



Tuesday, February 3, 2026, 5:30 PM
City Hall Council Chambers
298 W Washington
Stephenville, Texas 76401

AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER

PLEDGES OF ALLEGIANCE

INVOCATION

PRESENTATIONS AND RECOGNITIONS

1. Presentation by Lighthouse Community Church - Trail Life Program

CITIZENS GENERAL DISCUSSION

REGULAR AGENDA

2. Consider Approval of Resolution Recognizing the Stephenville Yellow Jackets Football Team - 2025 UIL 4A Division 1 State Champions
3. 2025 Stephenville Police Department Racial Profiling Report
4. Consider Approval of Land Owner Petition for Release from Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Related to Acres 0.520, A0613 Pearson Henry; Firework Stand, Parcel R76089
5. Consider Approval of Amended Order of Election for General Election Held May 2, 2026
6. Consider Approval of Amended Order of Election for Special Election Held May 2, 2026
7. Consideration and Action Taken on an Ordinance Authorizing the Issuance and Sale of City of Stephenville, Texas Tax Note, Series 2026; Levying an Annual Ad Valorem Tax and Providing for the Payment of Said Note; Providing an Effective Date; and Enacting Other Provisions Relating to the Subject
8. Consider Award of Longley Private Drive Relocation Project

PARKS AND LEISURE SERVICES COMMITTEE

Lonn Reisman, Chair

9. Committee Report from January 20, 2026
10. Consider Approval of Contract with Kraftsman Commercial Playgrounds and Waterparks

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

Dean Parr, Chair

11. Committee Report from January 20, 2026
12. Consider Approval of Annual Firefighter and Public Works Medical Physical Evaluations

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

Alan Nix, Chair

13. Committee Report from January 20, 2026

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Monica Harris, Director of Finance

14. Monthly Budget Report for the Period Ending December 31, 2025
15. Quarterly Investment Report for the Period Ending December 31, 2025

CONSENT AGENDA

16. Consider Approval of Minutes from January 6, 2026 - Regular Meeting
17. Consider Approval of Minutes from January 20, 2026 - Special Meeting

COMMENTS BY CITY MANAGER

COMMENTS BY COUNCIL MEMBERS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

In compliance with the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Law, Subchapter D, Government Code, Vernon's Texas Codes, Annotated, in accordance with

18. **Section 551.074 Personnel Matters** - to deliberate the appointment, employment, evaluation, reassignment, duties, discipline, or dismissal of a public officer or employee, to wit: Executive Assistant to the City Manager

ACTION TAKEN ON ITEMS DISCUSSED IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, IF NECESSARY

ADJOURN

EXECUTIVE SESSION NOTICE

Note: The Stephenville City Council may convene into Executive Session on any matter related to any of the above agenda items for a purpose, such closed session allowed under Chapter 551, Texas Government Code.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, persons who need accommodation to attend or participate in this meeting should contact City Hall at 254-918-1287 within 48 hours prior to the meeting to request such assistance.

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-R-02
A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING THE 2025 UIL CLASS 4A DIVISION I FOOTBALL STATE CHAMPIONS

WHEREAS, the **Stephenville High School Football Team**, with a season record of 16-0, won the Class 4A Division I State Title on December 19, 2025, earning Stephenville High School its seventh state title; and

WHEREAS, this great accomplishment required determination, sacrifice, skill, and dedication from the players, coaches, and athletic trainers, as well as support from their classmates and community.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the efforts and achievements of the **SHS Yellow Jacket Football Team** are hereby recognized and applauded, and we, the undersigned, on behalf of all citizens of the City of Stephenville, wish to congratulate them for their hard work and positive representation of the City of Stephenville, on and off the field.

2025 STEPHENVILLE HIGH SCHOOL YELLOW JACKET FOOTBALL TEAM

Jackson Richmond, Zylar McClendon, Jhett Banuelos, Xavier Gonzalez, Grayson Copeland, Cooper Fergason, Cash Kribbs, Caleb Garland, Willis Jackson, Briar Floyd, Jordan Cardoza, Cooper Rudd, Brighton DeVivo, Adan Jergins, Rhett Donham, Braxton Champion, Hud Price, Trot Jordan, Noah Adams, Jayden Lujan, Trenton Dennis, Carter VanZandt, Aaron Jimenez, Johnny Fehler, CJ Spellmeier, Kolson Tomlinson, Cole Chaplin, Marcus Mojica, Karson Bernal, Jordan Matthews, Javontay Clayton, Elijah Rivera, Caleb Taylor, Caden Monk, Tristan Gomez, Hudson Butchee, Nolan Griswold, Hayidan Villareal, Maxwell Wood, Slade Shields, Caysen Bergt, Ryder Baldwin, Aiden Collier, Cooper Doty, Kolton Dearth, Sean Hannan, Scott Prouty, Luke Hagood, Pecos Tully, Landry Vosburg, Rory McNeese

Athletic Director/Head Coach - Sterling Doty

Assistant Athletic Director – Justin Swenson

Assistant Coaches: Alec Bryant, Jeremiah Butchee, August Dobraski, Will Doty, Trent Dunavant, Matt Jordan, Clancey Kilcoyne, Kolt Kittley, Jeremy Lindley, Brandon Moore, Ian Ritchie, Kaleb Smith, Nolan Vosburg

Athletic Secretary: Lisa Hughes

Team Manager: Kyler Mills

Athletic Trainers: Wendy Svoboda, Paige Jaramillo

Master’s Students: Ashley Gerrero, Ella Nelson

Student Athletic Trainers: Ava Barnes, Zane Hanley, Malik Hill, Kaylyn Horner, Tucker Hubbard, Leileigh Secrest, Yami Velasquez, Abi Collins, Vanessa Mayo, Kolbie Overturf, Avana Butter, Ella Gilley, Carsyn Hill, Maggie Horton, Lilly Lioce, Rhett Reed, Paisley Stewart

Film Crew: Alixander Castaneda, Simon Elliston, Nicholas Johnson, Elijah Ramos

PASSED and APPROVED this the 3rd day of February 2026.

Lonn Reisman, Mayor

LeAnn Durfey, Council Member Place 1

Gerald Cook, Council Member Place 2

Dean Parr, Council Member Place 4

Maddie Smith, Council Member Place 5

David Baskett, Council Member Place 6

Brandon Greenhaw, Council Member Place 7

Alan Nix, Council Member Place 8


STEPHENVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

2025 RACIAL PROFILING REPORT



DEL CARMEN
Consulting®

LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPERTS



"Dr. Alex del Carmen's work on racial profiling exemplifies the very best of the Sandra Bland Act, named after my daughter. My daughter's pledge to fight for injustice is best represented in the high quality of Dr. del Carmen's reports which include, as required by law, the data analysis, audits, findings and recommendations. I commend the agencies that work with him as it is clear that they have embraced transparency and adherence to the law."

-Quote by Geneva Reed (Mother of Sandra Bland)

January 13, 2026

Stephenville City Council
298 W. Washington St.
Stephenville, TX 76401



Dear Distinguished Members of the City Council,

The Texas Racial Profiling Law, originally enacted by the Texas Legislature in 2001, was designed to address concerns regarding racial profiling practices in law enforcement. Throughout the preceding calendar year, the Stephenville Police Department, in full compliance with statutory requirements, systematically collected and reported traffic and motor vehicle-related contact data for the express purpose of identifying, evaluating, and addressing any potential concerns regarding racial profiling practices within the department.

Since its initial enactment, the Texas Racial Profiling Law has undergone significant legislative modifications. During the 2009 legislative session, the law was amended to incorporate additional data collection and reporting requirements. Subsequently, in 2017, the Texas Legislature passed two landmark pieces of legislation: House Bill 3051, which standardized racial and ethnic classification categories, and the Sandra Bland Act (Senate Bill 1849), which substantially expanded data collection mandates and analytical requirements. The Sandra Bland Act represents the most comprehensive legislative framework in Texas history pertaining to law enforcement contact data requirements. I am pleased to confirm that the Stephenville Police Department has satisfied all statutory requirements, and the documentation contained herein demonstrates full compliance with these legislative mandates.

This annual report is organized into distinct sections, each addressing specific components of the compliance framework. Section One contains the table of contents, providing navigational guidance throughout the document. Section Two presents documentation demonstrating the Stephenville Police Department's compliance with the procedural requirements established under the Texas Racial Profiling Law, including evidence of mandatory training protocols for all sworn personnel on racial profiling prevention, as well as the institutionalization of formal compliment and complaint processes as required by statute.

Section Three contains comprehensive statistical data pertaining to motor vehicle-related contacts, as defined by applicable law, occurring between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025. This section includes the Tier 2 reporting form, which must be submitted to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) and the local governing authority by March 1 of each calendar year. All data presented in this report was compared against the Fair Roads Standard, a baseline measure derived from U.S. Census Bureau data. The analytical findings and corresponding recommendations are presented in detail within this section.

The final section of this report contains reference materials, including the original text of Senate Bill 1074 (the Texas Racial Profiling Law) and the Sandra Bland Act (current governing law). Additionally, this section includes a comprehensive listing of compliance requirements established by TCOLE. The findings documented in this report substantiate the Stephenville Police Department's ongoing commitment to full compliance with the Texas Racial Profiling Law and its commitment to constitutional policing practices.

Respectfully submitted,

Alex del Carmen, Ph.D.
Criminologist

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Informing the Public on the Process of Filing a Compliment or Complaint with the Stephenville Police Department

The Texas Racial Profiling Law requires that police agencies provide information to the public regarding the manner in which to file a compliment or racial profiling complaint. In an effort to comply with this particular component, the Stephenville Police Department launched an educational campaign aimed at informing the public on issues relevant to the racial profiling complaint process.

The police department made available, in the lobby area and on its web site, information relevant to filing a compliment and complaint on a racial profiling violation by a Stephenville Police Officer. In addition, each time an officer issues a citation, ticket or warning, information on how to file a compliment or complaint is given to the individual cited. This information is in the form of a web address (including in the document issued to the citizen), which has instructions and details specifics related to the compliment or complaint processes.

It is believed that through these efforts, the community has been properly informed of the new policies and the complaint processes relevant to racial profiling.

All Stephenville Police Officers have been instructed, as specified in the Texas Racial Profiling Law, to adhere to all Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) training and the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT) requirements. To date, all sworn officers of the Stephenville Police Department have completed the TCOLE basic training on racial profiling. The main outline used to train the officers of Stephenville has been included in this report.

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



Racial Profiling 3256

Instructor's Note:

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

Abstract

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

Target Population: Licensed law enforcement personnel in Texas

Prerequisites: Experience as a law enforcement officer

Length of Course: A suggested instructional time of 4 hours

Material Requirements: Overhead projector, chalkboard and/or flip charts, video tape player, handouts, practical exercises, and demonstrations

Instructor Qualifications: Instructors should be very knowledgeable about traffic stop procedures and law enforcement issues

Evaluation Process and Procedures

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

Reference Materials

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

Racial Profiling 3256

1.0 RACIAL PROFILING AND THE LAW

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

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

Racial Profiling Requirements:

Racial profiling CCP 3.05

Racial profiling prohibited CCP 2.131

Law enforcement policy on racial profiling CCP 2.132

Reports required for traffic and pedestrian stops CCP 2.133

Liability CCP 2.136

Racial profiling education for police chiefs Education Code 96.641

Training program Occupations Code 1701.253

Training required for intermediate certificate Occupations Code 1701.402

Definition of "race or ethnicity" for form Transportation Code 543.202

A. Written departmental policies

1. Definition of what constitutes racial profiling
2. Prohibition of racial profiling
3. Complaint process
4. Public education
5. Corrective action
6. Collection of traffic-stop statistics
7. Annual reports

B. Not prima facie evidence

C. Feasibility of use of video equipment

D. Data does not identify officer

E. Copy of complaint-related video evidence to officer in question

F. Vehicle stop report

1. Physical description of detainees: gender, race or ethnicity
2. Alleged violation
3. Consent to search
4. Contraband
5. Facts supporting probable cause
6. Arrest
7. Warning or citation issued

G. Compilation and analysis of data

H. Exemption from reporting - audio/video equipment

I. Officer non-liability

J. Funding

K. Required training in racial profiling

1. Police chiefs
2. All holders of intermediate certificates and/or two-year-old licenses as of 09/01/2001 (training to be completed no later than 09/01/2003) - see legislation 77R-SB1074

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

A. Whren v. United States, 517 U.S. 806, 116 S.Ct. 1769 (1996)

1. Motor vehicle search exemption
2. Traffic violation acceptable as pretext for further investigation
3. Selective enforcement can be challenged

B. Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1, 88 S.Ct. 1868 (1968)

1. Stop & Frisk doctrine
2. Stopping and briefly detaining a person
3. Frisk and pat down

C. Other cases

1. Pennsylvania v. Mimms, 434 U.S. 106, 98 S.Ct. 330 (1977)
2. Maryland v. Wilson, 117 S.Ct. 882 (1997)
3. Graham v. State, 119 MdApp 444, 705 A.2d 82 (1998)
4. Pryor v. State, 122 Md.App. 671 (1997) cert. denied 352 Md. 312, 721 A.2d 990 (1998)
5. Ferris v. State, 355 Md. 356, 735 A.2d 491 (1999)
6. New York v. Belton, 453 U.S. 454 (1981)

2.0 RACIAL PROFILING AND THE COMMUNITY

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

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

A. There are appropriate reasons for unusual traffic stops (suspicious behavior, the officer's intuition, MOs, etc.), but police work must stop short of cultural stereotyping and racism.

B. Racial profiling would result in criminal arrests, but only because it would target all members of a race randomly – the minor benefits would be far outweighed by the distrust and anger towards law enforcement by minorities and the public as a whole.

C. Racial profiling is self-fulfilling bad logic: if you believed that minorities committed more crimes, then you might look for more minority criminals, and find them in disproportionate numbers.

D. Inappropriate traffic stops generate suspicion and antagonism towards officers and make future stops more volatile – a racially-based stop today can throw suspicion on tomorrow's legitimate stop.

E. By focusing on race, you would not only be harassing innocent citizens, but overlooking criminals of all races and backgrounds – it is a waste of law enforcement resources.

3.0 RACIAL PROFILING VERSUS REASONABLE SUSPICION

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

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

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



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

- A. Drug courier profile (adapted from a profile developed by the DEA)
 - 1. Driver is nervous or anxious beyond the ordinary anxiety and cultural communication styles
 - 2. Signs of long-term driving (driver is unshaven, has empty food containers, etc.)
 - 3. Vehicle is rented
 - 4. Driver is a young male, 20-35
 - 5. No visible luggage, even though driver is traveling
 - 6. Driver was over-reckless or over-cautious in driving and responding to signals
 - 7. Use of air fresheners

- B. Drug courier activity indicators by themselves are usually not sufficient to justify a stop

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

- A. Thinking about the totality of circumstances in a vehicle stop

- B. Vehicle exterior
 - 1. Non-standard repainting (esp. on a new vehicle)
 - 2. Signs of hidden cargo (heavy weight in trunk, windows do not roll down, etc.)
 - 3. Unusual license plate suggesting a switch (dirty plate, bugs on back plate, etc.)
 - 4. Unusual circumstances (pulling a camper at night, kids' bikes with no kids, etc.)

- C. Pre-stop indicators
 - 1. Not consistent with traffic flow
 - 2. Driver is overly cautious, or driver/passengers repeatedly look at police car
 - 3. Driver begins using a car- or cell-phone when signaled to stop
 - 4. Unusual pull-over behavior (ignores signals, hesitates, pulls onto new street, moves objects in car, etc.)

- D. Vehicle interior
 - 1. Rear seat or interior panels have been opened, there are tools or spare tire, etc.
 - 2. Inconsistent items (anti-theft club with a rental, unexpected luggage, etc.)

Resources

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

Web address for legislation 77R-SB1074



Report on Complaints

The following table contains data regarding officers that have been the subject of a complaint, during the time period of 1/1/25-12/31/25 based on allegations outlining possible violations related to the Texas Racial Profiling Law. The final disposition of the case is also included.



A check above indicates that the Stephenville Police Department has not received any complaints, on any members of its police services, for having violated the Texas Racial Profiling Law during the time period of 1/1/25-12/31/25.

Complaints Filed for Possible Violations of The Texas Racial Profiling Law

Complaint Number	Alleged Violation	Disposition of the Case

Additional Comments:

Tables Illustrating Motor_Vehicle-Related Contacts

TIER 2 DATA

TOTAL STOPS: 8,087

STREET ADDRESS OR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF STOP.

City Street	5,070
US Highway	36
State Highway	63
County Road	831
Private Property	2,087

WAS RACE OR ETHNICITY KNOWN PRIOR TO STOP?

Yes	466
No	7,621

RACE OR ETHNICITY

Alaska Native/American Indian	23
Asian/Pacific Islander	76
Black	433
White	6,105
Hispanic/Latino	1,450

GENDER

Female Total: 3,016

Alaska Native/American Indian	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	19
Black	141
White	2,390
Hispanic/Latino	462

Male Total: 5,071

Alaska Native/American Indian	19
Asian/Pacific Islander	57
Black	292
White	3,715
Hispanic/Latino	988

REASON FOR STOP?

Violation of Law Total: 78

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	3
White	60
Hispanic/Latino	15

Pre-existing Knowledge Total: 50

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	5
White	33
Hispanic/Latino	12

Moving Traffic Violation Total: 4,994

Alaska Native/American Indian	15
Asian/Pacific Islander	55
Black	251
White	3,856
Hispanic/Latino	817

Vehicle Traffic Violation Total: 2,965

Alaska Native/American Indian	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	21
Black	174
White	2,156
Hispanic/Latino	606

Contraband (in plain view) Total: 14

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	14
Hispanic/Latino	0

WAS SEARCH CONDUCTED?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	23
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	72
Black	58	375
White	327	5,778
Hispanic/Latino	105	1,345
TOTAL	494	7,593

Probable Cause Total: 166

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2
Black	34
White	94
Hispanic/Latino	36

Inventory Total: 148

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2
Black	11
White	99
Hispanic/Latino	36

REASON FOR SEARCH?

Consent Total: 152

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	12
White	107
Hispanic/Latino	33

Incident to Arrest Total: 14

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	1
White	13
Hispanic/Latino	0

TIER 2 DATA

WAS CONTRABAND DISCOVERED?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	3
Black	29	29
White	143	184
Hispanic/Latino	37	68
TOTAL	210	284

Did the finding result in arrest?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1
Black	10	19
White	41	102
Hispanic/Latino	16	21
TOTAL	67	143

DESCRIPTION OF CONTRABAND

Drugs Total: 133

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	28
White	79
Hispanic/Latino	26

Currency Total: 1

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	1
Hispanic/Latino	0

Weapons Total: 19

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	3
White	13
Hispanic/Latino	2

Alcohol Total: 53

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	49
Hispanic/Latino	4

Stolen Property Total: 2

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	0
White	0
Hispanic/Latino	1

Other Total: 23

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	15
Hispanic/Latino	8

RESULT OF THE STOP

Verbal Warning Total: 205

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	7
White	160
Hispanic/Latino	37

Written Warning Total: 6,413

Alaska Native/American Indian	20
Asian/Pacific Islander	60
Black	333
White	4,934
Hispanic/Latino	1,066

Citation Total: 1,116

Alaska Native/American Indian	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	11
Black	64
White	763
Hispanic/Latino	275

Written Warning and Arrest Total: 49

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	3
White	43
Hispanic/Latino	3

Citation and Arrest Total: 3

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	3
Hispanic/Latino	0

Arrest Total: 301

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4
Black	26
White	202
Hispanic/Latino	69

TIER 2 DATA

ARREST BASED ON

Violation of Penal Code Total: 261

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3
Black	23
White	185
Hispanic/Latino	50

Violation of Traffic Law Total: 64

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	4
White	48
Hispanic/Latino	12

Violation of City Ordinance Total: 3

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	1
White	2
Hispanic/Latino	0

Outstanding Warrant Total: 25

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	1
White	13
Hispanic/Latino	10

Was physical force used resulting in bodily injury during the stop?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	23
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	75
Black	0	433
White	3	6,102
Hispanic/Latino	0	1,450
TOTAL	4	8,083



Table 1. Citations and Warnings

Race/ Ethnicity	All Contacts	Citations	Verbal Warning	Written Warning	Contact Percent	Citation Percent	Verbal Percent	Written Percent
Alaska Native/ American Indian	23	3	0	20	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	76	11	1	60	1%	1%	0%	1%
Black	433	64	7	333	5%	6%	3%	5%
White	6,105	766	160	4,934	75%	68%	78%	77%
Hispanic/ Latino	1,450	275	37	1,066	18%	25%	18%	17%
TOTAL	8,087	1,119	205	6,413	100%	100%	100%	100%

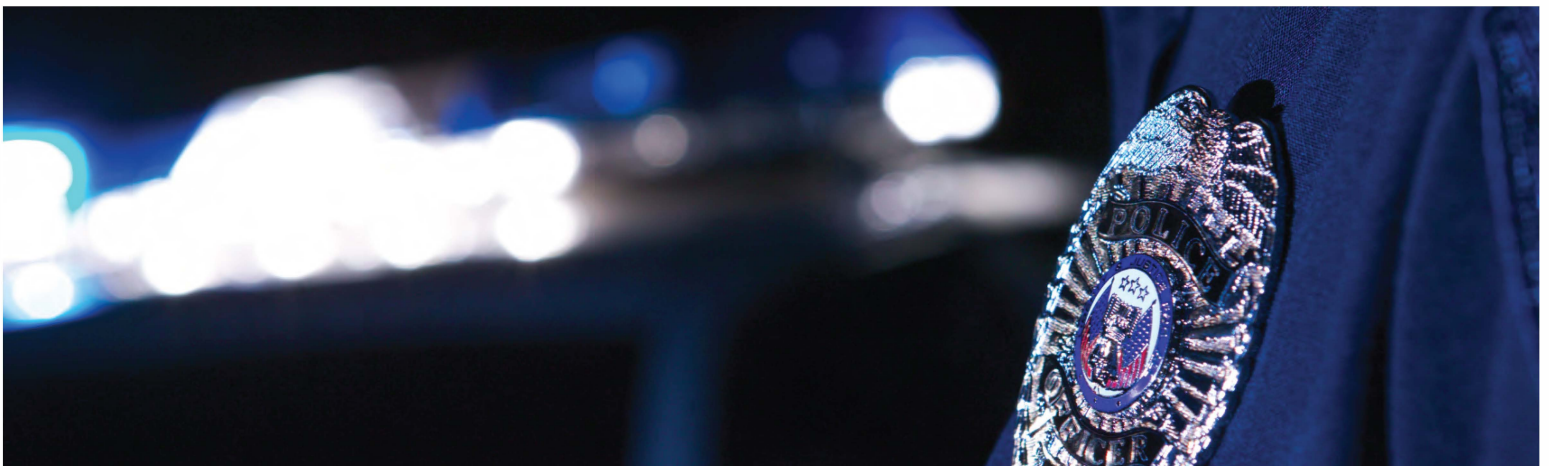


Table 2. Motor Vehicle Contacts and Fair Roads Standard Comparison

Comparison of motor vehicle-related contacts with households that have vehicle access.

Race/Ethnicity	Contact Percentage	Households with Vehicle Access
Alaska Native/American Indian	0%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	0%
Black	5%	3%
White	75%	86%
Hispanic/Latino	18%	10%
TOTAL	100%	99%

Table 3. Motor Vehicle Searches and Arrests.

Race/Ethnicity	Searches	Consent Searches	Arrests
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0	4
Black	58	12	29
White	327	107	248
Hispanic/Latino	105	33	72
TOTAL	494	152	353

Table 4. Instances Where Peace Officers Used Physical Force Resulting in Bodily Injury

Instances Where Peace Officers Used Physical Force that Resulted in Bodily Injury	Arrest	Location of Stop	Reason for Stop	Bodily Harm
1	7/5/25	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation	Suspect
2	6/7/25	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation	Suspect
3	8/10/25	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation	Both
4	10/23/25	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation	Both

Table 5. Search Data

Race/Ethnicity	Searches	Contraband Found Yes	Contraband Found No	Arrests	Percent Searches	Percent Contraband Found	Percent No Contraband	Percent Arrest
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1	3	4	1%	0%	1%	1%
Black	58	29	29	29	12%	14%	10%	8%
White	327	143	184	248	66%	68%	65%	70%
Hispanic/Latino	105	37	68	72	21%	18%	24%	20%
TOTAL	494	210	284	353	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 6. Report on Audits.

The following table contains data regarding the number and outcome of required data audits during the period of 1/1/25-12/31/25.

Audit Data	Number of Data Audits Completed	Date of Completion	Outcome of Audit
1	1	03/01/25	Data was valid and reliable
2	1	06/01/25	Data was valid and reliable
3	1	09/01/25	Data was valid and reliable
4	1	12/01/25	Data was valid and reliable

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Table 7. Instance Where Force Resulted in Bodily Injury.

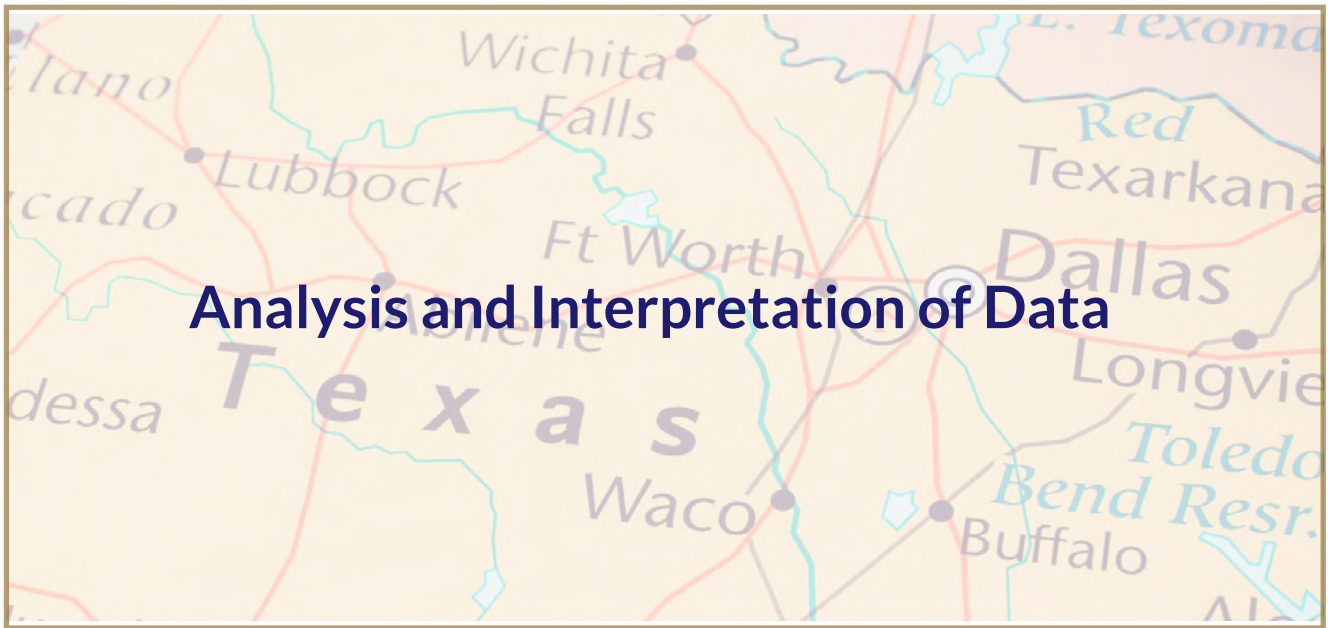
Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	25%
Black	0	0%
White	3	75%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0%
TOTAL	4	100%

Table 8. Reason for Arrests from Vehicle Contact

Race/ Ethnicity	Violation of Penal Code	Violation of Traffic Law	Violation of City Ordinance	Outstanding Warrant	Percent Penal Code	Percent Traffic Law	Percent City Ordinance	Percent Warrant
Alaska Native/ American Indian	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0	0	1	1%	0%	0%	4%
Black	23	4	1	1	9%	6%	33%	4%
White	185	48	2	13	71%	75%	67%	52%
Hispanic/ Latino	50	12	0	10	19%	19%	0%	40%
TOTAL	261	64	3	25	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 9. Contraband Hit Rate

Race/ Ethnicity	Searches	Contraband Found Yes	Contraband Hit Rate	Search Percent	Contraband Percent
Alaska Native/ American Indian	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	4	1	25%	1%	0%
Black	58	29	50%	12%	14%
White	327	143	44%	66%	68%
Hispanic/Latino	105	37	35%	21%	18%



Legislative Background and Statutory Framework

In 2001, the Texas Legislature enacted Senate Bill 1074, establishing the Texas Racial Profiling Law. This legislation became effective on January 1, 2002, and required all law enforcement agencies in Texas to collect traffic-related contact data and submit annual reports to their respective local governing authorities by March 1 of each calendar year. The original statutory framework remained substantially unchanged until 2009, when the Texas Legislature passed House Bill 3389, introducing significant amendments to the data collection and reporting requirements.

The 2009 legislative amendments, which took effect on January 1, 2010, expanded the definition of reportable contacts to include all motor vehicle-related encounters resulting in the issuance of a citation or custodial arrest. Additionally, the amended statute required law enforcement officers to document whether they possessed knowledge of the individual's race or ethnicity prior to initiating the detention. The 2009 legislation also mandated the inclusion of "Middle Eastern" as a distinct racial and ethnic classification category and established TCOLE as the central repository for annual data submissions.

In 2017, the Texas Legislature enacted two significant pieces of legislation affecting racial profiling data collection requirements. House Bill 3051 eliminated the Middle Eastern classification category and standardized racial and ethnic designations to align with federal reporting standards. Concurrently, the Sandra Bland Act (Senate Bill 1849) was passed and signed into law, representing the most comprehensive legislative mandate in Texas history regarding law enforcement contact data requirements. The Sandra Bland Act, which became effective on January 1, 2018, not only expanded data collection requirements but also mandated detailed analytical assessments addressing the following statutory elements:

1. *A comparative analysis of compiled information pursuant to Article 2.133, including:*
 - a. *Evaluation and comparison of motor vehicle stops within the applicable jurisdiction between persons recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities;*
 - b. *Examination of the disposition of motor vehicle stops conducted by agency personnel, categorized according to the race or ethnicity of affected persons, including any searches resulting from stops within the applicable jurisdiction;*
 - c. *Evaluation and comparison of searches resulting from motor vehicle stops within the applicable jurisdiction and documentation of whether contraband or other evidence was discovered during the course of such searches.*
2. *Documentation of all complaints filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling.*

Analytical Methodology and Baseline Considerations

In accordance with the Texas Racial Profiling Law and Sandra Bland Act requirements, the Stephenville Police Department commissioned an independent analysis of its 2025 motor vehicle contact data. The analytical framework employed in this study incorporated two distinct methodological approaches. The primary analysis involved a comprehensive evaluation of all motor vehicle-related contact data collected during the 2025 reporting period. This analysis measured, as required by statute, the number and percentage of contacts involving individuals classified as White, Black, Hispanic or Latino, Asian and Pacific Islander, and Alaska Native and American Indian, who encountered law enforcement during motor vehicle-related contacts resulting in the issuance of citations, warnings, or custodial arrests.

The Tier 2 data analysis encompassed multiple variables including, but not limited to: the number and percentage of contacts by race and ethnicity; gender distribution; documented reason for the stop; geographic location of the encounter; search activity including search type classification; outcome of the contact; legal basis for any resulting arrest; and any use of physical force resulting in bodily injury. This comprehensive data collection framework enables a thorough assessment of departmental practices and facilitates identification of any patterns warranting further examination.

The analytical framework employed in this report utilized a comparative methodology that assessed 2025 motor vehicle contact data against an established demographic baseline. It should be noted that considerable scholarly debate exists regarding the appropriate baseline measure for analyzing motor vehicle-related contact data. Among available baseline measures, the Stephenville Police Department accepted the recommendation to employ the Fair Roads Standard as the primary comparative benchmark. This particular baseline is derived from U.S. Census Bureau data (2020) pertaining to the number of households with vehicle access, controlled for the race and ethnicity of heads of households.

It is important to acknowledge the methodological limitations inherent in utilizing census-derived baseline data for racial profiling analysis. Census data encompasses all residents within a given jurisdiction, regardless of their status within the driving population. Furthermore, census data captures information exclusively pertaining to municipal residents, thereby excluding individuals who may have encountered the Stephenville Police Department during the reporting period but reside outside jurisdictional boundaries. In certain municipalities, contacts with non-residents constitute a substantial proportion of all motor vehicle-related encounters recorded during any given reporting period.

In 2002, prominent civil rights organizations in Texas advocated for the adoption of the Fair Roads Standard as the preferred baseline measure for all law enforcement agencies conducting racial profiling analyses. This standard compares census data specific to "households" with vehicle access against "contacts," which represent individual-level counts. This methodological approach introduces the potential for ecological fallacy, as household-level data is being compared with individual-level contact data. Notwithstanding these limitations, the Stephenville Police Department elected to employ this comparison methodology to demonstrate institutional commitment to transparency and community accountability. The Fair Roads Standard data utilized in this analysis is specific to the jurisdiction of Stephenville.

Tier 2 Motor Vehicle-Related Contact Analysis (2025)

Examination of the enhanced Tier 2 data collected during the 2025 reporting period reveals distinct patterns in motor vehicle-related contacts. The demographic distribution of contacts indicates that the majority of motor vehicle-related encounters involved White individuals, followed by Hispanic individuals. Among all individuals contacted by law enforcement, the greatest number of citations were issued to White and Hispanic individuals, followed by Black individuals. With respect to written warnings, the majority were issued to White individuals, with Hispanic individuals representing the second largest recipient group.

Analysis of search and arrest data reveals that the majority of searches were conducted involving White individuals. When examining search methodology, the greatest number of consent searches involved White and Hispanic individuals. Similarly, the majority of custodial arrests involved White individuals. Overall, the preponderance of searches did not result in the discovery of contraband. Among searches that yielded contraband, the majority involved White individuals, followed by Hispanic individuals. Among searches that did not produce contraband, the majority involved White individuals.

Arrest data indicates that the majority of custodial arrests involved White individuals. Among arrests originating from alleged violations of the Texas Penal Code, the majority involved White individuals. With respect to use of force, the department reports four instances where physical force was used resulting in bodily injury during the reporting period.

Comparative Analysis

A comprehensive comparative analysis was conducted examining 2025 motor vehicle contact data against census data pertaining to households within Stephenville that reported vehicle access in the 2020 Census. This analysis produced the following findings:

The percentage of White and American Indian individuals who came into contact with law enforcement was equal to or lower than the percentage of White and American Indian households within Stephenville that reported vehicle access in the most recent census enumeration. Conversely, the data revealed that a higher percentage of Black, Hispanic, and Asian individuals came into contact with law enforcement compared to the percentage of Black, Hispanic, and Asian households that reported vehicle access. It should be noted that the percentage differential for Black and Asian contacts relative to household representation is less than 3%, which may be considered statistically insignificant depending upon the analytical threshold employed.

The contraband discovery rate analysis reveals that among all searches conducted during the 2025 reporting period, Black individuals demonstrated the highest contraband hit rate, followed by White and Hispanic individuals respectively. This indicates that among all searches performed, the highest percentage of searches resulting in contraband discovery involved Black individuals. The lowest contraband discovery rate was observed among Asian individuals.

Summary of Findings

As mandated by the current Texas Racial Profiling Law, law enforcement agencies are required to conduct data audits to validate the accuracy and reliability of reported data. In compliance with this requirement, the Stephenville Police Department engaged Del Carmen Consulting, LLC to perform independent data audits consistent with normative statistical practices and methodological standards. As documented in the accompanying audit report, the validation process confirms that the data submitted is both valid and reliable.

Furthermore, as required by statute, this report includes a comprehensive analysis of search activity, including documentation of whether contraband was discovered as a result of searches while controlling for the race and ethnicity of searched individuals. The search analysis demonstrates that the Stephenville Police Department is engaging in search practices consistent with prevailing national trends in law enforcement and does not reveal patterns indicative of discriminatory practices.

Based upon the analytical findings presented in this report, the following recommendations are offered to ensure continued compliance and institutional best practices:

1. Continue to collect and evaluate supplementary motor vehicle contact data elements, including but not limited to documented bases for probable cause searches and detailed contraband classification, which may prove valuable in assessing the nature and circumstances of law enforcement contacts with all individuals.
2. Commission an independent analysis of contact and search data during the upcoming reporting period to maintain analytical continuity and identify any emerging trends.
3. Continue to commission periodic data audits to ensure data integrity and verify that collected data is consistent with reported data, thereby maintaining the validity and reliability of all submissions.

Conclusion

The comprehensive data analysis presented in this report serves as documented evidence that the Stephenville Police Department has achieved full compliance with the Texas Racial Profiling Law and all associated statutory requirements. This report demonstrates that the department has:

- Implemented and maintains a comprehensive racial profiling policy in accordance with statutory requirements;
- Established and publicized procedures for members of the public to file compliments or complaints regarding officer conduct;
- Commissioned periodic data audits to ensure the validity and reliability of all collected and reported data;
- Collected and commissioned independent analysis of all required Tier 2 data elements; and
- Ensured that the practice of racial profiling is expressly prohibited and will not be accepted or tolerated within the organization.

The Stephenville Police Department remains committed to constitutional policing practices, equitable treatment of all individuals, and continued compliance with all applicable state and federal requirements pertaining to racial profiling prevention and reporting.

APPENDICES

[This section should include the following reference materials:]

- ✓ Original text of Senate Bill 1074 (Texas Racial Profiling Law)
- ✓ Sandra Bland Act (Senate Bill 1849) - Current governing law
- ✓ TCOLE compliance requirements and guidelines
- ✓ Agency racial profiling policy documentation
- ✓ Training documentation and certifications
- ✓ Complaint and compliment procedure documentation
- ✓ Data audit methodology and validation results
- ✓ Tier 2 data collection forms and submission confirmation



LEGISLATIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE

TCOLE GUIDELINES

Guidelines for Compiling and Reporting Data under Senate Bill 1074

Background

Senate Bill 1074 of the 77th Legislature established requirements in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (TCCP) for law enforcement agencies. The Commission developed this document to assist agencies in complying with the statutory requirements.

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

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

Standard 1

Each law enforcement agency has a detailed written directive that:

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

Commentary

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

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

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

Standard 2

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

- a physical description of each person detained, including gender and the person’s race or ethnicity, as stated by the person, or, if the person does not state a race or ethnicity, as determined by the officer’s best judgment;
- the traffic law or ordinance alleged to have been violated or the suspected offense;
- whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person stopped consented to the search;
- whether any contraband was discovered in the course of the search, and the type of contraband discovered;
- whether probable cause to search existed, and the facts supporting the existence of that probable cause;
- whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop or the search, including a statement of the offense charged;
- the street address or approximate location of the stop; and
- whether the officer issued a warning or citation as a result of the stop, including a description of the warning or a statement of the violation charged.

Commentary

The information required by 2.133 TCCP is used to complete the agency reporting requirements found in Article 2.134. A peace officer and an agency may be exempted from this requirement under Article 2.135 TCCP Exemption for Agencies Using Video and Audio Equipment. An agency may be exempt from this reporting requirement by applying for the funds from the Department of Public Safety for video and audio equipment and the State does not supply those funds. Section 2.135 (a)(2) states, “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 for video and audio equipment sufficient, as determined by the department, for the agency to accomplish that purpose.”

Standard 3

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

Commentary

Senate Bill 1074 from the 77th Session of the Texas Legislature created requirements for law enforcement agencies to gather specific information and to report it to each county or municipality served. New sections of law were added to the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding the reporting of traffic and pedestrian stops. Detained is defined as when a person stopped is not free to leave.

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

There is data collection and reporting required based on Article 2.132 CCP (tier one) and Article 2.133 CCP (tier two).

The minimum requirements for “tier one” data for traffic stops in which a citation results are:

- 1) the race or ethnicity of individual detained (race and ethnicity as defined by the bill means of “a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American”);
- 2) whether a search was conducted, and if there was a search, whether it was a consent search or a probable cause search; and
- 3) whether there was a custody arrest.

The minimum requirements for reporting on “tier two” reports include traffic and pedestrian stops. Tier two data include:

- 1) the detained person’s gender and race or ethnicity;
- 2) the type of law violation suspected, e.g., hazardous traffic, non-hazardous traffic, or other criminal investigation (the Texas Department of Public Safety publishes a categorization of traffic offenses into hazardous or non-hazardous);
- 3) whether a search was conducted, and if so whether it was based on consent or probable cause;
- 4) facts supporting probable cause;
- 5) the type, if any, of contraband that was collected;
- 6) disposition of the stop, e.g., arrest, ticket, warning, or release;
- 7) location of stop; and
- 8) statement of the charge, e.g., felony, misdemeanor, or traffic.

Tier one reports are made to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency an annual report of information if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state. Tier one and two reports are reported to the county or municipality not later than March 1 for the previous calendar year beginning March 1, 2003. Tier two reports include a comparative analysis between the race and ethnicity of persons detained to see if a differential pattern of treatment can be discerned based on the disposition of stops

including searches resulting from the stops. The reports also include information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling. An agency may be exempt from the tier two reporting requirement by applying for the funds from the Department of Public Safety for video and audio equipment and the State does not supply those funds [See 2.135 (a)(2) TCCP].

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

Standard 4

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

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

Commentary

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

Standard 5

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

Commentary

None

Standard 6

Agencies that have video and audio recording capabilities are exempt from the reporting requirements of Article 2.134 TCCP and officers are exempt from the reporting requirements of Article 2.133 TCCP provided that:

- the equipment was in place and used during the proceeding calendar year; and
- video and audio documentation is retained for at least 90 days.

Commentary

The audio and video equipment and policy must have been in place during the previous calendar year. Audio and video documentation must be kept for at least 90 days or longer if a complaint has been filed. The documentation must be retained until the complaint is resolved. Peace officers are not exempt from the requirements under Article 2.132 TCCP.

Standard 7

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

Commentary

Senate Bill 1074 changed Section 543.202 of the Transportation Code requiring citations to include:

- race or ethnicity, and
- whether a search of the vehicle was conducted and whether consent for the search was obtained.

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

policy adopted by the agency under Subsection (b) must include standards for reviewing video and audio documentation.

(e) A report required under Subsection (b)(7) may not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a traffic stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a peace officer. This subsection does not affect the collection of information as required by a policy under Subsection (b)(6).

(f) On the commencement of an investigation by a law enforcement agency of a complaint described by Subsection (b)(3) in which a video or audio recording of the occurrence on which the complaint is based was made, the agency shall promptly provide a copy of the recording to the peace officer who is the subject of the complaint on written request by the officer.

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

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

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

(b) A peace officer who stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance regulating traffic or who stops a pedestrian for any suspected offense shall report to the law enforcement agency that employs the officer information relating to the stop, including:

(1) a physical description of each person detained as a result of the stop, including:

(A) the person's gender; and

(B) the person's race or ethnicity, as stated by the person or, if the person does not state the person's race or ethnicity, as determined by the officer to the best of the officer's ability;

(2) the traffic law or ordinance alleged to have been violated or the suspected offense;

(3) whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search;

(4) whether any contraband was discovered in the course of the search and the type of contraband discovered;

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

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

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

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

Art. 2.134. COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION COLLECTED.

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

(b) A law enforcement agency shall compile and analyze the information contained in each report received by the agency under Article 2.133. Not later than March 1 of each year, each local law enforcement agency shall submit a report containing the information compiled

during the previous calendar year to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency in a manner approved by the agency.

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

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

(A) determine the prevalence of racial profiling by peace officers employed by the agency; and
(B) examine the disposition of traffic and pedestrian stops made by officers employed by the agency, including searches resulting from the stops; and

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

(d) A report required under Subsection (b) may not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a traffic or pedestrian stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a peace officer. This subsection does not affect the reporting of information required under Article 2.133(b)(1).

(e) The Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education shall develop guidelines for compiling and reporting information as required by this article.

(f) The data collected as a result of the reporting requirements of this article shall not constitute prima facie evidence of racial profiling.

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

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

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

(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.

(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.

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

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

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

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

(3) analyzing and reporting collected information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) the name, address, physical description, including race or ethnicity, date of birth, and driver's license number of the person charged;

(2) the registration number of the vehicle involved;

(3) whether the vehicle was a commercial motor vehicle as defined by Chapter 522 or was involved in transporting hazardous materials;

(4) the person's social security number, if the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle or was the holder of a commercial driver's license or commercial driver learner's permit;

(5) the date and nature of the offense, including whether the offense was a serious traffic violation as defined by Chapter 522;

(6) whether a search of the vehicle was conducted and whether consent for the search was obtained;

(7) the plea, the judgment, and whether bail was forfeited;

(8) [~~7~~] the date of conviction; and

(9) [~~8~~] the amount of the fine or forfeiture.

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

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

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~~

~~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.

(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

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;

- (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;

- (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;

(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.

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

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

(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

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

(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

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:

- (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,

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

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

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.

(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

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

relating to:

- (A) the race or ethnicity of the individual detained;
- (B) whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual detained consented to the search; [and]
- (C) whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual;
- (D) whether the peace officer used physical force that resulted in bodily injury, as that term is defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code, during the stop;
- (E) the location of the stop; and
- (F) the reason for the stop; and

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

- (A) the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement; and
- (B) the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency, if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state.

(d) On adoption of a policy under Subsection (b), a law enforcement agency shall examine the feasibility of installing video camera and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motor vehicle regularly used to make motor vehicle stops and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make motor vehicle stops. The agency also shall examine the feasibility of equipping each peace officer who regularly detains or stops motor vehicles with a body worn camera, as that term is defined by Section 1701.651, Occupations Code. If a law enforcement agency installs video or audio equipment or equips peace officers with body worn cameras as provided by this subsection, the policy adopted by the agency under Subsection (b) must include standards for reviewing video and audio documentation.

(h) A law enforcement agency shall review the data collected under Subsection (b)(6) to identify any improvements the agency could make in its practices and policies regarding motor vehicle stops.

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

(b) A peace officer who stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance shall report to the law enforcement agency that employs the officer information relating to the stop, including:

(1) a physical description of any person operating the motor vehicle who is detained as a result of the stop, including:

- (A) the person's gender; and
- (B) the person's race or ethnicity, as stated by the person or, if the person does not state the person's race or ethnicity, as determined by the officer to the best of the officer's ability;

(2) the initial reason for the stop;

(3) whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search;

(4) whether any contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of the search

and a description of the contraband or evidence;

(5) the reason for the search, including whether:

(A) any contraband or other evidence was in plain view;

(B) any probable cause or reasonable suspicion existed to perform the search; or

(C) the search was performed as a result of the towing of the motor vehicle or the arrest of any person in the motor vehicle;

(6) whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop or the search, including a statement of whether the arrest was based on a violation of the Penal Code, a violation of a traffic law or ordinance, or an outstanding warrant and a statement of the offense charged;

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

(8) whether the officer issued a verbal or written warning or a ticket or citation as a result of the stop; and

(9) whether the officer used physical force that resulted in bodily injury, as that term is defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code, during the stop.

(c) The chief administrator of a law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, is responsible for auditing reports under Subsection (b)

to ensure that the race or ethnicity of the person operating the motor vehicle is being reported.

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

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

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

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

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

(C) evaluate and compare the number of searches resulting from motor vehicle stops within the applicable jurisdiction and whether contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of those searches; and

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

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

Art. 2.137. PROVISION OF FUNDING OR EQUIPMENT. (a) The Department of Public Safety shall adopt rules for providing funds or video and audio equipment to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment in law enforcement motor vehicles and motorcycles or equipping peace officers with body worn cameras [as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A)], including specifying criteria to prioritize funding or equipment provided to law enforcement agencies. The criteria may include consideration of tax effort, financial hardship,

available revenue, and budget surpluses. The criteria must give priority to:

(1) law enforcement agencies that employ peace officers whose primary duty is traffic enforcement;

(2) smaller jurisdictions; and

(3) municipal and county law enforcement agencies.

(b) The Department of Public Safety shall collaborate with an institution of higher education to identify law enforcement agencies that need funds or video and audio equipment for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment in law enforcement motor vehicles and motorcycles or equipping peace officers with body worn cameras [as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A)]. The collaboration may include the use of a survey to assist in developing criteria to prioritize funding or equipment provided to law enforcement agencies.

(c) To receive funds or video and audio equipment from the state for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment in law enforcement motor vehicles and motorcycles or equipping peace officers with body worn cameras [as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A)], the governing body of a county or municipality, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency serving the county or municipality, shall certify to the Department of Public Safety that the law enforcement agency needs funds or video and audio equipment for that purpose.

(d) On receipt of funds or video and audio equipment from the state for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment in law enforcement motor vehicles and motorcycles or equipping peace officers with body worn cameras [as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A)], the governing body of a county or municipality, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency serving the county or municipality, shall certify to the Department of Public Safety that the law enforcement agency has taken the necessary actions to use and is using [installed] video and audio equipment and body worn cameras for those purposes [as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A) and is using the equipment as required by Article 2.135(a)(1)].

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

(a) If the chief administrator of a local law enforcement agency intentionally fails to submit the incident-based data as required by Article 2.134, the agency is liable to the state for a civil penalty in an [the] amount not to exceed \$5,000 [of \$1,000] for each violation. The attorney general may sue to collect a civil penalty under this subsection.

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

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

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

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

(2) make accessible online:

(A) a downloadable format of any information submitted under Article 2.134(b), Code of Criminal

Procedure, that is not exempt from public disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code; and
(B) a glossary of terms relating to the information to make the information readily understandable to the public. This Act takes effect September 1, 2017.

Senate Speaker of the House

President of the

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

**STEPHENVILLE
POLICE DEPARTMENT
RACIAL PROFILING POLICY**

	STEPHENVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT	
	Policy 2.2 Professional Standards and Conduct – <i>Racial Profiling</i>	
	Effective Date: 02/27/2024	Replaces: 60.17
	Approved: _____ <i>[Signature]</i>	
	Reference: TBP: 2.01	

I. POLICY

This Racial/Biased Profiling Policy is adopted in compliance with the requirements of Articles 2.131 through 2.136, Texas code of Criminal Procedure, which prohibits peace officers from engaging in racial/biased based profiling. (TBP: 2.01)

II. DEFINITIONS

Racial Biased Based Profiling. Is defined as a law enforcement-initiated action based on, but not limited to, an individual’s race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic status, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable groups, rather than on the individual’s behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity. Racial profiling pertains to persons who are viewed as suspects or potential suspects of criminal behavior. The term is not relevant as it pertains to witnesses, complainants, persons needing assistance, or other citizen contacts.

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

An Act Constituting Racial Profiling. Acts initiating law enforcement action, such as a traffic stop, a subject stop, a search, issuance of a citation, or an arrest based solely upon an individual’s race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic status, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable groups; or on the basis of racial or ethnic stereotypes, rather than upon the individual’s behavior, information identifying the individual as having possibly engaged in criminal activity, or other lawful reasons for the law enforcement action.

Subject Stop. An interaction between a peace officer and an individual who is being stopped for the purposes of an investigation in which the individual is not under arrest.

Traffic Stop. The stopping of a motor vehicle by a peace officer for an alleged violation of law or ordinance.

III. PROHIBITION

Officers are prohibited from engaging in bias-based profiling or stopping, detaining, searching, arresting, or taking any enforcement action including seizure or forfeiture activities, against any person based solely on the person's race, ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic status, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable group. These characteristics, however, may form part of reasonable suspicion or probable cause when officers are seeking a suspect with one or more of these attributes. (TBP: 2.01)

IV. COMPLAINT PROCESS, PUBLIC EDUCATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

- A. **Complaint Process.** Any person who believes that a peace officer employed by the City has engaged in racial profiling with respect to that person may file a complaint with the City, and no person shall be discouraged, intimidated, or coerced from filing such a complaint. The City shall accept and investigate citizen complaints alleging racial profiling by its peace officers. Such complaints shall be in writing, or the City employee, officer, or official receiving the complaint should reduce the same to writing, and should include the time, place, and details of the incident of alleged racial profiling, the identity of description of the peace officer or officers involved, and the identity and manner of contacting the complainant. Any peace officer, City employee, or City official that receives a citizen complaint alleging racial profiling shall forward the complaint to the internal affairs division within 12 hours of receipt of the complaint. Receipt of each complaint shall be acknowledged to the complainant in writing, all such complaints shall be reviewed and investigated by Internal Affairs within guidelines set forth in G.O. 204.00, and the results of the review and investigation shall be filed with the Chief of Police and with the complainant. In investigating a complaint alleging racial profiling, Internal Affairs shall seek to determine if the officer who is the subject of the complaint has engaged in a pattern of racial profiling that includes multiple acts constituting racial profiling for which there is no reasonable, credible explanation based on established police and law enforcement procedure. A single act constituting racial profiling may not be considered a pattern of racial profiling.

- B. **Public Education.** The Police Department shall provide education to the public concerning the racial profiling complaint process. A summary of the public education efforts made during the preceding year shall be included with the annual report filed with the governing body under 414.04 below.

- C. **Corrective Action.** Any peace officer who is found, after investigation, to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of this policy shall be subject to corrective action, which may include reprimand, diversity, sensitivity or other appropriate training or counseling; paid or unpaid suspension, termination of employment, or other appropriate action as determined by the Chief of Police.

V. DATA COLLECTION AND ANNUAL REPORTING GUIDELINES (TBP: 2.01)

- A. The Stephenville Police Department will ensure compliance with the Legislative mandate on Racial Profiling by equipping all of its marked police vehicles with video recording

equipment and requiring their use by all officers. The Racial/Biased Base Profiling Law requires that certain information be collected and summarized in an annual report covering the period January 1 through December 31 of each year, and that the report be submitted to the Mayor and City Council, and to the Texas Commission of Law Enforcement (TCOLE), no later than March 1 of the following year. The annual report shall not include identifying information about any individual stopped or arrested and shall not include identifying information about any peace officer involved in a stop or arrest.

VI. COLLECTION, COMPILATION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. Each peace officer of the City shall document for each “motor vehicle” contact where a citation is issued or an arrest is made, **unless** the police vehicle the officer is operating is equipped with video equipment capable of recording the event, or the officer is equipped with a functioning body camera, **and** such equipment is operating properly and is recording the event:
1. the traffic law or ordinances alleged to have been violated or the suspected offense;
 2. whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop, and if so, whether the person detained consented to the search;
 3. whether any contraband was discovered in the course of the search and the type of contraband discovered;
 4. whether probable cause to search existed and the facts supporting the existence of that probable cause;
 5. whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop or the search, including a statement of the offense charged;
 6. the street address or approximate location of the stop; and
 7. whether the officer issued a citation as a result of the stop, including a description of the violation charged;
 8. whether the officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining the individual.
- B. The following process will be adhered to when officers conduct traffic stops or subject stops in which the officer is not dispatched, and video recording equipment is not functioning:
1. Officers must follow established standard operation procedures and collect mandated information.
 2. Officers must checkout on every vehicle and subject stop through Dispatch.
 3. A call for service will be initiated automatically for every vehicle and subject stop. Initiating the call requires no additional action by the officer. However, the call must be cleared with a disposition code at the conclusion of the stop.

4. Special Circumstances: Overtaking/Pursuits without a vehicle stop, stopping suspect vehicles or individuals related to open calls:

- When an officer engages in overtaking or a pursuit, and the vehicle is not finally stopped, it does not qualify as a “vehicle stop” for the purposes of this program.
- An officer stopping a suspect vehicle or individual related to an open (dispatched) call should carry that stop as a part of the open call, and not as a traffic or subject stop.
- An officer that stops a subject because they witnessed an offense would open a call based on that offense, and this program would not apply.

C. Stephenville Police Department Supervisors will randomly review at least three video tapes per officer (either body camera and/or in-car camera video), at least every six months. Each recording shall be retained by the Stephenville Police Department for a minimum of ninety (90) days. Supervisors are not required to watch each incident of an entire shift; however, reviewing the footage in a manner intended to gain an understanding of that officer’s performance and adherence to policy and law is required. (TBP: 2.01)

D. The information in each report shall be analyzed and compiled in a report that covers the period January 1 through December 31 of each year and shall be submitted to the Mayor and City Council and the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE), no later than March 1 of the following year. Each such report shall include:

1. a comparative analysis of the information compiled by each officer under 414.05A (1)-(8) to:

- determine the prevalence of racial profiling by peace officers employed by the City; and
- examine the disposition of traffic and subject stops made by officer employed by the City, including searches resulting from such stops; and
- information relating to each complaint filed with the City alleging that a peace officer employed by the City had engaged in racial profiling.

2. The report required by 414.05 may not include identifying information about a peace officer that makes a traffic or pedestrian stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by an officer.

VII. POLICE CHIEF AND PEACE OFFICER TRAINING (TBP: 2.01)

A. Each peace officer employed by the City shall complete the comprehensive education and training program on racial profiling established by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE), including legal aspects, not later than the second anniversary of the date the officer was licensed, or the date the officer applies for an intermediate proficiency certificate, whichever date is earlier.

- B. The Chief of Police shall, in completing the training required by Section 96.641, Texas Education Code, complete the program on racial profiling established by the Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas.



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

Del Carmen Consulting©
817.681.7840
www.texasracialprofiling.com
www.delcarmenconsulting.com

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STAFF REPORT



SUBJECT: AMENDED Order of Election for May 2, 2026 General Election

DEPARTMENT: Administration

STAFF CONTACT: Sarah Lockenour, City Secretary

RECOMMENDATION:

January 22, 2026, the Erath County Clerk’s Office notified staff that the Texas Secretary of State’s Office had amended Early Voting Hours for the May 2026 Election.

Staff requests Council approve the AMENDED Order of Election for the City of Stephenville General Election to be held of Saturday, May 2, 2026, for the purpose of electing the following:

- Council Member Place 2
- Council Member Place 4
- Council Member Place 6
- Council Member Place 8
- Mayor

The City of Stephenville plans to contract with Erath County for this election.

The filing period for the 2026 General Election is January 14 – February 13, 2026.

STAFF REPORT



SUBJECT: AMENDED Order of Election for May 2, 2026 Special Election

DEPARTMENT: Administration

STAFF CONTACT: Sarah Lockenour, City Secretary

RECOMMENDATION:

January 22, 2026, the Erath County Clerk’s Office notified staff that the Texas Secretary of State’s Office had amended Early Voting Hours for the May 2026 Election.

Staff requests Council approve the AMENDED Order of Election for the City of Stephenville Special Election to be held of Saturday, May 2, 2026, for the purpose of electing the following:

Council Member Place 3 (unexpired term)

Council Member Place 7 (unexpired term)

The City of Stephenville plans to contract with Erath County for this election.

The filing period for the 2026 General Election is January 21 – March 3, 2026, per the Texas Elections Code 251.054.

This Special Election will be ordered by Resolution per the Stephenville Charter.



COMMITTEE REPORT

SUBJECT: Consider approval of annual firefighter/public works medical physical evaluations

DEPARTMENT: Fire

STAFF CONTACT: Robert Isbell

RECOMMENDATION:

Consider approval of annual firefighter/public works medical physical evaluations.

BACKGROUND:

The Health and Safety Committee met on January 20th and discussed the renewal of the Fire Department medical physicals and the addition of Public Works to the contract. The committee unanimously approved moving the action forward to Council for approval.

The Stephenville Fire Department and Stephenville Public Works Department seeks approval for annual wellness physicals. These comprehensive medical evaluations align with the state-mandated standards for fire department personnel and address the similar health risks faced by public works employees. This initiative is aimed to promote wellness, reduce work-related injuries, and enhance overall job performance.

Frontline Mobile Health has provided our departments with medical physicals for the past three years, monitoring individual health trends and facilitating timely interventions when necessary. The metric tracking of each members allows for a detailed health picture, encouraging optimal health.

This year, we propose expanding the annual contract to include the Public Works Department. Collaborating with Frontline Mobile Health and Public Works, we have assessed the shared risk factors in both job environments and believe this initiative will yield mutual benefits.

FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY:

\$70,547 – Total

\$33,934 – FD

\$36,613 - PW

This is a budgeted amount annually in the both department’s operational budgets.

This service falls into the “professional services” category for bid exemption. However, we continue to monitor market comparable services.

ALTERNATIVES

N/A

June 6, 2025

To: Scott Brinkley
Stephenville Fire

From: Bruce VanderHaar
Front Line Mobile Health

Chief, here is the breakdown of the Partnership tier of service and the price for 2024-25.

PARTNERSHIP LEVEL LAB TESTS AND PHYSICAL EXAMS

Personalized Risk Assessment

Health Questionnaire & Screening

Annual Human Performance Assessment

Physical Examination & Consultation w/ Medical Provider

LABORATORY ANALYSIS:

- Complete CBC
- Lipid Panel
- Comprehensive Metabolic Panel
- Prostate Specific Antigen (male) or CA-125 (female)
- Urinalysis, with microscopic
- Fecal Occult Blood
- C-Reactive Protein
- Uric Acid
- HBA1C
- Apolipoprotein B
- Lipoprotein (a)
- Free Testosterone with SBG (male) or Estradiol (Female)
- Cortisol
- TSH (Thyroid)

Vision Screening

Body Composition Analysis

Audiogram

Cardiopulmonary Exercise Test (CPET)

Chest Radiograph (X-Ray)

Cancer Screening Ultrasound: thyroid, testicular (male only), abdomen (liver, gallbladder, pancreas, spleen, kidneys, ovaries, non-invasive)

The price for 2025-26 fiscal year is \$893 per participant.

Total for 38 is \$3943.

Public Works Committee
COMMITTEE REPORT



MEETING: Public Works Committee Meeting – 20 JAN 2026
Present: P8 Alan Nix, Chair; P4 Dean Parr; P6 David Baskett
Absent: P2 Gerald Cook,
DEPARTMENT: Public Works
STAFF CONTACT: Nick Williams

Agenda Item 1: Utility Rate Model Discussion

Discussion: Mr. King, City Manager, recapped the history of previous rate model discussions noting the city ties the utility rate structure back to the capital projects being performed and proposed and specifically noted a few of the larger projects completed over the last few years including a well field, pump station, 1MG ground storage tank, transmission pipeline, and the first phase of the Eastside Sewer.

Mr. Richard Campbell with NewGen Strategies presented an analysis of the data and noted the model included an annual ten percent increase in both water and sewer rates from 2027-2031 shown as an example of funding methodology. It was noted the larger projects such as the third phase of the Eastside Sewer, an elevated water tower and associated pump station, and the future expansion of the wastewater treatment plant were identified as the main drivers of the proposed utility rate model. It was also noted the model accounted for both capital projects as well as routine operations and maintenance costs. The terms for capital items were based on a 20-year timeframe with a conservative five percent interest rate incorporated in the example.

It was noted that no action was necessary as the meeting was to discuss the model and methodology for determining utility rates. It was further reiterated that the rates for the FY2026 budget were previously adopted and no action was being requested.

Committee Action: The meeting was for informational purposes, and no action was taken by the committee.

Recommendation: The meeting was for informational purposes, and no recommendation was made by the committee.



CITY COUNCIL
MEETING MINUTES
REGULAR MEETING
JANUARY 6, 2026

CALL TO ORDER

The City Council of the City of Stephenville, Texas, convened on Tuesday, January 6, 2026, in the City Hall Council Chambers, 298 West Washington Street, for the purpose of a Regular City Council Meeting, with the meeting being open to the public and notice of said meeting, giving the date, time, place and subject thereof, having been posted as prescribed by Chapter 551, Government Code, Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated, with the following members present, to wit:

Council Present:

Mayor Lonn Reisman
Place 1 LeAnn Durfey
Place 2 Gerald Cook
Place 4 Dean Parr
Place 5 Maddie Smith
Place 6 David Baskett (arrived at 5:35 PM)
Place 7 Brandon Greenhaw
Place 8 Alan Nix

Council Absent:

Others Attending:

Jason King, City Manager
Randy Thomas, City Attorney
Sarah Lockenour, City Secretary

Mayor Lonn Reisman called the Regular Meeting to order at 05:30 PM.

PLEDGES OF ALLEGIANCE

Council Member Gerald Cook led the pledges to the flags of the United States and the State of Texas.

INVOCATION

Jarrold Brown with Grace Fellowship voiced the invocation.

PRESENTATIONS AND RECOGNITIONS

1. **Recognition of Jacey Wood as TMCA Bluebonnet Chapter Clerk of the Year Award Recipient**

City Secretary Sarah Lockenour presented this award

Jacey Wood was nominated and voted 2025 Texas Municipal Clerks Association Bluebonnet Chapter Clerk of the Year Award.

Jacey exemplifies the highest standards of professionalism, integrity, and service, and her contributions to both the City of Stephenville and the TMCA Bluebonnet Chapter make her exceptionally deserving of this recognition.

On behalf of the TMCA Bluebonnet Chapter and the City of Stephenville, thank you for your dedication and service.

CITIZENS GENERAL DISCUSSION

No one addressed the Council at this time.

REGULAR AGENDA

2. **Consider Approval of Resolution Naming the Playground at Terrell Park in Honor of Carter Lee**

Daron Trussell, Director of Parks and Leisure Services presented this item to the Council.

The Inclusive Playground project was made possible through a joint effort between the City of Stephenville and Waste Connections. Waste Connections has requested the playground be named **Carter Lee Memorial Playground at Terrell Park** in honor of Carter Lee, the child of a Waste Connections employee. This naming recognizes both the partnership that made the project possible and honors Carter's memory in a meaningful and lasting way within the community.

The total cost for new signage and installation will be \$1,500.

Staff recommend approval of the renaming of the Inclusive Playground, also known as Terrell Park, located within the City Park of Stephenville.

MOTION by Alan Nix, second by LeAnn Durfey, to approve Resolution No. 2026-R-01 naming the playground at Terrell park in honor of Carter Lee. MOTION CARRIED unanimously.

3. **Consider Approval of the Longley Driveway Relocation Project**

Director of Administrative Services Darrell Brown presented this item to Council.

The City intends to extend the runway of Stephenville Clark Regional Airport. In order to do so, the Longley's driveway needs to be relocated first. This was agreed upon when buying a portion of the Longley's property for the runway extension.

Estimated Project cost: \$784,636.00 Professional Services by KSA: \$104,615.00. Per TxDOT Aviation Grant 1902STEVE Amendment 1, It is in the mutual interest of the Sponsor and the State to amend the scope and add state financial assistance for road reimbursement in the amount of \$800,000. These funds will be reimbursed at 50% from the state. The City's estimated net cost: \$489,251.00.

City staff recommend that the City Council Approve the Longley Driveway Relocation Project.

MOTION by Alan Nix, second by David Baskett, to approve the Professional Services Agreement with KSA in the amount of \$104,615.00 as presented. MOTION CARRIED unanimously.

4. Consider Approval of Fee Waiver Request for Nuisance Abatement Performed at 1702 N. Bingham

Mayor Reisman announced this item was resolved and therefore was pulled from the agenda.

PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION

5. Presentation of Proposed Revisions to Section 154.03 of the Zoning Ordinance Pertaining to Home Occupation Regulations

Director of Development Services Steve Killen presented the item to Council.

H.B. 2464 became effective upon signature of the Governor on June 12, 2025. This bill established parameters for a “No-Impact Home-Based Business” and prohibits a Local Government from prohibiting or regulating the home business by ordinance, requiring licenses or permits or other approval; to require rezoning, or to require fire sprinklers if the residence is single-family detached or less than two units in a multi-family structure. The Bill authorizes the governing body to require home businesses to comply with Federal, State and Local laws relating to health, building, fire, sanitation and other areas as listed in paragraph 229.902(c) of the Local Government Code.

The Development Services Committee convened October 18, 2025, and assigned the Planning and Zoning Commission to review staff’s recommendations relating to the existing Home Occupation Guidelines and recommend actions to City Council to comply with the new legislation resulting from H.B. 2464.

Existing Home Occupation Guidelines

Home occupation. An occupation carried on in a dwelling unit, or in an accessory building to a dwelling unit, by a resident of the premises, which occupation is clearly incidental and secondary to the use of the premises zoned for residential purposes.

A *home occupation* must comply with all the following specific criteria:

- (1) Home occupations shall be allowed without the necessity of a conditional use permit, if such uses relate solely to the use of home areas as further detailed herein by the resident of the premises, and such use does not create on-street parking, significant neighborhood traffic, or other disruption to the residential character of the property.
- (2) The occupation shall produce no alterations or change in the character appearance of the principal building from that of a dwelling and no signage or advertisement of the home occupation or property address is allowed in the yellow pages advertisements in a telephone directory nor via electronic media, or classified advertisements of the property where the home occupation is being conducted.
- (3) The occupation shall not require or provide for the employment of more than one additional person other than members of the household in which the home occupation occurs.

(4) Not more than two business-related vehicles shall be present at one time, and the proprietor shall provide adequate, paved off-street parking for such vehicles and customer vehicles on the property where the use is located.

(5) Such use shall be incidental and secondary to the use of the premises for residential purposes and shall not utilize an area exceeding 20% of combined gross floor area of the dwelling units and accessory building used for the home occupation and no outdoor/exterior storage (related to the home occupation) will be allowed.

(6) The occupation shall not violate any other rules or regulations in the Code of Ordinances.

(7) The occupation shall not offer a ready inventory of any commodity for sale on the premises.

Recommended Amendments

1. Repeal existing language.
2. Add a definition of No-Impact, Home-Based Business:

A “no-impact, home-based business” is a home-based business that: (1) at any time on the property where the business is operated, has a total number of employees and clients at the property does not exceed a city’s occupancy limits; (2) does not generate on-street parking or a substantial increase in traffic in the area; (3) operates in a manner in which none of its activities are visible from the street; and (4) does not substantially increase noise in the area or violate a city noise ordinance, regulation, or rule.

3. Add a violation clause:

Any home occupation that does not meet the criteria of a “no-impact home-based business” is only permissible by a conditional use permit if the property is located in a zoning district that allows such use contingent upon the issuance of a conditional use permit. Operating a home occupation without a conditional use permit is a violation of this section.

The Planning and Zoning Commission convened November 19, 2025, and by a 6-0 with one abstention, recommend the City Council accept the proposed amendments of Section 154.03 of the Zoning Ordinance as presented.

6. Public Hearing Related to the Proposed Revisions to Section 154.03 of the Zoning Ordinance Pertaining to Home Occupation Regulations

Mayor Lonn Reisman entered into a Public Hearing at 5:43 PM.

No one spoke in favor or opposition regarding the proposed revisions to Section 154.03.

Mayor Lonn Reisman closed the Public Hearing at 5:44 PM.

7. Consider Approval of Ordinance Adopting Proposed Revisions to Section 154.03 of the Zoning Ordinance Pertaining to Home Occupation Guidelines

MOTION by Gerald Cook, second by LeAnn Durfey, approving Ordinance No. 2026-O-01 adopting the proposed revisions to Section 154.03 of the Zoning Ordinance pertaining to Home Occupation Guidelines. MOTION CARRIED unanimously.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

8. Monthly Budget Report for the Period Ending November 30, 2025

Monthly Budget Report for the Period Ending November 30, 2025, Director of Finance Monica Harris presented the monthly budget report as follows:

In reviewing the financial statements ending November 30, 2025, the financial indicators are, with the exception of debt issuance, overall as or better than anticipated.

Property Tax Collections: We received \$457K in property taxes in the month of November, resulting in a \$235K decrease in the funds collected last fiscal year to date. The amount collected is 9.5% of the \$8.3 million budget, which is \$40K less than anticipated.

Sales and Use Tax: We received \$1.1 million in sales tax in November, resulting in \$98K or 5.5% more than the funds collected last fiscal year to date. The amount collected is 19% of the \$9.6 million budget, which is \$41K more than anticipated.

Revenue (by fund): Of the \$6.3 million revenue received to date, 49% was received in the General Fund, 37% was received in the Water/Wastewater Fund, 5% was received in the Landfill Fund, 4% was received in the Storm Water Drainage Fund, 2% was received in the TIF Fund, 1% was received in the Capital Projects Fund, 1% was received in the Airport fund and 1% was received in the HOT Fund.

Revenue (budget vs. actual): We received 12% of the total budgeted revenue through November, which is \$3.6 million less than anticipated due to debt proceeds, for which debt has not been issued.

Revenue (prior year comparison): We received \$8K more revenue through November than last fiscal year to date due to intergovernmental and charges for services.

Expenditures (by fund): Of the \$6.5 million spent to date, 58% was expended in the General Fund, 21% was expended in the Water/Wastewater Fund, 17% was expended in the Landfill Fund, 2% was expended in the Capital Projects Fund, 1% was expended in the HOT Fund, and 1% was expended in the Airport Fund.

Expenditures (budget vs. actual): We have expended 10% of the total budgeted expenditures through November, which is \$3.3 million less than anticipated due to personnel, contractual and capital outlay.

Expenditures (prior year comparison): We spent \$2.8 million more on expenditures through November than last fiscal year to date due to personnel and to the timing of prior year capital outlay reversals.

SEDA Revenue Comparison: SEDA has received 19% of budgeted revenue through November, which is \$5K more than last fiscal year to date due to taxes and \$4K more than anticipated due to taxes.

SEDA Expenditure Comparison: SEDA has spent an overall 16% of budgeted expenditures through November, which is \$53K less than last fiscal year to date due to grant disbursements and \$35K less than anticipated due to contractual and grant disbursements.

CONSENT AGENDA

9. **Consider Approval of Minutes from December 2, 2025 - Regular Meeting**
10. **Consider Approval of EMS/Ambulance Permit for CareFlite**
11. **Consider Approval of U.S. Bank Contract**
12. **Consider Approval of Auction Items**
13. **Consider Approval of City Pride Sign Agreement Application for Directional Sign Toppers**
14. **Consider Approval of Contract with Delisi Communications**

MOTION by Maddie Smith, second by Dean Parr, to approve Consent Agenda as presented.
MOTION CARRIED unanimously.

COMMENTS BY CITY MANAGER

COMMENTS BY COUNCIL MEMBERS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mayor Lonn Reisman recessed the Regular City Council Meeting at 5:56 PM and convened the Executive Session at 6:00 PM.

Mayor Lonn Reisman adjourned the Executive Session at 6:36 PM and reconvened the Regular City Council meeting at 6:38 PM.

15. **Section 551.072 Deliberation Regarding Real Property - to deliberate the purchase, exchange, lease, or value of real property, to wit: real property located in S2600 CITY ADDITION**
16. **Section 551.072 Deliberation Regarding Real Property - to deliberate the purchase, exchange, lease, or value of real property, to wit: real property located in S2600 CITY ADDITION**
17. **Section 551.072 Deliberation Regarding Real Property - to deliberate the purchase, exchange, lease, or value of real property, to wit: real property located in S5400 PARK PLACE ADDITION and S4000 GROESBECK & MCCLELLAND ADDITION**

ACTION TAKEN ON ITEMS DISCUSSED IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, IF NECESSARY

ADJOURN

Mayor Lonn Reisman adjourned the meeting at 06:38 PM.

Lonn Reisman, Mayor

ATTEST:

Sarah Lockenour, City Secretary



CITY COUNCIL

MEETING MINUTES
SPECIAL MEETING
JANUARY 20, 2026

CALL TO ORDER

The City Council of the City of Stephenville, Texas, convened on Tuesday, January 20, 2026, in the City Hall Council Chambers, 298 West Washington Street, for the purpose of a Regular City Council Meeting, with the meeting being open to the public and notice of said meeting, giving the date, time, place and subject thereof, having been posted as prescribed by Chapter 551, Government Code, Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated, with the following members present, to wit:

Council Present:

City Council Mayor Lonn Reisman
City Council Place 1 LeAnn Durfey
City Council Place 4 Dean Parr
City Council Place 5 Maddie Smith
City Council Place 6 David Baskett
City Council Place 7 Brandon Greenhaw
City Council Place 8 Alan Nix

Council Absent:

City Council Place 2 Gerald Cook

Others Attending:

Jason King, City Manager
Randy Thomas, City Attorney
Sarah Lockenour, City Secretary

Mayor Lonn Reisman called the Regular Meeting to order at 06:29 PM.

REGULAR AGENDA

1. **Consider Approval of Order of General Election for May 2, 2026**

City Secretary Sarah Lockenour presented this item to the Council.

Staff requests Council approve the Order of Election for the City of Stephenville General Election to be held of Saturday, May 2, 2026, for the purpose of electing the following:

Council Member Place 2
Council Member Place 4
Council Member Place 6
Council Member Place 8
Mayor

The City of Stephenville plans to contract with Erath County for this election.

The filing period for the 2026 General Election is January 14 – February 13, 2026.

MOTION by Maddie Smith, second by LeAnn Durfey, to order the General Election for the City of Stephenville to be held May 2, 2026, as presented. MOTION CARRIED unanimously.

2. Consider Acceptance of Resignation by Council Member Place 7 Brandon Greenhaw to be Effective May 1, 2026

MOTION by David Baskett, second by LeAnn Durfey, to accept the resignation of Council Member Place 7 Brandon Greenhaw to be effective May 1, 2026, as presented. MOTION CARRIED unanimously.

3. Consider Approval of Order of Special Election for May 2, 2026

City Secretary Sarah Lockenour presented this item to Council.

Staff requests Council approve the Order of Election for the City of Stephenville Special Election to be held of Saturday, May 2, 2026, for the purpose of electing the following:
Council Member Place 3 (unexpired term)
Council Member Place 7 (unexpired term)

The City of Stephenville plans to contract with Erath County for this election.

The filing period for the 2026 General Election is January 21 – March 3, 2026, per the Texas Elections Code 251.054.

MOTION by Alan Nix, second by Maddie Smith, to approve Resolution No. 2026-R-02 ordering the Special Election for the City of Stephenville to be held May 2, 2026, as presented. MOTION CARRIED unanimously.

ADJOURN

Mayor Lonn Reisman adjourned the meeting at 06:32 PM.

Lon Reisman, Mayor

ATTEST:

Sarah Lockenour, City Secretary

