

Horizon City Police Department

2016 Annual Report



POLICE & COURT

presented by

Chief of Police **Michael McConnell** and Employees

Dedication Page

David Ortiz served as a police officer for the Horizon City Police Department from September 16, 1994 to September 08, 2006. He then worked for the El Paso Police Department until the day he passed away on March 14, 2016.

This annual police report is dedicated to the memory of Officer Ortiz.



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MEMO



TO: Honorable Mayor Ruben Mendoza
CC: City Council Members
FROM: Police Chief, Mike McConnell
RE: Combined 2016 Annual Police Report & 2016 Racial Profiling Report

I am pleased to release the annual report concerning the activities of the Horizon City Police Department for calendar year 2016. This report highlights some of our activities in the previous year. This information was compiled with the assistance of various police department employees and represents a significant effort on all who contributed to this report.

According to our Computer Aided Dispatch records, our police department responded to 21,669 calls for service which is a reduction of 907 calls compared to last year. Additionally, we created 966 written incident reports which is a reduction of 144 from the previous year. The number of traffic accidents increased slightly from 236 to 243. Minor theft arrests such as shoplifting, decreased from 165 to 75 which is great news!

Our telecommunicators dispatched 12,243 fire calls which is an increase of 4,863 calls from the previous year for the seven fire departments we service. To offset the anticipated increase in calls on the fire side of dispatch, two additional telecommunicators were authorized in the budget bringing our dispatch staffing level to 17.

With regard to some of the major crimes reported this year, we had nine sexual assaults reported as compared to 14 the previous year resulting in a reduction of five. Aggravated assaults dropped from 10 to 9 and reported robberies dropped from 5 to 4. Arson also dropped from 3 to 2 while burglaries increased from 32 to 54. General thefts were reduced as well however this is mostly resulting from different policies retailers have as to when they report thefts to us. Finally, we saw a 50% reduction in motor vehicle thefts in 2016 from 12 down to six.

Throughout the United States, there is a mathematical formula that has been devised that helps explain in relative terms the crime rate per 100,000 people. These crime rates are calculated by taking the number of reported crimes in a particular jurisdiction and dividing by the total population of that same jurisdiction the result of the calculation is multiplied by 100,000. It is noteworthy that this data always lags one year due to the way it is reported and disseminated by the Texas Department of Public Safety

and Department of Justice. I am happy to report that Horizon City has a crime rate of 1,205 per 100,000 persons which is a reduction from the previous year of 1,502 per 100,000 persons. More information and comparisons concerning this statistic can be found in the chart included in this report.

I have to say that in all my years as being a police chief, I have not experienced a situation where crime has actually decreased in so many different classifications even in light of the fact that our town is becoming a city. It is my opinion after analyzing the data that there are several reasons why this reduction is occurring. First, I believe that because of grants that we have received we are able to provide a fairly visible footprint in our community and I believe that helps to reduce potential crimes before they happen. Secondly, I believe we have a wonderful city to live in with a great deal of working people and families desiring a safe place to live.

Lastly, I would like to give credit to our organization as a whole for the hard work all of the officers do to effectuate the program I have put into place. I believe that our organization operates as a team and our general goal is to reduce crime and to improve the quality of life of community members. However, even though our numbers appear to be headed in the right direction, we will want to make sure that we stay focused on providing the best service possible with the resources provided.

In 2016, we adopted an entirely rewritten standard operating procedures manual which are considered best practices for the State of Texas. We continue to work on completing all of the requirements to become a Texas recognized law enforcement agency. I am certain that this recognition will occur in 2017.

Horizon City continues to experience significant growth both from inside our jurisdiction and immediately outside. As would be expected, this type of growth brings more activity within our community in terms of vehicular traffic and the general need for law enforcement response. We embrace the growth and vibrancy that Horizon City offers and as such, the Police Department must also rise to that challenge equally in terms of growth and vibrancy. We hope you enjoy reading the highlights contained herein.

Respectfully submitted,



Mike McConnell, Ph.D.
Chief of Police

Horizon City Police Department Employees

There are two main functional areas within the Horizon City Police Department; Operations and Support. The Police Operations Division is responsible for carrying out the most visible daily activities. These activities consist of Patrol, Investigations, Warrants, and Crime Prevention. The Support Division consists of all non-sworn staff such as Communications and Clerical support.

Operations Division

NAME	DUTY ASSIGNMENT On 26 JAN 2017	YEARS/MONTHS OF EMPLOYMENT
1. Mike McConnell	Chief of Police	7.2
2. Manuel Rico	Assistant Chief of Police	20.0
3. Adrian Flores	Administrative Sergeant	16.6
4. Jose Mitre	Evidence/Crime Prevention Sergeant	11.4
5. Jesus Ortega	Patrol Sergeant	10.10
6. Liliana Medina	Detective TDY to HSI	8.2
7. Bruce Campbell	Patrol	8.0
8. Marie Casillas	Patrol Sergeant	7.8
9. Abel Labrado	Detective	7.3
10. Cameron Zeiger	Patrol	5.7
11. Guillermo Rosas	Patrol Sergeant	5.7
12. Gilbert Rodriguez	Patrol	4.7
13. John Rodriguez	Patrol Sergeant	4.6
14. Jaime Crespo	Patrol	2.9
15. Juan Nunez	Patrol	2.9
16. Eric Delgadillo	Patrol	2.6
17. Nadia Hernandez	Patrol	2.2
18. Victor Vasquez	Patrol	1.4
19. Mauro Nieto	Patrol	1.0
20. Sharell Braziel	Patrol	1.0
21. Glenn Archer	Patrol	0.5
22. Joshua Gonzalez	Patrol	0.4
23. Michael Sierra	Patrol	0.3



Support Division



NAME	DUTY ASSIGNMENT On 26 JAN 2017	YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT
Cynthia Luna	Administrative Assistant I	9.2
1. Elva Ramos	Communications Division Manager	4.2
2. Sheila Tarango	Telecommunicator Shift Supervisor	3.4
3. Irlanda Huerta	Telecommunicator	2.10
4. Nancy Lugo	Telecommunicator	2.9
5. Perla Cardoza	Telecommunicator	1.11
6. Grisell Acosta	Telecommunicator	1.11
7. Ricardo Sanchez	Telecommunicator	1.11
8. Jazmin Lozano	Telecommunicator	1.7
9. Ulysses Molina	Telecommunicator Shift Supervisor	1.7
10. Rebekah Arceo	Telecommunicator	0.6
11. Priscilla Mena	Telecommunicator	0.6
12. Stephanie Mendoza	Telecommunicator	0.4
13. Sarai Yepez	Telecommunicator	0.2
14. Cynthia Ramirez	Telecommunicator	0.1
15. William Barber	Telecommunicator	0.1
16. Georgia Acosta	Telecommunicator	0.1
17. Adolfo Alvarado	Telecommunicator	0.1

At this time, the Town of Horizon City provides 7.75 FTE telecommunicators, ESD#1 provides 2.25 FTE telecommunicators, and ESD#2 provides for 7 telecommunicators for a total of 17 FTE's.



2016 Officer Training

In 2016, officers have attended training in many topics. Some of the schools were attended by more than one officer totaling 2,376 hours of training received this year from officers attending the Sheriff's Training Academy, El Paso Community College, in-house training, and distance training opportunities. The schools range greatly in variety and are intended to address all of the needs of our community and our officers. This year we have certified two instructors on Defensive Tactics. We continue to work on obtaining accreditation from the Texas Police Chiefs Association. Though this is a long and



meticulous process our goal is to obtain certification in 2017. At the present time we have eleven instructors in our department that are trained on the following topics:

TCOLE Training Officers – Chief McConnell; Asst. Chief Rico; Sgt. Ortega, Sgt. Flores, Sgt. Mitre, Sgt G. Rosas, Sgt. JC Rodriguez, Det. Labrado, CPL. L. Medina, Communications Manager Elva Ramos, and Communications Supervisor Sheila Tarango.

- Firearms Instructor – Asst. Chief Rico; Sgt. Flores; Det.

A. Labrado

- Oleoresin Capsicum (Pepper spray) Instructor – Sgt. Ortega
- RADAR/ LIDAR Instructor – Sgt. Ortega, Sgt. Flores, Sgt. Mitre
- TASER Instructor – Asst. Chief Rico
- PPCT Defensive Tactics Instructor – Sgt. Flores, Det. Labrado
- EVOC Instructor- Sgt. Flores; Det. Labrado
- ASP Defensive Tactics Instructor- Sgt. Flores, Det. Labrado

Officers attend many mandated classes during the course of the year. These topics include: Crisis Intervention, Special Investigative Topics, Identity Theft, Asset Forfeiture, Leadership Training, Field Training Operations, Human Trafficking, Child Abuse Prevention and Investigations, SFST Updates, Crime Scene Processing, Racial Profiling Laws, Mental Health, Legal Updates, Spanish, Canine Encounters (new), and Cultural

Diversity.

In addition to officers attending schools outside of our agency, we have taught several classes in our building to include Taser recertification, Defensive Tactics, EVOG, Radar Operation, NCIC/TCIC recertification, and recertification for firearms, including patrol rifles. Also taught using distance learning within our department were TCOLE mandated courses designed to augment our training in addition to physical classes to address individual officer needs. The State of Texas requires that each officer receive a minimum of 40-hours of training every two years and a state and federal law update class with all of our officers already being finished with this requirement for the cycles ending in August 2017.

Other than mandated courses, our officers have attended the Patrol Topics, Legal Studies, and Forensic Technician Schools.

Last year we added two additional TCOLE certified instructors to our growing department to give the officers in house training on varied topics with the needs of the department and the city in mind. Several of our instructors have attended firearms instructor schools to enhance our department's versatility. We also continue on sending officers to other specialized training opportunities to better serve our community. These include additional Crime Prevention Certifications, Emergency Vehicle Operations Course, Impact Weapons Instructor, TCIC\NCIC associate trainers and other advanced training for our newly created Crime Scene and Special Traffic Investigations Units.

Firearms/Taser Program

In March and October 2016, all regular and reserve officers qualified with their duty weapon and those carrying an off duty weapon also qualified with that weapon. Officers who wanted to continue to carry a Shotgun qualified with them as well.

The qualification course consisted of the following:



- ✓ 6 rounds from the 25 yard line (kneeling or standing Officers choice)
- ✓ 8 rounds from the 15 yard line (stepping R then L)
- ✓ 6 rounds from the 10 yard line (front oblique R then L)
- ✓ 6 rounds from the 10 yard line (rear oblique R then L)
- ✓ 12 rounds from 7 yard line (stepping R, then L, then B, then F)
- ✓ 6 rounds from 5 yard line (Stepping R then L)
- ✓ 6 Rounds from the 3 yard line (Stepping oblique rear)



A total of 50 rounds per officer were used to qualify them with their duty weapon. In 2016 the Horizon City Police Department implemented the officers qualifying with their duty weapons twice a year.

AR-15

Sergeant A. Flores and Det. A. Labrado are the officers certified as AR-15 Firearms Instructors. Sgt. JC Rodriguez and Sgt. Ortega have been assisting and will be looking to be certified in 2017. In 2016 we had 20 officers certified to carry an AR-15 while on duty.

The qualification course consists of the following:



- ✓ 8 rounds from the 30 yard line in the kneeling supported position
- ✓ 4 rounds from the 25 yard line in the prone position
- ✓ 8 rounds from the 25-20 yard line oblique forward movements
- ✓ 10 rounds from the 25-15 yard line walking forward firing on

command

Taser

All 22 officers who are currently certified to carry the Taser were recertified in a course consisting of 1 hour of classroom instruction. In December, officers

transitioned from the old X26 to the new X2 Taser.



Reserve Officer Program

Reserve police officers, who are volunteers, must meet the same standards as other members of the organization. Reserve police officers should fulfill two primary functions. First, reserve officers serve as auxiliary manpower in situations as needed. Second, they provide an additional interactive link between the community and the Police Department. Reserve officers are subject to all the applicable rules & regulations that govern regular sworn police personnel. Applicants must meet all minimum requirements set forth by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE).

The selection process for reserve officer applicants is the same as regular officers. All reserve police officers must provide a minimum of 24 hours of service per calendar month. Officers who are unable to meet this requirement must submit a written request through the chain of command to the Chief of Police for an approved leave of absence. Depending on the level of training and experience, reserve officers may perform the same duties as other full-time sworn personnel or be assigned to work with a regular officer. All reserve police officers must successfully complete the Basic and Intermediate reserve officer courses required by TCOLE to maintain their license as a Peace Officer. All active reserve police officers must successfully complete the police training officer program under the supervision and evaluation of a departmentally approved field training officer. Upon the successful completion of training, reserve officers will assume duties as designated by the sergeant in charge of the reserves. This year we hired some of our reserve officers as full-time officers; this made it easier since they were already familiar with our departmental structure. Reserve officers assisted in several events this year to include our yearly National Night Out and the Christmas Parade. We will continue to utilize the reserve program to help assist in our manning table.

Communications Division

The Communications Division continues to dispatch for the Emergency Services Districts #1 and #2 (ESD1 and ESD2) and the Horizon City Police



Department. As the Town of Horizon City continues to grow, the volume of calls and radio transmissions have increased. Due to the high volume of calls, the 9-1-1 Vesta phone system was



updated to handle administrative calls. To verify all Texas Crime Information Center and National Crime Information Center (TCIC/NCIC) entries are updated, an audit was conducted by the Texas Department of Public Safety. In order to meet the demands of emergency services, additional dispatchers were employed. As the communication division continues to expand, shift supervisors were assigned to assist the Communications Specialist Manager.

The ESD1 and ESD2 Commissioners meetings are held once a month and the Communications Specialist Manager and the shift supervisors alternated attending the meetings to provide a monthly report. Through out the year, the Communications Specialist Manager and shift supervisor attended the 911 Regional Agency meetings to discuss changes and updates including the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD). During 2016, the calls for fire services increased by 4,863 compared to 2015. Fire radio transmissions contributed to a higher volume compared to the Horizon City Police Department. For efficiency, we consolidated the radio transmissions for both fire districts.

Sadly, the Socorro Fire Department lost an important member of their team due to a health condition. Funeral services were held for Angel Velvet Garibay at the San Lorenzo Catholic Church. Four dispatchers attended the services to pay respects. The last call was provided for Ms. Velvet by the Communications Specialist Manager, Angelica Chairez.

During the month of December, the Horizon City Fire Department invited the Communications Division to their annual Christmas dinner party at Cattleman's

steakhouse. Telecommunicators attended the dinner along with Police Chief McConnell.

Significant planning occurred with regard to extra staffing needed for the 4th of July holiday because of anticipated high numbers of fires associated with fireworks. A meeting was held with the Police Chief, the Communications Division Supervisors, Fire Marshal Chief Esparza, and Chief Menendez of the ESD1 to make preparations for the event. It was determined additional staff would be required for this day. The schedule was updated to meet the demand of the high volume of calls and radio transmissions between 6pm to 2am. Seven dispatchers were scheduled to work including communications supervisors.



An audit was conducted by the Texas Department of Public Safety for the Communications Division. The TCIC (Texas Crime Information Center) audit consists of two parts. A TCIC/NCIC records check and documentation verification by an assigned auditor. The auditor faxes a selection of current TCIC/NCIC entries of wanted and missing persons, stolen vehicles, boats, license plates, and protective orders entered by the agency to be viewed at the audit. The Communications Specialist Manager ensures existence of the original documentation and validate all information is current before the audit.

The Communications Division promoted two dispatchers for shift supervisors. Ulysses Molina became the supervisor for second shift and Sheila Tarango became the supervisor for 3rd shift. As a new shift supervisor, Sheila Tarango attended the Basic Instructor Course. The course provided her with the fundamental teaching skills to be able to train courses under the Texas Commission of Law Enforcement within agencies. In addition, two telecommunicators welcomed a baby girl and a baby boy leaving on maternity leave for three months. Due to the increase of volume of calls and radio traffic, Police Chief McConnell determined it was fundamental to employ a total of 17 dispatchers. Five dispatchers were hired between July and September. Morning shift and second shift will be assigned six dispatchers each, and the 3rd shift will have five dispatchers assigned. The Communications Specialist Manager will oversee the three shifts. On a given shift, it is mandatory for at least three dispatchers be scheduled to work. Each station has been assigned a specific task. Station 1 is assigned of call taking, walk-ins, and serving as

the Police channel backup when needed. Station 2 is assigned Police radio transmissions and call taking. Station 3 is assigned call taking and assisting with all Emergency Services District radio transmissions. Station 4 handles all ESD1 and ESD2 traffic. A fifth station was added in the dispatch room for added capacity. Dispatchers collected money during blue jean Friday to purchase hoodies to show support to police officers. As the Communications Division continues to evolve, new procedures will be implemented to enhance emergency services as needed.



Criminal Investigations Division (CID)

The Criminal Investigations Division consists of Detectives Corporal L. Medina and Detective A. Labrado. Corporal Medina was assigned part-time to the Homeland Security Investigations Task Force Financial Group Unit and actively participated in money laundering and border crimes investigations.

During 2016, detectives received a total of 211 cases for further investigation an increase of 13 cases from last year. The cases forwarded to the Criminal Investigations Division varied from criminal mischief, runaways, unattended deaths, burglaries, crimes against persons, property crimes, and information reports.

Major cases in 2016 included aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, a variety of theft cases, and credit card abuse. Detective Medina continued to assist Homeland Security Investigations part-time with narcotics and currency related cases. Her participation consist of evidence processing, interviews and interrogations, surveillance, and testifying in federal court.

Detective Labrado completed numerous background checks for reserve police officers and communication specialists. The background consist of neighborhood canvases, meeting with references, obtaining information from previous employers, and meeting with candidates if additional information is necessary.

Detectives assisted the Texas Department of Public Safety and the El Paso County Sheriff's Office in special operations, execution of warrants, and interagency information sharing and Intel gathering.

Detectives attended the SART (Sexual Assault Response Team) meetings on a quarterly basis. Attendees of the meeting include Victim Advocates, District Attorney's Office, and various Hospital Directors, Law Enforcement agencies, FT. Bliss medical staff and other liaisons. The team meets and discusses any issues and resources available for victims of sexual assault.

Detectives regularly meet with the Texas department of public transportation, El Paso County Sheriff's Department, and the El Paso Police Department for evidence submission and processing. Evidence consists of analyzing fingerprints, processing sexual assault kits, and processing items that may have fingerprints or DNA possibly left by suspects.

Evidence & Property Management

During the early summer, Chief McConnell secured resources for a much needed evidence room with a significant increase in storage and working capacity. During the summer, fall, and winter of 2016, approximately 2,500 items were inventoried in our new evidence room. The items were then entered into our Report Management System for chain of custody records purposes. During the week of Oct. 24 - Oct. 28th, Officer



Campbell and Sgt. Mitre attended a week long training hosted by Texas Association of Property and Evidence Inventory Technicians (TAPEIT). During the training the officers obtained TAPEIT best practices certifications whose standards reflect the policies and procedures of the HCPD. The evidence room is now fully inventoried and ready for accreditation audit.

Crime Prevention

Community Partnerships

2016 presented itself as a particularly important period of time for our department to continue making those all-important connections with the public. From information campaigns to outreach efforts directly on behalf of the department, the Horizon City Police Association and always with the help of our area businesses and volunteers, the HCPD was able to make a significant impact on the lives of the people of our city. The Horizon City Police Department prides itself as being an organization which respects life and property and strives to treat our community members with dignity and respect and hold ourselves accountable for keeping the order and peace in our city.

Police Explorer Program

The law enforcement explorer program is a program designed to allow youth to actively



participate in activities which help make their community a better place to live in, as well as to earn their way to an opportunity to learn hands-on, the role of law enforcement in their cities by means of participating in the ride-along program and even an opportunity to learn how to use police equipment. Explorers don't necessarily have to

commit to a career in law enforcement, but they receive the benefit of leadership training and being involved in a positive activity.

The Horizon City Police Department proudly charters two explorer posts, the Explorers Post and the Junior Explorers Club. The Explorer Post is for young people ages 13 through 21 and grades 9th through college. The Junior Explorer Club is for children of any age grades 6th through 8th. During 2016, each post had an average of 10 - 12 members throughout the non-summer months and during summer months, each post has approximately 10-15 members each. For the most part of 2016, the Junior Explorer Club had 0 members as all the junior explorers had aged into the Explorer Post.

HCPD recruited Club members in the fall of 2016, primarily during career day presentations at the middle schools. Activities conducted by both of our posts range from presentations, child safety fingerprint drives, Movies in the Park, and end-of-year community celebrations. In order to be able to accomplish a series of large events such as the Movies in the Park program, the event must be adequately staffed for logistic and functional purposes as well as for safety and customer service. The explorers create their own schedules and positions in order to be able to set up the necessary equipment as well as patrolling the park and assisting citizens with issues from dropped keys to lost children. The explorers participated in numerous community events during 2016.

More notably, during Halloween, explorers handed out over 1,400 safety glow sticks to area children and over 2000 pieces of candy. The glow sticks were sponsored by the Horizon City Police Association. During the annual Christmas parade, the HCPD Explorers and Junior Explorers assisted with sound and video production of the event as well as assisted patrol officers with such duties as crowd control and traffic control.

The program meets every Wednesday for two hours during which time members receive instruction regarding law-enforcement theories and principles as well as hands-on application of these through intense scenario training. Topics in which explorer cadets received training included how to respond to incidents of: Family Violence, Burglary in Progress, Crime Scene Investigation, Basics of Arrest Search and Seizure, Use of Force, Mechanics of Arrest, familiarization with the TASER and Firearm Safety. Cadets also received safe driver education through TX Teens In The Driver Seat, a statewide program designed to keep teens alive when they are behind the wheel.

HCEXPLOERS.COM is the official website of the explorer program, a user friendly website in which parents can quickly browse details about the program. The website also offers a calendar view so that parent's reference.

Patrol officers of the Horizon City Police Department attended various Red Ribbon Week events at CISD schools. Students were taught the concept of Red Ribbon week which began in 1985 after the kidnapping, torture and murder of DEA Agent Enrique “Kiki” Camarena and his pilot Alfredo Zavala-Avelar. Camarena’s hometown of Calexico, California donned red ribbons in his honor. The red ribbon became their symbol for prevention in order to reduce the demand of illegal drugs. Students were encouraged to stay drug free and wear the red ribbons and stand together with all Law Enforcement who put their lives on the line enforcing our nation’s drug laws. Students learned that drug use is a personal choice with personal repercussions, legal, moral, and family. Students learned that even though these ramifications weren’t immediately visible in the lives of their favorite music, sports and movie stars, their lives are still destroyed. In addition to the presentations during red ribbon week, we participated in numerous Career Day activities with all the area schools. Students also signed the Red Ribbon Week pledge to stay drug-free throughout their lives.



Online Crime Prevention

The presence of the Horizon City Police Department has continued to remain a staple of social media in Horizon City. With a growing 5,300+ followers, the police department is able to disseminate information to the public quickly and efficiently. There are many benefits to having our agency continue to have an active presence on multiple outlets of social media. During 2016, HCPD received many crime tips and information on problematic traffic areas. Some of these contacts generated leads to further investigation on some cases. One of the most noteworthy social media interactions took place during the summer after a few incidents of vehicle burglaries. Multiple vehicles were ransacked after their owners had left them unlocked overnight. On our Facebook page, residents began interacting with one another which led to home owners becoming more proactive in securing their vehicles which brought an abrupt end to the string of vehicle burglary activity. Also, one homeowner provided security footage which led to the identification of a person involved in the burglaries. Charges were filed.



Media Production

In 2015, the Horizon City Police Department produced videos to raise public awareness of specific topics such as vehicle burglary, neighborhood watch programs and other points of public interest. 2016 was no different. We continued to produce all public service announcements in-house without having to outsource or spend on the production of these services. Many of our videos got shared on social media and received thousands of views by our community.

Google Search Keyword Optimization

During 2016, the Horizon City Police Department conducted keyword search optimization to allow search engines to properly index our website content. Up until mid-2016, if a member of our community searched google for Police Department, Google, and most search engines would give results of regional, and area police departments, which would cause the person conducting search to have to scroll down the page in order to find our department. After optimizing our website for search indexing, users in the Horizon City area, will experience a much better result, the HCPD will be at the top of the page with our social media pages promptly listed under. The HCPD wants to provide community members with a user friendly and helpful experience when using our online services.

Movies in the Park

Movies in the Park 2016 was a complete success! Our long standing program has set



the standard in community entertainment as area college and county agencies have adopted our Movies in the Park model. Sgt. Mitre and Chief McConnell were delighted when a city in the heart of Texas made contact with the HCPD to discuss starting their own Movies in the Park program. Major Sponsors and area businesses sponsored

6,000 schedule cards which were distributed in all area schools grades Pre-K - 12th. The

movie lineup was also advertised via channels of media on a press release. The summer movie lineup featured:

June 4- Jurassic World
June 11- Minions
June 18- Star Wars The Force Awakens
June 25- Max
July 2- Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles
July 9- Pan
July 16- Inside Out
July 23- The Good Dinosaur
July 30- Hotel Transylvania
August 6- Maleficent

MAJOR MOVIES IN THE PARK SPONSORS:

Household Furniture
Express Employment Professionals
XPress Cleaning Professionals
Farmers Insurance - Elizabeth Rayas Agent
Dr. Dyer Family Dental “Where you are always treated like family”
Hakes Brothers “Own the Home You Love”
Edge Taekwondo

The Horizon City Police Explorers created a show work schedule for themselves, assigning crews to work the events on weekends from the start to the finish of the shows. The crews consisted of Audio and Video production as well as a cadet safety monitor. The crews easily logged over 1,600 volunteer hours (not including program advisors) averaging 80 hours per explorer.

National Night Out

National Night Out 2016 was held on a beautiful autumn evening on October 4, 2016. Corcoran Park was filled with hundreds of families participating in the many activities and displays made available by this year’s sponsors. The introduction of National Night Out, “America’s Night Out Against Crime”, in 1984 began an effort to promote involvement in crime prevention activities, police-community partnerships, neighborhood camaraderie and send a message to criminals letting them know that neighborhoods are organized and fighting back.



During our National Night Out celebration events featured live music by two Horizon City music groups, "Rust", and "Nostalgia". Kids participated in various activities such as rock-wall climb and inflatable obstacle courses. Vista Markets provided more than enough free hot dogs for the community and they were prepared by Burritos Crisostomo. Attendees were treated to dance and cheer performances by the HHS Stingers, Horizon Scorpion Cheerleaders, Tiger Cheer Team, The Legionettes, and the Spartan Cheerleaders.

Sponsors of National Night Out:

ALLSTATE Insurance - Jorge Piñon Agent
STATE FARM Insurance - Arleen Beard Agent
FARMERS Insurance - Elizabeth Rayas Agent
Express Employment Professionals
Express Cleaning Professionals
Sports Clips
Walmart
Whataburger
Costco Wholesale
Saratoga Homes
Desert View Homes
Vista Market
Cricket Wireless

September 11th Memorial Ceremony

The Horizon City Fire Department once again hosted the annual September 11th Commemorative Ceremony which was held at the Horizon City Fire Department Headquarters. This tradition has remained an important part of the fall activities in Horizon City because of the tight working relationship between the Horizon City Fire Department and the Horizon City Police Department.



Coordinated in large part by Sergeant Marie Casillas and Sergeant Jose Mitre, the event drew an intimate crowd of community members and city employees. The ceremony was

photographed candidly and the images were shared on the Horizon City Police Department Facebook page.

Christmas Parade

In 2014, the weather was warm enough, in 2015 the weather was unseasonably warm and just perfect. In 2016 the weather was not in the mood for a parade, but still with the frightful weather, the parade drew a crowd of approximately 2,500 people. HCPD Officers managed traffic and patrolled restricted areas to prevent spectator injuries. The Explorers also assembled and monitored sound equipment which was needed to provide background music for the event as well as for the master of ceremonies. The Horizon City Police Explorers also monitored pedestrian traffic and kept an eye on barricade crossers. The parade was documented in the form of a vlog and shared to our community via our social media outlets.



Citizen Complaints

It is the Horizon City Police Departments' responsibility to review all citizens' complaints that are filed with the police department. Citizens are given the opportunity to file a formal complaint on any officer or employee if they feel mistreated. There are informal and formal complaints. The informal complaints are able to be addressed through discussion with the complainant and the employee. This year, 2 Complaints were able to be handled informally without a formal written complaint and 15 cases were handled after a written complaint was made at the front window to the police department. 0 of the 15 written complaints filed were found to be sustained.

	Informal Citizen Concerns	Written Complaints
January	0	0
February	0	0
March	0	5
April	0	3
May	0	1
June	0	0
July	0	6
August	0	2
September	2	0
October	0	0
November	0	0
December	0	0

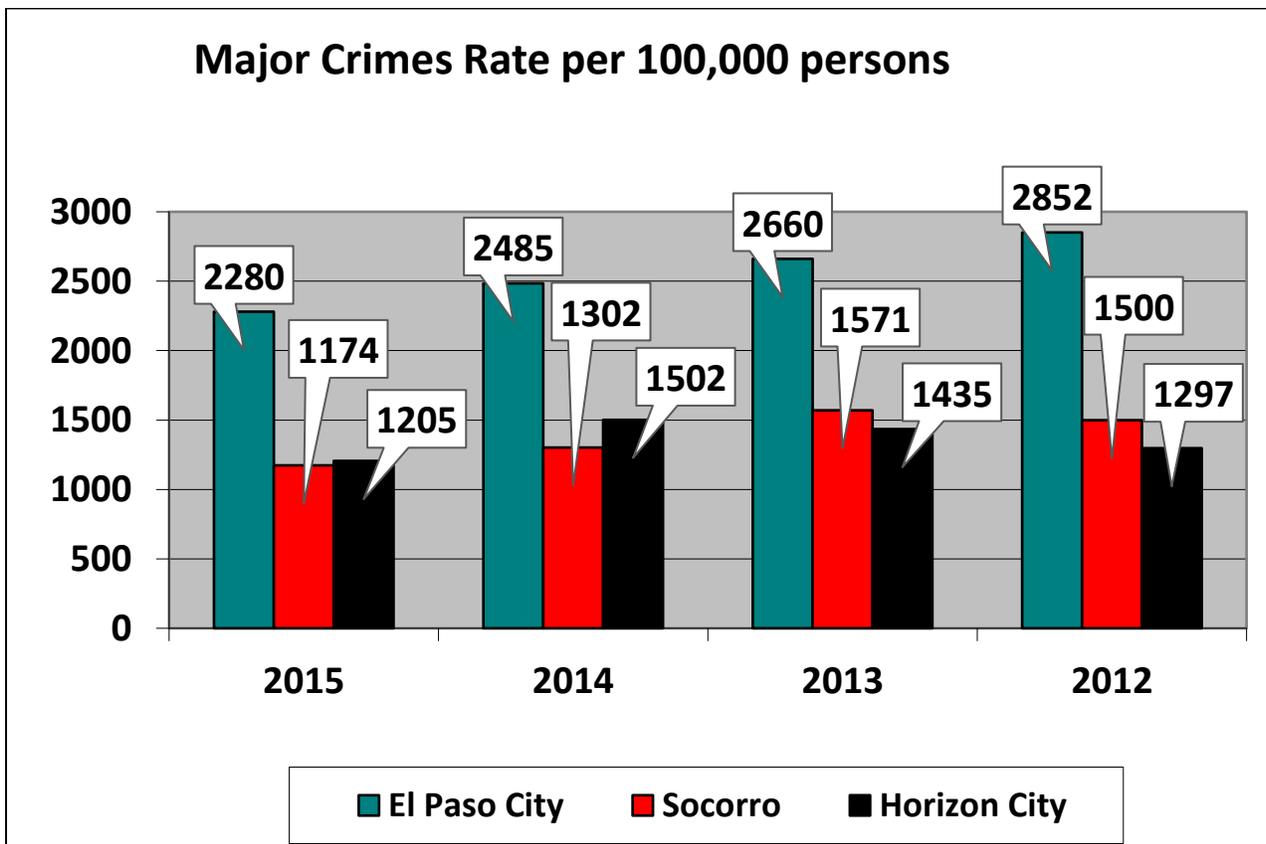
Crime Statistics

Major Crimes Reported Comparison by Year

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	9	14	7	4	9
Aggravated Assault	9	10	8	9	10
Robbery	4	5	1	5	3
Arson	2	3	3	2	6
Burglary	54	32	27	87	99
Theft	135	180	248	194	132
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	12	9	23	13

Crime Rates per 100,000 Population

Crime rates are calculated by taking the number of reported crimes in a particular jurisdiction and dividing by the total population of that same jurisdiction. The result of that calculation is multiplied by 100,000. The result of this equation equals the rate of crime per 100,000 persons. This is a useful way to make comparisons between jurisdictions regardless of the population. This data is always lagging and the latest data set is 2015. The following table includes the crimes: Murder, Rape, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, and Auto Theft. The data was obtained from the Texas Department of Public Safety.¹



¹ Texas Department of Public Safety, Crime in Texas,

http://www.dps.texas.gov/administration/crime_records/pages/crimestatistics.htm

Local Arrest Statistics

Charges

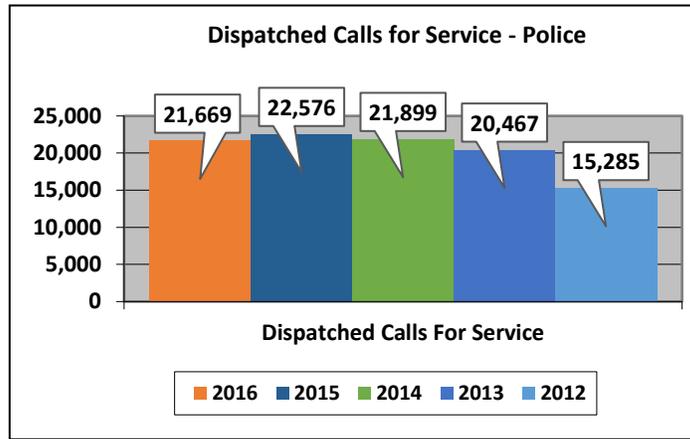
The following chart demonstrates the raw numbers of Part II crimes that resulted in criminal charges being filed.

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Aggravated Assault	2	6	5	5	7
Simple Assault	21	32	54	57	79
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	1	4	1	2	1
All Other Larceny	36	75	161 ²	35	1
Drug/Narcotics Violation	33	31	37	44	39
Robbery	2	2	1	2	0
Offenses against family and children	1	0	2	2	0
Disorderly Conduct	9	2	11	25	61
Driving Under the Influence	38	23	39	40	43
Drunkenness	8	5	8	7	19
Liquor Law Violation	41	43	19	18	26
All Other Offenses	68	46	41	38	40
Total Charges Filed	260	269	379	275	316

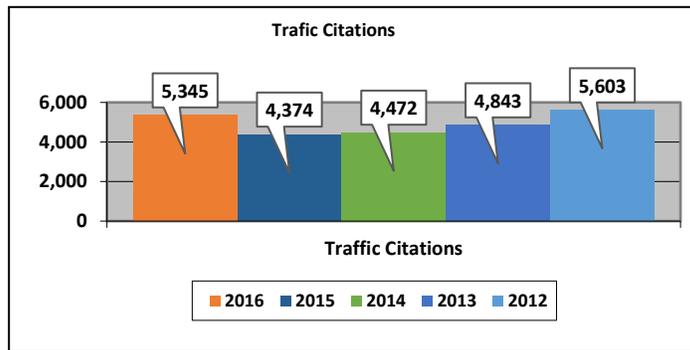
² Wal-Mart and other retail development.

Graphs

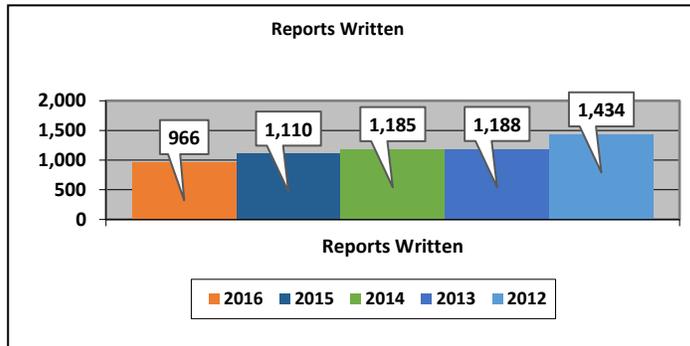
Dispatched Calls



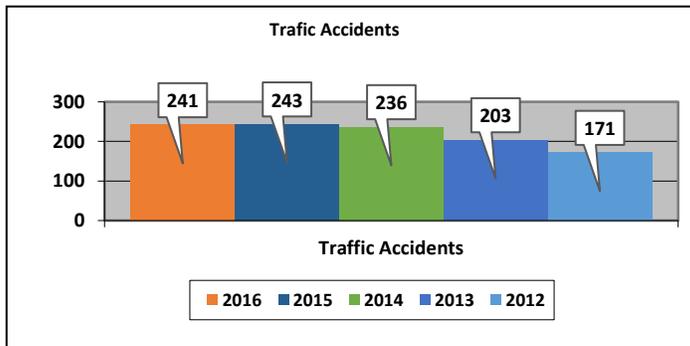
Traffic Citations



Reports Written



Traffic Accidents



Police Department Motor Vehicle Inventory - 2016

#	Unit	Year	Model	License	Vin	Assigned to:	Actual Miles		
							Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Miles Driven
1	619	2009	Crown Vic	100-0723	2FAHP71V39X118761	Sgt. M. Casillas	82088	89,069	6,981
2	629	2009	Crown Vic	106-8163	2FAHP71V19X118757	Off. Zeiger	105,577	117,730	12,153
3	639	2009	Crown Vic	106-8161	2FAHP71VX9X129658	Nieto	103,558	101,204	2,354
4	649	2009	Crown Vic	106-8164	2FAHP71V49X129655	Off. JC Rodriguez	108,087	121,210	13,123
5	659	2009	Crown Vic	106-8166	2FAHP71V39X118758	Sgt. E. Delgadillo	109,470	116,127	6,657
6	669	2009	Crown Vic	106-8162	2FAHP71V19X129659	Off. J. Crespo	118,227	126,285	8,058
7	679	2009	Crown Vic	106-8165	2FAHP71V29X12966	Off. V. Vasquez	102,027	111,159	9,132
8	6110	2010	Ford F150 4*4	110-1505	1FTFW1EV9AFC53934	Training Sgt. Flores	55,285	63,995	8,710
9	6111	2011	Ford Focus	CC5-V491	1FAHP3FN8BW134764	Sgt. Ortega	72,180	82,800	10,620
12	6211	2011	Ford Focus	CC5-V490	1FAHP3FN3BW102823	Detective Medina	64,197	74,095	9,898
10	6112	2011	Ford F250	111-7710	1FT7W2A68CEA45108	Crime Prevention	14,490	17,742	3,252
11	6113	2013	Crown Vic	110-7976	2FABP7BVXBX115687	Sgt. G. Rosas	66,280	75,419	9,139
13	6212	2012	Ford Fusion	DD9J406	3FAHP0GA5CR225778	Asst. Chief	55,544	66,037	10,493
14	6213	2012	Ford Taurus	114-0701	1FAHP2M80DG188807	Stone Garden	44,270	53,161	8,891
15	6312	2012	Ford Fusion	DD9J407	3FAHP0GA7CR225779	Detective Labrado	53,332	62,295	8,963
17	6412	2012	Ford utility Van	114-0515	1FDWE3FL8CDA18883	Crime scene Unit	704	822	118
16	6114	2014	Ford Explorer	116-8365	1FM5K8AR0EGA65078	Patrol	34,915	49,096	14,181
18	6215	2015	Ford Explorer	122-3623	1FM5K8AR6FGB83850	Patrol Nieto / Braziel	11,015	33,066	22,051
19	6115	2015	Ford Explorer	122-5620	1FM5K8AR8FGB83851	Patrol Hernandez/ Vasquez	11,018	30,801	19,783
21	6116	2016	Ford Explorer	131-4063	1FM5K8AR3GGC36456	Patrol Delgadillo	0	13,109	13,109
22	6216	2016	Ford Explorer	131-4062	1FM5K8AR5GGC36457	Patrol Braziel/ Nunez	0	11,899	11,899
23	6316	2016	Ford Explorer	131-4064	1FM5K8AR1GGC36455	Patrol Crespo / Zeiger	0	13,242	13,242
24	A-01	2011	Polaris	-----	4XAXY76A6BB413345	ATV	3,113	3,230	117
25	T-01	-----	Wells Cargo	900-0936		Mobile Command			

References

Texas Police Chiefs Association. (2012). Retrieved from Recognition Program:
<http://www.texaspolicechiefs.org/recognition-program>

**Horizon City Police Department
Racial Profiling 2016 Annual Contact Report**



Letter to City Council

February 1, 2017

Horizon City Council
Horizon City, Texas 79928

Dear Distinguished Mayor and Members of the City Council,

The Texas legislature, in an attempt to address the issue of racial profiling in policing, passed in 2001 the Texas Racial Profiling Law (S.B. 1074). Since becoming effective, the Horizon City Police Department, in accordance with the law, has collected citation-based contact data for the purpose of identifying and addressing (if necessary) concerns regarding racial profiling practices by police officers. Last year, the Texas Racial Profiling Law was modified and new requirements are now in place.

In this report, you will find information on citation-based contact data along with documentation which aims at supporting the fact that the Horizon City Police Department has complied with The Texas Racial Profiling Law. You will have an opportunity to review documentation which demonstrates compliance of the Horizon City Police Department with the Texas Racial Profiling Law. Specifically, documents relevant to the implementation of an institutional policy banning racial profiling, the implementation of a racial profiling complaint process (including the manner in which it has been disclosed to the public) and the training administered to all law enforcement personnel, are included.

This report also contains statistical data relevant to motor vehicle contacts between January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016. This information has been analyzed and compared to data derived from the U.S. Census Bureau in the form of the Fair Roads Standard and to the citation and arrest-based contact data collected in 2016. The final analysis and recommendations are also included.

The data and supporting documentation presented in this report support the notion that the Horizon City Police Department is committed to the identification and resolution (if necessary) of all issues relevant to racial profiling according to the state law.

Sincerely,


Sgt. Jesus Ortega

Horizon City Policy on Racial Profiling

I. POLICY

We are 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 contacts between officers and the public.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this order is to provide general guidance on reducing the presence of bias in law enforcement actions, to identify key contexts in which bias may influence these actions, and emphasize the importance of the constitutional guidelines within which we operate.

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 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: Facts or apparent facts and circumstances within an officer's knowledge and of which the officer had reasonable, trustworthy information to lead a reasonable person to believe that an 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: Articulable, objective facts that lead an experienced officer to suspect that a person has committed, is committing, or may be about to commit a crime. A well-founded suspicion is based on the totality of the circumstances and does not exist unless it can be articulated. Reasonable suspicion supports a stop of a person. Courts require that stops based on reasonable suspicion be "objectively reasonable."
- I. Sex: A biological classification, male or female, based on physical and genetic characteristics.
- J. Stop: An investigative detention. The detention of a subject 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 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, race/ethnicity 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.
2. 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 the Chief of Police any complaints made by an individual against the department. Further, officers shall provide information on the complaint's process and shall give copies of "How to Make a Complaint" when appropriate.

3. When feasible, personnel shall offer explanations of the reasons for enforcement actions or other decisions that bear on the individual's well-being unless the explanation would undermine an investigation or jeopardize an officer's safety.
4. When concluding an encounter, personnel shall thank him or her for cooperating.
5. 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.
6. All personnel are accountable for their actions. Personnel shall justify their actions when required.

B. Supervisory responsibilities

1. Supervisors shall be held accountable for the observance of constitutional safeguards during the performance of their duties. 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 key 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.
4. Supervisors are reminded that biased enforcement of the laws engenders not only mistrust of law enforcement, but increases safety risks to personnel. Lack of control over bias also exposes the department to liability consequences.
5. Supervisors shall be held accountable for repeated instances of biased enforcement of their subordinates.
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.
7. Supervisors shall facilitate the filing of any complaints about law-enforcement service.

C. Disciplinary consequences

Actions prohibited by this order shall be cause for disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.

D. Training (TBP: 2.01)

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

V. COMPLAINTS

- E. The department shall publish “How to Make a Complaint” folders and make them available at all city facilities and other public locations throughout the city. The department’s complaint process and its bias-based profiling policy will be posted on the department’s website. Whenever possible, the media will be used to inform the public of the department’s policy and complaint process.
- F. Complaints alleging incidents of bias-based profiling will be fully investigated as described under Policy 2.4.
- G. Complainants will be notified of the results of the investigations when the investigation is completed.

VI. RECORD KEEPING

- H. The department will maintain all required records on traffic stops where a citation is issued or where an arrest is made subsequent to a traffic stop pursuant to state law.
- I. The information collected above will be reported to the city council annually.
- J. The information will also be reported to TCOLE in the required format.

How to File a Racial Profiling Complaint Informing the Public and Addressing Allegations of Racial Profiling Practices

Since January 1, 2002, the Horizon City Police Department, in accordance to The Texas Racial Profiling law, launched an educational campaign aimed at informing the public on issues relevant to the complaint process. The police department made available, in January 1, 2002, information relevant to filing a complaint on a racial profiling violation by a Horizon City police officer.

The Horizon City Police Department included language, in its current complaint process, pertaining to the manner in which citizens can file a complaint as a consequence of a racial profiling incident. It is believed that through these efforts, the community has been properly informed of the new policies and the complaint processes relevant to racial profiling.

Racial Profiling Training

Since 2002, all Horizon City police officers were instructed, as specified in S.B. 1074, to adhere to all Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TCLEOSE) training and the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT) requirements. To date, all sworn officers of the Horizon City Police Department have completed the TCLEOSE basic training.

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

Report on Racial Profiling Complaints

The following table contains data regarding officers that have been the subject of a complaint, during the time period of January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016, based on allegations related to possible violations of the Texas Racial Profiling Law. The final disposition of the case is also included.



A check above indicates that the Horizon City Police Department has not received any complaints, as outlined in the law, on any members of its police force, for having violated the Texas Racial Profiling Law during the time period of January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016.

Complaints Filed for Possible Violations of The Texas Racial Profiling Law.

Complaint No.	Alleged Violation			Disposition of the Case

Additional Comments:

Tier 1 Data

Motor Vehicle-Related Contact Information (01/01/16—12/31/16)

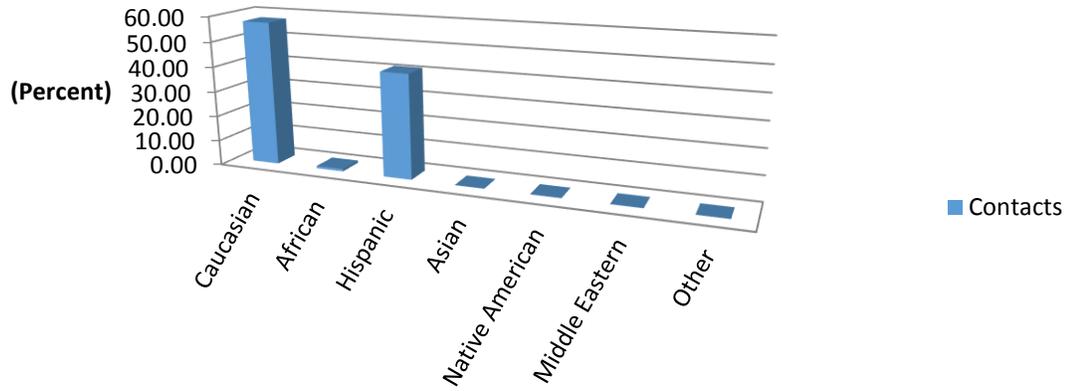
Race/Ethnicity*	Contacts		Searches		Consensual Searches		PC Searches		Custody Arrests	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	1972	57.41	1	50.00	4	100.00	19	65.52	5	71.43
African	32	0.93	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.45	0	0.00
Hispanic	1425	41.48	1	50.00	0	0.00	8	27.59	2	28.57
Asian	1	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.45	0	0.00
Native American	1	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Middle Eastern	4	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	3435	100.00	2	100.00	4	100.00	29	100.00	7	100.00

“N” represents “number” of traffic-related contacts

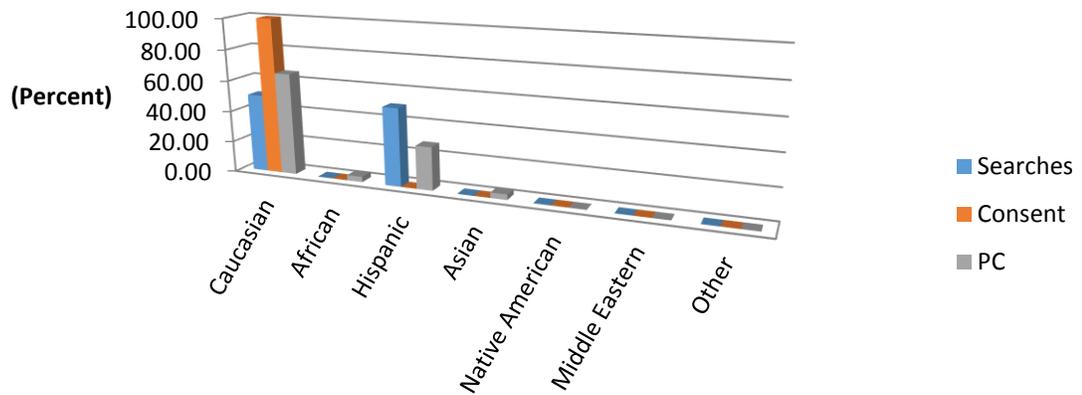
* Race/Ethnicity is defined by Senate Bill 1074 as being of a “particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, Native American or Middle Eastern”.

**Figure has been rounded

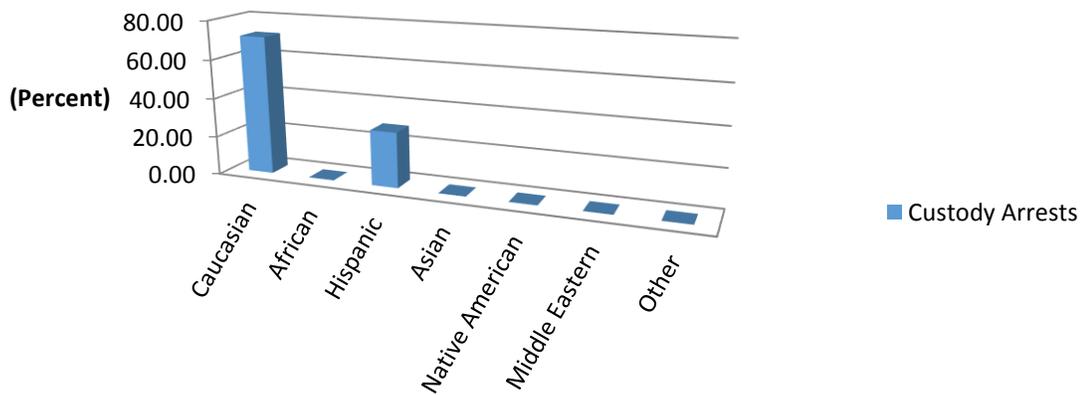
Tier 1 Data (Contacts)



Tier 1 Data (Searches)



Tier 1 Data (Arrests)



Knowing/Not Knowing

Total Number of Contacts Officers Knowing/not Knowing Race/Ethnicity of Individuals before Being Detained (1/1/16-12/31/16)

Total Number of Contacts Officers Who <u>Knew</u> Race and Ethnicity of Individual Before Being Detained	Total Number of Contacts Officers Who <u>Did Not Know</u> the Race and Ethnicity of Individual Before Being Detained
32	3,403

Tier 1 Baseline Comparison

Fair Roads Standard

Motor Vehicle-Contacts and Fair Roads Standard Comparison

Comparison of Motor Vehicle-related contacts with households in the City of Horizon that have vehicle access (in percentages). (1/1/16—12/31/16)

Race/Ethnicity*	Contacts (in percentages)	Households with vehicle access (in percentages)
Caucasian	57.41	
African	0.93	
Hispanic	41.46	
Asian	0.03	
Native American	0.06	
Middle Eastern	0.12	
Other	0.00	
Total	100	

* Race/Ethnicity are defined by Senate Bill 1074 as being of a “particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, Native American and Middle Eastern”.

**Represents rounded figure

**Tier 1 Data - Five Year Comparative Analysis
(2010-2016)**

**Comparison of Five-Year Traffic and Motor Vehicle-Related Contact Information
(1/1/12-12/31/16)**

Race/Ethnicity*	Traffic-Related Contacts				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Caucasian	27.99	43.64	50.43	91.23	57.41
African	1.99	1.62	1.60	2.14	0.93
Hispanic	69.49	54.42	47.58	5.70	41.46
Asian	0.18	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.03
Native American	0.2	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.06
Middle Eastern	0.15	0.09	0.13	0.68	0.12
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

*Race/Ethnicity is defined by Texas Senate Bill 1074 as being of a “particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American”.

** Figure has been rounded.

Comparison of Five-Year Traffic and Motor-Vehicle Related Search Information

(1/1/12-12/31/16)

Race/Ethnicity*	Search-Related Contacts (in percentages)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Caucasian	9.09	0	52.63	25	50
African	0	25	0	0	0
Hispanic	90.91	75	47.37	75	50
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
Native American	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Eastern	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

* Race/Ethnicity is defined by Texas Senate Bill 1074 as being of a “particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American”.

** Figure has been rounded.

Comparison of Five-Year Traffic and Motor Vehicle-Related Arrest Information

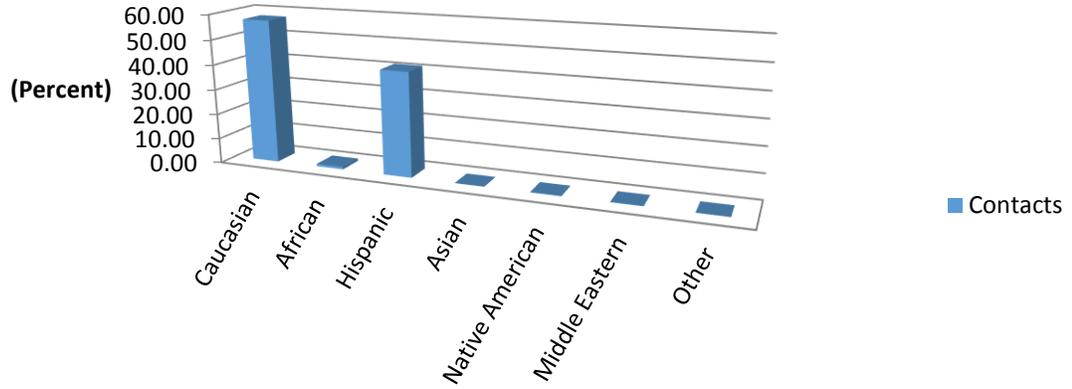
(1/1/12-12/31/16)

Race/Ethnicity*	Arrest-Related Contacts (in percentages)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Caucasian	0	0	0	50	71.43
African	0	0	0	16.67	0
Hispanic	100	100	100	33.33	28.57
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
Native American	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Eastern	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

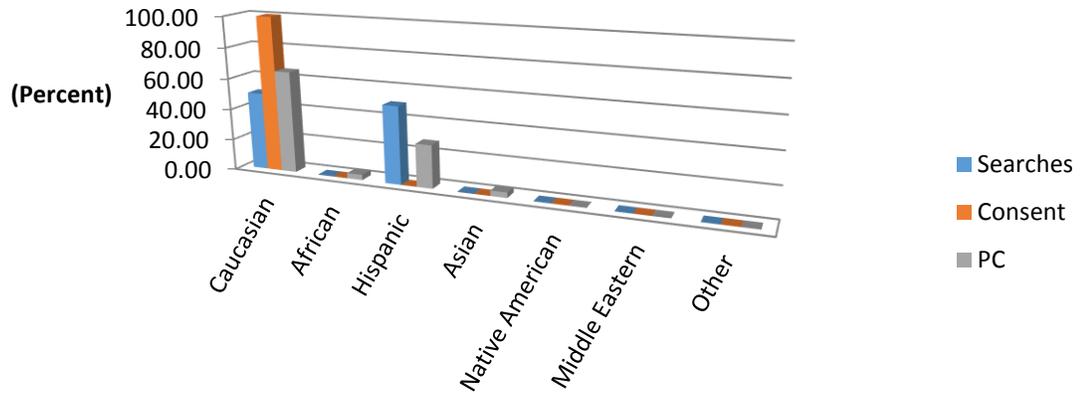
* Race/Ethnicity is defined by Texas Senate Bill 1074 as being of a “particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American”.

** Figure has been rounded.

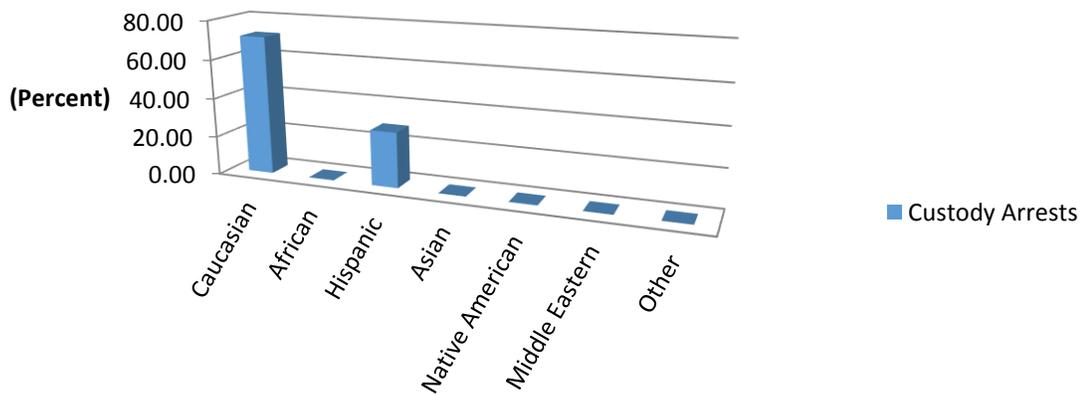
Tier 1 Data (Contacts)

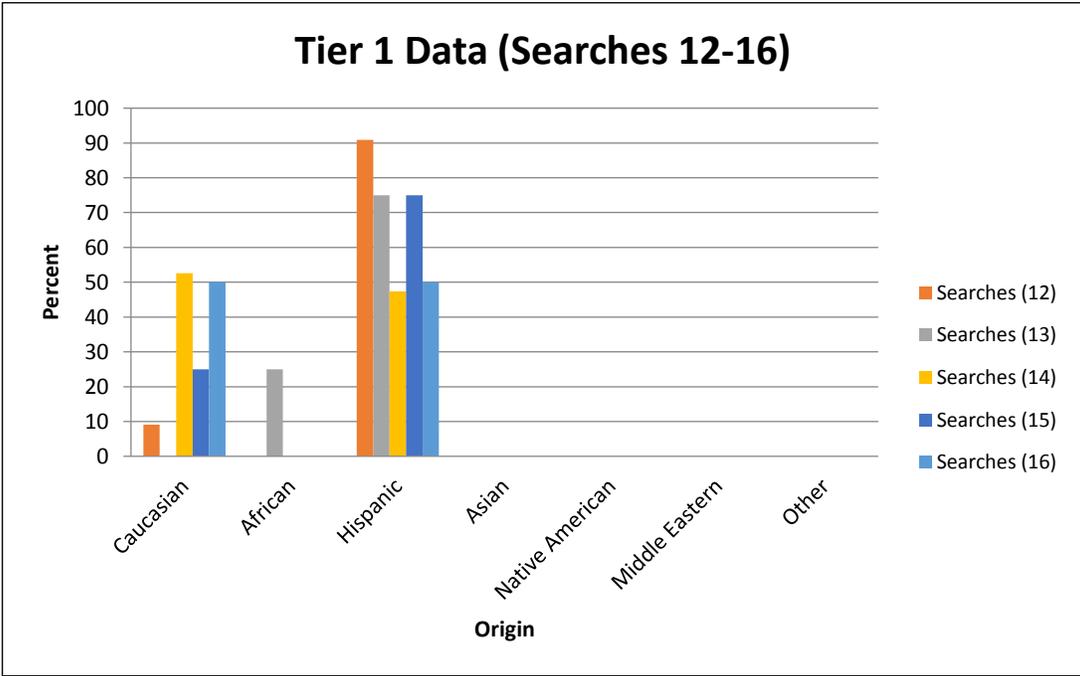
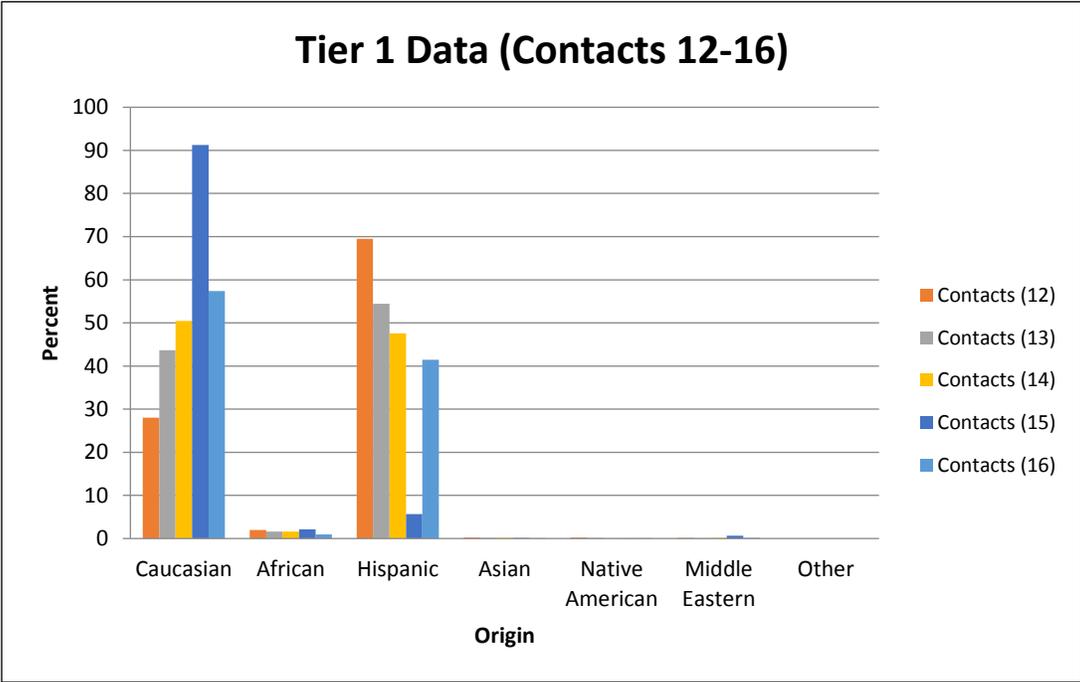


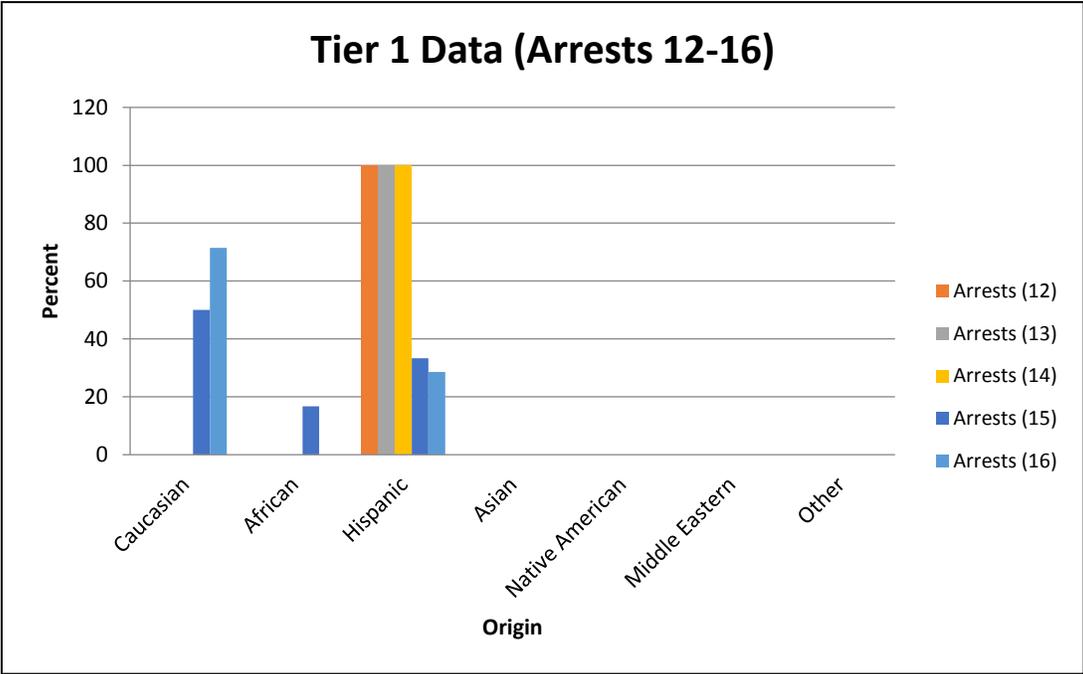
Tier 1 Data (Searches)



Tier 1 Data (Arrests)







Analysis and Interpretation of Data

According to the Texas Racial Profiling Law, all police departments in the state have been required to collect data when a traffic-related citation is issued or an arrest is made. Recently this was changed to all motor vehicle related contacts where a citation was issued or arrest made. In addition, the law requires that agencies report this information to their local governing authority and (recently) TCOLE, by March 1st of each year. The purpose in collecting and presenting this information is to determine if a particular police officer is engaging in the practice of profiling minority motorists. Despite the fact most agree that it is good practice for police departments to be accountable to their community, it is very difficult to determine, from the review of aggregate data, if police departments are engaging in racial profiling. That is, it is challenging to detect specific “individual” racist behavior from the study and analysis of aggregate-level “institutional” data on traffic-related contacts.

It should be noted that the Horizon City Police Department, in response to the requirements of The Texas Racial Profiling Law (S.B. 1074), reported and analyzed its 2016 motor vehicle-related contact data. Thus, three different types of analyses were conducted. The first of these involved a careful evaluation of the 2016 contact data. This particular analysis measured, as required by the Texas Racial Profiling Law, the number and percentage of Caucasians, African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, Native Americans, Middle Easterners, and individuals belonging to the “other” category, that came in contact with the police and were issued a motor vehicle-related citation or arrested in 2016. In addition, the analysis included information relevant to the number and percentage of searches while indicating the type of search (i.e., consensual or probable cause) conducted. Finally, the data analysis highlighted the number and percentage of individuals who, after they were issued a citation, were subsequently arrested. Further, it included the total number of officers that knew and did not the race or ethnicity of an individual prior to being detained.

The second type of analysis included in this report, related to the comparison of the 2016 motor vehicle contact data with an appropriate baseline. It should be noted that there is also a great deal of disagreement, in the academic literature, over the type/form of baseline to be used when analyzing traffic-related contact information. Of all the baseline measures available, the Horizon City Police Department decided to adopt, as a baseline measure, the Fair Roads Standard. This particular baseline is based on data obtained through the U.S. Census Bureau (2000) relevant to the number of households in a particular jurisdiction that have access to vehicles while controlling for race and ethnicity. It should be noted that census data presents challenges to any effort made at establishing a fair and accurate racial profiling analysis. In other words, census data contains information on all residents of a particular community, regardless of the fact they may or may not be among the driving population.

The Horizon City Police Department opted to use this form of comparison (i.e., census data relevant to households with vehicles) in an attempt to demonstrate its “transparency” before the community. The Fair Roads Standard data obtained is relevant to the Town of Horizon City.

Finally, a third type of analysis was conducted while using the 2011-2016 traffic and motor vehicle contact data. Specifically, all contacts made in 2016 were compared to similar figures reported from 2011 to 2016. When considering this analysis, it was determined that comparing five years of contact data may highlight possible areas of consistency with regards to overall police contacts. In other words, the five-year comparison has the potential of revealing indicators that a trend of police-initiated contacts with regards to members of a specific minority group, is in fact, developing. The overall analysis of data indicates that findings suggest that the Horizon City Police Department does not currently experience a problem regarding racial profiling practices. This is supported by the fact that it has not received any complaints from its citizens regarding officer misconduct associated with racial profiling practices.

Tier 1 (2016) Motor Vehicle-Related Contact Analysis

The Tier 1 data collected in 2016 showed that continuing effort to collect police contact data, along with the monitoring and evaluation of video recorded traffic stops by officers will assure an on-going evaluation of the Horizon City Police Department practices. This will allow for the citizens of the community to benefit from professional and courteous service from their police department.

Fair Roads Standard Analysis

When comparing traffic contacts to the census data relevant to the number of “households” in Town of Horizon City who indicated, in the 2000 census, that they had access to vehicles, the analysis produced the following findings:

The Horizon Police department is in compliance and has not received any complaints on Racial Profiling and the department will continue to strive with professionalism.

Summary

Checklist

The following requirements **were** met by the Horizon City Police Department in accordance with Senate Bill 1074:

- Clearly defined act or actions that constitute racial profiling
- Statement indicating prohibition of any peace officer employed by the Horizon City Police Department from engaging in racial profiling
- Implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint regarding racial profiling violations
- Provide public education related to the complaint process
- Implement disciplinary guidelines for officer found in violation of the Texas Racial Profiling Law
- Collect data (Tier 1) that includes information on
 - a) Race and ethnicity of individual detained
 - b) Whether a search was conducted
 - c) If there was a search, whether it was a consent search or a probable cause search
 - d) Whether a custody arrest took place
- Indicate total number of officers who knew and did not know, the race/ethnicity of individuals before being detained.
- Produce an annual report on police contacts (Tier 1) and present this to local governing body and TCLEOSE by March 1, 2016.
- Adopt a policy, if video/audio equipment is installed, on standards for reviewing video and audio documentation

Contact Information

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

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