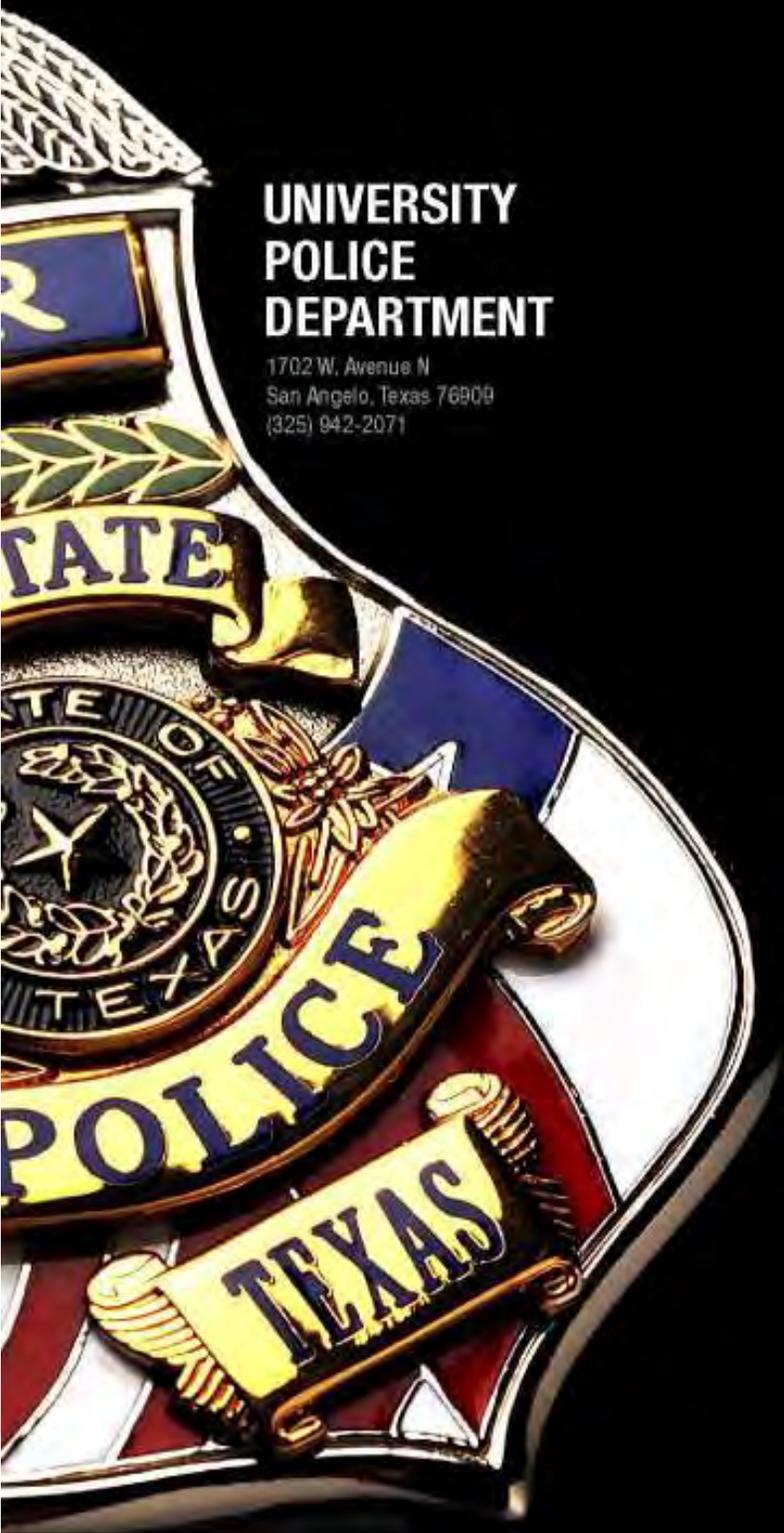


ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY

MEMBER, TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY SYSTEM



UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1702 W. Avenue N
San Angelo, Texas 76909
(325) 942-2071

2016 Annual Traffic Contact And Comparative Report

As required by Texas Code of Criminal Procedure,
Chapter 2: Article 2.134

James Adams
Director of Public Safety
Chief of Police

February 2017



ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY

University Police

February 20, 2017

MEMORANDUM

TO: Angie Wright
Vice President for Finance and Administration

FROM: James Adams 
Director of Public Safety/Chief of Police

RE: 2016 Annual Traffic Contact Report

The Angelo State University Police Department, in accordance with the Texas Racial Profiling Law (SB No. 1074), Art. 2.134 CCP, has been collecting police contact data to comply with the law. Throughout the past year, the police department has been diligent to ensure that the numbers reported, via citations, are as accurate as possible. The data in this report only applies to what is referred to as Tier I information only (stops that resulted in a citation or arrest).

The report does not include information that is referred to as Tier II information. The department has met all state requirements allowing it to be exempt from Tier II reporting requirements.

In this report, you will discover several sections, which are intended and designed to provide background information on the rationale and objectives of the Texas Racial Profiling law. Other sections contain information relevant to the policies adopted by the University Police Department prohibiting the practice of racial profiling among its officers, providing for a complaint system, and requiring the use of video or voice recordings on all traffic and pedestrian stops.

It is worth noting that there are limitations as to the interpretation and extrapolation of “information” from this data. The department is confident that our analysis is correct and relevant. The comparative analysis we have used is only one of many methods that could have been employed. Again, this illustrates the limitations of the way these numbers are generalized and evaluated, which should cause concern on the validity issues surrounding this entire process.

The final components of this report provide statistical data relevant to the public contacts made during the period of 1/1/2016 and 12/31/2016. This information has been analyzed and compared to the university student demographics as provided by the Office of Institutional Research and Assessment. Other analysis compares searches and arrests to the total number of traffic stops conducted over the listed time period.

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Texas Law on Racial Profiling, S.B. 1074, as amended by Acts 2009, 81st Legislature

Chapter 2, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by adding Articles 2.131 through 2.138 to read as follows:

Art. 2.131. RACIAL PROFILING PROHIBITED. A peace officer may not engage in racial profiling.

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

Art. 2.132. LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY ON RACIAL PROFILING. (a) In this article:

- (1) "Law enforcement agency" means an agency of the state, or of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, that employs peace officers who make motor vehicle stops in the routine performance of the officers' official duties.
- (2) "Motor vehicle stop" means an occasion in which a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance.
- (3) "Race or ethnicity" means of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, or Middle Eastern descent.

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

- (1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;
- (2) strictly prohibit peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;
- (3) implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the agency if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual;
- (4) provide public education relating to the agency's complaint process;
- (5) require appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the agency who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the agency's policy adopted under this article;
- (6) require collection of information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a 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; and

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

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

(A) the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE); and

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

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

(d) On adoption of a policy under Subsection (b), a law enforcement agency shall examine the feasibility of installing video camera and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motor vehicle regularly used to make motor vehicle stops and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make motor vehicle stops. If a law enforcement agency installs video or audio equipment as provided by this subsection, the policy adopted by the agency under Subsection (b) must include standards for reviewing video and audio documentation.

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

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

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

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

Amended by:

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172, Sec. 25, eff. September 1, 2009.

Art. 2.133. REPORTS REQUIRED FOR MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS. (a) In this article, "race or ethnicity" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).

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

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

(A) the person's gender; and

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

(2) the initial reason for the stop;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) whether the officer issued a written warning or a citation as a result of the stop.

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

Amended by:

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172, Sec. 26, eff. September 1, 2009.

Art. 2.134. COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION COLLECTED. (a) In this article:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amended by:

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172, Sec. 27, eff. September 1, 2009.

Art. 2.135. PARTIAL EXEMPTION FOR AGENCIES USING VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT. (a) A peace officer is exempt from the reporting requirement under Article 2.133 and the chief administrator of a law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, is exempt from the compilation, analysis, and reporting requirements under Article 2.134 if:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amended by:

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172, Sec. 28, eff. September 1, 2009.

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

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

Art. 2.137. PROVISION OF FUNDING OR EQUIPMENT. (a) The Department of Public Safety shall adopt rules for providing funds or video and audio equipment to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A), including specifying criteria to prioritize funding or equipment provided to law enforcement agencies. The criteria may include consideration of tax effort, financial hardship, available revenue, and budget surpluses. The criteria must give priority to:

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

(2) smaller jurisdictions; and

(3) municipal and county law enforcement agencies.

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

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

(d) On receipt of funds or video and audio equipment from the state for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A), the governing body of a county or municipality, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency serving the county or municipality, shall certify to the Department of Public Safety that the law enforcement agency has installed video and audio equipment as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A) and is using the equipment as required by Article 2.135(a)(1).

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

Art. 2.138. RULES. The Department of Public Safety may adopt rules to implement Articles 2.131-2.137.

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

Chapter 3, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by adding Article 3.05 to read as follows:

Art. 3.05. RACIAL PROFILING. In this code, "racial profiling" means a law enforcement-initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.

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

CHAPTER 96, Section 96.641, Education Code, is amended by adding Subsection (k) to read as follows:

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

- (1) monitoring peace officers' compliance with laws and internal agency policies relating to racial profiling;
- (2) implementing laws and internal agency policies relating to preventing racial profiling; and
- (3) analyzing and reporting collected information.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 278, Sec. 1, eff. June 15, 2007.

CHAPTER 1701, Section 1701.253, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Subsection (h) to read as follows:

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

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172, Sec. 12, eff. September 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 1701, Section 1701.402, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Subsection (e) to read as follows:

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

Text of subsection as added by Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1002

CHAPTER 543, Section 543.202, Transportation Code, is amended to read as follows;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7) the plea, the judgment, whether the individual was adjudicated under Article 45.0511, Code of Criminal Procedure, and whether bail was forfeited;

(8) the date of conviction; and

(9) the amount of the fine or forfeiture.

Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 165, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1995. Amended by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 6, eff. Sept. 1, 2001; Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 1325, Sec. 8.04, eff. June. 1, 2005.

S.B. 1074, Sections 7 through 12

SECTION 7. Not later than January 1, 2002, a law enforcement agency shall adopt and implement a policy and begin collecting information under the policy as required by Article 2.132, Code of Criminal Procedure, as added by this Act. A local law enforcement agency shall first submit information to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency as required by Article 2.132, Code of Criminal Procedure, as added by this Act, on March 1, 2003. The first submission of information shall consist of information compiled by the agency during the period beginning January 1, 2002, and ending December 31, 2002.

SECTION 8. A local law enforcement agency shall first submit information to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency as required by Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, as added by this Act, on March 1, 2004. The first submission of information shall consist of information compiled by the agency during the period beginning January 1, 2003, and ending December 31, 2003

SECTION 9. Not later than January 1, 2002:

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

(2) the Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas shall establish a program on racial profiling as required by Subsection (j),

Section 96.641, Education Code, as added by this Act.

SECTION 10. A person who on the effective date of this Act holds an intermediate proficiency certificate issued by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education or has held a peace officer license issued by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer for at least two years shall complete an education and training program on racial profiling established under Subsection (e), Section 1701.253, Occupations Code, as added by this Act, not later than September 1, 2003.

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

SECTION 12. This Act takes effect September 1, 2001.

Institutional Policy: The Texas Racial Profiling Law (SB No.1074), Art. 1.134 CCP

The passage of Senate Bill 1074 was designed to address a growing concern regarding the practice of racial profiling in the law enforcement profession. As such, the Angelo State University Police Department has instituted a policy that addresses racial profiling and provides a compliant process for those who believe they have been stopped or searched based on racial, ethnic or national origin profiling.

Department Policy on Racial Profiling

ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICE



**SECTION 600 RULES
600-02 BIAS BASED POLICING**

**ISSUE DATE: JANUARY 2002
REVIEWED\REVISED DATE: MARCH 2013**

I. OBJECTIVE

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.

II. POLICY

The University Police 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, national origin, ethnicity, age, or religion. All people carry biases: in law enforcement, however, the failure to control our biases can lead to illegal arrests, searches, and detentions, thus thwarting the mission of our department. Most importantly, actions guided by bias destroy the trust and respect essential for our mission to succeed. We live and work in communities very diverse in population: respect for diversity and equitable enforcement of the law are essential to our mission.

All enforcement actions, particularly stops of individuals (for traffic and other purposes), investigative detentions, arrests, searches and seizures of persons or property, shall be based on the standards of reasonable suspicion or probable cause as required by the Fourth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and statutory authority. In all enforcement decisions, officers shall be able to articulate specific facts, circumstances, and conclusions which 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, sex, sexual orientation, gender, national origin, ethnicity, age, or religion. Officers shall base all such actions on a reasonable suspicion that the person or an occupant of a vehicle committed an offense.

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

**ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
POLICY AND PROCEDURE**



**SECTION 600 RULES
600-02 BIAS BASED POLICING**

**ISSUE DATE: JANUARY 2002
REVIEWED\REVISED DATE: MARCH 2013**

III. DEFINITIONS

Most of the following terms appear in this order. 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 which may be 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 which may include race but also cultural characteristics or traits which 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, or Native American descent. As distinct from ethnicity, race only refers 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.
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**ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
POLICY AND PROCEDURE**



**SECTION 600 RULES ISSUE
600-02 BIAS BASED POLICING**

**DATE: JANUARY 2002
REVIEWED\REVISED DATE: MARCH 2013**

- H. Reasonable suspicion: Articulable, objective facts which 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: The detention of a subject for a brief period of time, based on reasonable suspicion. A stop is investigative detention.

VI. PROCEDURES

- K. 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, national origin, citizenship, religion, ethnicity, age, gender, color, creed, sexual orientation, disability, or economic status. 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.
 - 2. Reasonable suspicion or probable cause shall form the basis for any enforcement actions or decisions. Individuals shall only be subjected to stops, seizures, or detention 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.
 - 3. Officers shall observe all constitutional safeguards and shall respect the constitutional rights of all persons.
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**ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
POLICY AND PROCEDURE**



**SECTION 600 RULES
600-02 BIAS BASED POLICING**

**ISSUE DATE: JANUARY 2002
REVIEWED\REVISED DATE: MARCH 2013**

- 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.
 4. 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.
 5. When feasible, personnel shall offer explanations of the reasons for enforcement actions or other decisions that bear on individual's well-being unless the explanation would undermine an investigation or jeopardize an officer's safety. When concluding an encounter, personnel shall thank him or her for cooperating.
 6. 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.
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**ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
POLICY AND PROCEDURE**



**SECTION 600 RULES
600-02 BIAS BASED POLICING**

**ISSUE DATE: JANUARY 2002
REVIEWED\REVISED DATE: MARCH 2013**

7. All personnel are accountable for their actions. Personnel shall justify their actions when required.

L. 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. Supervisors shall be held accountable for repeated instances of biased enforcement of their subordinates.
 5. 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.
 6. Supervisors shall facilitate the filing of any complaints about law enforcement service.
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**ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
POLICY AND PROCEDURE**



**SECTION 600 RULES
600-02 BIAS BASED POLICING**

**ISSUE DATE: JANUARY 2002
REVIEWED\REVISED DATE: MARCH 2013**

M. Disciplinary consequences

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

N. Training

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

II. COMPLAINTS

- A. The department shall publish a “How to Make a Complaint” document and make it available online or at the request of the public. 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.
- B. Complaints alleging incidents of bias based profiling will be fully investigated as described under policy 100-10.
- C. Complainants will be notified of the results of the investigations when such investigation is completed. (100-10)

III. RECORD KEEPING

- A. 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.
 - B. The information collected above will be reported to the Texas Tech System office annually.
 - C. The information will also be reported to Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) in the required format.
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**ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY
POLICE DEPARTMENT**

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PERSONNEL COMPLAINT FORM

Complainant's Section:

Last Name First Name Middle Initial

Street Address City/State Zip Code Phone No.

Location Where Alleged Incident(s) occurred: Date of Incident(s) Time of Incident(s)

Do you desire a written response? YES NO

Do you wish to know the final disposition of your complaint? YES NO

Are you alleging any racial profiling as part of your complainant? YES NO

If someone was arrested, fill out the section below:

Last Name (Arrested Person) First Name Middle Initial

Street Address City/State Zip Code Phone No.

Indicate your relationship to the arrested person: _____

Witness or Witnesses- If any:

Name of Witness Address of Witness Phone No.

Name of Witness Address of Witness Phone No.

Name of Witness Address of Witness Phone No.

Clearly Describe the Nature of Your Complaint:

Signature Section:

Signature of Complainant

Date

Complaint Received By: _____

Name

Date

Government Code: 614.022-023 Complaints Against Law Enforcement Officers

In order for a complaint, against a law enforcement officer in the State of Texas, to be considered by a chief or the head of a police department, the complaint must be placed in writing and signed by the person making the complaint.

A copy of the signed complaint must be presented to the affected officer or employee within a reasonable amount of time after the complaint is filed and before any disciplinary action may be taken against the affected employee.

Public Education:

The University Police Department will inform the public of its policy prohibiting racial profiling and the complaint process. Methods that may be utilized to inform the public include news media, radio, public presentations, the Internet, as well as any other appropriate governing board meetings. Additionally, information will be made available, as appropriate, in languages other than English.

Citation Data Collection and Reporting:

An officer is required to collect information related to traffic stops in which a citation is issued. On the citation, officers must include:

1. Violators race or ethnicity;
2. Whether a search was conducted;
3. Whether the search was consensual;
4. Whether an arrest was made as a result of the search.

By March of each year, the department shall submit a written report to the appropriate Vice President that includes the information gathered by the citations. The report shall include:

1. Breakdown of contacts by race or ethnicity;
2. Breakdown of citations issued by race or ethnicity;
3. Number of warnings issued by race or ethnicity;
4. Number of searches made by race or ethnicity;
5. Number of arrests made subsequent to a search

No later than March 31st of each year, this department shall submit a report to the Vice President for Finance and Administration at Angelo State. The submitted report will then be forwarded to the Texas Tech University System or its Board of Regents containing this information from the preceding calendar year.

Collection and Reporting of Information:

An officer who stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance regulating traffic, or who stops a pedestrian for any suspected offense, shall record and report the following information.

1. A physical description of each person detained as a result of the stop, including:
 - a. The person's gender;
 - b. The person's race or ethnicity, as stated by the person or as determined by the officer's best judgment.
2. The street address or approximate location of the stop.
3. The suspected offense or traffic violation.
4. Whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search.
5. Whether contraband was discovered in the course of the search and, if so, a statement of the offense charged.
6. Whether the officer issued a warning or a citation as a result of the stop and, if so, a statement of the offense charged.

This department shall compile and analyze the information contained in these individual reports. No later than March 31st of each year, this department shall submit a report to the Texas Tech University System or its Board of Regents containing the information compiled from the preceding calendar year in a manner they approve. This report shall include:

1. A comparative analysis of the information contained in the individual reports in order to:
 - a. Determine the prevalence of racial profiling by officers in this department; and
 - b. Examine the disposition of traffic and pedestrian stops made by this department's officers, including searches resulting from stops.
2. Information relating to the number of complaints filed with this department alleging racial profiling.

The annual report will not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a peace officer.

Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Racial Profiling Training

Since 2002, university officers have been instructed, as specified in the Texas Racial Profiling Law, to adhere to all Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) training and the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT) requirements. To date, all sworn officers of the University Police Department have completed the TCOLE basic training on racial profiling. The main outline used to train the officers of the University Police Department has been included in this report.

It is important to recognize that the Chief of the University 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 University Police Department fulfills the training requirement as specified in the Education Code (96.641) of the Texas Racial Profiling Law.

Racial Profiling Course 3256

1.0 RACIAL PROFILING AND THE LAW

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

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

Racial Profiling Requirements:

Racial profiling	CCP 3.05
Racial profiling prohibited	CCP 2.131
Law enforcement policy on racial profiling	CCP 2.132
Reports required for traffic and pedestrian stop	CCP 2.133
Liability	CCP 2.136
Racial profiling education for police chiefs	Education Code 96.641
Training program	Occupations Code 1701.253
Training required for intermediate certificate	Occupations Code 1701.402
Definition of "race or ethnicity" for form	Transportation Code 543.202

- A. Written departmental policies
 - 1. Definition of what constitutes racial profiling
 - 2. Prohibition of racial profiling
 - 3. Complaint process
 - 4. Public education
 - 5. Corrective action
 - 6. Collection of traffic-stop statistics
 - 7. Annual reports
- B. Not prima facie evidence
- C. Feasibility of use of video equipment
- D. Data does not identify officer
- E. Copy of complaint-related video evidence to officer in question
- F. Vehicle stop report
 - 1. Physical description of detainees: gender, race or ethnicity

2. Alleged violation
 3. Consent to search
 4. Contraband
 5. Facts supporting probable cause
 6. Arrest
 7. Warning or citation issued
- G. Compilation and analysis of data
- H. Exemption from reporting – audio/video equipment
- I. Officer non-liability
- J. Funding
- K. Required training in racial profiling
1. Police chiefs
 2. All holders of intermediate certificates and/or two-year-old licenses as of 09/01/2001 (training to be completed no later than 09/01/2003) – see legislation 77R-SB1074

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

- A. Whren v. United States, 517 U.S. 806, 116 S.Ct. 1769 (1996)
1. Motor vehicle search exemption
 2. Traffic violation acceptable as pretext for further investigation
 3. Selective enforcement can be challenged
- B. Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1, 88 S.Ct. 1868 (1968)
1. Stop & Frisk doctrine
 2. Stopping and briefly detaining a person
 3. Frisk and pat down
- C. Other cases
1. Pennsylvania v. Mimms, 434 U.S. 106, 98 S.Ct. 330 (1977)
 2. Maryland v. Wilson, 117 S.Ct. 882 (1997)
 3. Graham v. State, 119 MdApp 444, 705 A.2d 82 (1998)
 4. Pryor v. State, 122 Md.App. 671 (1997) cert. denied 352 Md. 312, 721 A.2d 990 (1998)
 5. Ferris v. State, 355 Md. 356, 735 A.2d 491 (1999)
 6. New York v. Belton, 453 U.S. 454 (1981)

2.0 RACIAL PROFILING AND THE COMMUNITY

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

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

- A. There are appropriate reasons for unusual traffic stops (suspicious behavior, the officer's intuition, MOs, etc.), but police work must stop short of cultural stereotyping and racism.
- B. Racial profiling would result in criminal arrests, but only because it would target all members of a race randomly – the minor benefits would be far outweighed by the distrust and anger towards law enforcement by minorities and the public as a whole.

- C. Racial profiling is self-fulfilling bad logic: if you believed that minorities committed more crimes, then you might look for more minority criminals, and find them in disproportionate numbers.
- D. Inappropriate traffic stops generate suspicion and antagonism towards officers and make future stops more volatile – a racially-based stop today can throw suspicion on tomorrow's legitimate stop.
- E. By focusing on race, you would not only be harassing innocent citizens, but overlooking criminals of all races and backgrounds – it is a waste of law enforcement resources.

3.0 RACIAL PROFILING VERSUS REASONABLE SUSPICION

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

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

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

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

- A. Drug courier profile (adapted from a profile developed by the DEA)
 1. Driver is nervous or anxious beyond the ordinary anxiety and cultural communication styles.
 2. Signs of long-term driving (driver is unshaven, has empty food containers, etc.)
 3. Vehicle is rented
 4. Driver is a young male, 20-35
 5. No visible luggage, even though driver is traveling.
 6. Driver was over-reckless or over-cautious in driving and responding to signals.
 7. Use of air fresheners.
- B. Drug courier activity indicators by themselves are usually not sufficient to justify a stop.

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

- A. Thinking about the totality of circumstances in a vehicle stop.
- B. Vehicle exterior
 - 1. Non-standard repainting (esp. on a new vehicle)
 - 2. Signs of hidden cargo (heavy weight in trunk, windows do not roll down, etc.)
 - 3. Unusual license plate suggesting a switch (dirty plate, bugs on back plate, etc.)
 - 4. Unusual circumstances (pulling a camper at night, kids' bikes with no kids, etc.)
- C. Pre-stop indicators
 - 1. Not consistent with traffic flow.
 - 2. Driver is overly cautious, or driver/passengers repeatedly look at police car.
 - 3. Driver begins using a car or cell phone when signaled to stop.
 - 4. Unusual pull-over behavior (ignores signals, hesitates, pulls onto new street, moves objects in car, etc.)
- D. Vehicle interior
 - 1. Rear seat or interior panels have been opened, there are tools or spare tire, etc.
 - 2. Inconsistent items (anti-theft club with a rental, unexpected luggage, etc.)

Resources

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

Web address for legislation 77R-SB1074:
<http://www.legis.state.tx.us/>

Five Year Demographical Analysis of University Police Contacts

The Angelo State University Police Department, in accordance with the Racial Profiling Law (S.B. No. 1074), collects data on all police officer contacts. The collected information is designed to track and identify any concerns regarding racial profiling.

Table 1. General Demographics of Contacts and Searches (2012)

Race/Ethnicity*	Contacts	Citations*	Warnings
White	251 (62%)	86	165
Black	48 (11.9%)	15	33
Hispanic	102 (25.2%)	40	62
Native American	0 (0.0%)	0	0
Asian	3 (0.7%)	1	2
Middle Eastern	1 (0.2%)	0	1
Total	405	142	263

Searches Conducted	8
Searches Consented	2
Arrested	11

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

Race/Ethnicity*	2012 Demographics
White	4027 (58.5%)
Black	575 (8.3%)
Hispanic	1857 (27.0%)
Native American	38 (0.5%)
Asian	86 (1.3%)
Pacific Islander	9 (0.1%)
International	124 (2.1%)
Two+Races	112 (1.6%)
Unknown	39 (0.6%)
Total	6888

Table 2. General Demographics of Contacts and Searches (2013)

Race/Ethnicity*	Contacts	Citations*	Warnings
White	322 (58.9%)	107	215
Black	71 (13.0%)	17	54
Hispanic	145 (26.5%)	55	90
Native American	0 (0.0%)	0	0
Asian	8 (1.5%)	2	6
Middle Eastern	1 (0.2%)	0	1
Total	547	181	366

Searches Conducted	9
Searches Consented	2
Arrested	7

*Citation – violations as a result of criminal or traffic laws.

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

* Citation – violations as a result of criminal or traffic laws.

Race/Ethnicity*	2013 Demographics
White	3700 (56.6%)
Black	533 (8.2%)
Hispanic	1837 (28.1%)
Native American	33 (0.5%)
Asian	84 (1.3%)
Pacific Islander	4 (0.1%)
International	162 (2.5%)
Two+Races	123 (1.9%)
Unknown	60 (0.1%)
Total	6536

Table 3. General Demographics of Contacts and Searches (2014)

Race/Ethnicity*	Contacts	Citations*	Warnings
White	386 (57.9%)	130	256
Black	89 (13.3%)	30	59
Hispanic	186(27.9%)	88	98
Native American	0 (0.0%)	0	0
Asian	6 (0.9%)	1	5
Middle Eastern	0 (0.0%)	0	0
Total	667	249	418

Race/Ethnicity*	2014 Demographics
White	3490 (53.7%)
Black	526 (8.1%)
Hispanic	1874 (28.9%)
Native American	28 (0.4%)
Asian	74 (1.1%)
Pacific Islander	9 (0.1%)
International	183 (2.8%)
Two+Races	155 (2.4%)
Unknown	155(2.4%)
Total	6494

Searches Conducted	18
Searches Consented	4
Arrested	32

* **Race/Ethnicity** defined by Senate Bill 1074 as being of a "particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American"
 ***Citation** – violations as a result of criminal or traffic laws.

Table 4. General Demographics of Contacts and Searches (2015)

Race/Ethnicity*	Contacts	Citations*	Warnings
White	319 (57.6%)	113	206
Black	71 (12.8%)	29	42
Hispanic	152 (27.4%)	68	84
Native American	2 (.4%)	1	1
Asian	9 (1.6%)	5	4
Middle Eastern	1 (.2%)	0	1
Total	554	216	338

Race/Ethnicity*	2015 Demographics
White	4630 (54.4%)
Black	540 (6.3%)
Hispanic	2555 (30.0%)
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	31 (0.4%)
Asian	101 (1.2%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9 (0.1%)
International	244 (2.9%)
Two+Races	209 (2.5%)
Unknown	186 (2.2%)
Total	8505

Searches Conducted	34
Searches Consented	5
Arrested	42

* **Race/Ethnicity** defined by Senate Bill 1074 as being of a "particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American"
 * **Citation** – violations as a result of criminal or traffic laws.

Table 5. General Demographics of Contacts and Searches (2016)

Race/Ethnicity*	Contacts	Citations*	Warnings
White	637	217	420
Black	94	31	63
Hispanic	316	127	189
Native American	1	1	0
Asian	14	2	12
Middle Eastern	2	1	1
Total	1064	379	685

Searches Conducted	21
Searches Consented	4
Arrested	38

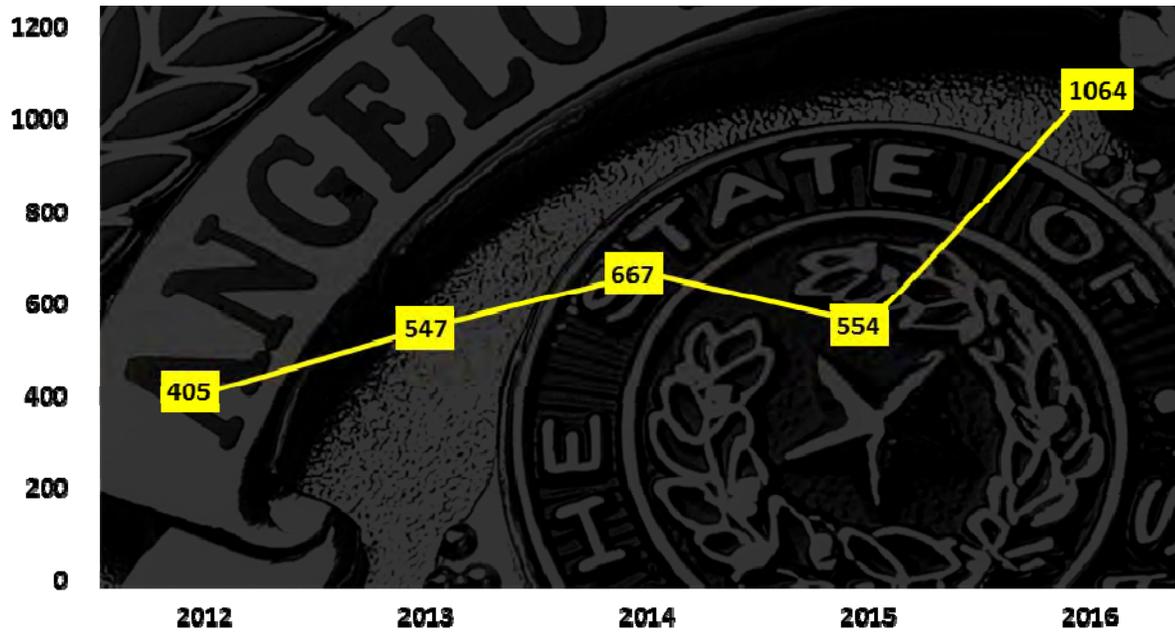
Race/Ethnicity*	2016 Demographics
White	5125 (53.5%)
Black	662 (6.9%)
Hispanic	2892 (30.2%)
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	40 (0.4%)
Asian	123 (1.3%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8 (0.1%)
International	262 (2.7%)
Two+Races	240 (2.5%)
Unknown	229 (2.4%)
Total	9581

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

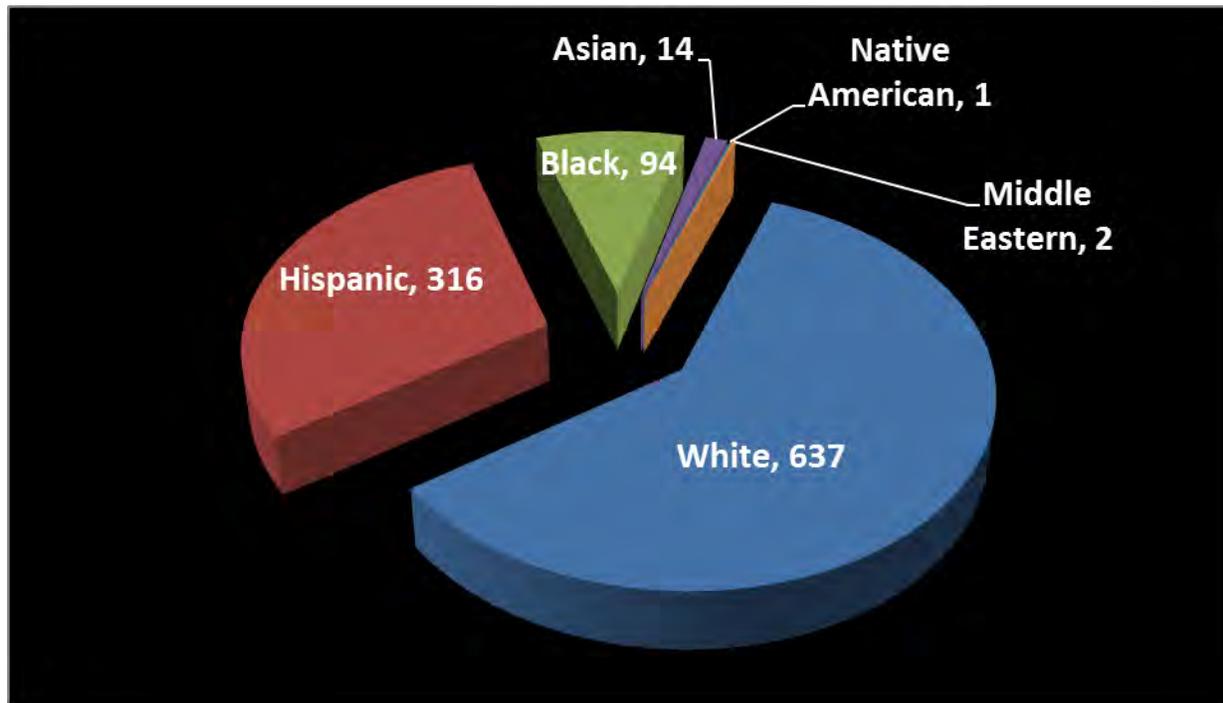
*Citation – violations as a result of criminal or traffic laws.

2016 GRAPHICAL CHARTS

FIVE YEAR TRAFFIC CONTACTS BY UNIVERSITY POLICE

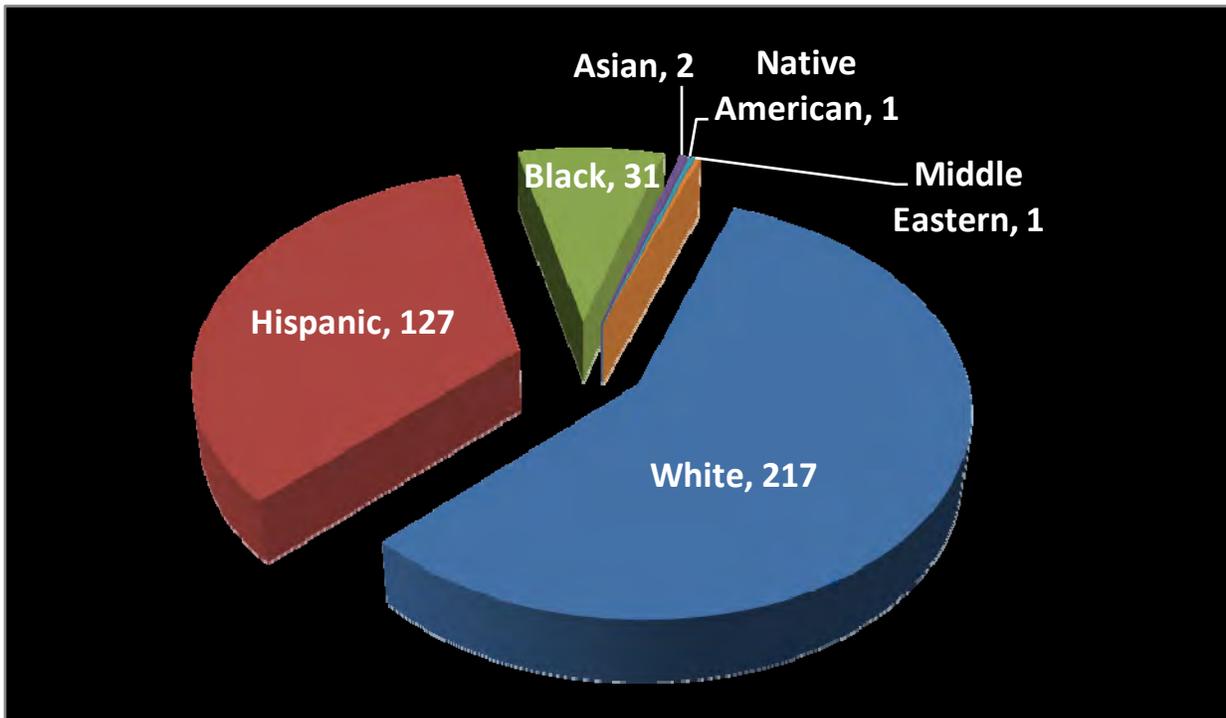


2016 CONTACTS BY Race/Ethnicity

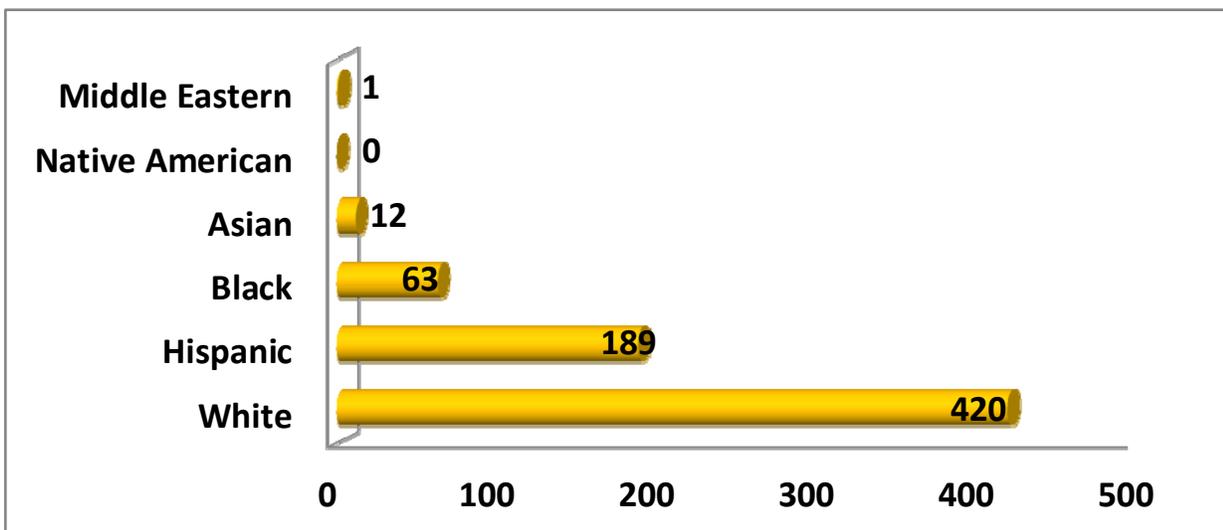


2016 GRAPHICAL CHARTS

2016 CITATIONS ISSUED BY RACE/ETHNICITY



2016 SUMMARY OF WARNINGS ISSUED BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Summary of Data (2016)

The diversity of a university campus must always be considered when evaluating the statistical data contained in this report. The racial composition of a campus may vary from semester to semester. In addition, special attention should be given to the fluid nature of the university area as individuals navigate the local streets running through and adjacent to the campus. University officers frequently have contact with individuals not associated with the university. University officers only record data on traffic stops initiated by the officer. All officers are required to video record every traffic stop.

The total number of officer initiated contacts increased by 510 in 2016. This was the result of a proactive increased focus on traffic enforcement by the department. Traffic enforcement serves as a tool to enhance general public safety and potentially deter certain types of crime.

In 2016, the number of officer contacts with Whites increased by 50.1%. Officer contacts with Hispanics rose by 48.1%, while contacts with Blacks rose 7.6%, and Asian contacts decreased by 4.5%. Native American and Middle Eastern contacts remained virtually unchanged.

The information provided in this report serves as evidence the University Police Department has, once again, complied with the Texas racial profiling law and accurately recorded the race and ethnicity of all officer initiated contacts.

Overall, the data suggests that the Angelo State University 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 the community regarding officers misconduct associated with racial profiling practices.

The continuing effort to collect police contact data will assure an on-going evaluation of the police department's practices. Thus, allowing for the citizens of the university community to benefit from professional and courteous service from their police department.

San Angelo Community Profile



SAN ANGELO *Shhh! It's a secret!*

Population Trends

2010 U.S. Census Population

City of San Angelo 93,227
Tom Green County 110,224

2013 U.S. Census Population Estimate

City of San Angelo 97,492
Tom Green County 114,954

2010 Tom Green County Population Breakdown and 2013 Estimate By Ethnicity and Age

Ethnicity	2013 Pop. Est.	Percentage
White	63,799	55.9%
Hispanic	39,315	37.3%
African American	4,445	4.7%
Asian	1,118	1.3%
Other	1,547	1%

Age	Population	Percentage
Under 19	30,630	27%
20-44	39,357	35%
45-64	27,228	24%
65+	16,116	14%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

San Angelo Trade Area Populations

County	2010 Pop.	2013 Pop.
Coke	3,320	3,210
Concho	4,087	4,043
Crockett	3,719	3,807
Irion	1,599	1,612
Kimble	4,607	4,481
Mason	4,012	4,128
McCulloch	8,283	8,330
Menard	2,242	2,148
Reagan	3,367	3,601
Runnels	10,501	10,309
Schleicher	3,461	3,206
Sterling	1,143	1,219
Sutton	4,128	4,006
Tom Green	110,224	114,954
Totals	164,693	169,054

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Source: San Angelo Chamber of Commerce, 2015 Community Profile

Quality of Life

HEALTH CARE - San Angelo has two acute care hospitals: Shannon Medical Center and San Angelo Community Medical Center. With over 200 physicians and 50 dentists practicing multiple specialties, San Angelo is widely recognized as a regional medical center. Acute care services available include cancer treatment and cardiac care. Other specialized medical facilities include: a regional rehabilitation center, a geriatric care facility, and a mental health and drug rehabilitation hospital. There are currently 8 nursing homes and an additional 10 retirement centers providing a variety of living accommodations and levels of care, including Alzheimer's care.

RECREATION & SPORTS - San Angelo's weather allows residents and visitors to enjoy year round recreational activities. The summer temperatures are moderated by a trip to Lake Nasworthy or the Concho River. Boating, fishing, and water skiing are popular summer sports. If you have children, you will find a variety of activities for them as well. The City of San Angelo, Boys and Girls Clubs, and the YMCA operate several recreation centers. Organized sports for children include baseball, basketball, football, softball, saddle club, soccer, and gymnastics. Fourteen public tennis court locations, an indoor soccer facility, two public swimming pools, two country clubs with golf, tennis, and swimming, and three additional public golf courses all provide outdoor recreation opportunities.

Fall and winter provide some of the best deer, turkey and quail hunting in Texas. For those that enjoy a sideline seat for their sports enjoyment, college football and basketball kick off in the fall and winter with Angelo State University. Professional sports include PRCA Rodeo, the San Angelo Colts, a member of the United League Baseball, and the San Angelo Bandits, a member of the Lone Star Football League.

WEATHER & CLIMATE - San Angelo's altitude of 1,900 feet,

location on the northern boundary of the Chihuahuan desert, and our proximity to rivers and lakes provide a very pleasant climate. With 3 lakes and rivers flowing through the city, San Angelo has an average morning humidity of 79%, but that drops to a comfortable average of 44% in the afternoons. Temperatures do reach in the 100's during the summer, but low humidity in the 15% to 25% range keeps the "heat index" down. Snow and sleet are not common, but may occur once or twice each year. From an employer's standpoint, there are very few lost workdays because of winter. The average annual temperature is 64.5 degrees, with average highs of 77.1, and lows of 51.8. San Angelo receives 251 days of sunshine each year, and the average rainfall is 20.91 inches. *See Weather Chart below.



	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avg. Temp	44.9	49.7	57.2	65.0	73.1	79.2	82.4	81.3	74.8	65.4	54.0	46.4
Avg. High	57.9	63.5	71.1	79.0	85.6	90.8	94.4	93.1	86.6	77.8	66.5	59.3
Avg. Low	31.8	36.0	43.3	51.0	60.6	67.6	70.4	69.4	63.0	53.0	41.4	33.5
Avg. Rain	0.82	1.18	0.99	1.60	3.09	2.52	1.10	2.05	2.75	2.57	1.10	0.94
Days of Sunshine	17	17	20	19	21	24	24	25	22	23	20	19



SAN ANGELO

Source: San Angelo Chamber of Commerce, 2015 Community Profile

Quality of Life

PUBLIC EDUCATION

San Angelo Independent School District – San Angelo has two high schools, 1 freshman campus, 3 middle schools, and 17 elementary schools. A major renovation and expansion of facilities has just been completed as a result of a \$117 million bond election in 2008. For more information on the San Angelo Independent School District, call (325) 947-3700 or visit www.saisd.org.

TLC Academy – Texas Leadership Charter Academy began in 2009 to serve students and families in San Angelo. It is through the vision of the founder, Dr. Walt Landers, that Texas Leadership Charter Academy opened its doors with 84 faculty and staff members serving 600 students in San Angelo, Texas. Texas Leadership Charter Academy seeks to develop leaders with the necessary skills to achieve success in the 21st century. Through establishing strong academics, character training, and parenting programs, Texas Leadership Charter Academy is successful in fulfilling its mission. For more information, call (325) 653-3200 or visit www.tlca-sanangelo.com

Angelo State University – ASU enrolls more than 6,500 students from throughout Texas as well as 44 additional states and 27 foreign countries. Angelo State offers 43 baccalaureate and 20 master's programs as well as a doctoral program. For more information, contact the ASU Admission Office at (325) 942-2041 or visit myfuture.angelo.edu.

Howard College – The San Angelo campus offers many educational opportunities for a diverse student population that can lead to a certificate or an associate's degree. Their unique campus, located at the West Texas Training Center, includes two new buildings which opened in the fall of 2014. The new space provides additional classrooms, student services and library to accommodate the needs of the students. Their Health Professions programs benefit from their location at the St. John's campus, a working hospital. Howard College also offers a number of courses for job specific skills through their Workforce Training/Continuing Ed division. In addition, a GED Testing Center and Adult Education Literacy are offered through Howard College. FMI 325-481-8350 or www.howardcollege.edu.

Texas State Technical College (TSTC) – is the only state-funded technical college in Texas. TSTC is a statewide system that provides advanced technical training in Robotics, Wind Energy, Computer Networking, Computer-Aided Drafting, Automotive, Diesel, Welding, Nursing and more. In the West Texas region, there are campuses in Abilene, Brownwood, Breckenridge and Sweetwater. Visit us at www.westtexas.tstc.edu or call (325) 235-7300 for more information today!

West Texas Training Center (W TTC) – The W TTC is a comprehensive training facility with its mission being to support and enhance regional economic development via workforce training. Howard College, the San Angelo Independent School District, Angelo State University, and the City

of San Angelo are partners in the W TTC consortium. The W TTC, managed by Howard College, houses occupational and customized training programs in its 100,000 square foot facility. The facility's Rapid Response Room provides a 5,500 square foot area for new and existing companies to conduct trainings, seminars and conferences. In addition, the 2,500 square foot Kevin J. Barry Conference Hall and the 900 square foot Wolslager Room are available. The W TTC is located at 3501 N. US Highway 67. For more information on the West Texas Training Center, contact the director's office at 325-942-2800, ext. 3223 or visit www.wttc.org.

PRIVATE EDUCATION

Private Schools – San Angelo has 7 certified private and/or parochial schools: Angelo Catholic School, Cornerstone Christian School, Gateway Christian Academy, Trinity Lutheran School, San Angelo Christian Academy, The Potter's Hand School, and Ambleside School of San Angelo. For more information, visit www.sanangelo.org/downhome/education.php.



Source: San Angelo Chamber of Commerce, 2015 Community Profile

Quality of Life

CULTURAL AFFAIRS - For a city with a population over 100,000, San Angelo provides a high level of cultural events and activities. Texas theatre began in San Angelo. The San Angelo Civic Theater is the oldest community-based theater group in Texas. Annual performances include comedy, musicals, and drama. Angelo State University is another excellent source for both stage and dinner theater performances. The San Angelo Symphony performs 8 times during the year, and is headquartered in the restored City Auditorium. The Museum of Fine Arts, located on the river in downtown San Angelo, provides an outstanding venue for the visual arts and annually sponsors the National Ceramic Arts Competition. San Angelo is home to Fort Concho National Historic Landmark. Founded in 1867 as a frontier outpost to protect early West Texas settlers, Fort Concho is open to the public for tours seven days a week. The Cultural Affairs Council offers many attractive and exciting entertainment options, such as the Cactus Jazz Music Series and the San Angelo Wine & Food Festival. For more information on the arts, contact the Cultural Affairs Council at (325) 653-6793 or www.sanangeloarts.com.

HOUSING - In 2014, 30-160 new homes were selling in San Angelo in a range of \$110-140 per square foot. The average cost of all homes sold in San Angelo in 2014 was \$239,821. There are 60 apartment complexes in San Angelo, and the cost for two bedroom unfurnished apartments range from \$890 to \$1,595 per month. The "ACCRA Cost of Living Index" for the third quarter of 2014 lists San Angelo as having a housing index that ranks our housing costs as approximately 28% below the national average.

COST OF LIVING - San Angelo participates in the ACCRA "Cost of Living Index" program. This index is compiled from data submitted on a quarterly basis from over 300 metropolitan areas. Each participating community "shops" 64 items in their respective communities on the same day of each quarter. These prices for goods and services are sent to ACCRA, where a quarterly index is compiled. The national average for each item is given a rating of 100. The 2014 averages for San Angelo were:

Pricing Items	Rankings
100 % Composite Index	94.8
Grocery Items	96.2
Housing	84.2
Utilities	96.7
Transportation	99.4
Health Care	86.4
Misc. Goods & Services	102.4

SHOPPING - San Angelo has 10 shopping centers throughout the community. Nine are shopping centers with outside entrances and one is a fully enclosed mall. Sunset Mall has 60-65 individual businesses and is anchored by Bealls, Dillard's, JC Penny, Sears and Marshalls. San Angelo's national chain retailers include Lowe's Home Improvement Center, Home Depot, Target, Office Max, Office Depot, Pier One, Michaels, Best Buy, Academy Sports, Sam's Club, PETCO, Petsmart, Inc., Bed, Bath & Beyond, Ross Department Store, Rue-21, Family Power Sports, Furniture Row, Kirklands, Fed-Ex Office, Maurices and two Wal-Mart Super Centers.



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