



City of Bellaire

POLICE DEPARTMENT

5110 Jessamine Street, Bellaire, Texas 77401-4411
P 713.668.0487 | F 713.662.8289

www.bellairepolice.com

Byron Holloway
Chief of Police

Onesimo Lopez
Assistant Chief of Police

Lt. Jeff Cotton
Support Services

Lt. Tony Hefferin
Patrol Division

February 22, 2021

Mayor and City Council
City of Bellaire
7008 S. Rice Avenue
Bellaire, Texas 77401

Honorable Mayor Andrew S. Friedberg and Bellaire City Council:

The Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 2.131 – 2.1368, collectively referred to as the Texas Racial Profiling Law, mandates reporting of certain data collected from law enforcement motor vehicle stops. This data must be collected for the previous calendar year and reported to both the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) and this agency's governing body. Reports are to be submitted no later than March 1st of each year.

I am pleased to present the attached data analysis and statistical reporting information for motor vehicle stops made by the Bellaire Police Department in calendar year 2020. As shown on pages 3 to 5, this analysis found that the race/ethnicity of individuals encountered on motor vehicle stops closely align with the race/ethnicity of individuals residing in the greater Southwest Houston region. The data indicates that the Bellaire Police Department does not engage in bias-based policing practices. This is in keeping with department directives promoting procedural justice that ensure the fair and equal treatment of all.

I welcome any questions you may have regarding the data analysis or department policies.

Respectfully submitted,

Onesimo Lopez
Assistant Chief of Police

Attachments: 2020 Racial Profiling Rpt; TCOLE Racial Profiling Rpt; GO 2.4 Racial Profiling/Bias Reduction
CC: Brant Gary, Interim City Manager

Service • Honor • Courage



2020 Racial Profiling Report

Prepared by

Onesimo Lopez

Assistant Chief of Police

On September 1, 2001 the State of Texas enacted SB 1074, an act relating to the prevention of racial profiling by peace officers in Texas. The legislation added Articles 2.131 to 2.136 to Chapter 2 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure which prohibited peace officers from engaging in racial profiling. This legislation, along with modifications made in 2009 and 2017, imposed the following on law enforcement agencies in Texas:

- Requires law enforcement agencies to adopt a policy on racial profiling that meets the following requirements:
 - Clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;
 - Prohibit peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;
 - Implement a complaint process if an individual believes that a peace officer employed by the agency engaged in racial profiling;
 - Provide public education on the agency's complaint process; and,
 - Require corrective action against peace officers found to have violated agency policy by engaging in racial profiling.
- Requires law enforcement agencies to collect information related to traffic stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning is issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, including:
 - The individual's gender;
 - The race or ethnicity of the individual detained;
 - Whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before the stop;
 - The initial reason for the stop;
 - Whether a search was conducted and if the individual detained consented to the search;
 - Whether any contraband or evidence was discovered in the course of any search;
 - Whether an arrest was made as a result of the stop and the reason for the arrest;
 - Whether the peace officer used force that resulted in bodily injury;
 - The location of the stop; and,
 - The reason for the stop.

- Requires the chief administrator of the agency to submit an annual report of information collected under the racial profiling law to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) and the agency's governing body.
- Requires the law enforcement agency to review the data collected and identify any improvements the agency could make in its practices and policies regarding motor vehicle stops.

This report is submitted to satisfy the final two requirements above: to report data collected to TCOLE and the Bellaire City Council; and, to review data collected to identify any improvements that could be made in practices and policies regarding motor vehicle stops.

POLICY

Bellaire Police Department General Order 2.2 Racial Profiling and Bias Reduction was issued in August 2019. This policy was written to conform with Texas Chiefs of Police Association Best Practices Standard 2.01:

The agency has a written directive, complying with current laws on the reporting of the Bias Based Profiling information collected by the agency, and training of enforcement personnel in the prohibition of Bias Based Profiling. If the Agency uses in-car cameras and/or body cameras, the directive shall require the supervisory review of at least three random videos, at least every six months, per officer.

This policy conforms with the requirements of Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.132, Law Enforcement Policy on Racial Profiling as noted below:

- Clearly define acts constituting racial profiling.
 - III. Definitions, G. Racial Profiling.
- Prohibit peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling.
 - IV. Procedures, A. General Responsibilities, 1. (Prohibitions).
- Implement a complaint process if an individual believes that a peace officer employed by the agency engaged in racial profiling.
 - IV. Procedures, A. General Responsibilities, 5. (Courtesy & Respect), (b) (Accepting complaints).
 - V. Complaints, D. (Allegations of racial profiling).
- Provide public education on the agency's complaint process.
 - V. Complaints, A. (Citizen Complaint Procedures).
- Require corrective action against peace officers found to have violated agency policy by engaging in racial profiling.
 - IV. Procedures, C. Disciplinary Consequences

General Order 2.2 Racial Profiling and Bias Reduction is attached to this report as Appendix A.

DATA COLLECTION

The following is a summary of data collected pursuant to the Texas Racial Profiling Law and submitted to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement. The full 2020 Racial Profiling Report is attached as Appendix B.

Results of Stops

Bellaire Police Officers conducted a total of 3,257 motor vehicle stops in calendar year 2020. The results of these stops included arrest, citation, citation and arrest, or verbal warning. The total number of stops declined approximately 51% when compared to the 6,647 total stops reported in calendar year 2019. The decrease in the number of stops is a direct result of an administrative directive issued in April 2020 that sought to decrease the number of face-to-face interactions between officers and the public as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

2020	
Action Taken	Count
Arrest	82
Citation	1329
Citation and Arrest	13
Verbal Warning	1833
GRAND TOTAL	3257

2019	
Action Taken	Count
Arrest	219
Citation	2475
Citation and Arrest	51
Verbal Warning	3895
Written Warning	7
GRAND TOTAL	6647

Race or Ethnicity Known Before Stop

Race or ethnicity was known in only three stops for calendar year 2020. The low numbers reported are consistent with the four reported in 2019.

2020	
R/E Known Before Stop	Count
No	3254
Yes	3
GRAND TOTAL	3257

2019	
R/E Known Before Stop	Count
No	6643
Yes	4
GRAND TOTAL	6647

Race/Ethnicity

Race or ethnicity was recorded as belonging to one of five categories: Asian/Pacific Islander; Black; Hispanic; Native American (Indian/Alaskan); or White. Included is the percentage of each race or ethnicity encountered.

2020		
Race/Ethnicity	Count	% of Total
Asian/Pacific Islander	240	7.37%
Black	1032	31.69%
Hispanic	967	29.69%
Native American (Indian/Alaskan)	14	0.43%
White	1004	30.83%
GRAND TOTAL	6647	100.00%

The percentages of race/ethnicity reported in 2020 are similar to the data reported in 2019 as shown below.

2019		
Race/Ethnicity	Count	% of Total
Asian/Pacific Islander	569	8.56%
Black	2115	31.82%
Hispanic	2072	31.17%
Native American (Indian/Alaskan)	27	0.41%
White	1864	28.04%
GRAND TOTAL	6647	100.00%

According to Census.gov the City of Bellaire’s population was estimated to be 18,971 in 2019, the latest date for government-sourced data. The percentages of race/ethnicity congruent with the chart above were reported as follows:

City of Bellaire Race/Ethnicity	% of Total
Asian/Pacific Islander	22.3%
Black	2.8%
Hispanic	8.2%
Native American (Indian/Alaskan)	0.01%
White	65.2%
GRAND TOTAL	98.51%*

**An additional 1.3% reported mixed or multiple races. The remaining 0.19% is the result of rounding variances.*

Without placing the statistics in geographic context, comparing the race/ethnicity of those encountered on motor vehicle stops to the race/ethnicity of the City of Bellaire would suggest inequitable enforcement. It is therefore necessary to identify the geographic context of the City of Bellaire and the individuals likely to be encountered by law enforcement.

The City of Bellaire is a small municipality located within the greater Southwest Houston region. A true comparison of race/ethnicity of those encountered on traffic stops must consider the race/ethnicity of this greater region.

Race/Ethnicity	SW Houston**
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.95%
Black	28.83%
Hispanic	51.79%
Native American (Indian/Alaskan)	1.00%
White	11.16%

***Data obtained from City of Houston Council Districts J & K estimates reported in 2017, the latest year for government-sourced data. City of Bellaire data is excluded.*

Comparing the actual percentages of race/ethnicity that make up the greater Southwest Houston region to the percentages of individuals encountered on motor vehicle stops reveals no inequitable enforcement. As shown below the demographics of the greater Southwest Houston region closely align with the demographics of individuals encountered on motor vehicle stops in the City of Bellaire in both calendar year 2020 and calendar year 2021.

Race/Ethnicity	SW Houston	2020 M/V Stops	2019 M/V Stops
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.95%	7.37%	8.56%
Black	28.83%	31.69%	31.82%
Hispanic	51.79%	29.69%	31.17%
Native American (Indian/Alaskan)	1.00%	0.43%	0.41%
White	11.16%	30.83%	28.04%

Reason for Stop

The initial reason for motor vehicle stops were: Law Violation; Moving Violation; Non-Moving Violation; or Pre-Existing Information. “Law Violations” are offenses such as littering. “Non-Moving Violations” are equipment or registration offenses. “Pre-Existing Information” includes those stops made for known offenders such as ‘hits’ for stolen or wanted vehicles. The most common reason for stops were moving violations (speeding; ran red light; etc.).

Comparing 2020 reasons for stop to 2019 is problematic due to the ever-changing circumstances that lead to motor vehicle stops.

2020		
Reason for Stop	Count	% of Total
Law Violation	100	3.07%
Pre-Existing Information	11	0.34%
Moving Violation	1981	60.82%
Non-Moving Violation	1165	35.77%
GRAND TOTAL	3257	100.00%

2019		
Reason for Stop	Count	% of Total
Law Violation	220	3.31%
Pre-Existing Information	32	0.48%
Moving Violation	3119	46.92%
Non-Moving Violation	3276	49.29%
GRAND TOTAL	6647	100.00%

Search

The following charts show the number of searches conducted and further compares demographics. Data shows that searches were conducted in only 4.1% of total stops in calendar year 2020. This is consistent with search conducted in 4.3% of total stops in calendar year 2019.

2020		
Search Conducted	Count	% of Total
No	3122	95.86%
Yes	135	4.14%
Grand Total	3257	100.00%

2019		
Search Conducted	Count	% of Total
No	6362	95.71%
Yes	285	4.29%
Grand Total	6647	100.00%

Comparing 2020 search statistics to 2019 reveals consistency in enforcement efforts.

Reason for Search

Searches were conducted for one of five reasons: consent; plain view; probable cause; towed; and incident to arrest. "Consent" indicates that the officer requested consent to search based on articulable reasonable suspicion. "Plain view" indicates that the officer observed contraband in plain view in the vehicle. "Probable cause" indicated that the officer had probable cause to conduct the search, such as the odor of marijuana. "Towed" indicates that a vehicle was searched to inventory the contents. "Incident to Arrest" indicates that the individual was searched prior to being placed into custody.

Comparing 2020 reasons for search to 2019 is problematic due to the inherent randomness of individuals encountered on motor vehicle stops.

2020		
Search Reason	Count	% of Total
Consent	14	10.37%
Plain View Contraband	13	9.63%
Probable Cause	54	40.00%
Towed (Inventory)	38	28.15%
Incident to Arrest	16	11.85%
GRAND TOTAL	135	100.00%

2019		
Search Reason	Count	% of Total
Consent	35	12.28%
Plain View Contraband	6	2.11%
Probable Cause	99	34.74%
Towed (Inventory)	92	32.28%
Incident to Arrest	53	18.60%
GRAND TOTAL	285	100.00%

Result of Stop

Motor vehicle stops are resolved with one of six possible dispositions: verbal warning; written warning; citation; written warning and arrest; citation and arrest; or arrest.

2020		
Result of Stop	Count	% of Total
Verbal Warning	1833	56.28%
Written Warning	0	0.00%
Citation	1329	40.80%
Written Warning & Arrest	0	0.00%
Citation and Arrest	13	0.40%
Arrest	82	2.52%
GRAND TOTAL	3257	100.00%

2019		
Result of Stop	Count	% of Total
Verbal Warning	3895	58.60%
Written Warning	7	0.11%
Citation	2475	37.23%
Written Warning & Arrest	0	0.00%
Citation and Arrest	51	0.77%
Arrest	219	3.29%
GRAND TOTAL	6647	100.00%

Basis for Arrest

The eighty-two reported arrests were based on one of four categories: violation of the Penal Code; violation of traffic law; violation of city ordinance; or outstanding warrant(s). The following charts identify demographics for each category.

2020		
Basis for Arrest	Count	% of Total
Violation of Penal Code	60	73.17%
Violation of Traffic Law	10	12.20%
Violation of City Ordinance	1	1.22%
Outstanding Warrant(s)	11	13.41%
GRAND TOTAL	82	100.00%

2019		
Basis for Arrest	Count	% of Total
Violation of Penal Code	75	34.25%
Violation of Traffic Law	60	27.40%
Violation of City Ordinance	9	4.11%
Outstanding Warrant(s)	75	34.25%
GRAND TOTAL	219	100.00%

Comparing 2020 reason for arrest statistics to 2019 reveals that in 2020 arrests were more likely to occur for violations of the Texas Penal Code than any other reason. This is due to the April 2020 directive related to the COVID-19 pandemic. This directive sought to limit the face-to-face contact between police officers and citizens to reduce the possibility of infection. As a result, Bellaire Police Officers reduced proactive traffic law enforcement efforts and became reactive. Motor vehicle contacts were more likely to occur for violations such as Driving While Intoxicated or property crimes such as Theft.

Physical Force

For purposes of racial profiling reporting, “physical force” is defined as actions taken by law enforcement officers that cause an individual to suffer bodily injury. “Bodily injury” is defined as physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition. Reporting under this section considers two factors: first, was physical force used; and second, did the physical force used result in bodily injury to the suspect, officer, or both the suspect and officer.

Physical force was not used in any interactions and no individual or officer sustained bodily injury in calendar year 2020.

Racial Profiling Complaints Received

A formal external complaint is a complaint in writing initiated by a non-member of the department. To be classified as a racial profiling complaint, an individual would need to allege that an officer engaged in bias-based profiling or stopped, detained, searched, arrested, or took any enforcement action 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 characteristic.

To facilitate the receipt of a complaint, the department makes available "Citizen Complaint Procedures" handouts in both English and Spanish in the department lobby. Citizens may file a complaint against any department employee electronically through the police department's webpage. Additionally, Bellaire Police General Order 2.4 Internal Investigation Process specifies that citizen complaints will be accepted over the phone, via email or snail mail, or in person. Complaints may also be submitted anonymously. Complaints will be accepted 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The Bellaire Police Department received no external complaints of racial profiling against any peace officer in calendar year 2020. Similarly, the department received no external complaints of racial profiling against any peace officer in calendar year 2019.

SUMMARY

The Bellaire Police Department has complied and will continue to comply with Texas Racial Profiling Law reporting requirements and ensures that policies are in place to prohibit bias-based enforcement efforts. The department is committed to holding members accountable for violating those policies with sanctions up to and including termination.

An analysis of the data collected for calendar year 2020 shows no disparate enforcement by Bellaire Police Officers in the course of their duties. The demographics of individuals encountered on motor vehicle stops closely mirror the demographics of the region within an acceptable statistical margin of error. Additionally, enforcement efforts taken in 2020 as a result of motor vehicle stops were consistent with those taken in 2019.

Though no bias-based enforcement was discovered in this review, in 2021 the department plans to deploy a department-wide de-escalation training program while continuing to promote procedural justice principles among its members. Fair and equal treatment of all persons will ensure that the Bellaire Police Department retains credibility and authority within the community.

Consistently employing the lowest-level sanctions available to ensure compliance with the law is critical to maintaining the trust of citizens. Data shows that the department met this goal by issuing verbal warnings in 56% of motor vehicle stops in 2020. In 2021 the department will continue to promote employing the lowest-level sanctions to achieve law enforcement objectives.

	Bellaire Police Department	
	Section: Professional Standards and Conduct	
	GO 2.2 Racial Profiling and Bias Reduction	
	Effective Date: 8/19/19	Revision Date: 9/24/20
	Issued By: Byron Holloway, Chief of Police	
	TX Best Practices Ref: 2.01	

I. POLICY STATEMENT

This department is committed to a respect for constitutional rights in the performance of our duties. Our success is based on the respect we give to our communities, and the respect members of the community observe toward law enforcement. To this end, we shall exercise our sworn duties, responsibilities, and obligations in a manner that does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, ethnicity, age, or religion. Respect for diversity and equitable enforcement of the law are essential to our mission.

All enforcement actions shall be based on the standards of reasonable suspicion or probable cause as required by the Fourth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and by statutory authority. In all enforcement decisions, officers shall be able to articulate specific facts, circumstances, and conclusions that support probable cause or reasonable suspicion for arrests, searches, seizures, and stops of individuals. Officers shall not stop, detain, arrest, search, or attempt to search anyone based solely upon the person's race, ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic status, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable group.

All departmental orders are informed and guided by this directive. Nothing in this order limits non-enforcement consensual contacts between officers and the public.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this order is to inform officers that bias-based policing is prohibited by the department. Additionally, this order will assist officers in identifying key contexts in which bias may influence these actions and emphasize the importance of the constitutional guidelines within which we operate.



RACIAL PROFILING AND BIAS REDUCTION GO 2.2

III. DEFINITIONS

Most of the following terms appear in this policy statement. In any case, these terms appear in the larger public discourse about alleged biased enforcement behavior and in other orders. These definitions are intended to facilitate on-going discussion and analysis of our enforcement practices.

- A. Bias: Prejudice or partiality based on preconceived ideas, a person's upbringing, culture, experience, or education.
- B. Biased-based policing: Stopping, detaining, searching, or attempting to search, or using force against a person based upon his or her race, ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic status, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable group.
- C. Ethnicity: A cluster of characteristics that may include race but also cultural characteristics or traits that are shared by a group with a common experience or history.
- D. Gender: Unlike sex, a psychological classification based on cultural characteristics or traits.
- E. Probable cause: Specific facts and circumstances within an officer's knowledge that would lead a reasonable officer to believe that a specific offense has been or is being committed, and that the suspect has committed it.
- F. Race: A category of people of a particular decent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, Middle Eastern, or Native American descent. As distinct from ethnicity, race refers only to physical characteristics sufficiently distinctive to group people under a classification.
- G. Racial profiling: A law-enforcement initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.
- H. Reasonable suspicion: Specific facts and circumstances that would lead a



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reasonable officer to believe criminal activity is afoot and the person to be detained is somehow involved.

- I. Sex: A biological classification, male or female, based on physical and genetic characteristics.
- J. Stop: An investigative detention of a person for a brief period of time, based on reasonable suspicion.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. General responsibilities

- 1. 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)
- 2. Investigative detentions, traffic stops, arrests, searches, and property seizures by officers will be based on a standard of reasonable suspicion or probable cause in accordance with the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Officers must be able to articulate specific facts and circumstances that support reasonable suspicion or probable cause for investigative detentions, traffic stops, subject stops, arrests, nonconsensual searches, and property seizures. Except as provided in number 3 below, officers shall not consider race/ethnicity in establishing either reasonable suspicion or probable cause. Similarly, except as provided below, officers shall not consider race/ethnicity in deciding to initiate even those nonconsensual encounters that do not amount to legal detentions or to request consent to search.
- 3. Officers may take into account the reported race or ethnicity of a specific suspect or suspects based on trustworthy, locally relevant



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information that links a person or persons of a specific race/ethnicity to a particular unlawful incident(s). Race/ethnicity can never be used as the sole basis for probable cause or reasonable suspicion. Except as provided above, reasonable suspicion or probable cause shall form the basis for any enforcement actions or decisions. Individuals shall be subjected to stops, seizures, or detentions only upon reasonable suspicion that they have committed, are committing, or are about to commit an offense. Officers shall document the elements of reasonable suspicion and probable cause in appropriate reports.

4. Officers shall observe all constitutional safeguards and shall respect the constitutional rights of all persons.
 - a) As traffic stops furnish a primary source of bias-related complaints, officers shall have a firm understanding of the warrantless searches allowed by law, particularly the use of consent. How the officer disengages from a traffic stop may be crucial to a person's perception of fairness or discrimination.
 - b) Officers shall not use the refusal or lack of cooperation to justify a search of the person or vehicle or a prolonged detention once reasonable suspicion has been dispelled.
5. All personnel shall treat everyone with the same courtesy and respect that they would have others observe to department personnel. To this end, personnel are reminded that the exercise of courtesy and respect engenders a future willingness to cooperate with law enforcement.
 - a) Personnel shall facilitate an individual's access to other governmental services whenever possible and shall actively provide referrals to other appropriate agencies.
 - b) All personnel shall courteously accept, document, and forward to a supervisor any complaints made by an individual against the department. Further, officers shall provide information on the complaint's process and shall give copies of "Citizen Complaint Procedures" when requested.
6. When feasible, personnel shall offer explanations of the reasons for enforcement actions or other decisions that bear on the individual's



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well-being unless the explanation would undermine an investigation or jeopardize an officer's safety.

7. When concluding an encounter, personnel should thank him or her for cooperating.
8. When feasible, all personnel shall identify themselves by name. When a person requests the information, personnel shall give their departmental identification number, name of the immediate supervisor, or any other reasonable information.
9. All personnel are accountable for their actions. Personnel shall justify their actions to their immediate supervisor when required.
10. Secondary officers present at the scene of an encounter are obligated to intervene and take appropriate steps to deescalate a situation at any point that the primary officer appears unable to effectively deescalate verbal encounters. De-escalation may include separating the primary officer and citizen, communicating using active listening, and exhibiting relaxed body language.

B. Supervisory Responsibilities

1. Supervisors shall be held accountable for the observance of constitutional safeguards during the performance of their duties and those of their subordinates. Supervisors shall identify and correct instances of bias in the work of their subordinates.
2. Supervisors shall use the disciplinary mechanisms of the department to ensure compliance with this order and the constitutional requirements of law enforcement.
3. Supervisors shall be mindful that in accounting for the actions and performance of subordinates, supervisors are critical to maintaining community trust in law enforcement. Supervisors shall continually reinforce the ethic of impartial enforcement of the laws, and shall ensure that personnel, by their actions, maintain the community's trust in law enforcement.



RACIAL PROFILING AND BIAS REDUCTION GO 2.2

4. Supervisors are reminded that biased enforcement of the law produces not only mistrust of law enforcement but increases safety risks to personnel as well as exposing the employee(s) and department to liability.
 5. Supervisors shall be held accountable for repeated instances of biased enforcement of their subordinates if the supervisor knew, or should have known, of the subordinate's actions.
 6. Supervisors shall ensure that all enforcement actions are duly documented per departmental policy. Supervisors shall ensure that all reports show adequate documentation of reasonable suspicion and probable cause, if applicable. Any enforcement action that begins as a consensual encounter will also have the circumstances of the initial encounter documented.
 7. Supervisors shall facilitate the filing of any complaints about law-enforcement service.
 8. Supervisors will randomly review at least three video recordings per officer (either body camera and/or in-car camera video) per quarter. For this policy a "quarter" is defined as a 3-month period of time. 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. Supervisors will address any violations of policy or law through the use of existing internal affairs policy. (TBP: 2.01)
 9. Section 8 above applies only to first-line uniformed officers and their immediate supervisors. In the absence of a first-line supervisor this responsibility will move to the patrol lieutenant.
- C. Disciplinary consequences
- Actions prohibited by this order shall be cause for disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.
- D. Training (TBP: 2.01)



RACIAL PROFILING AND BIAS REDUCTION GO 2.2

Officers shall complete all training required by state law regarding bias- based profiling.

V. COMPLAINTS

- A. The department shall publish “Citizen Complaint Procedures” handouts in English and Spanish and make them available in the lobby of the police department. The department’s complaint process and its bias-based profiling policy will be posted on the department’s website. The information shall include, but is not limited to, the email, physical address, and telephone contact information for making a complaint against an employee. Whenever possible, the media will be used to inform the public of the department’s policy and complaint process.
- B. Complaints alleging incidents of bias-based profiling will be fully investigated as described under Policy 2.4.
- C. Complainants will be notified of the results of the investigations when the investigation is completed.
- D. During field contacts/traffic stops if an allegation of racial profiling or bias-based enforcement is made against an officer or the department by a citizen the officer will request that a supervisor respond to the scene to review the complaint and take appropriate action which may include initiating the internal investigation process.

VI. RECORD KEEPING

- A. The department will maintain all required records on traffic stops where a citation or warning is issued or where an arrest is made subsequent to a traffic stop.
- B. The information collected above will be reported to the city council as required by law.
- C. The information will also be reported to TCOLE in the required format.



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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Byron Holloway'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping tail on the final 'y'.

Byron Holloway
Chief of Police

Agency Name: BELLAIRE POLICE DEPT.
Reporting Date: 02/17/2021
TCOLE Agency Number: 201202

Chief Administrator: BYRON A. HOLLOWAY

Agency Contact Information:
Phone: (713) 662-8107
Email: Bholloway@bellairepolice.com

Mailing Address:
5110 JESSAMINE ST
BELLAIRE, TX 77401

This Agency filed a full report

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

- 1) clearly defines acts constituting racial profiling;
- 2) strictly prohibits peace officers employed by the BELLAIRE POLICE DEPT. from engaging in racial profiling;
- 3) implements a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the BELLAIRE POLICE DEPT. if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the BELLAIRE POLICE DEPT. has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual;
- 4) provides public education relating to the agency's complaint process;
- 5) requires appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the BELLAIRE POLICE DEPT. who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the BELLAIRE POLICE DEPT. policy;
- 6) requires collection of information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a warning or citation is issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, including information relating to:
 - a. the race or ethnicity of the individual detained;
 - b. whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual detained consented to the search;
 - c. whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual;
 - d. whether the peace officer used physical force that resulted in bodily injury during the stop;
 - e. the location of the stop;
 - f. the reason for the stop.
- 7) requires the chief administrator of the agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, to submit an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision (6) to:
 - a. the Commission on Law Enforcement; and
 - b. the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency, if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state.

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

Code of Criminal Procedure during the reporting period.

Executed by: ONESIMO LOPEZ
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE

Date: 02/17/2021

Total stops: 3257

Street address or approximate location of the stop

City street	2521
US highway	732
County road	0
State highway	0
Private property or other	4

Was race or ethnicity known prior to stop?

Yes	3
No	3254

Race / Ethnicity

Alaska Native / American Indian	14
Asian / Pacific Islander	240
Black	1032
White	1004
Hispanic / Latino	967

Gender

Female	1151
Alaska Native / American Indian	3
Asian / Pacific Islander	84
Black	377
White	386
Hispanic / Latino	301
Male	2106
Alaska Native / American Indian	11
Asian / Pacific Islander	156
Black	655
White	618
Hispanic / Latino	666

Reason for stop?

Violation of law	100
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	8
Black	31
White	26

Hispanic / Latino	35
Preexisting knowledge	11
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	2
Black	4
White	2
Hispanic / Latino	3
Moving traffic violation	1981
Alaska Native / American Indian	11
Asian / Pacific Islander	159
Black	635
White	663
Hispanic / Latino	513
Vehicle traffic violation	1165
Alaska Native / American Indian	3
Asian / Pacific Islander	71
Black	362
White	313
Hispanic / Latino	416
Was a search conducted?	
Yes	135
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	3
Black	57
White	28
Hispanic / Latino	47
No	3122
Alaska Native / American Indian	14
Asian / Pacific Islander	237
Black	975
White	976
Hispanic / Latino	920
Reason for Search?	
Consent	14
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	4
White	3

Hispanic / Latino	7
Contraband	13
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	1
Black	9
White	1
Hispanic / Latino	2
Probable	54
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	2
Black	27
White	10
Hispanic / Latino	15
Inventory	38
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	12
White	9
Hispanic / Latino	17
Incident to arrest	16
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	5
White	5
Hispanic / Latino	6

Was Contraband discovered?

Yes	81
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	2
Black	35
White	16
Hispanic / Latino	28
No	54
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	1
Black	22
White	12
Hispanic / Latino	19

Did the finding result in arrest?

(total should equal previous column)

Yes	0	No	0
Yes	1	No	1
Yes	9	No	26
Yes	7	No	9
Yes	15	No	13

Description of contraband	
Drugs	58
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	2
Black	31
White	8
Hispanic / Latino	17
Weapons	2
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	2
White	0
Hispanic / Latino	0
Currency	0
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	0
Hispanic / Latino	0
Alcohol	19
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	2
White	7
Hispanic / Latino	10
Stolen property	0
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	0
Hispanic / Latino	0
Other	2
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	1
Hispanic / Latino	1
Result of the stop	
Verbal warning	1833

Alaska Native / American Indian	7
Asian / Pacific Islander	158
Black	576
White	600
Hispanic / Latino	492
Written warning	0
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	0
Hispanic / Latino	0
Citation	1329
Alaska Native / American Indian	6
Asian / Pacific Islander	79
Black	426
White	385
Hispanic / Latino	433
Written warning and arrest	0
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	0
Hispanic / Latino	0
Citation and arrest	13
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	6
White	5
Hispanic / Latino	2
Arrest	82
Alaska Native / American Indian	1
Asian / Pacific Islander	3
Black	24
White	14
Hispanic / Latino	40
Arrest based on	
Violation of Penal Code	60
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	2

Black	14
White	12
Hispanic / Latino	32
Violation of Traffic Law	10
Alaska Native / American Indian	1
Asian / Pacific Islander	1
Black	4
White	1
Hispanic / Latino	3
Violation of City Ordinance	1
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	1
Hispanic / Latino	0
Outstanding Warrant	11
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	6
White	0
Hispanic / Latino	5

Was physical force resulting in bodily injury used during stop?

Yes	0
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	0
Hispanic / Latino	0
No	3257
Alaska Native / American Indian	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	967
Black	1004
White	14
Hispanic / Latino	1

Number of complaints of racial profiling

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

Submitted electronically to the



The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement