.021 to read as follows:

Sec. 511.019. PRISONER SAFETY FUND. (a) The prisoner safety fund is a dedicated account in the general revenue fund.

(b) The prisoner safety fund consists of:

- (1) appropriations of money to the fund by the legislature; and
- (2) gifts, grants, including grants from the federal government, and other donations received for the fund.

(c) Money in the fund may be appropriated only to the commission to pay for capital improvements that are required under Section 511.009(a)(23).

(d) The commission by rule may establish a grant program to provide grants to counties to fund capital improvements described by Subsection (c). The commission may only provide a

grant to a county for capital improvements to a county jail with a capacity of not more than 96 prisoners.

Sec. 511.020. SERIOUS INCIDENTS REPORT. (a) On or before the fifth day of each month, the sheriff of each county shall report to the commission regarding the occurrence during the preceding month of any of the following incidents involving a prisoner in the county jail:

(1) a suicide;

(2) an attempted suicide;

(3) a death;

(4) a serious bodily injury, as that term is defined by

Section 1.07, Penal Code;

(5) an assault;

(6) an escape;

(7) a sexual assault; and

(8) any use of force resulting in bodily injury, as that term is defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code.

(b) The commission shall prescribe a form for the report required by Subsection (a).

(c) The information required to be reported under Subsection (a)(8) may not include the name or other identifying information of a county jailer or jail employee.

(d) The information reported under Subsection (a) is public information subject to an open records request under Chapter 552.

Sec. 511.021. INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION OF DEATH OCCURRING IN COUNTY JAIL. (a) On the death of a prisoner in a county jail, the commission shall appoint a law enforcement agency, other

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than the local law enforcement agency that operates the county jail, to investigate the death as soon as possible.

(b) The commission shall adopt any rules necessary relating

to the appointment of a law enforcement agency under Subsection

(a), including rules relating to cooperation between law

enforcement agencies and to procedures for handling evidence.

SECTION 3.08. The changes in law made by this article to Article 17.032, Code of Criminal Procedure, apply only to a personal bond that is executed on or after the effective date of this Act. A personal bond executed before the effective date of executed, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.

SECTION 3.09. Not later than January 1, 2018, the Commission on Jail Standards shall:

- (1) adopt the rules and procedures required by Section 511.009(d), Government Code, as added by this article, and the rules required by Section 511.021(b), Government Code, as added by this article; and
- (2) prescribe the form required by Section 511.020(b), Government Code, as added by this article.

SECTION 3.10. Not later than September 1, 2018, the Commission on Jail Standards shall adopt the rules and procedures required by Section 511.009(a)(23), Government Code, as added by this article. On and after September 1, 2020, a county jail shall comply with any rule or procedure adopted by the Commission on Jail Standards under that subdivision.

SECTION 3.11. To the extent of any conflict, this Act prevails over another Act of the 85th Legislature, Regular Session, 2017, relating to non-substantive additions to and corrections in enacted codes.

ARTICLE 4. PEACE OFFICER AND COUNTY JAILER TRAINING

SECTION 4.01. Chapter 511, Government Code, is amended by adding Section 511.00905 to read as follows:

Sec. 511.00905. JAIL ADMINISTRATOR POSITION; EXAMINATION REQUIRED. (a) The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement shall develop and the commission shall approve an examination for a person assigned to the jail administrator position overseeing a county jail.

(b) The commission shall adopt rules requiring a person, other than a sheriff, assigned to the jail administrator position overseeing a county jail to pass the examination not later than the 180th day after the date the person is assigned to that position. The rules must provide that a person who fails the examination may be immediately removed from the position and may not be reinstated until the person passes the examination.

(c) The sheriff of a county shall perform the duties of the jail administrator position at any time there is not a person available who satisfies the examination requirements of this section.

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(d) A person other than a sheriff may not serve in the jail administrator position of a county jail unless the person satisfies the examination requirement of this section.

SECTION 4.02. Section 1701.253, Occupations Code, is amended by amending Subsection (j) and adding Subsection (n) to read as follows: commission shall require an officer to complete a 40-hour statewide education and training program on de-escalation and crisis intervention techniques to facilitate interaction with persons with mental impairments. An officer shall complete the program 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. An officer may not satisfy the requirements of this subsection [section] or Section 1701.402(g) by taking an online course on de-escalation and crisis intervention techniques to facilitate interaction with persons with mental impairments.

(n) As part of the minimum curriculum requirements, the commission shall require an officer to complete a statewide education and training program on de-escalation techniques to facilitate interaction with members of the public, including techniques for limiting the use of force resulting in bodily injury.

SECTION 4.03. Section 1701.310(a), Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

(a) Except as provided by Subsection (e), a person may not be appointed as a county jailer, except on a temporary basis, unless the person has satisfactorily completed a preparatory training program, as required by the commission, in the operation of a county jail at a school operated or licensed by the commission. The training program must consist of at least eight hours of mental health training approved by the commission and the Commission on Jail Standards.

SECTION 4.04. Section 1701.352(b), Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

(b) The commission shall require a state, county, special district, or municipal agency that appoints or employs peace officers to provide each peace officer with a training program at least once every 48 months that is approved by the commission and consists of:

- (1) topics selected by the agency; and
- (2) for an officer holding only a basic proficiency certificate, not more than 20 hours of education and training that contain curricula incorporating the learning objectives developed by the commission regarding:
 - (A) civil rights, racial sensitivity, and cultural diversity;
 - (B) de-escalation and crisis intervention techniques to facilitate interaction with persons with mental impairments; [and]
 - (C) de-escalation techniques to facilitate interaction with members of the public, including techniques for limiting the use of force resulting in bodily injury; and
 - (D) unless determined by the agency head to be inconsistent with the officer's assigned duties:
 - (i) the recognition and documentation of cases that involve child abuse or neglect, family violence, and sexual assault; and
 - (ii) issues concerning sex offender characteristics.

SECTION 4.05. Section 1701.402, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Subsection (n) to read 60

as follows:

(n) As a requirement for an intermediate proficiency certificate or an advanced proficiency certificate, an officer must complete the education and training program regarding de-escalation techniques to facilitate interaction with members of the public established by the commission under Section 1701.253(n).

SECTION 4.06. Not later than March 1, 2018, the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement shall develop and the Commission on Jail Standards shall approve the examination required by Section 511.00905, Government Code, as added by this article.

SECTION 4.07. (a) Not later than March 1, 2018, the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement shall establish or modify training programs as necessary to comply with Section 1701.253, Occupations Code, as amended by this article.

(b) The minimum curriculum requirements under Section 1701.253(j), Occupations Code, as amended by this article, apply only to a peace officer who first begins to satisfy those requirements on or after April 1, 2018.

SECTION 4.08. (a) Section 1701.310, Occupations Code, as amended by this article, takes effect January 1, 2018.

(b) A person in the position of county jailer on September 1, 2017, must comply with Section 1701.310(a), Occupations Code, as amended by this article, not later than August 31, 2021.

ARTICLE 5. MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS, RACIAL PROFILING, AND ISSUANCE OF CITATIONS

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

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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

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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,

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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. This Act takes effect September 1, 2017.

President of the Senate
Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 1849 passed the Senate on May 11, 2017, by the following vote:
Yeas 31, Nays 0.

Secretary of the Senate

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 1849 passed the House on May 20, 2017, by the following vote:
Yeas 137, Nays 0, one present not voting.

ARTICLE 6. EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 6.01. Except as otherwise provided by this Act,

Approved:

Date

Governor

Chief Clerk of the House