2017 Annual Traffic Contact and Comparative Report

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

Angelo State University
Police Department
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(325) 942-2017

James Adams
Director of Public Safety
Chief of Police

February 2018
February 21, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Angie Wright
   Vice President for Finance and Administration

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

RE: 2017 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 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 extrapolated and evaluated.

The final components of this report provide statistical data relevant to the public contacts made during the period of 1/1/2017 and 12/31/2017. 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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(III) **Community Profile: San Angelo, Texas**
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.


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.


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.


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.


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).


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.


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

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

(2) smaller jurisdictions; and

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

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

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


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


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.


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.

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 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.
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
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 Racial Profiling Policy
Department Policy Manual on Racial Profiling

Purpose:

The purpose of this policy is to reaffirm the Angelo State University Police Department’s commitment to unbiased policing in all encounters between its police officers and the public; to reinforce procedures that serve to ensure public confidence and mutual trust through the provisions of services in a fair and equitable fashion; and to protect our officers from unwarranted accusations of misconduct when they act within the dictates of department policy and the law.

Department Policy:

It is the policy of this department to police in a proactive manner and to aggressively investigate suspected violations of the law. Angelo State University police officers shall actively enforce state and federal laws in a responsible and professional manner and without regard to race, ethnicity or national origin. Officers are strictly prohibited from engaging in racial profiling as defined within this policy. This policy shall be applicable to all persons, whether drivers, passengers or pedestrians.

Angelo State University police officers shall conduct themselves in a dignified and respectful manner at all times when dealing with the public. Two fundamental rights guaranteed by both the United States and Texas constitutions are equal protection under the law and freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures. The right of all persons to be treated equally and to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures must be respected. Racial profiling is an unacceptable patrol tactic and is not condoned by this department.

This policy shall not preclude officers from offering assistance, such as observing a substance leaking from a vehicle, a flat tire, or someone who appears to be ill, lost or confused. Nor does this policy prohibit stopping someone suspected of a crime based upon observed actions and/or information received about a person from a witness.

This policy may be amended from time to time to reflect changes in applicable laws and to further direct members of the University Police Department.

Definitions:

“Racial Profiling”- A law enforcement initiated action based on an individuals race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual’s behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.

Racial profiling pertains to persons who are viewed as suspects or potential suspects of criminal behavior. The term is not relevant as it pertains to witnesses, complainants or citizen contacts.

The prohibition against racial profiling does not preclude law enforcement officers from detaining or arresting any individual because an actual description of a specific suspect, for whom the officer is searching, which contains racial, ethnic or national origin descriptors.

Detaining an individual and conducting an inquiry into that person’s activities simply because of that individual’s race, ethnicity or national origin constitutes racial profiling.
Examples of racial profiling include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Citing a driver who is speeding in a stream of traffic, where most other drivers are speeding, because of the cited driver’s race, ethnicity or national origin.

2. Detaining the driver of a vehicle based on the determination that a person of that race, ethnicity or national origin is unlikely to own or be in possession of a vehicle of that specific make, model or color.

3. Detaining an individual upon the determination that a person of that race, ethnicity or national origin does not belong in a specific part of town or location.

A law enforcement agency can derive two key principles from the adoption of this definition of racial profiling:

1. Police officers may not use racial or ethnic stereotypes as factors in selecting whom to stop and search. Police may use race in conjunction with other known factors of the suspect.

2. Racial profiling is not relevant as it pertains to witnesses.

   “Race or Ethnicity”- Of a particular decent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian or Native American.

   “Pedestrian Stop”- An interaction between a peace officer and an individual who is being detained for the purpose of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not under arrest.

   “Traffic Stop”- A peace officer who stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance regulating traffic.

Department Training:

University police officers are responsible to adhere to all Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) and the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT) rules and requirements as mandated by law.

All officers shall complete a TCOLE training and racial profiling education program no later than the second anniversary of the date the officer is licensed under Chapter 1701 of the Texas Occupation Code or the date the officer applies for their intermediate proficiency certificate, whichever date is earlier.

A person who, on September 1, 2001, held a TCOLE intermediate proficiency certificate, or who had held a peace officer license issued by TCOLE for at least two years, shall complete a TCOLE training and racial profiling education program no later than September 1, 2003.

The chief of police, as part of the initial training and continued education for such an appointment, will be required to attend the LEMIT program on racial profiling.

An individual appointed as a police chief before the effective date of this Act shall complete the program on racial profiling established under Subsection (j), Section 96.641, Education Code, as added by this Act, no later than September 1, 2003.
Complaint Investigation Procedures:

A. The University Police Department shall accept complaints from any person who believes he or she has been stopped or searched based on racial, ethnic or national origins. No person shall be discouraged, intimidated or coerced from filing a complaint, nor discriminated against because he or she filed such a complaint.

B. Any employee of the department who is presented with an allegation of racial profiling, including the officer who initiated the stop, shall record the person’s name, address and telephone number, and forward the complaint through the appropriate channels or direct the individual(s) to contact the chief of university police or his designee.

Any employee contacted shall provide to that person a copy of a complaint form or the department process for filing a complaint. All employees will immediately report any allegation of racial profiling to their supervisor before the end of their shift.

C. Investigations of a complaint shall be conducted in a thorough and timely manner. All complaints will be acknowledged in writing to the initiator who will receive disposition regarding their complaint. Such dispositions should be made within a reasonable period of time. The investigative process shall be reduced to writing and any reviewer’s comments or conclusions shall be filed with the chief of police. When applicable, findings and/or suggestions for disciplinary action, retraining, or changes in policy shall be filed with the chief of police.

D. If a racial profiling complaint is sustained against an officer, it will result in appropriate corrective and disciplinary action, up to and including termination from the department.

E. If there is a departmental video or audio recording of the events, upon which the complaint of racial profiling is based, the officer may request, in writing, a copy of the recording. Such a written request should be made to the chief of police or their designee.
**PERSONNEL COMPLAINT FORM**

### Complainant’s Section:

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<th>Time of Incident(s)</th>
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- 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:

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<th>Last Name (Arrested Person)</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Middle Initial</th>
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Indicate your relationship to the arrested person: ____________________________

### Witness or Witnesses- If any:

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<th>Address of Witness</th>
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<th>Name of Witness</th>
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Clearly Describe the Nature of Your Complaint:
**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.
Racial Profile Training of University Officers
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
- Racial profiling prohibited
- Law enforcement policy on racial profiling
- Reports required for traffic and pedestrian stop
- Liability
- Racial profiling education for police chiefs
- Training program
- Training required for intermediate certificate
- Definition of "race or ethnicity" for form

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.

   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

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://tlo2.tlc.state.tx.us/tlo/77r/billtext/SB01074F.htm
Five Year Traffic Contact Data
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 (2013)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Searches Conducted</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Searches Consented</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrested</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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 2. General Demographics of Contacts and Searches (2014)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Searches Conducted</th>
<th>18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Searches Consented</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrested</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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 3. General Demographics of Contacts and Searches (2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity*</th>
<th>Contacts</th>
<th>Citations*</th>
<th>Warnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>319 (57.6%)</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>71 (12.8%)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>152 (27.4%)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>2 (0.4%)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>9 (1.6%)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern</td>
<td>1 (0.2%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>554</strong></td>
<td><strong>216</strong></td>
<td><strong>338</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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”

## Table 4. General Demographics of Contacts and Searches (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity*</th>
<th>Contacts</th>
<th>Citations*</th>
<th>Warnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1064</strong></td>
<td><strong>379</strong></td>
<td><strong>685</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Searches Conducted | 21 |
| Searches Consented | 4 |
| Arrested           | 38 |

* 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 (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity*</th>
<th>Contacts</th>
<th>Citations*</th>
<th>Warnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1028</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity*</th>
<th>2017 Demographics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>5501 (52.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>652 (6.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>3390 (32.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaskan Native</td>
<td>50 (0.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>152 (1.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>12 (0.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>234 (2.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two+Races</td>
<td>264 (2.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>162 (1.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,417</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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.
2017 Graphical Charts
2017 GRAPHICAL CHARTS

FIVE YEAR TRAFFIC CONTACTS BY UNIVERSITY POLICE

2017 CONTACTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- White, 564
- Hispanic, 307
- Black, 134
- Native American, 2
- Middle Eastern, 1
- Asian, 20

2013: 547
2014: 667
2015: 554
2016: 1064
2017: 1028
2017 SUMMARY OF WARNINGS ISSUED BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- Middle Eastern: 1
- Native American: 2
- Asian: 16
- Black: 88
- Hispanic: 196
- White: 410

2017 CITATIONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- Hispanic: 111
- White: 154
- Asian: 4
- Native American: 0
- Middle Eastern: 0
- Black: 46
Summary of Data (2017)

The diversity of a university campus must 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 decreased by 36 in 2017. In 2017, the number of officer contacts with Whites decreased by 11.5%. Officer contacts with Hispanics decreased by 2.85%, while contacts with Blacks rose 42.6%, and Asian contacts increased by 43%. 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 members 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 Population Trends

## 2010 U.S. Census Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of San Angelo</td>
<td>93,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Green County</td>
<td>110,224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2015 U.S. Census Population Estimate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of San Angelo</td>
<td>100,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Green County</td>
<td>118,105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>2013 Pop. Est.</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>63,799</td>
<td>55.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>39,315</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>4,445</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1,118</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,547</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Age Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 19</td>
<td>30,630</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-44</td>
<td>39,357</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>27,228</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>16,116</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## San Angelo Trade Area Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>2010 Pop.</th>
<th>2015 Pop. Est.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coke</td>
<td>3,320</td>
<td>3,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concho</td>
<td>4,087</td>
<td>4,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crockett</td>
<td>3,719</td>
<td>3,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irion</td>
<td>1,599</td>
<td>1,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimble</td>
<td>4,607</td>
<td>4,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>4,012</td>
<td>4,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCulloch</td>
<td>8,283</td>
<td>8,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menard</td>
<td>2,242</td>
<td>2,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reagan</td>
<td>3,367</td>
<td>3,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runnels</td>
<td>10,501</td>
<td>10,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schleicher</td>
<td>3,461</td>
<td>3,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterling</td>
<td>1,143</td>
<td>1,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>4,128</td>
<td>3,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Green</td>
<td>110,224</td>
<td>118,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>164,693</td>
<td>172,432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Quality of Life

HEALTH CARE - San Angelo has two acute care hospitals: Shannon Medical Center and San Angelo Community Medical Center. 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 five 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 sport’s enjoyment, college football and basketball kick off in the fall and winter with Angelo State University. Professional sports include PRCA Rodeo.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sept</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
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<td>Avg. High</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avg. Low</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avg. Temp</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>66</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>82</td>
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<td>Avg. Precip</td>
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<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: San Angelo Chamber of Commerce, 2017 Community Profile
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. 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 9,500 students from throughout Texas as well as 44 additional states and 27 foreign countries. Angelo State offers 43 baccalaureate and 21 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.

West Texas Training Center (WTTC) - The WTTC 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 WTTC consortium. The WTTC, 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 confer-

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.
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. The International Waterlily Collection is another highlight visited by tourists and locals alike. It’s world-wide acclaim is well-deserved as it is the premier collection of waterlilies in existence. For more information on the arts, contact the Cultural Affairs Council at (325) 653-6793 or www.sanangeloarts.com.

HOUSING - In 2016, approximately 400 new homes were on the market in San Angelo. The median cost of owning a home is $142,425. The average cost of all homes in San Angelo in 2015 was $202,174. There are 60+ apartment complexes in San Angelo. The average cost of a two bedroom unfurnished apartment ranges from $750-$1200 per month. The "ACCRA Cost of Living Index" for the second quarter of 2016 lists San Angelo as having a housing index that ranks our housing costs as approximately 40% 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pricing Items</th>
<th>Rankings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100% Composite Index</td>
<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grocery Items</td>
<td>85.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>109</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Goods &amp; Services</td>
<td>92</td>
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</table>

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 60-85 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 three Wal-Mart Super Centers and two Wal-Mart Neighborhood Markets.

Source: San Angelo Chamber of Commerce, 2017 Community Profile