

WYLIE
POLICE DEPARTMENT

2025

RACIAL PROFILING ANALYSIS

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Executive Summary

Article 2B.0053-2B.0055 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) requires the annual reporting to the local governing body of data collected on motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, in addition to data collection and reporting requirements. Article 2B.0055 of the CCP directs that “a comparative analysis of the information compiled under 2B.0054” be conducted, with specific attention to the below areas:

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

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

- **A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WYLIE POLICE DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS, SPECIFICALLY POLICY 614 OUTLINING THE DEPARTMENT’S POLICY CONCERNING UNBIASED POLICING, SHOWS THAT THE WYLIE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 2B.0053 OF THE TEXAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.**
- **A REVIEW OF THE INFORMATION PRESENTED AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION REVEALS THAT THE WYLIE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH TEXAS LAW ON TRAINING AND EDUCATION REGARDING RACIAL PROFILING.**
- **A REVIEW OF THE DOCUMENTATION PRODUCED BY THE DEPARTMENT IN BOTH PRINT AND ELECTRONIC FORM REVEALS THAT THE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW ON THE RACIAL PROFILING COMPLAINT PROCESS AND PUBLIC EDUCATION ABOUT THE COMPLAINT PROCESS.**
- **ANALYSIS OF THE DATA REVEALS THAT THE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW ON THE COLLECTION OF RACIAL PROFILING DATA.**
- **THE WYLIE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW CONCERNING THE REPORTING OF INFORMATION TO TCOLE.**
- **THE WYLIE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE TEXAS LAW REGARDING CCP ARTICLES 2B.0053-2B.0055.**

Introduction

This report details an analysis of the Wylie Police Department's policies, training, and statistical information on racial profiling for the year 2025. This report has been prepared to specifically comply with Article 2B.0053, 2B.0054, and 2B.0055 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) regarding the compilation and analysis of traffic stop data. Specifically, the analysis will address Articles 2B.0052 – 2B.0055 of the CCP and make a determination of the level of compliance with those articles by the Wylie Police Department in 2025. The full copies of the applicable laws pertaining to this report are contained in Appendix A.

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

For the purposes of this report and analysis, the following definition of racial profiling is used: racial profiling means a law enforcement-initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity (Texas CCP Article 2B.0051(4)).

Wylie Police Department Policy on Racial Profiling

A review of Wylie Police Department Policy 614 "Unbiased Policing" revealed that the department has adopted policies in compliance with Article 2B.0053 of the Texas CCP (see Appendix B). There are seven specific requirements mandated by Article 2B.0053 that a law enforcement agency must address. All seven are clearly covered in Policy 614. Wylie Police Department regulations provide clear direction that any form of bias-based policing is prohibited and that officers found engaging in inappropriate profiling may be disciplined up to and including termination. The regulations also provide a very clear statement of the agency's philosophy regarding equal treatment of all persons regardless of race or ethnicity. Appendix C lists the applicable statute and corresponding Wylie Police Department regulation.

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF WYLIE POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICY 614 SHOWS THAT THE WYLIE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS FULLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 2B.0053 OF THE TEXAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Wylie Police Department Training and Education on Racial Profiling

Texas Occupation Code § 1701.253 and § 1701.402 require that curriculum be established and training certificates issued on racial profiling for all Texas peace officers. Documentation provided by Wylie Police Department reveals that all officers have received bias-based/racial profiling training. It should also be noted that Wylie Police Department is accredited by Texas Best Practices, and one requirement of that process is that officers are assigned Policy 614 (Unbiased Policing) and are tested on the policy through PowerDMS.

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

Wylie Police Department Complaint Process and Public Education on Racial Profiling

Article 2B.0053 §(b)3-4 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure requires that law enforcement agencies implement a complaint process on racial profiling and that the agency provide public education on the complaint process. Wylie Police Department Policy 614 Section V and VI cover this requirement. The department also has information on how to file a complaint on their website (https://www.wylietexas.gov/about_us/divisions_and_units/professional_standards.php).

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

Wylie Police Department Statistical Data on Racial Profiling

Article 2B.0053(b) 6 and Article 2B.0054 requires that law enforcement agencies collect statistical information on motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, in addition to other information noted previously. Wylie Police Department submitted statistical information on all motor vehicle stops in 2025 and accompanying information on the race/ethnicity of the person stopped. Accompanying this data was the relevant information required to be collected and reported by law.

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

Analysis of the Data

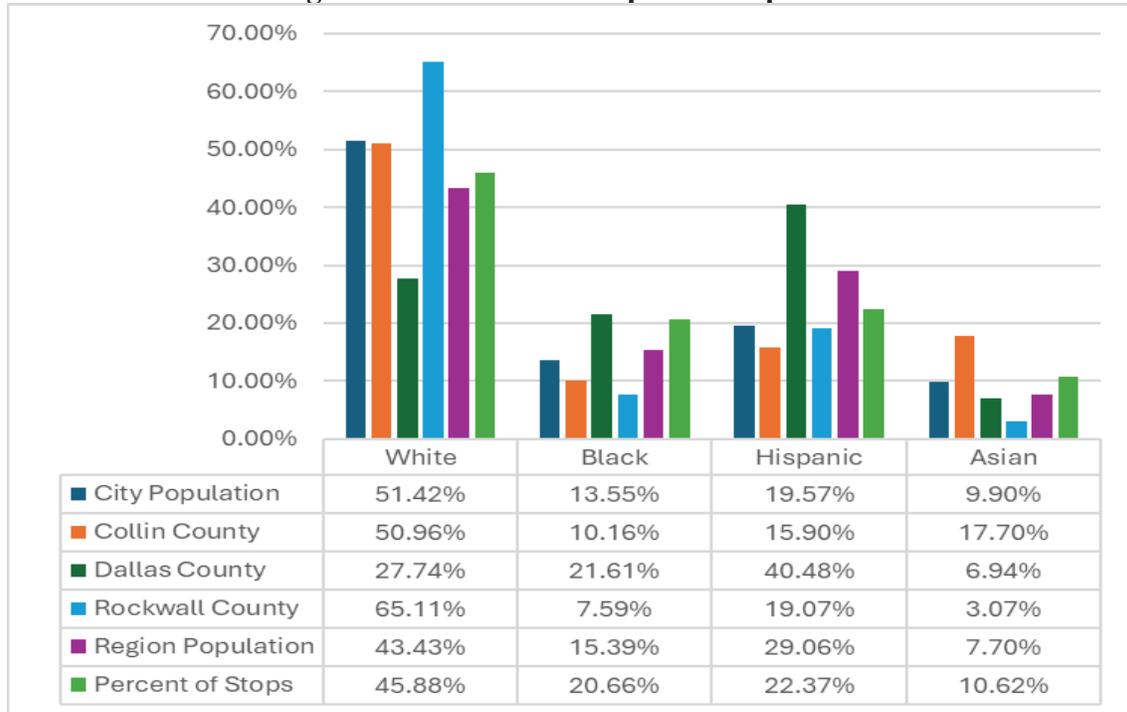
Comparative Analysis #1:

Evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle stops, within the applicable jurisdiction, of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2B.0055(c)(1)(A)

The first chart depicts the percentages of people stopped by race/ethnicity among the total 14,129 motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued, including arrests made, in 2025.¹

¹ There were 66 motor vehicle stops of drivers considered Alaska Native/American Indian. These motor vehicle stops were not charted in the first figure of this report due to the small number of stops relative to the population of the City of Wylie and relative to the total number of motor vehicle stops among all drivers (14,129).

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



White motorists constituted 45.88 percent of all motorists stopped, whereas White residents constitute 51.42 percent of the city population, 50.96 percent of the Collin county population, 27.74 percent of the Dallas county population, 65.11 percent of the Rockwall county population, and 43.43 percent of the region population.²

Black motorists constituted 20.66 percent of all motorists stopped, whereas Black residents constitute 13.55 percent of the city population, 10.16 percent of the Collin county population, 21.61 percent of the Dallas county population, 7.59 percent of the Rockwall county population, and 15.39 percent of the region population.

Hispanic motorists constituted 22.37 percent of all motorists stopped, whereas Hispanic residents constitute 19.57 percent of the city population, 15.90 percent of the Collin county population, 40.48 percent of the Dallas county population, 19.07 percent of the Rockwall county population, and 29.06 percent of the region population.

Asian motorists constituted 10.62 percent of all motorists stopped, whereas Asian residents constitute 9.90 percent of the city population, 17.70 percent of the Collin county population, 6.94 percent of the Dallas county population, 3.07 percent of the Rockwall county population, and 7.70 percent of the region population.

² City and County and Regional populations were derived from 2020 Decennial Census Redistricting Data (DEC) of the U.S. Census Bureau. Region is defined as the 16 county Dallas-Ft. Worth Area including the following counties: Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Erath, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise. City and County populations by gender noted later in this report are based on 2019 American Community Survey estimates.

The chart shows that White motorists are stopped at rates lower than the percentage of White residents found in the city, Collin county, and Rockwall county population but higher than the percentage of White residents in the Dallas county and regional population. Black motorists are stopped at rates higher than the percentage of Black residents found in the city, Collin county, Rockwall county, and regional population, but lower than the percentage of Black residents in the Dallas county population. Hispanic motorists are stopped at rates higher than the percentage of Hispanic residents found in the city, Collin county and Rockwall county population, but lower than the percentage of Hispanic residents in the Dallas county and regional populations. Asian motorists are stopped at rates lower than the percentage of Asian residents found in the Collin county population, but higher than the percentage of Asian residents in the city, Dallas county, Rockwall county, and regional population.

Methodological Issues

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

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

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

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

Issue #2: Problems Associated with Population Base-Rates

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

for comparison purposes. The outcome of analyses designed to determine whether or not disparities exist is dependent on which base-rate is used. While this report utilized the 2020 Census as a population base-rate, this population measure can become quickly outdated, may be inaccurate, and may not keep pace with changes experienced in city and county and regional population measures. Utilizing a different base rate can make differences regarding whether disproportionality exists or not. Even then, as noted above, disproportionality in the rate of stops among different racial/ethnic groups does not automatically equate to a finding of racial profiling.

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

Issue #3: Officers Do Not Know the Race/Ethnicity of the Motorist Prior to the Stop

As illustrated in Table 3 near the end of this report, of the 14,129 motor vehicle stops in 2025, the officer knew the race/ethnicity of the motorist prior to the stop in 5.1% of the stops (722/14,129). This percentage is consistent across law enforcement agencies throughout Texas. An analysis of all annual racial profiling reports submitted to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement, as required by the Texas racial profiling law, found that in 2.9% of the traffic stops in Texas, the officer knew the race/ethnicity of the motorist prior to the stop.³ The analysis included 1,186 Texas law enforcement agencies and more than 3.25 million traffic stops.

As noted, the legal definition of racial profiling in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2B.0051(4) is “a law enforcement-initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.”

Almost always, Wylie PD officers do not know the race/ethnicity of the motorist prior to the stop. This factor further invalidates any conclusions drawn from the stop data presented in Chart 1. If an officer does not know the race/ethnicity of the motorist prior to the stop, then the officer cannot, by legal definition, be racial profiling. Racial profiling is a law-enforcement action based on the race/ethnicity of an individual. If the officer does not know the person's race/ethnicity before the action (in this case, stopping a vehicle), then racial profiling cannot occur.

Based on this factor, post-stop outcomes are more relevant for a racial profiling assessment, as presented later in this report, in comparison to initial motor vehicle stop data disaggregated by race/ethnicity. Once the officer has contacted the motorist after the stop, the officer has

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

identified the person's race/ethnicity and all subsequent actions are more relevant to a racial profiling assessment than the initial stop data.

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

Table 1 reports the summaries for the total number of motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued, and to arrests made as a result of those stops, by the Wylie Police Department in 2025. Table 1 and associated analyses are utilized to satisfy the comparative analyses as required by Texas law, and in specific, Article 2B.0055 of the CCP.

Comparative Analysis #2:

Examine the disposition of motor vehicle stops made by officers employed by the agency, categorized according to the race or ethnicity of affected persons, as appropriate, including any searches resulting from stops within the applicable jurisdiction. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2B.0055(c)(1)(B)

As shown in Table 1, there were a total of 14,129 motor vehicle stops in 2025 in which a ticket, citation, or warning was issued. The table also shows arrests made as a result of those stops. Roughly 74 percent of stops resulted in a verbal warning (10,397/14,129), roughly 5 percent resulted in a written warning, and roughly 18 percent resulted in a citation. These actions accounted for roughly 97 percent of all stop actions and will be discussed in greater detail below.

Specific to **verbal warnings**, White motorists received a verbal warning in roughly 74 percent of stops involving White motorists (4,812/6,483), Black motorists received a verbal warning in roughly 75 percent of stops of Black motorists, Hispanic motorists received a verbal warning in roughly 69 percent of stops of Hispanic motorists, and Asian motorists received a verbal warning in roughly 77 percent of stops of Asian motorists.

Specific to **written warnings**, White motorists received a written warning in roughly 6 percent of stops involving White motorists (401/6,483), Black motorists received a written warning in roughly 5 percent of stops of Black motorists, Hispanic motorists received a written warning in roughly 4 percent of stops of Hispanic motorists, and Asian motorists received a written warning in roughly 5 percent of stops of Asian motorists.

Specific to **citations**, White motorists received a citation in roughly 17 percent of stops involving White motorists (1,100/6,483), Black motorists received a citation in roughly 16 percent of stops of Black motorists, Hispanic motorists received a citation in roughly 23 percent of stops of Hispanic motorists, and Asian motorists received a citation in roughly 17 percent of stops of Asian motorists.

Of the 14,129 total stops in 2025, 438 **arrests** [written warning and arrest (4), citation and arrest (56) and arrest only (378)] were made, and this accounts for 3.1 percent of all stops. White motorists were arrested in 2.6 percent of stops involving White motorists (170/6,483), Black motorists were arrested in 4.4 percent of stops involving Black motorists, Hispanic motorists

were arrested in 4.1 percent of stops involving Hispanic motorists, and Asian motorists were arrested in 0.6 percent of stops involving Asian motorists.

As illustrated in Table 1, most arrests were based on an **outstanding warrant** (58.7%; 257/438) or a **violation of the penal code** (29.0%; 127/438).⁴

Finally, as presented in Table 1, **physical force resulting in bodily injury** occurred during two stops in 2025 out of 14,129 motor vehicle stops. During the stops where physical force resulted in bodily injury, in one instance the injury occurred to the officer and in the second, an injury occurred to both the officer and the suspect.

⁴ Note, on Table 1, under White “Outstanding Warrant”, one additional case was added (from 88 to 89) due to a missing “Arrest Based On” entry for a White motorist. This case was added under Outstanding Warrant because it is the most frequent Arrest Based On category.

Table 1: Traffic Stops and Outcomes by Race/Ethnicity

Stop Table	White	Black	Hispanic /Latino	Asian /Pacific Islander	Alaska Native /American Indian	Total
Number of Stops	6,483	2,919	3,160	1,501	66	14,129
Gender						
Female	2,307	1,154	919	453	23	4,856
Male	4,176	1,765	2,241	1,048	43	9,273
Reason for Stop						
Violation of Law	349	128	138	47	1	663
Preexisting Knowledge	38	30	28	1	0	97
Moving Traffic Violation	3,754	1,579	1,712	874	32	7,951
Vehicle Traffic Violation	2,342	1,182	1,282	579	33	5,418
Result of Stop						
Verbal Warning	4,812	2,198	2,181	1,152	54	10,397
Written Warning	401	136	111	81	2	731
Citation	1,100	457	738	259	9	2,563
Written Warning and Arrest	1	0	2	1	0	4
Citation and Arrest	24	9	22	1	0	56
Arrest	145	119	106	7	1	378
Arrest Based On						
Violation of Penal Code	55	32	36	3	1	127
Violation of Traffic Law	26	13	15	0	0	54
Violation of City Ordinance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outstanding Warrant	89	83	79	6	0	257
Physical Force Resulting in Bodily Injury Used?						
No	6,481	2,919	3,160	1,501	66	14,127
Yes	2	0	0	0	0	2

Comparative Analysis #3:

Evaluate and compare the number of searches resulting from motor vehicle stops within the applicable jurisdiction and whether contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of those searches. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2B.0055(c)(1)(C)

In 2025, a total of 383 **searches** of motorists were conducted, or 2.7 percent of all stops resulted in a search (383/14,129). Among searches within each racial/ethnic group, White motorists were searched in 2.6 percent of all stops of White motorists (168/6,483), Black motorists were searched in 3.8 percent of all stops of Black motorists, Hispanic motorists were searched in 3.0 percent of all stops of Hispanic motorists, and Asian motorists were searched in 0.7 percent of all stops of Asian motorists.

As illustrated in Table 2, the most common reason for a search was probable cause (48.8%; 187/383). Among **probable cause searches** within each racial/ethnic group, White motorists were searched based on probable cause in roughly 40 percent of all searches of White motorists (67/168), Black motorists were searched based on probable cause in roughly 62 percent of all searches of Black motorists, Hispanic motorists were searched based on probable cause in roughly 48 percent of all searches of Hispanic motorists, and Asian motorists were searched based on probable cause in 60 percent of all searches of Asian motorists (6 probable cause searches out of a total 10 searches of Asian motorists).

Regarding searches, it should be noted that 70 searches (see Table 2) were based on consent, which are regarded as discretionary as opposed to non-discretionary searches. Relative to the total number of stops (14,129), discretionary consent searches occurred in 0.5 percent of stops.

Among **consent searches** within each racial/ethnic group, White motorists were searched based on consent in 25 percent of all searches of White motorists (42/168), Black motorists were searched based on consent in roughly 10 percent of all searches of Black motorists, Hispanic motorists were searched based on consent in roughly 17 percent of all searches of Hispanic motorists, and Asian motorists were searched based on consent in 10 percent of all searches of Asian motorists (1 consent search out of a total 10 searches of Asian motorists).

Of the searches that occurred in 2025, and as shown in Table 2, contraband was discovered in 205 or roughly 54 percent of all searches (205/383 total searches). Among the searches in which contraband was discovered, roughly 84 percent of the time the contraband discovered was drugs (172/205). Finally, as illustrated in Table 2, when contraband was discovered, motorists were arrested roughly 40 percent of the time (81/205).

Table 2: Searches and Outcomes by Race/Ethnicity

Search Table	White	Black	Hispanic /Latino	Asian /Pacific Islander	Alaska Native /American Indian	Total
Search Conducted						
Yes	168	111	94	10	0	383
No	6,315	2,808	3,066	1,491	66	13,746
Reason for Search						
Consent	42	11	16	1	0	70
Contraband in Plain View	19	14	5	0	0	38
Probable Cause	67	69	45	6	0	187
Inventory	24	6	13	2	0	45
Incident to Arrest	16	11	15	1	0	43
Was Contraband Discovered						
Yes	91	60	51	3	0	205
No	77	51	43	7	0	178
Description of Contraband						
Drugs	76	53	41	2	0	172
Weapons	1	1	0	0	0	2
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	7	2	9	1	0	19
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7	4	1	0	0	12
Did Discovery of Contraband Result in Arrest?						
Yes	36	20	24	1	0	81
No	55	40	27	2	0	124

Comparative Analysis #4:

Information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2B.0055(c)(2)

In 2025, internal records indicate that the Wylie Police Department received no complaints alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency engaged in racial profiling.

Additional Analysis:

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

In 2025, 14,129 motor vehicle stops were made by the Wylie Police Department. Of these stops, 4,856 or roughly 34 percent were female drivers (4,856/14,129), and roughly 66 percent were male drivers (see Table 1).

According to 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) city and county population estimates of the U.S. Census Bureau, the City of Wylie was composed of 51.8 percent females and 48.2 percent males. County population 2019 ACS estimates indicate that females accounted for 50.7 percent of the Collin County population, 50.7 percent of the Dallas County population, and 50.6 percent of the Rockwall County population. Males accounted for 49.3 percent of the Collin County population, 49.3 percent of the Dallas County population, and 49.4 percent of the Rockwall County population.

Overall, in 2025, males were stopped at rates higher than their proportion of the city and county populations.

Additional Information Required to be Reported to TCOLE

Table 3 provides additional information relative to motor vehicle stops in 2025 by the Wylie Police Department. The data are required to be collected by the Wylie Police Department under the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2B.0054.

As previously noted, the Wylie Police Department received no complaints alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency engaged in racial profiling in 2025. Furthermore, as previously discussed, of the 14,129 motor vehicle stops in 2025, the officer knew the race/ethnicity of the motorist prior to the stop in 5.1% of the stops (722/14,129).

Table 3: Additional Information

Additional Information	Total
Was Race/Ethnicity Known Prior to Stop	
Yes	722
No	13,407
Approximate Location of Stop	
City Street	10,497
US Highway	147
County Road	134
State Highway	3,010
Private Property/Other	341
Number of Complaints of Racial Profiling	
Resulted in Disciplinary Action	0
Did Not Result in Disciplinary Action	0

Analysis of Racial Profiling Compliance by Wylie Police Department

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

In addition to providing summary reports and analysis of the data collected by the Wylie Police Department in 2025, this report also included an extensive presentation of some of the limitations involved in the level of data collection currently required by law and the methodological problems associated with analyzing such data for the Wylie Police Department as well as police agencies across Texas.

Appendix A: Racial Profiling Statutes and Laws

TEXAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
CHAPTER 2B. LAW ENFORCEMENT INTERACTIONS WITH PUBLIC

SUBCHAPTER A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 2B.0001. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter:

- (1) "Commission" means the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement.
- (2) "Department" means the Department of Public Safety of the State of Texas.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 765 (H.B. 4504), Sec. 1.001, eff. January 1, 2025.

SUBCHAPTER B. RACIAL PROFILING; MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS

Art. 2B.0051. DEFINITIONS. In this subchapter:

- (1) "Bodily injury" has the meaning assigned by Section 1.07, Penal Code.
- (2) "Motor vehicle stop" means an occasion in which a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance.
- (3) "Race or ethnicity" means the following categories:
 - (A) Alaska native or American Indian;
 - (B) Asian or Pacific Islander;
 - (C) black;
 - (D) Hispanic or Latino; and
 - (E) white.
- (4) "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 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 765 (H.B. 4504), Sec. 1.001, eff. January 1, 2025.

Art. 2B.0052. RACIAL PROFILING PROHIBITED. A peace officer may not engage in racial profiling.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 765 (H.B. 4504), Sec. 1.001, eff. January 1, 2025.

Art. 2B.0053. LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY ON RACIAL PROFILING.

(a) In this article, "law enforcement agency" means an agency of this state, or of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state, that employs peace officers who make motor vehicle stops in the routine performance of the officers'

official duties.

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

- (1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;
- (2) strictly prohibit peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;
- (3) implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the agency if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual;
- (4) provide public education relating to the agency's compliment and complaint process, including providing the telephone number, mailing address, and e-mail address to make a compliment or complaint with respect to each ticket, citation, or warning issued by a peace officer;
- (5) require the agency employing a peace officer to take appropriate corrective action against the peace officer after an investigation shows that the peace officer has engaged in racial profiling in violation of the agency's policy adopted under this article;
- (6) require collection of information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning is issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, including information relating to:
 - (A) the race or ethnicity of the individual detained;
 - (B) whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual detained consented to the search;
 - (C) whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual;
 - (D) whether the peace officer used physical force that resulted in bodily injury during the stop;
 - (E) the location of the stop; and
 - (F) the reason for the stop; and
- (7) require the chief administrator of the agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, to submit an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision (6) to:
 - (A) the commission; 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 this state.

(c) On the commencement of an investigation by a law enforcement agency of a complaint described by Subsection (b) (3) in which there is a video or audio recording of the occurrence that is the basis for the complaint, 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 for a copy of the recording.

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

(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 required by a policy under Subsection (b)(6).

(f) The commission shall begin disciplinary procedures against the chief administrator of a law enforcement agency if the commission finds that the chief administrator intentionally failed to submit a report required under Subsection (b)(7).

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 765 (H.B. 4504), Sec. 1.001, eff. January 1, 2025.

Art. 2B.0054. REPORTS REQUIRED FOR MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS. (a) A peace officer who makes a motor vehicle stop shall report to the law enforcement agency that employs the officer information relating to the stop, including:

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

(A) the individual's gender; and

(B) the individual's race or ethnicity, as stated by the individual or, if the individual does not state the individual'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:

(A) whether the individual detained consented to the search;

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

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

(ii) any probable cause or reasonable suspicion

- existed to perform the search; or
- (iii) the search was performed because the motor vehicle was towed or because of the arrest of any individual in the motor vehicle; and
- (C) whether any contraband or other evidence was discovered during the search and a description of the contraband or evidence;
- (4) whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop or the search and, if so, a statement of:
 - (A) whether the arrest was based on:
 - (i) a violation of the Penal Code;
 - (ii) a violation of a traffic law or ordinance; or
 - (iii) an outstanding warrant; and
 - (B) the offense charged;
- (5) the street address or approximate location of the stop;
- (6) whether the officer issued a verbal or written warning or a ticket or citation as a result of the stop; and
- (7) whether the officer used physical force that resulted in bodily injury during the stop.
- (b) The chief administrator of a law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, is responsible for auditing reports under Subsection (a) to ensure that the race or ethnicity of the individual operating the motor vehicle is reported.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 765 (H.B. 4504), Sec. 1.001, eff. January 1, 2025.

Art. 2B.0055. COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION

- COLLECTED. (a) A law enforcement agency shall compile and analyze the information contained in each report received by the agency under Article 2B.0054.
- (b) 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:
- (1) the commission; and
 - (2) the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency, if the law enforcement agency is a local law enforcement 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. The report must include:
- (1) a comparative analysis of the information compiled under Article 2B.0054 to:
 - (A) evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle

stops, within the applicable jurisdiction, of:

(i) individuals recognized as members of racial or ethnic minority groups; and

(ii) individuals not recognized as members of racial or ethnic minority groups;

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

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

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

(d) A report required under Subsection (b) may not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a motor vehicle stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a peace officer. This subsection does not affect the reporting of information required under Article 2B.0054(a)(1).

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

(f) The commission shall begin disciplinary procedures against the chief administrator of a law enforcement agency if the commission finds that the chief administrator intentionally failed to submit a report required under Subsection (b).

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 765 (H.B. 4504), Sec. 1.001, eff. January 1, 2025.

Art. 2B.0056. PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE. The data collected as a result of the reporting requirements of Articles 2B.0053 and 2B.0055 does not constitute prima facie evidence of racial profiling.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 765 (H.B. 4504), Sec. 1.001, eff. January 1, 2025.

Art. 2B.0057. 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 2B.0054 or under a policy adopted under Article 2B.0053.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 765 (H.B. 4504), Sec. 1.001, eff. January 1, 2025.

Art. 2B.0058. CIVIL PENALTY. (a) If the chief administrator of a local law enforcement agency intentionally fails to submit the incident-based data required by Article 2B.0055, the agency is liable to the state for a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 for each violation. The attorney general may sue to collect a civil penalty under this subsection.

(b) From money appropriated to the agency for the administration of the agency, the executive director of a state law enforcement agency that intentionally fails to submit the incident-based data required by Article 2B.0055 shall remit to the comptroller the amount of \$1,000 for each violation.

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

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 765 (H.B. 4504), Sec. 1.001, eff. January 1, 2025.

Art. 2B.0059. RULES. The department may adopt rules to implement Articles 2B.0052, 2B.0053, 2B.0054, 2B.0055, 2B.0056, and 2B.0057.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 765 (H.B. 4504), Sec. 1.001, eff. January 1, 2025.

Appendix B: Agency Policy

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I. POLICY

It is the policy of this department to police in a proactive manner and to aggressively investigate suspected violations of the law. Officers shall actively enforce state and federal laws in a responsible and professional manner, without regard to race ethnicity or national origin. Officers are strictly prohibited from engaging in biased policing both in enforcement of the law and the delivery of police services, as defined in this policy. This policy shall be applicable to all persons, whether drivers, passengers or pedestrians. Officers shall conduct themselves in a dignified and respectful manner at all times when dealing with the public. Two of the fundamental rights guaranteed by both the United States and Texas Constitutions are equal protection under the law and freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures by government agents. The right of all persons to be treated equally and to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures must be respected. This policy shall not preclude officers from offering assistance, such as upon 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 the person.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to reaffirm the Wylie Police Department's commitment to unbiased policing in all its encounters between officers and members of the public; to reinforce procedures ensuring public confidence and mutual trust through the provision 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.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. **Biased Policing:** Discrimination while performing law enforcement duties or delivery of police services, based on personal prejudices or partiality of officers toward classes of individuals or persons based on individual demographics.
- B. **Fair and Impartial Treatment:** A belief and practice that all persons shall be treated in the same manner under the same or similar circumstances, despite race or other distinctions. This does not mean that all persons in the same or similar circumstances can or must be treated identically. Reasonable concessions and accommodations may be made, when dealing with individuals with physical or mental disabilities, injury, illness, or similar conditions, or when information about them necessitates different treatment.
- C. **Individual Demographics:** Personal characteristics, to include, but not limited to race, ethnic background, national origin, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, socioeconomic status, age, disability, cultural group, or political status, or any other identifiable group.
- D. **Race or ethnicity:** Is defined by Chapter 2 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedures as, Alaskan native or American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, White, and Hispanic or Latino.
- E. **Police Services:** Actions and activities that may not directly include enforcement of the law but that contribute to the overall well-being and safety of the public. These may include, but are not limited to, such tasks as traffic accidents, medical emergencies, and assistance at fire scenes; lifesaving services; preventive patrol; crime prevention; public information; traffic control; and similar activities.

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F. **Motor vehicle stop:** means an occasion in which a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance.

IV. TRAINING

- A. Officers are responsible to adhere to all Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) training and the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT) requirements as mandated by law.
- B. All officers shall complete TCOLE training and education program on racial profiling not later than the second anniversary of the date the officer is licensed under Chapter 1701 of the Texas Occupations Code or the date the officer applies for an intermediate proficiency certificate, whichever date is earlier.
- C. All employees will receive basic and periodic in-service training and, where deemed necessary, remedial training on subjects related to police ethics, cultural diversity, multiculturalism, human relations, police-citizen interaction, standards of conduct, implicit bias, and related topics suitable for preventing incidents of biased policing.

V. COMPLAINT INVESTIGATION

- A. The department shall accept complaints from any person who believes he or she has been stopped or searched based on individual demographics.
- B. No person shall be discouraged, intimidated or coerced from filing a complaint, nor discriminated against because he or she filed such a complaint.
- C. Any person who receives an allegation of biased policing, 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) on the process to do so. Any employee contacted shall provide to that person instructions on the complaint process and will report any allegation of biased policing to their superior before the end of shift.
- D. Investigation 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 said complaint within a reasonable time period. The investigation shall be documented in writing and any reviewer’s comments or conclusions shall be filed with the Chief. When applicable, findings and or suggestions for disciplinary action, retraining or changes in policy shall be filed with the Chief.
- E. If a biased policing complaint is sustained against an officer, it will result in appropriate corrective and/or disciplinary action, up to and including termination.
- F. If there is a department video or audio recording of the events upon which a complaint of biased policing is based, upon commencement of an investigation by this department into the complaint and written request by the officer made the subject of the complaint, this department shall promptly provide a copy of the recording to that officer.
- G. The Professional Standards office shall maintain data related specifically to complaints of biased policing. Information shall be provided to the Chief or to his or her designee, in a manner most

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suitable for administrative review, problem identification, and development of appropriate corrective actions.

VI. PUBLIC EDUCATION

- A. This department will inform the public of its policy against biased policing and the complaint process. Methods that may be utilized to inform the public are the news media, radio, service or civic presentations, the internet, as well as governing board meetings. Additionally, information will be made available as appropriate in languages other than English.

VII. DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING

- A. An officer is required to collect information relating to motor vehicle stops regardless of whether the stop results in a verbal warning, a written warning, a citation being issued or an arrest. The following information shall be collected:
 1. The person's gender; and
 2. The race or ethnicity of the individual detained; 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;
 3. The initial reason for the stop;
 4. Whether a search was conducted as a result of the stop;
 5. If a search was conducted, whether the person detained consented to the search;
 6. The reason for the search, including any probable cause or reasonable suspicion that existed to perform the search;
 7. Whether contraband or other evidence was found in plain view;
 8. Whether the search was a result of the towing of the motor vehicle or the arrest of any person in the motor vehicle;
 9. If an arrest occurred, was the arrest based on a violation of the Penal Code, traffic law, ordinance, or outstanding warrant;
 10. Whether the person contacted is a resident or non-resident of the City of Wylie;
 11. The street address or approximate location of the stop;
 12. Whether the officer used physical force that resulted in bodily injury (as defined by section 1.07, Penal Code);
 13. Whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining the individual; and,
 14. Whether the peace officer issued a verbal or written warning or a citation as a result of the stop.
- B. The information collected shall be compiled in an annual report covering the period of January 1 through December 31 of each year, and shall be submitted to the governing body of the City of Wylie no later than March 1 of the following year. The report will include:
 1. A breakdown of motor vehicle stops by race or ethnicity;

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2. Number of motor vehicle stops that resulted in a search broken down by race or ethnicity;
 3. Number of searches that were consensual;
 4. Number of citations or warnings that resulted in custodial arrest for this cited violation or any other violation; and
 5. The number of biased policing complaints to the department.
- C. The annual report shall not include identifying information about any individual stopped or arrested, and shall not include identifying information about any peace officer involved in a stop or arrest.

VIII. USE OF VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT

- A. All marked motor vehicles regularly used by this department to make motor vehicle stops shall be equipped with a video camera and transmitter-activated equipment.
- B. Each motor vehicle stop made by an officer of this department that is capable of being recorded by video and audio, or audio as appropriate, shall be recorded.
- C. This department shall retain the video and audio tapes, or digital video and audio recording of each motor vehicle stop for at least ninety (90) days after the date of the stop. If a complaint is filed with this department alleging that one of our officers has engaged in biased policing with respect to a motor vehicle stop, this department shall retain the video and audio tapes or digital video and audio recordings of the stop until final disposition of the complaint.
- D. Supervisors will ensure officers of this department are recording their motor vehicle stops. Two recordings of each officer will be reviewed at least once every ninety (90) days. These reviews will be documented. This review includes body-worn cameras as well as in-car cameras.
 1. If the equipment used to record audio and video of a motor vehicle stop is malfunctioning or otherwise not operable, officers will drive a vehicle with operable equipment. Police units with malfunctioning or inoperable mobile video camera equipment shall not be utilized, under normal circumstances.
 2. Supervisors shall have the authority to assign units with malfunctioning or inoperable mobile video equipment when situations dictate.

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I. POLÍTICA

Es la política de este departamento ejercer la función policial de manera proactiva y llevar a cabo investigaciones exhaustivas sobre presuntas violaciones de la ley. Los oficiales deberán hacer cumplir activamente las leyes estatales y federales de manera responsable y profesional, sin consideración de raza, etnia u origen nacional. Los oficiales tienen estrictamente prohibido participar en prácticas de policía sesgada, tanto en la aplicación de la ley como en la prestación de servicios policiales, según se define en esta política.

Esta política será aplicable a todas las personas, ya sean conductores, pasajeros o peatones. Los oficiales deberán conducirse de manera digna y respetuosa en todo momento al interactuar con el público. Dos de los derechos fundamentales garantizados tanto por la Constitución de los Estados Unidos como por la Constitución del Estado de Texas son la igual protección ante la ley y la libertad frente a registros y decomisos irrazonables por parte de agentes gubernamentales. El derecho de todas las personas a ser tratadas de manera equitativa y a estar libres de registros y decomisos irrazonables debe ser respetado.

Esta política no impide que los oficiales brinden asistencia gratuita, como cuando se observa una fuga de una sustancia de un vehículo, una llanta pinchada, o una persona que parece estar enferma, perdida o confundida. Esta política no prohíbe la detención de una persona sospechada de haber cometido un delito, basándose en acciones observadas y/o en información recibida sobre dicha persona.

II. PROPÓSITO

El propósito de esta política es reafirmar el compromiso del Departamento de Policía de Wylie con la policía imparcial en todos los encuentros entre los oficiales y los miembros del público; reforzar los procedimientos que garantizan la confianza pública y la confianza mutua mediante la prestación de servicios de manera justa y equitativa; y proteger a nuestros oficiales de acusaciones infundadas de mala conducta cuando actúan dentro de los lineamientos de la política departamental y la ley.

III. DEFINICIONES

A. Policía Sesgada:

Discriminación durante el desempeño de las funciones de aplicación de la ley o la prestación de servicios policiales, basada en prejuicios personales o parcialidad de los oficiales hacia clases de individuos o personas según características demográficas individuales.

B. Trato Justo e Imparcial:

Creencia y práctica de que todas las personas deben ser tratadas de la misma manera en circunstancias iguales o similares, independientemente de la raza u otras distinciones. Esto no significa que todas las personas en circunstancias iguales o similares deban o puedan ser tratadas de manera idéntica. Se pueden realizar concesiones razonables y adaptaciones al tratar con

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personas con discapacidades físicas o mentales, lesiones, enfermedades u otras condiciones similares, o cuando la información disponible requiera un trato diferente.

C. Demografía Individual:

Características personales que incluyen, pero no se limitan a, raza, origen étnico, origen nacional, género, identidad de género, orientación sexual, religión, estatus socioeconómico, edad, discapacidad, grupo cultural, estatus político, o cualquier otro grupo identificable.

D. Raza o Etnia:

Se define conforme al Capítulo 2 del Código de Procedimientos Penales de Texas como: nativo de Alaska o indígena americano, asiático o isleño del Pacífico, negro, blanco, e hispano o latino.

E. Servicios Policiales:

Acciones y actividades que pueden no incluir directamente la aplicación de la ley, pero que contribuyen al bienestar general y la seguridad del público. Estas pueden incluir, entre otras, tareas como atención a accidentes de tráfico, emergencias médicas, asistencia en escenas de incendio, servicios para salvar vidas, patrullaje preventivo, prevención del delito, información pública, control del tráfico y actividades similares.

F. Detención de Vehículo Motorizado:

Se refiere a una ocasión en la que un oficial de paz detiene un vehículo motorizado por una presunta violación de una ley u ordenanza.

IV. CAPACITACIÓN

A. Los oficiales son responsables de cumplir con todos los requisitos de capacitación establecidos por la Comisión de Aplicación de la Ley de Texas (TCOLE) y el Instituto de Administración de las Fuerzas del Orden de Texas (LEMIT), conforme a lo exigido por la ley.

B. Todos los oficiales deberán completar el programa de capacitación y educación de TCOLE sobre perfilamiento racial a más tardar en el segundo aniversario de la fecha en que el oficial fue certificado conforme al Capítulo 1701 del Código de Ocupaciones de Texas, o en la fecha en que el oficial solicite un certificado de competencia intermedia, lo que ocurra primero.

C. Todos los empleados recibirán capacitación básica y capacitación periódica en servicio y, cuando se considere necesario, capacitación correctiva sobre temas relacionados con ética policial, diversidad cultural, multiculturalismo, relaciones humanas, interacción policía-ciudadano, normas de conducta, prejuicios implícitos y otros temas relacionados adecuados para prevenir incidentes de policía sesgada.

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V. INVESTIGACIÓN DE QUEJAS

- A. El departamento aceptará quejas de cualquier persona que considere que ha sido detenida o registrada basándose en características demográficas individuales.
- B. Ninguna persona será desalentada, intimidada o coaccionada para abstenerse de presentar una queja, ni será discriminada por haber presentado dicha queja.
- C. Cualquier persona que reciba una alegación de policía sesgada, incluido el oficial que inició la detención, deberá registrar el nombre, la dirección y el número telefónico del denunciante y remitir la queja por los canales correspondientes o dirigir a la(s) persona(s) sobre el proceso para hacerlo. Todo empleado que sea contactado deberá proporcionar instrucciones sobre el proceso de quejas y reportará cualquier alegación de policía sesgada a su superior antes de finalizar su turno.
- D. La investigación de una queja se llevará a cabo de manera exhaustiva y oportuna. Todas las quejas serán reconocidas por escrito al denunciante, quien recibirá una notificación sobre la resolución de dicha queja dentro de un plazo razonable. La investigación se documentará por escrito y cualquier comentario o conclusión del revisor se archivará con el Jefe. Cuando corresponda, los hallazgos y/o sugerencias para acciones disciplinarias, capacitación correctiva o cambios en la política se archivarán con el Jefe.
- E. Si una queja de policía sesgada es sustentada contra un oficial, resultará en la acción correctiva y/o disciplinaria correspondiente, hasta e incluyendo la terminación del empleo.
- F. Si existe una grabación de video o audio del departamento relacionada con los hechos en los que se basa una queja de policía sesgada, una vez iniciada la investigación y previa solicitud escrita del oficial que sea objeto de la queja, el departamento proporcionará oportunamente una copia de la grabación a dicho oficial.
- G. La Oficina de Normas Profesionales mantendrá datos relacionados específicamente con las quejas de policía sesgada. Dicha información será proporcionada al Jefe o a su designado, de la manera más adecuada para revisión administrativa, identificación de problemas y desarrollo de acciones correctivas apropiadas.

VI. EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA

- A. Este departamento informará al público sobre su política contra la policía sesgada y el proceso de quejas. Los métodos que podrán utilizarse para informar al público incluyen los medios de comunicación, radio, presentaciones de servicio o cívicas, internet, así como reuniones de juntas gubernamentales. Adicionalmente, la información se pondrá a disposición, cuando sea apropiado, en idiomas distintos al inglés.

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VII. RECOLECCIÓN DE DATOS Y ELABORACIÓN DE INFORMES

A. Un oficial deberá recopilar información relacionada con las detenciones de vehículos motorizados, independientemente de si la detención resulta en una advertencia verbal, advertencia escrita, citación o arresto. Se recopilará la siguiente información:

1. El género de la persona;
2. La raza o etnia de la persona detenida, según lo declarado por la persona o, si no se proporciona, según lo determine el oficial a su mejor criterio;
3. El motivo inicial de la detención;
4. Si se realizó un registro como resultado de la detención;
5. Si se realizó un registro, si la persona detenida consintió dicho registro;
6. El motivo del registro, incluyendo cualquier causa probable o sospecha razonable existente;
7. Si se encontró contrabando u otra evidencia a simple vista;
8. Si el registro fue resultado del remolque del vehículo o del arresto de alguna persona dentro del vehículo;
9. Si ocurrió un arresto, si este se basó en una violación del Código Penal, ley de tránsito, ordenanza u orden de arresto pendiente;
10. Si la persona contactada es residente o no residente de la Ciudad de Wylie;
11. La dirección o ubicación aproximada de la detención;
12. Si el oficial utilizó fuerza física que resultó en lesión corporal (según se define en la Sección 1.07 del Código Penal);
13. Si el oficial de paz conocía la raza o etnia de la persona antes de la detención; y
14. Si el oficial emitió una advertencia verbal, advertencia escrita o citación como resultado de la detención.

B. La información recopilada se compilará en un informe anual que cubrirá el período del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de cada año y se presentará al órgano rector de la Ciudad de Wylie a más tardar el 1 de marzo del año siguiente. El informe incluirá:

1. Un desglose de las detenciones de vehículos motorizados por raza o etnia;
2. El número de detenciones que resultaron en un registro, desglosado por raza o etnia;
3. El número de registros que fueron consensuales;
4. El número de citaciones o advertencias que resultaron en arresto bajo custodia por la infracción citada u otra violación; y
5. El número de quejas de policía sesgada presentadas al departamento.

C. El informe anual no incluirá información que identifique a ninguna persona detenida o arrestada, ni incluirá información identificable de ningún oficial de paz involucrado en una detención o arresto.

	Políticas y Procedimientos del Departamento de Policía de Wylie			
	Distribución: Personal Juramentado, Registros, Personal de Detención			
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	Revisado: 04/22/2022			
	Revisado: 01/13/2026			
Número de póliza: 614	Vigilancia Imparcial			
<i>Anthony B. Adams</i>				

VIII. USO DE EQUIPO DE VIDEO Y AUDIO

- A. Todos los vehículos patrulla marcados utilizados regularmente por este departamento para realizar detenciones de vehículos motorizados deberán estar equipados con cámaras de video y equipos de grabación activados por transmisor.
- B. Cada detención de vehículo motorizado realizada por un oficial de este departamento que sea susceptible de ser grabada en video y audio, o solo audio cuando corresponda, deberá ser grabada.
- C. El departamento conservará las grabaciones de video y audio, ya sean cintas o grabaciones digitales, de cada detención de vehículo motorizado por un período mínimo de noventa (90) días a partir de la fecha de la detención. Si se presenta una queja alegando policía sesgada, las grabaciones se conservarán hasta la disposición final de la queja.
- D. Los supervisores garantizarán que los oficiales de este departamento graben sus detenciones de vehículos motorizados. Al menos dos grabaciones de cada oficial serán revisadas una vez cada noventa (90) días. Estas revisiones serán documentadas e incluirán cámaras corporales y cámaras instaladas en los vehículos.
 - 1. Si el equipo utilizado para grabar audio y video presenta fallas o no está operativo, los oficiales conducirán un vehículo con equipo operativo. Las unidades con equipos defectuosos no se utilizarán bajo circunstancias normales.
 - 2. Los supervisores tendrán la autoridad de asignar unidades con equipos de grabación defectuosos o inoperables cuando la situación lo requiera.

Question #1	True/False
<p>An officer is required to collect information relating to motor vehicle stops regardless of whether the stop results in a verbal warning, a written warning, a citation being issued or an arrest.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> True</p> <p><input type="radio"/> False</p>	

Question #2	True/False
<p>This department shall retain the video and audio tapes, or digital video and audio recording of each motor vehicle stop for at least fifteen (15) days after the date of the stop.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> True</p> <p><input type="radio"/> False</p>	

Question #3	Multiple Choice
<p>Supervisors will ensure officers of this department are recording their motor vehicle stops. Two recordings of each officer will be reviewed at least once every _____ days.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> 365</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 30</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 90</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Recordings will never be reviewed.</p>	

Question #4	True/False
<p>The department shall accept complaints from any person who believes he or she has been stopped or searched based on individual demographics.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> True</p> <p><input type="radio"/> False</p>	

Question #5	Multiple Choice
<p>An officer is required to collect information relating to motor vehicle stops regardless of whether the stop results in a verbal warning, a written warning, a citation being issued or an arrest. The following information shall be collected:</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> The person's gender</p> <p><input type="radio"/> The initial reason for the stop</p> <p><input type="radio"/> The street address or approximate location of the stop</p> <p><input type="radio"/> All of the above</p>	

Question #6 **True/False**

The annual Racial Profiling report will include identifying information about any individual stopped or arrested, and will include identifying information about any peace officer involved in a stop or arrest.

- True
- False

Question #7 **True/False**

The Professional Standards office shall maintain data related specifically to complaints of biased policing.

- True
- False

Question #8 **True/False**

No person shall be discouraged, intimidated or coerced from filing a complaint, nor discriminated against because he or she filed a complaint regarding biased policing.

- True
- False

Question #9 **True/False**

If a biased policing complaint is sustained against an officer, it will result in appropriate corrective and/or disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

- True
- False

Question #10 **True/False**

Any person who receives an allegation of biased policing, 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) on the process to do so.

- True
- False

Appendix C: Racial Profiling Laws and Corresponding Agency Policy

Texas CCP Article	WYLIE POLICE DEPARTMENT Policy 614 Unbiased Policing
2B.0053(b)1	Definitions Section
2B.0053(b)2	Policy Section
2B.0053(b)3	Complaint Investigation Section
2B.0053(b)4	Public Education Section
2B.0053(b)5	Complaint Investigation Section
2B.0053(b)6	Data Collection and Reporting Section
2B.0053(b)7	Data Collection and Reporting Section