



FARMERS BRANCH POLICE DEPARTMENT

2020

RACIAL PROFILING ANALYSIS

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Executive Summary

Article 2.132-2.134 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) requires the annual reporting to the local governing body of data collected on motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, in addition to data collection and reporting requirements. Article 2.134 of the CCP directs that “a comparative analysis of the information compiled under 2.133” be conducted, with specific attention to the below areas:

1. evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle stops, within the applicable jurisdiction, of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities;
2. examine the disposition of motor vehicle stops made by officers employed by the agency, categorized according to the race or ethnicity of affected persons, as appropriate, including any searches resulting from stops within the applicable jurisdiction; and
3. evaluate and compare the number of searches resulting from motor vehicle stops within the applicable jurisdiction and whether contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of those searches; and
4. information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling.

The analysis of material and data from the Farmers Branch Police Department revealed the following:

- **A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE FARMERS BRANCH POLICE DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS, SPECIFICALLY STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE GP-02 AND SECTION 200.08 OUTLINING THE DEPARTMENT’S POLICY CONCERNING BIAS-BASED PROFILING, SHOWS THAT THE FARMERS BRANCH POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 2.132 OF THE TEXAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.**
- **A REVIEW OF THE INFORMATION PRESENTED AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION REVEALS THAT THE FARMERS BRANCH POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH TEXAS LAW ON TRAINING AND EDUCATION REGARDING RACIAL PROFILING.**
- **A REVIEW OF THE DOCUMENTATION PRODUCED BY THE DEPARTMENT IN BOTH PRINT AND ELECTRONIC FORM REVEALS THAT THE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW ON THE RACIAL PROFILING COMPLAINT PROCESS AND PUBLIC EDUCATION ABOUT THE COMPLAINT PROCESS.**
- **ANALYSIS OF THE DATA REVEALS THAT THE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW ON THE COLLECTION OF RACIAL PROFILING DATA.**
- **THE FARMERS BRANCH POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW CONCERNING THE REPORTING OF INFORMATION TO TCOLE.**

- **THE FARMERS BRANCH POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW REGARDING CCP ARTICLES 2.132-2.134.**

Introduction

This report details an analysis of the Farmers Branch Police Department's policies, training, and statistical information on racial profiling for the year 2020. This report has been prepared to specifically comply with Article 2.132, 2.133, and 2.134 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) regarding the compilation and analysis of traffic stop data. Specifically, the analysis will address Articles 2.131 – 2.134 of the CCP and make a determination of the level of compliance with those articles by the Farmers Branch Police Department in 2020. The full copies of the applicable laws pertaining to this report are contained in Appendix A.

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

For the purposes of this report and analysis, the following definition of racial profiling is used: racial profiling means a law enforcement-initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity (Texas CCP Article 3.05).

Farmers Branch Police Department Policy on Racial Profiling

A review of Farmers Branch Police Department Standard Operating Procedure GP-02 and Section 200.08 revealed that the department has adopted policies to be in compliance with Article 2.132 of the Texas CCP (see Appendix B). There are seven specific requirements mandated by Article 2.132 that a law enforcement agency must address. All seven are clearly covered in Standard Operating Procedure GP-02 and Section 200.08. Farmers Branch Police Department regulations provide clear direction that any form of racial profiling is prohibited and that officers found engaging in inappropriate profiling may be disciplined up to and including termination. The regulations also provide a very clear statement of the agency's philosophy regarding equal treatment of all persons regardless of race or ethnicity. Appendix C lists the applicable statute and corresponding Farmers Branch Police Department regulation.

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF FARMERS BRANCH POLICE DEPARTMENT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE GP-02 AND SECTION 200.08 SHOWS THAT THE FARMERS BRANCH POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 2.132 OF THE TEXAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Farmers Branch Police Department Training and Education on Racial Profiling

Texas Occupation Code § 1701.253 and § 1701.402 require that curriculum be established and training certificates issued on racial profiling for all Texas Peace officers. Documentation provided by Farmers Branch Police Department reveals that all officers have received bias-based/racial profiling training.

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

Farmers Branch Police Department Complaint Process and Public Education on Racial Profiling

Article 2.132 §(b)3-4 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure requires that law enforcement agencies implement a complaint process on racial profiling and that the agency provide public education on the complaint process. Farmers Branch Police Department Standard Operating Procedure GP-02 Complaint Investigation section and Public Education section cover this requirement. Specifically, the department has information regarding the complaint process and how to file a complaint on its website (<https://farmersbranchtx.gov/137/Police-Department> and <https://farmersbranchtx.gov/365/Police-Compliments-Complaints>) and has prepared a tri-fold pamphlet on the complaint process that is available in the lobby of the police department. The pamphlet and website are clearly written and provide detailed information on the process and how to file a complaint.

A REVIEW OF THE DOCUMENTATION PRODUCED BY THE DEPARTMENT IN BOTH PRINT AND ELECTRONIC FORM REVEALS THAT THE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW ON THE RACIAL PROFILING COMPLAINT PROCESS AND PUBLIC EDUCATION ABOUT THE COMPLAINT PROCESS.

Farmers Branch Police Department Statistical Data on Racial Profiling

Article 2.132(b) 6 and Article 2.133 requires that law enforcement agencies collect statistical information on motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, in addition to other information noted previously. Farmers Branch Police Department submitted statistical information on all motor vehicle stops in 2020 and accompanying information on the race/ethnicity of the person stopped. Accompanying this data was the relevant information required to be collected and reported by law.

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

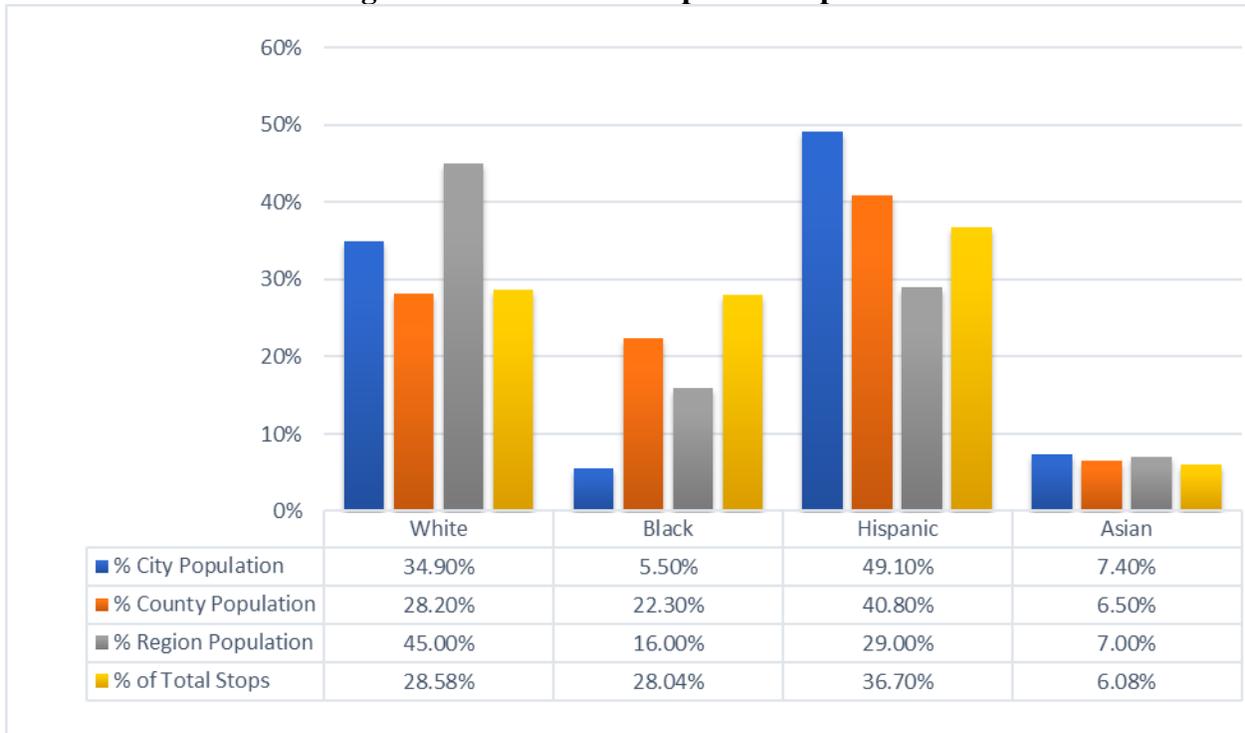
Analysis of the Data

Comparative Analysis #1:

Evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle stops, within the applicable jurisdiction, of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.134(c)(1)(A)

The first chart depicts the percentages of people stopped by race/ethnicity among the total 10,010 motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued, including arrests made, in 2020.¹

Chart 1: Percentage of Motor Vehicle Stops in Comparison to Benchmarks



White drivers constituted 28.58 percent of all drivers stopped, whereas Whites constitute 34.90 percent of the city population, 28.20 percent of the county population, and 45.00 percent of the region population.²

Black drivers constituted 28.04 percent of all drivers stopped, whereas Blacks constitute 5.50 percent of the city population, 22.30 percent of the county population, and 16.00 percent of the region population.

Hispanic drivers constituted 36.70 percent of all drivers stopped, whereas Hispanics constitute 49.10 percent of the city population, 40.80 percent of the county population, and 29.00 percent of the region population.

¹ There were 59 motor vehicle stops of drivers considered Alaska Native/American Indian. These motor vehicle stops were not charted in the first figure of this report due to the small number of cases relative to the population in Farmers Branch and relative to the total number of motor vehicle stops among all drivers (10,010).

² City and County populations were derived from the 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates of the U.S. Census Bureau. Regional population figures were also derived from 2019 ACS estimates of the U.S. Census Bureau. Region is defined as the 16 county Dallas-Ft. Worth Area including the following counties: Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Erath, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise.

Asian drivers constituted 6.08 percent of all drivers stopped, whereas Asians constitute 7.40 percent of the city population, 6.50 percent of the county population, and 7.00 percent of the region population.

The chart shows that White drivers are stopped at rates lower than the percentage of Whites found in the city and regional population and almost identical to the county population. Blacks are stopped at rates higher than the percentage of Blacks found in the city, county, and regional population. Hispanics are stopped at rates lower than the percentage of Hispanics found in the city and county populations, but higher than the percentage of Hispanics in the regional population. Asian drivers are stopped at rates slightly higher than the percentage of Asians found in the city, county, and regional populations.

Methodological Issues

Upon examination of the data, it is important to note that differences in overall stop rates of a particular racial or ethnic group, compared to that racial or ethnic group's proportion of the population, cannot be used to make determinations that officers have or have not racially profiled any given individual motorist. Claims asserting racial profiling of an individual motorist from the aggregate data utilized in this report are erroneous.

For example, concluding that a particular driver of a specific race/ethnicity was racially profiled simply because members of that particular racial/ethnic group as a whole were stopped at a higher rate than their proportion of the population—are as erroneous as claims that a particular driver of a specific race/ethnicity could NOT have been racially profiled simply because the percentage of stops among members of a particular racial/ethnic group as a whole were stopped at a lower frequency than that group's proportion of the particular population base (e.g., city or county population). In short, aggregate data as required by law and presented in this report cannot be used to prove or disprove that a member of a particular racial/ethnic group was racially profiled. Next, we discuss the reasons why using aggregate data—as currently required by the state racial profiling law—are inappropriate to use in making claims that any individual motorist was racially profiled.

Issue #1: Using Group-Level Data to Explain Individual Officer Decisions

The law dictates that police agencies compile aggregate-level data regarding the *rates* at which agencies *collectively* stop motorists in terms of their race/ethnicity. These aggregated data are to be subsequently analyzed in order to determine whether or not *individual* officers are "racially profiling" motorists. This methodological error, commonly referred to as the "ecological fallacy," defines the dangers involved in making assertions about individual officer decisions based on the examination of aggregate stop data. **In short, one cannot prove that an individual officer has racially profiled any individual motorist based on the rate at which a department stops any given group of motorists.** In sum, aggregate level data cannot be used to assess individual officer decisions, but the state racial profiling law requires this assessment.

Issue #2: Problems Associated with Population Base-Rates

There has been considerable debate as to what the most appropriate population "base-rate" is in determining whether or not racial/ethnic disparities exist. The base-rate serves as the benchmark

for comparison purposes. The outcome of analyses designed to determine whether or not disparities exist is dependent on which base-rate is used. While this report utilized the most recent 2019 ACS estimates as a population base-rate, this population measure can become quickly outdated and may not keep pace with changes experienced in city and county and regional population measures.

In addition, the validity of the benchmark base-rate becomes even more problematic if analyses fail to distinguish between residents and non-residents who are stopped. This is because the existence of significant proportions of non-resident stops will lead to invalid conclusions if racial/ethnic comparisons are made exclusively to resident population figures. **In sum, a valid measure of the driving population does not exist. As a proxy, census data is used which is problematic as an indicator of the driving population.** In addition, stopped motorists who are not residents of the city or county or region where the motor vehicle stop occurred are not included in the benchmark base-rate.

In short, the methodological problems outlined above point to the limited utility of using aggregate level comparisons of the rates at which different racial/ethnic groups are stopped in order to determine whether or not racial profiling exists within a given jurisdiction.

Table 1 reports the summaries for the total number of motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued, and to arrests made as a result of those stops, by the Farmers Branch Police Department in 2020. Table 1 and associated analyses are utilized to satisfy the comparative analyses as required by Texas law, and in specific, Article 2.134 of the CCP.

Comparative Analysis #2:

Examine the disposition of motor vehicle stops made by officers employed by the agency, categorized according to the race or ethnicity of affected persons, as appropriate, including any searches resulting from stops within the applicable jurisdiction. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.134(c)(1)(B)

As shown in Table 1, there were a total of 10,010 motor vehicle stops in 2020 in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued. The table also shows arrests made as a result of those stops. Roughly 47 percent of stops resulted in a written warning and roughly 51 percent resulted in a citation, less than 1 percent resulted in a written warning and arrest, and 112 stops or roughly 1 percent (112/10,010) resulted in citation and arrest. Overall, arrests were rare compared to all stops.

Relative to the result of the stop within each racial/ethnic group, **verbal warnings** did not occur in 2020, nor did **sole arrests**. **Written warnings and arrest** were rare among all racial/ethnic groups, comprising less than 1 percent of all stop outcomes across each racial/ethnic group.

Specific to **written warnings**, White motorists received a written warning in roughly 50 percent of stops involving White motorists (1,430/2,861), Black motorists received a written warning in roughly 49 percent of stops of Black motorists, Hispanic motorists received a written warning in roughly 43 percent of stops of Hispanic motorists, Asian motorists received a written warning in roughly 52 percent of stops of Asian motorists, and Alaska Native/American Indian motorists

received a written warning in roughly 42 percent of stops involving Alaska Native/American Indians.

White motorists received a **citation** in roughly 49 percent of stops involving White motorists (1,403/2,861), Black motorists received a citation in roughly 49 percent of stops of Black motorists, Hispanic motorists received a citation in roughly 55 percent of stops of Hispanic motorists, Asian motorists received a citation in roughly 48 percent of stops of Asian motorists, and Alaska Native/American Indian motorists received a citation in roughly 58 percent of stops involving Alaska Native/American Indians.

Finally, relative to **citation and arrest**, White motorists were cited and arrested in less than 1 percent of stops involving White motorists (20/2,861), Black motorists were cited and arrested in roughly 1 percent of stops involving Black motorists, Hispanics were cited and arrested in roughly 1 percent of stops involving Hispanic motorists, Asian motorists were cited and arrested in less than 1 percent of stops of Asian motorists, and no Alaska Native/American Indian motorists received an outcome of citation and arrest as the result of a stop.

As illustrated in Table 1, arrests [written warning and arrest (40) and citation and arrest (112)] were rare in 2020. Of the 10,010 total stops, 152 arrests were made in 2020, and this accounts for 1.5 percent of all stops. Most arrests were based on either violation of the traffic law (39.47%; 60/152) or violation of the penal code (34.87%).

Finally, as presented in Table 1, **physical force resulting in bodily injury** was rarely used in 2020. Of the 10,010 total stops, only 3 stops involved physical force resulting in bodily injury (0.03%; 3/10,010).

Table 1: Traffic Stops and Outcomes by Race/Ethnicity

Stop Table	White	Black	Hispanic /Latino	Asian /Pacific Islander	Alaska Native /American Indian	Total
Number of Stops	2,861	2,807	3,674	609	59	10,010
Gender						
Female	1,017	963	1,173	147	13	3,313
Male	1,844	1,844	2,501	462	46	6,697
Reason for Stop						
Violation of Law	91	85	90	7	0	273
Preexisting Knowledge	31	36	61	3	0	131
Moving Traffic Violation	1,994	1,478	2,295	420	39	6,226
Vehicle Traffic Violation	745	1,208	1,228	179	20	3,380
Result of Stop						
Verbal Warning	0	0	0	0	0	0
Written Warning	1,430	1,373	1,591	314	25	4,733
Citation	1,403	1,389	2,008	291	34	5,125
Written Warning and Arrest	8	11	20	1	0	40
Citation and Arrest	20	34	55	3	0	112
Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest Based On						
Violation of Penal Code	9	18	25	1	0	53
Violation of Traffic Law	12	11	36	1	0	60
Violation of City Ordinance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outstanding Warrant	7	16	14	2	0	39
Physical Force Resulting in Bodily Injury Used?						
No	2,861	2,806	3,672	609	59	10,007
Yes	0	1	2	0	0	3

Comparative Analysis #3:

Evaluate and compare the number of searches resulting from motor vehicle stops within the applicable jurisdiction and whether contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of those searches. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.134(c)(1)(C)

In 2020, a total of 350 **searches** of motorists were conducted, or roughly 3 percent of all stops resulted in a search. Among searches within each racial/ethnic group, White motorists were searched in roughly 3 percent of all stops of White motorists (74/2,861), Black motorists were searched in roughly 4 percent of all stops of Black motorists, Hispanic motorists were searched in roughly 4 percent of all stops of Hispanic motorists, Asian motorists were searched in less than 1 percent of all stops of Asian motorists, and Alaska Native/American Indian motorists were not searched in 2020.

As illustrated in Table 2, the most common reason for a search was probable cause (58.57%; 205/350). Among **searches based on probable cause** within each racial/ethnic group, White motorists were searched based on probable cause in roughly 41 percent of all searches of White motorists (30/74), Black motorists were searched based on probable cause in roughly 75 percent of all searches of Black motorists, Hispanic motorists were searched based on probable cause in roughly 54 percent of all searches of Hispanic motorists, and Asian motorists were searched based on probable cause in 20 percent of all searches of Asian motorists.

Regarding searches, it should be further noted that only 38 out of 350 searches (see Table 2), or roughly 11 percent of all searches, were based on consent, which are regarded as discretionary as opposed to non-discretionary searches. Relative to the total number of stops (10,010), discretionary consent searches occurred in 0.38 percent of stops. Among **consent searches** within each racial/ethnic group, White motorists were searched based on consent in roughly 23 percent of all searches of White motorists (17/74), Black motorists were searched based on consent in roughly 5 percent of all searches of Black motorists, Hispanic motorists were searched based on consent in roughly 10 percent of all searches of Hispanic motorists, and Asian motorists were searched based on consent in 20 percent of all searches of Asian motorists.

Of the searches that occurred in 2020, and as shown in Table 2, **contraband was discovered** in 187 or roughly 53 percent of all searches (187/350 total searches). Among the searches in which contraband was discovered, 82 percent of the time the contraband discovered was drugs (154/187). Finally, as illustrated in Table 2, when contraband was discovered, motorists were arrested 11% of the time (21/187).

Table 2: Search Outcomes by Race/Ethnicity

Search Table	White	Black	Hispanic /Latino	Asian /Pacific Islander	Alaska Native /American Indian	Total
Search Conducted						
Yes	74	126	145	5	0	350
No	2,787	2,681	3,529	604	59	9,660
Reason for Search						
Consent	17	6	14	1	0	38
Contraband in Plain View	1	0	3	0	0	4
Probable Cause	30	95	79	1	0	205
Inventory	10	18	25	1	0	54
Incident to Arrest	16	7	24	2	0	49
Was Contraband Discovered						
Yes	37	69	78	3	0	187
No	37	57	67	2	0	163
Description of Contraband						
Drugs	33	56	62	3	0	154
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	1	0	0	0	0	1
Alcohol	0	4	3	0	0	7
Stolen Property	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other	3	9	12	0	0	24
Did Discovery of Contraband Result in Arrest?						
Yes	4	10	6	1	0	21
No	33	59	72	2	0	166

Comparative Analysis #4:

Information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.134(c)(2)

In 2020, internal records indicate that the Farmers Branch Police Department received one complaint alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency engaged in racial profiling. Upon internal investigation, this complaint was not sustained.

Additional Analysis:

Statistical analysis of motor vehicle stops relative to the gender population of the agency's reporting area. This analysis is presented in the report based on a December 2020 email sent from TCOLE to law enforcement executives in Texas.

In 2020, 10,010 motor vehicle stops were made by the Farmers Branch Police Department. Of these stops, 3,313 or roughly 33 percent were female drivers (3,313/10,010), and roughly 67 percent were male drivers (see Table 1).

According to 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) city and county population estimates of the U.S. Census Bureau, the City of Farmers Branch was composed of 51.4 percent females and 48.6 percent males. County population 2019 ACS estimates indicate that females accounted for 50.7 percent of the county population and males accounted for 49.3 percent of the county population.

Overall, in 2020, males were stopped at rates higher than their proportion of the city and county populations.

Additional Information Required to be Reported to TCOLE

Table 3 provides additional information relative to motor vehicle stops in 2020 by the Farmers Branch Police Department. These data are required to be collected by the Farmers Branch Police Department under the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.133.

As illustrated in Table 3, of the 10,010 motor vehicle stops in 2020, the officer knew the race/ethnicity of the motorist prior to the stop in 2.69% of the stops (269/10,010). This percentage is consistent across law enforcement agencies throughout Texas. An analysis of all annual racial profiling reports submitted to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement, as required by the Texas racial profiling law, found that in 2.9% of the traffic stops in Texas, the officer knew the race/ethnicity of the motorist prior to the stop.³ The analysis included 1,186 Texas law enforcement agencies and more than 3.25 million traffic stops.

As noted, the legal definition of racial profiling in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 3.05 is “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.”

Almost always, Farmers Branch PD officers do not know the race/ethnicity of the motorist prior to the stop. This factor further invalidates any conclusions drawn from the stop data presented in Chart 1. If an officer does not know the race/ethnicity of the motorist prior to the stop, then the

³ Winkler, Jordan M. (2016). *Racial Disparity in Traffic Stops: An Analysis of Racial Profiling Data in Texas*. Master's Thesis. University of North Texas.

officer cannot, by legal definition, be racial profiling. Racial profiling is a law-enforcement action based on the race/ethnicity of an individual. If the officer does not know the person’s race/ethnicity before the action (in this case, stopping a vehicle), then racial profiling cannot occur.

Based on this factor, post-stop outcomes are more relevant for a racial profiling assessment, as presented throughout this report, in comparison to initial motor vehicle stop data disaggregated by race/ethnicity. Once the officer has contacted the motorist after the stop, the officer has identified the person’s race/ethnicity and all subsequent actions are more relevant to a racial profiling assessment than the initial stop data.

Table 3: Additional Data on Traffic Stops

Additional Information	Total
Was Race/Ethnicity Known Prior to Stop	
Yes	269
No	9,741
Approximate Location of Stop	
City Street	9,524
US Highway	73
County Road	4
State Highway	226
Private Property/Other	183
Number of Complaints of Racial Profiling	1
Resulted in Disciplinary Action	0
Did Not Result in Disciplinary Action	1

Analysis of Racial Profiling Compliance by Farmers Branch Police Department

The foregoing analysis shows that the Farmers Branch Police Department is fully in compliance with all relevant Texas laws concerning racial profiling, including the existence of a formal policy prohibiting racial profiling by its officers, officer training and educational programs, a formalized complaint process, and the collection and reporting of data in compliance with the law.

In addition to providing summary reports and analysis of the data collected by the Farmers Branch Police Department in 2020, this report also included an extensive presentation of some of the limitations involved in the level of data collection currently required by law and the

methodological problems associated with analyzing such data for the Farmers Branch Police Department as well as police agencies across Texas.

Appendix A: Racial Profiling Statutes and Laws

Texas Racial Profiling Statutes

Art. 3.05. RACIAL PROFILING.

In this code, "racial profiling" means a law enforcement-initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 2, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Art. 2.131. RACIAL PROFILING PROHIBITED.

A peace officer may not engage in racial profiling.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Art. 2.132. LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY ON RACIAL PROFILING.

(a) In this article:

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

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

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

- (A) Alaska native or American Indian;
- (B) Asian or Pacific Islander;
- (C) black;
- (D) white; and
- (E) Hispanic or Latino.

(b) Each law enforcement agency in this state shall adopt a detailed written policy on racial profiling. The policy must:

- (1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;
- (2) strictly prohibit peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;

(3) implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the agency if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual;

(4) provide public education relating to the agency's compliment and complaint process, including providing the telephone number, mailing address, and e-mail address to make a compliment or complaint with respect to each ticket, citation, or warning issued by a peace officer;

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

(6) require collection of information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning is issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, including information relating to:

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

(B) whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual detained consented to the search;

(C) whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual;

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

(E) the location of the stop; and

(F) the reason for the stop; and

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

(A) the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement; and

(B) the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency, if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Amended by:

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172 (H.B. 3389), Sec. 25, eff. September 1, 2009.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 93 (S.B. 686), Sec. 2.05, eff. May 18, 2013.

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 173 (H.B. 3051), Sec. 1, eff. September 1, 2017.

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 950 (S.B. 1849), Sec. 5.01, eff. September 1, 2017.

Art. 2.133. REPORTS REQUIRED FOR MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS.

(a) In this article, "race or ethnicity" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).

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

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

(A) the person's gender; and

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

(2) the initial reason for the stop;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The chief administrator of a law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, is responsible for auditing reports under Subsection (b) to ensure that the race or ethnicity of the person operating the motor vehicle is being reported.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Amended by:

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172 (H.B. 3389), Sec. 26, eff. September 1, 2009.

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 950 (S.B. 1849), Sec. 5.02, eff. September 1, 2017.

Art. 2.134. COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION COLLECTED.

(a) In this article:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B) examine the disposition of motor vehicle stops made by officers employed by the agency,

categorized according to the race or ethnicity of the affected persons, as appropriate, including any searches resulting from stops within the applicable jurisdiction; and

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

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

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

(e) The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement, in accordance with Section 1701.162, Occupations Code, shall develop guidelines for compiling and reporting information as required by this article.

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

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

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Amended by:

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172 (H.B. 3389), Sec. 27, eff. September 1, 2009.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 93 (S.B. 686), Sec. 2.06, eff. May 18, 2013.

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 950 (S.B. 1849), Sec. 5.03, eff. September 1, 2017.

Art. 2.136. LIABILITY.

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

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Art. 2.137. PROVISION OF FUNDING OR EQUIPMENT.

(a) The Department of Public Safety shall adopt rules for providing funds or video and audio equipment to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment in law enforcement motor vehicles and motorcycles or equipping peace officers with body worn cameras, including specifying criteria to prioritize funding or equipment provided to law enforcement agencies. The criteria may include consideration of tax effort, financial hardship, available revenue, and budget surpluses. The criteria must give priority to:

- (1) law enforcement agencies that employ peace officers whose primary duty is traffic enforcement;
- (2) smaller jurisdictions; and
- (3) municipal and county law enforcement agencies.

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

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

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

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Amended by:

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 950 (S.B. 1849), Sec. 5.04, eff. September 1, 2017.

Art. 2.138. RULES.

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

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Art. 2.1385. CIVIL PENALTY.

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

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

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

Added by Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172 (H.B. 3389), Sec. 29, eff. September 1, 2009.

Amended by:

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 950 (S.B. 1849), Sec. 5.05, eff. September 1, 2017.

Appendix B: Agency Policy



FARMERS BRANCH POLICE DEPARTMENT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

Bias-based profiling

Revised 04-30-18

Chapter: General SOP
Section: General Procedures
Number: GP-02

PREFACE

Two of the fundamental rights guaranteed by both the United States and Texas constitutions are equal protection under the law and freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures by government agents. The right of all persons to be treated equally and to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures shall be respected. Bias-based profiling and racial profiling are unacceptable law enforcement tactics and will not be condoned by this agency.

PROHIBITION

Officers of the Farmers Branch Police Department are strictly prohibited from engaging in bias-based profiling and/or racial profiling as defined by this S.O.P and Texas State Law.

SCOPE

Bias-based profiling and racial profiling pertains to persons who are viewed as suspects or potential suspects of criminal behavior.

EXCLUSIONS

The prohibition of bias-based profiling and racial profiling does not preclude the use of race, ethnicity or national origin when used as part of an actual description of a specific suspect for whom an officer is searching.

Nothing in this procedure shall preclude officers from offering assistance to a person who is not the subject of an investigation of suspected criminal activity.

DEFINITIONS

Bias-based Profiling: A law enforcement initiated action, detention or interdiction based solely on ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic background, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable group, rather than on the individual's behavior and/or information tending to identify the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.

Motor Vehicle Stop: Means an occasion in which a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance.

Race or Ethnicity: Of a particular decent, including White, Black, Hispanic/ Latino, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native.

Racial Profiling: A law enforcement-initiated action based solely on an individual's race, ethnicity, and/or national origin, rather than on the individual's behavior and/or information tending to identify the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.

PROCEDURES

Complaint Investigation

Complaints involving the allegation of bias-based profiling and/or racial profiling will be handled in accordance with General Orders Section 200.09.

Sustained complaints involving bias-based profiling and/or racial profiling will result in disciplinary action as set forth in General Orders Section 200.11.

On the commencement of an investigation of a complaint alleging bias-based profiling and/or racial profiling in which an audio or video recording of the occurrence on which the complaint was made, a copy of the recording will be promptly provided to the peace officer who is the subject of the complaint on written request by the officer.

Public Education

The Farmers Branch Police Department will 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 on each ticket, citation, or warning issued by a peace officer.

Additionally, the compliment and complaint process explanation will be part of public presentations made by officers, be printed in pamphlets made available in the police department lobby, and be given on the department's social media sites and official websites.

Motor Vehicle Stops

All individuals with whom employees of this agency come into contact will be treated fairly and with respect regardless of their race or ethnicity.

No officer will initiate a motor vehicle stop based solely on the factor of race or ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic background, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable group. Such detentions are unlawful and unconstitutional and will not be tolerated by this agency.

Officers will make audio and video recordings of all motor vehicle stops as well as on other occasions as required by S.O.P. #PE-03 & S.O.P. # PE-06.

If an officer is assigned to a vehicle that has inoperable audio and/or video equipment, the condition will be reported to the shift supervisor immediately.

Collection of information

The Farmers Branch Police Department shall collect information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning, is issued and to arrests made as a result of these stops. The information collected shall include:

- 1) A physical description of any person operating the motor vehicle who is detained as a result of the stop, including;
 - a) The person's gender; and
 - b) The person's race or ethnicity, as stated by the person or, if the person does not state the person's race or ethnicity, as determined by the officer to the best of the officer's ability;
- 2) The initial reason for the stop;
- 3) Whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search;
- 4) Whether any contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of the search and a description of the contraband or evidence;
- 5) The reason for the search, including whether:
 - a) any contraband or other evidence was in plain view;
 - b) any probable cause or reasonable suspicion existed to perform the search; or
 - c) the search was performed as a result of the towing of the motor vehicle or the arrest of any person in the motor vehicle;
- 6) Whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop or the search, including a statement of whether the arrest was based on a violation of the Penal Code, a violation of a traffic law or ordinance, or an outstanding warrant and a statement of the offense charged;
- 7) The street address or approximate location of the stop;
- 8) Whether the officer issued a verbal or written warning or a ticket or citation as a result of the stop;
- 9) Whether the officer used physical force that resulted in bodily injury, as that term is defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code ("means physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition), during the stop; and
- 10) Whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual.

If the equipment used to record motor vehicle stops is malfunctioning or otherwise not operable, the officer making the stop shall report the malfunction to his/her supervisor immediately and manually collect the data and properly record and report the information as required by this S.O.P. and Article 2.133, Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, "Reports Required for Motor Vehicle Stops." Repairs deemed necessary should be made as soon as practicable.

Training

The Farmers Branch Police department will provide in-service training on the prohibition of bias-based policing, racial profiling and on the requirement to explain the compliment and complaint process to each person issued a ticket, citation, or warning.

Use of Audio and Video Equipment

- 1) The policy of the Farmers Branch Police Department is that all police vehicles regularly used by a police officer to make motor vehicle stops shall be equipped with a video camera and

transmitter-activated equipment. Also, officers will be equipped with body worn cameras (See S.O.P. # PE-06).

- 2) Each motor vehicle stop made by a police officer shall be recorded by audio and video equipment.
- 3) The Farmers Branch Police Department will retain the audio/video recordings of each motor vehicle stop recorded for 90 days after the date of the stop in accordance with S.O.P.#GP-05.
- 4) If a complaint is filed alleging that a police officer has engaged in bias-based profiling and/or racial profiling with respect to a motor vehicle stop, the police department shall retain the audio and video recording of the stop until final disposition of the complaint.

Supervisory Responsibility

It shall be the responsibility of each supervisor, who manage officers assigned to police vehicles that are regularly used to make motor vehicle stops, to ensure that the officers are complying with this S.O.P's collection of information requirements. Supervisors are also responsible for:

- 1) Assigning officers to vehicles with operational audio/video equipment before utilizing vehicles that the equipment has been removed from or has malfunctioned to the point of rendering the equipment inoperable.
- 2) Supervisors will specify audio/video equipment that is out of service due to maintenance issues, indicating which equipment is not available and the unit number it is assigned to.
- 3) Supervisors will view at a minimum one motor vehicle stop and/or pedestrian stop of five different officers per month per patrol shift. A form listing which officer's stops have been viewed will be forwarded to the appropriate person responsible for analysis of bias-based profiling and racial profiling data. Should concerns emerge from these viewings regarding the possibility of bias-based profiling and/or racial profiling, the person in charge of analysis should be notified and additional recordings will be reviewed to determine if a pattern presents itself. If a pattern is established, the Chief of Police will be notified and all appropriate documentation preserved. Any obvious act of bias-based profiling and/or racial profiling will be handled by the supervisor who becomes aware of said act by following the guidelines set forth in General Orders section 200.09 and this S.O.P.

Compilation and Analysis of Information Collected

The Farmers Branch Police Department shall compile and analyze the information collected under this S.O.P. Not later than March 1 of each year, the Chief of Police shall submit a report containing the incident-based data compiled during the previous calendar year to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) and the governing body of the City of Farmers Branch. The report will include:

- 1) A comparative analysis of the information compiled in this S.O.P. to:
 - a) Evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle stops, within the city, of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities;
 - b) Examine the disposition of motor vehicle stops made by officers employed by the agency categorized according to the race or ethnicity of the affected persons, as appropriate, including any searches resulting from stops within the city; 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 police department alleging that an officer has engaged in racial profiling.
- 3) Any other combination of data deemed necessary by the Chief of Police.

The report shall not include identifying information about the officer who makes a motor vehicle stop or about the person who is stopped or arrested by the officer. This report does not affect the duty of Farmers Branch Police officers to collect the information required under this S.O.P.

David Hale
Chief of Police

DH:kl

Attachment: Audio/Video Viewing Record



**FARMERS
BRANCH**

AUDIO/VIDEO VIEWING RECORD

SHIFT _____

DATE OF VIEWING _____

NAME OF OFFICER _____

DATE OF STOP _____

TYPE OF STOP VIEWED (CIRCLE ONE): PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC

NUMBER OF STOPS VIEWED _____

COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE _____

SECTION 200.08 BIAS-BASED PROFILING

A. Purpose

The Farmers Branch Police Department is committed to unbiased policing in all its encounters between officers and any person. This policy reinforces procedures that serve to ensure public confidence and mutual trust through the provision of services in a fair and equitable fashion and protect our officers from unwarranted accusations of misconduct when they act within the dictates of departmental policy and the law.

B. Agency philosophy

It is the policy of this department to police in a proactive manner and to investigate suspected violations of the law. Officers shall actively enforce state, federal and local laws in a responsible and professional manner, without regard to race, ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic status, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable group. Officers are strictly prohibited from engaging in bias-based/racial profiling as defined in this policy and as outlined in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure. This policy shall be applicable to all persons, whether drivers, passengers or pedestrians.

C. Definitions

Bias-based Profiling: A law enforcement initiated action, detention or interdiction based solely on ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic background, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable group, rather than on the individual's behavior and/or information tending to identify the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.

Race or Ethnicity: Of a particular decent, including White, Black, Hispanic/ Latino, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native.

Racial Profiling: a law enforcement-initiated action based solely on an individual's race, ethnicity, and/or national origin, rather than on the individual's behavior and/or information tending to identify the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.

D. Policy

The use of bias based and/or racial profiling by police officers in any law enforcement encounters with persons viewed as suspects and/or potential suspects in criminal activities is prohibited. The prohibition against bias-based profiling and racial profiling does not preclude the Farmers Branch Police from using race, ethnicity, or national origin as factors in a detention decision. For instance, a suspect's race, ethnicity, or national origin may be legitimate factors in deciding whether to detain the suspect when those factors are used as a physical description of a specific suspect for whom a police officer is searching.

E. Implementation

Officers of the Farmers Branch Police Department will refer to the current Standard Operating Procedure for specific implementation of this policy.

Appendix C: Racial Profiling Laws and Corresponding Standard Operating Procedures

Texas CCP Article	FARMERS BRANCH POLICE DEPARTMENT Standard Operating Procedure GP-02/Section 200.08 Bias-Based Profiling
2.132(b)1	Definitions Section
2.132(b)2	Prohibition Section
2.132(b)3	Procedures Section (Complaint Investigation)
2.132(b)4	Procedures Section (Public Education)
2.132(b)5	Procedures Section (Complaint Investigation)
2.132(b)6	Procedures Section (Collection of Information)
2.132(b)7	Procedures Section (Compilation and Analysis of Information Collected)