

ANNUAL REPORT 2009



COPPERAS COVE POLICE DEPARTMENT

*Copperas Cove
Police Department*

2009

Annual Report

*Tim Molnes
Chief of Police*



“The City Built for Family Living”

Police Department

To The Honorable Mayor, City Council, City Manager, and Citizens of Copperas Cove:

It is with pleasure that I present to you the Copperas Cove Police Department’s Annual Report for calendar year 2009. This report is designed to inform you about the functions and efforts of our Police Department. In reviewing this report, you may discover aspects of the Police Department that you may not have been previously aware of. It is our intention to serve the citizens of this community in the most professional, effective, and efficient manner possible. This annual report marks the twenty-fifth year that such a report has been compiled and made available.

As we all know, no community is immune from crime. For calendar year 2009, Copperas Cove realized a 1% increase in the number of Part I Crimes reported to our agency. Of the Part I Crimes reported, our clearance rate was approximately 41%. This is an increase over the clearance rate of 27% from 2008. Using the latest figures published by the Texas Department of Public Safety for calendar year 2008, the average clearance rate for Part I Crimes in the State of Texas was 18%.

In the area of Part II Crimes for this same period, we realized an increase of approximately 4% in the number of reports filed with our agency. The clearance rate for Part II Crimes for calendar year 2009 was 77%; up from 2008 rate of 69%.

Overall, Copperas Cove realized an overall increase in total crime of approximately 3%.

During calendar year 2009, we again were successful in filling Police Officer vacancies. Today we have two vacancies with a hiring process underway. Copperas Cove has had two Police Officers deployed during calendar year 2009. Staff continues to work very diligently in an effort to fill all of these positions. Through all of this and the dedicated efforts of the Department’s employees, the citizens of Copperas Cove continue to receive the quality service that they expect and deserve from their Police Department.

In late December 2009, the new Police Facility was declared “substantially complete” and efforts were focused on preparing for and finalizing critical infrastructure to move in and go operational in the new facility. As of this writing, we are just days from doing just that.

I would like to take a moment and recognize, praise, and give full credit to those that continue to dedicate themselves to this profession, this City and its Goals and Mission Statement, the men and women in uniform on the front line who patrol the street, the investigators, communication officers, clerical and secretarial staff who provide support, and the supervisory and administrative staff who have worked as a team to accomplish our mission. Credit must also be given to our faithful volunteers such as the Citizens Police Academy Alumni Association for being there when the department and the community has needed them. Together, we are all making a difference in our community.

On behalf of the members and volunteers of the Copperas Cove Police Department, I wish to thank each of you for your continued support that you have again provided to us and to also let you know that we look forward to serving the citizens of this great community.

Sincerely,

Tim Molnes

Timothy Molnes
Chief of Police

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Chapter

1

*Department
Organization*

Chapter 1

Department Organization

Organization

The Copperas Cove Police Department is organized into three major divisions, led by the Chief of Police and a Deputy Chief. The most visible division is the Uniform Services Division. The other divisions are the Community Services Division and the Support Services Division. Not falling under any of these three divisions, but rather reporting directly to the Deputy Chief is the Criminal Investigations Unit, the Organized Crime Unit, Training and Personnel, and Evidence.

Each branch is addressed and described in the following pages. An organization chart follows the descriptions of these services.

Uniform Services

Uniform services consist of the Uniform Patrol Division, a Motorcycle Traffic Division, and a Reserve Police Force. This service has one Lieutenant.

Patrol Division

The majority of the certified officers within the Copperas Cove Police Department are assigned to the Uniformed Services or Patrol Division. Of the 56 certified police officers in the department, 38 are assigned to the Patrol Division.

This division has the traditional tasks of crime repression, through aggressive patrols, responding to calls for police service from the public, enforcing the traffic laws and conducting traffic collision investigations.

The patrol division consists of approximately 24 patrol officers, 4 traffic officers, 4 patrol corporals, 4 patrol sergeants, 1 training sergeant, and 1 patrol lieutenant.

They handled 17,488 requests for police service in 2009 compared to 17,808 calls for service in 2008, this is a decrease in calls for service by 9%.

This division is divided into three shifts that provide the citizens of Copperas Cove professional police coverage 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Reserves

The department also utilizes a Reserve Police Force. This consists of Certified Reserve Officers who are utilized to supplement the Uniform Services Division. The Police Reserves are unpaid volunteers who must meet the minimum training standards to begin working as a Reserve Officer in the State of Texas. Reserve Officers work with the regular police force, providing for two officer units. The training they receive is the same as all Certified Police Officers receive.

Special Weapons and Tactics Team

The Special Weapons and Tactics Team, or SWAT, is authorized a strength of 15 department members. This service's function is to seek non-violent settlements to all incidents involving police personnel and the citizens of our community. The SWAT Team may be deployed in any situation that is beyond the scope and capabilities of normal police operations. These situations include, but are not limited to, the following: hostage situations, barricaded subjects, certain suicide attempts, violent mental patients, high risk arrest/search warrants, terrorist situations, and dignitary protection details.

The personnel assigned to the SWAT Team are on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Team members are provided with specialized uniforms and equipment. SWAT personnel are required to pass a semi-annual physical agility-strength test, and firearms qualifications. SWAT members train many hours in order to maintain and improve physical fitness and firearms proficiency.

Chapter 1

Department Organization

Community Services

Community Services is responsible for the functions of Crime Prevention Programs, and many other pro-active community programs. These include the Citizens Police Academy and Citizens on Patrol. This service has one lieutenant, one community relations officer, two school resource officers, and one warrant officer. This lieutenant also oversees dispatch.

Crime Prevention

Community Services are provided for the citizens of our community. Community Services is responsible for the Crime Prevention and Safety efforts of the Police Department. Crime Prevention is a pro-active effort to educate the public about preventative measures that are available in an effort to help them prevent a crime before it occurs.

This service also handles special projects, and is the public information officer for the department.

Crime Prevention Surveys	0
Programs and Classes Taught	47
Contacts with Public	4,857
Kiddo Card	307
Program and Class Attendance	1,519
Bikes Registered	4
Business Contacts	43
Neighborhood Watch Meetings	4
Meetings Attended	48
CCPD Tours	5
School Contacts	80
Internet Contacts	725
Newspaper Articles	89
TV Spots	50
Printed Material Distributed	3,970
Crime Hazard Letters	1,526
Traffic Safety Education	70
Honor Roll Certificates	0
Gun Locks	11

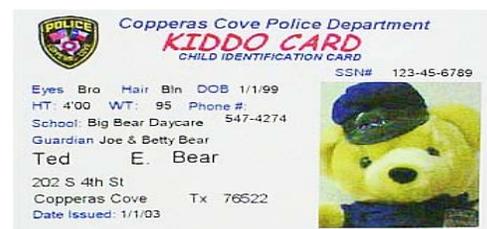
School Resource Officers

The department has 2 uniformed officers assigned to work at the high school. Their primary duties are to report and enforce criminal violations that occur on campus. Additional duties may include assisting with traffic problems that occur on campus, assisting the school administration, and speaking to classes on a variety of issues.

The School Resource Officer Program is a joint effort between the Copperas Cove Independent School District, the Copperas Cove Police Department, and the City of Copperas Cove.

Kiddo Card

The Kiddo Card is a child identification card made solely for the purpose of identifying a child under thirteen years of age. The card will show the child's name, date of birth, social security number, home address, school attending, guardian's/parent's name, height, weight, both thumbprints, and a current picture. The card is designed to be carried by the parent/guardian in his or her wallet to be used to identify the child. Everyday, children are abducted across our nation. As guardians/parents, we sometimes forget the vital information that law enforcement needs to start a report. The Kiddo Card has all the required information that law enforcement needs to start the search. All the guardian/parent has to do is simply turn the Kiddo Card over to law enforcement.



Since its launch in May of 2001, a total of 11,515 children have been issued Kiddo Cards.

Chapter 1

Department Organization

Crime Stoppers

The Crime Stoppers program began July 23, 1984 and has been working in Copperas Cove ever since its inception. Copperas Cove Crime Stoppers, Inc. is a non-profit organization designed to serve the community by providing a means for citizens to report information on crimes that have been committed without having to reveal their identity. The program has 18 board members that make up the Board of Directors – the governing body of Crime Stoppers Inc. Crime Stoppers provides a tip line. Crime Stoppers can be reached at 547-1111.

Criminal Investigation Division works with the Crime Stoppers Program for the City of Copperas Cove. This service answers the Tips line for the Crime Stoppers and forwards information on tips received to investigators for follow-up on the crime. The liaison maintains contact with the investigator and forwards the results of the tip to the Board of Directors for final disposition. Crime Stoppers is a program used to offer an alternate route for citizens to report information they have on a crime which has been or is being committed, and it allows them to remain anonymous in doing so. A civilian Board of Directors manages the day-to-day operations of Crime Stoppers and provides funds which allows the program to offer rewards up to \$1,000 for information which leads to the arrest and indictment of persons on felony cases, and can make payment on serious misdemeanor cases as they choose.

Calls Received	103
Number Assigned	103
Number Rewards Paid/Declined	16
Amount Paid	\$8,265.00
Number Cases Solved	30
Number Resulting in Arrests	32
Property Recovered	\$1,178.00
Drugs Seized	\$5,751.00
Forfeitures/Restitution	\$8,750.00

Since inception, Crime Stoppers has worked for the community, even for being a small program. The program strives for as much publicity as possible, since the population is so mobile because of the military residents in the area.

Statistics since Inception

Offenses Cleared	480
Number of Calls	1353
Code # Assigned	1353
Number of Rewards Paid/Declined	1255
Amount of Rewards Paid	\$80,645.00
Stolen Property Recovered	\$183,770.00
Narcotics Seized	\$134,142.21
Forfeitures/Restitution	\$19,099.00

Support Services Division

Support Services provides a multitude of services to the department. This service is responsible for functions of administration, record keeping, physical affairs, and building services. This service has one lieutenant, 12 communications operators, and two records clerks.

Communications

This section consists of 12 Communications Operators. This operation is responsible for handling all of the telephones requiring calls for police, fire, and EMS service, including both of the 9-1-1 phones, and the telephone device for the deaf. Additionally, this service handles the dispatching of all calls for service for police, fire, and EMS through the use of the department's radio system.

They are the first contact citizens have with the police department in most cases and are responsible for greeting and directing all persons who walk into the department requesting police or other services.

All of the communications operators receive mandatory training given by the State of Texas to be able to operate the National Criminal History and the Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunication System.

Communications received 16,160 calls on the 9-1-1 system during 2009. Of these calls, 2% or 276, were known emergency calls requiring emergency services from police, fire, or paramedics. 2,985 of these calls were non-emergency hang-up calls. 12,899 of these calls, or 79%, were non-emergency calls or calls by mistake.

Chapter 1

Department Organization

Crime Records

This service is responsible for managing all of the records for the entire Police Department. These records include: persons arrested and placed in jail – maintained in a numeric filing system and a month-to-month file of all offenses and collisions that have occurred in the city and reported to the Police Department. They also serve as the center of storage of other department generated records necessary for the daily operation of the department.

Crime Records is responsible for the data input into the department's computer system. All reports of offenses, incidents, collisions, and arrests not initially entered by police officers, are entered into this system as well as any follow-up reports and dispositions. This eases efforts of retrieval at a later time, and to prepare monthly and annual statistics reports. The Copperas Cove Police Department participates in the FBI and State of Texas Uniform Crime Reporting that allows for the statistical data to be compiled in all 50 states in a uniform manner.

This service also has a great deal of contact with the public, both in person and by phone, in relation to requests for records or reports in accordance with the Open Records Act. This information is disseminated to authorized persons and members of the media. Numerous requests are made on a monthly basis for copies of offense reports and collision reports. In addition, personnel are requested to complete crime records requests for numerous authorized agencies for criminal history information.

Many types of reports are collected, prepared, and finalized for future use by this service. Accident reports and DWI reports are typed on forms provided by the state and are forwarded to state agencies that must have them within specified time periods. These reports are also forwarded to various courts for prosecution of these offenses. All arrest data and files are maintained by this service and documents such as fingerprint cards are forwarded to proper state and federal agencies by this section.

Personnel in this service must be trained in Uniform Crime Reporting, computer data entry, and maintenance of computerized records, crime records management, proper preparation and typing of certain records. The Open Records Act, as well as the Texas Library Act (which deals with the schedules for records

destruction) and Texas Penal Code statutes, are adhered to by the department.

In addition to maintaining all of the records of the department, typing of certain records, data entry of all offenses, and accidents into the computer, Crime Records is also responsible for collecting fees for certain functions, providing copies of records to the public, and issuing bicycle licenses.

2009 FEES COLLECTED	TOTAL
Bicycle License	\$8.00
Copy Machine	\$3,739.73
Fingerprints	\$4,050.00
TOTAL	\$7,797.73

The Crime Records Division processed 6,007 offense and incident reports for computer data entry, manually typed and data entered 798 accident reports into the computer, processed 1,657 arrests into the computer, and manually filed all arrests and reports. 247 DWI reports were also typed and prepared for forwarding to the state and court offices.

This service also made copies of reports for the public, registered 4 bicycles, processed hundreds of Criminal records checks for authorized personnel and personal records checks for the public for employment and other reasons.

Monthly and Annual Reports are a part of this service's function.

Criminal Investigations

Criminal Investigations is responsible for the investigation of unsolved crimes, apprehension of offenders, and the recovery of stolen property. This service is responsible to start with an offense that has been reported to the police and has not been solved. This service has one sergeant, one corporal, five investigators, one training/evidence coordinator, and one secretary. Criminal Investigations is overseen by the Support Services Lieutenant.

Chapter 1

Department Organization

The successful completion of each investigation depends on an in depth follow up on the case. This follow up is to identify possible victims, witnesses and carry the case through in an effort to identify and arrest the offenders in the case. This also assists in the recovery of property which has been stolen during the course of the offense. Final case preparation, evidence, and testimony in court all depend on a well prepared in depth follow up. The investigators are often called to the scene of a crime to process the scene for evidence.

This service is also responsible for presenting completed felony cases to the Grand Jury for indictment purposes and to follow through with the case until the trial has been completed.

Criminal Investigations is also responsible for the investigation of all offenses involving juvenile offenders and the identification and apprehension of juvenile offenders. Because handling of juveniles in many ways is different from handling adult offenders, officers must receive specialized training in handling cases involving juvenile offenders. Procedures in booking juvenile offenders and taking statements from juveniles must also be handled differently than that of an adult offender.

Organized Crime Unit

This service is responsible for the criminal investigations dealing with suspected narcotic use, transportation, and drug trafficking. This service also investigates other types of organized crime, such as prostitution, gambling, alcohol violations, pornography, and any other crime committed by an organized group.

The Copperas Cove Police Department works closely with the Central Texas Narcotics Task Force.

Training/Personnel

This service is responsible for the maintenance of all department training and personnel records, including applications and hiring process documentation, and serves to insure that all personnel have reached the state mandated training requirements.

HIRING PROCESS	TOTAL
TOTAL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	
Police Officer Applications	248
Civilian Applications	1714
Reserve Officer Applications	0
Volunteer Applications	0
TOTAL VACANCIES FILLED	
Police Officers	11
Civilian Personnel	2
Volunteer Positions	0
Reserve Officers	0
CADETS ACCEPTED INTO ACADEMY	7
BACKGROUNDS COMPLETED	14
ORAL INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED	56
JOB INQUIRIES RECEIVED	638
Police Officer Positions	526
Reserve Officer Positions	9
Civilian Positions	103
PERSONAL CONTACTS	448
L.E.V.E.L TESTS ADMINISTERED	60

DEPARTMENT TRAINING	TOTAL
TOTAL IN-SERVICE TRAINING	
Officer Training School Hours	1,700.00
Civilian Training School Hours	368.00
INTERNSHIP TRAINING HOURS	0.00
IN-HOUSE TRAINING HOURS	
Officer Field Training	3,360.00
Civilian In-House Training	2,088.00
POLICE ACADEMY TRAINING HOURS	4,920.00

Chapter 1

Department Organization

Department Profile

CERTIFICATES	TOTAL
Basic Certificate	26
Intermediate Certificate	2
Advanced Certificate	16
Master Peace Officer Certificate	8
Instructor Certificate	15
Crime Prevention Inspector	2
INSTRUCTORS	
Asp Instructor	1
Firearms Instructor	4
Driving Instructor	2
Defense Tactics Instructor	1
SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM	
SWAT Officers	12
TRAINING	
Field Training Personnel	25

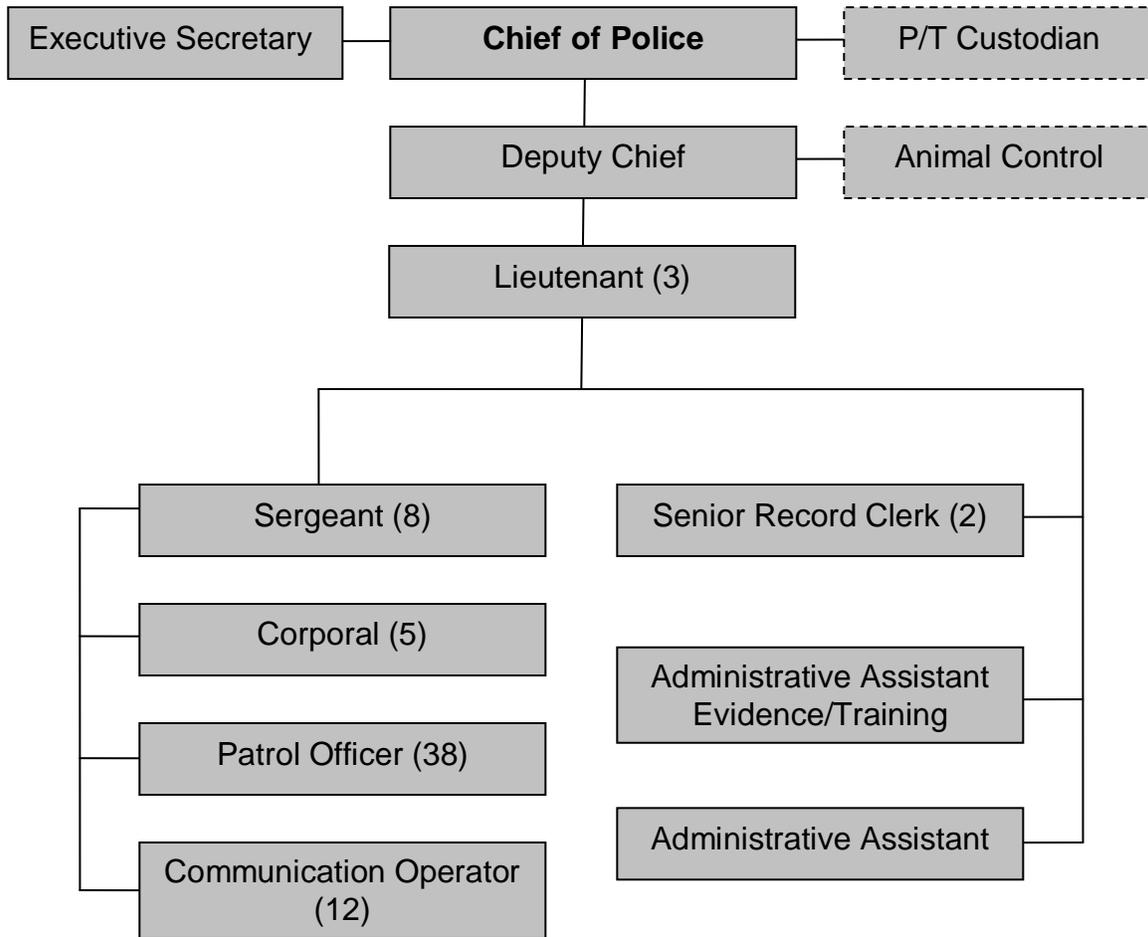
Evidence

This service is responsible for the Property Room of the department, which houses all evidence received on criminal cases, all found property, and any other property seized by the department. Employees in this service are trained in evidence collection, preservation, and documentation as well as processing for additional evidence, including fingerprinting and photography. This service is also responsible for the timely transfer of evidence to the DPS Crime Lab for additional processing and testing, and may be called on to assist in evidence collection, preservation, and processing at the scene of a major crime.

The Certificates previously listed are provided by the state licensing board for peace officers, called Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officers Standards and Education. Qualification for certificates above a Basic Peace Officer Certificate requires additional training as well as mandated time in service to qualify.

At the end of 2009, the department staff included positions for 56 sworn officers, 17 civilian personnel, and one part time custodian. Of the civilian personnel, 12 are communications employees, and 5 are clerical or technical personnel.

COPPERAS COVE POLICE DEPARTMENT



73.5 Total Police
Department Employees

The mission of the Copperas Cove Police Department is to provide the citizens it serves with a safe and secure community; accomplished by working in a partnership to protect life and property, maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and uphold the constitutional rights of all persons.

Chapter

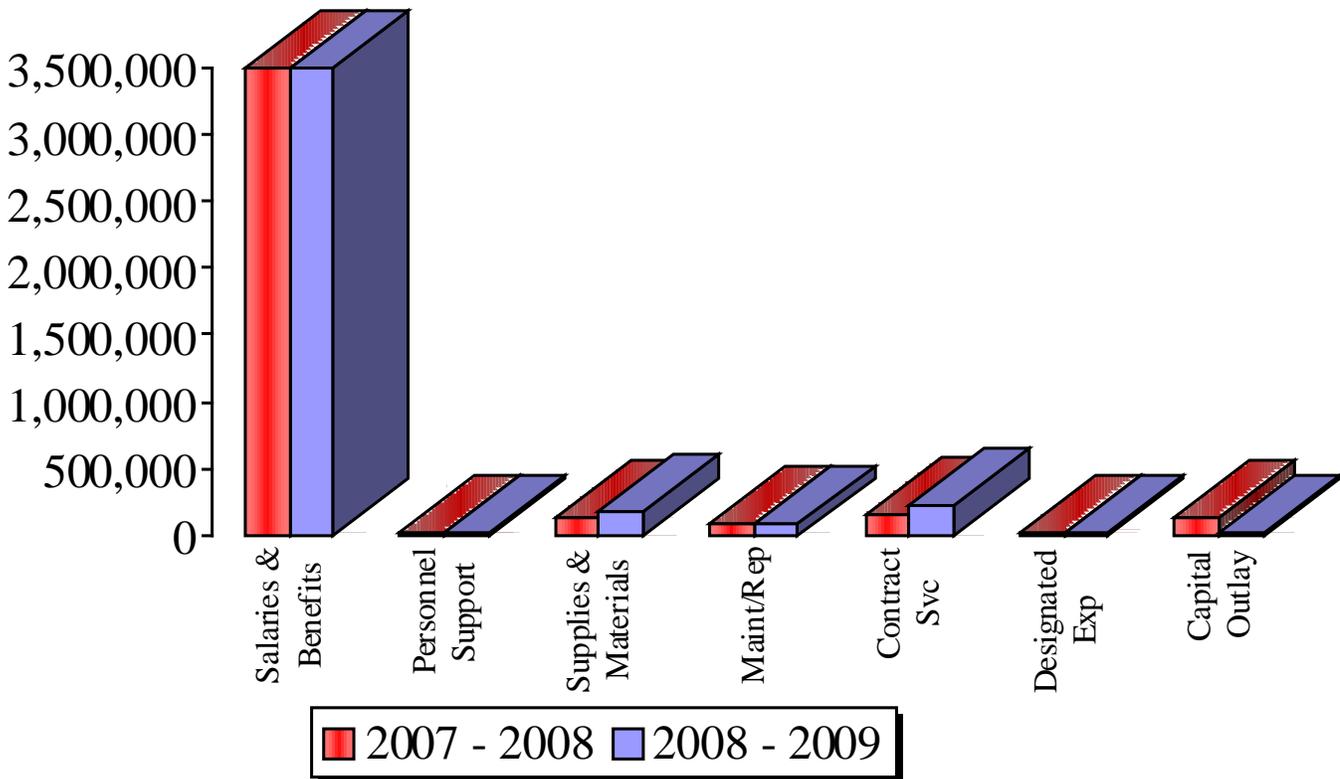
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*Department
Budget*

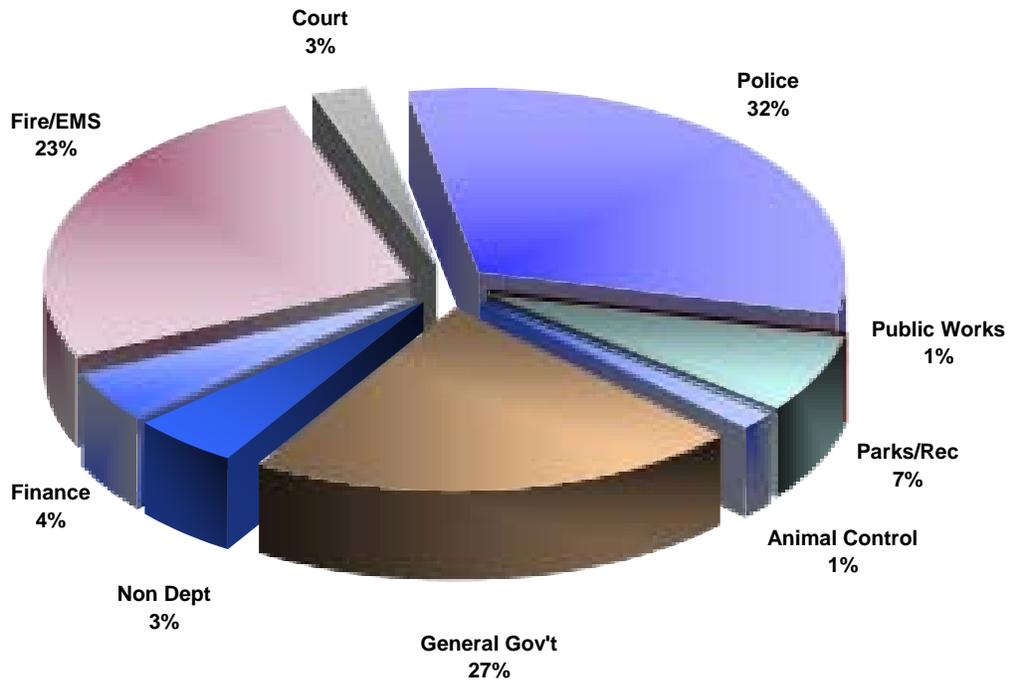
General Fund Budget 2008 - 2009

BUDGET EXPENSES	2007 - 2008	2008 - 2009
Salaries & Benefits	3,861,617	4,080,239
Personnel Support	6,000	8,000
Supplies & Materials	129,500	182,115
Maintenance & Repair	82,183	82,825
Contractual Services	153,432	215,250
Designated Expenses	13,802	18,064
Capital Outlay	131,950	18,448
TOTAL	\$4,378,484	\$4,604,941

Police Department Budget 2007 - 2008 / 2008 - 2009



General Fund Budget 2008 - 2009



Chapter

3

*Index Crime
Analysis*

Chapter 3

Index Crime Analysis

Uniform Crime Reporting

Copperas Cove participates in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, along with most law enforcement agencies across the country. UCR is a uniform manner of collecting information on crimes on a national basis, identifying crimes by their nature, not by what they are called in each individual state. UCR makes possible the analysis of crime trends primarily through the Crime Index.

In addition, certain other statistical analysis is gathered by this department for the purpose of this report.

The UCR Crime Index

To track the variations in crime, the UCR data collection program uses a statistical summary tool referred to as the Crime Index. Rather than collecting reports of all crimes that were committed in a particular year, UCR collects the reports of seven index crimes. The crimes in this group are all serious, either by their very nature or because of the frequency with which they occur, and present a common enforcement problem to police agencies. Arson is an index crime in that the number of reported offenses is collected. Arson is not a part of the Crime Index. The seven Index Crimes are as follows and are listed as they appear on the list of UCR Crime Index lists, with arson being included:

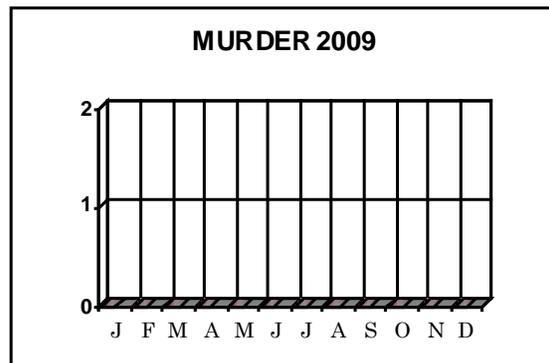
1. Murder
2. Rape
3. Robbery
4. Aggravated Assault
5. Burglary
6. Larceny
7. Motor Vehicle Theft
8. Arson

1. Murder

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, as defined in the UCR program, is the willful killing of one human being by another.

This offense category includes any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime. Attempted murder and assaults with the intent to kill are not counted as murder, but are included as aggravated assaults. Suicides, accidental deaths, traffic fatalities and justifiable homicides are also excluded from the murder classification.

The classification of this offense, as well as for all Index Crimes, is based solely on police investigation and not upon determinations by courts, medical examiners, coroners, juries, or other judicial bodies.



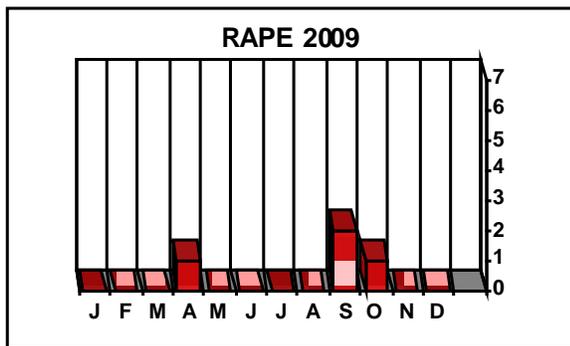
There were no murders in Copperas Cove for the year 2009.

Chapter 3

Index Crime Analysis

2. Rape

Rape, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. In Texas, forcible rape is called Aggravated Sexual Assault. Statistics reported in this crime category include assaults to commit forcible rape, however, statutory rape (rape against a female under the age of consent) and sexual assaults on males are excluded.

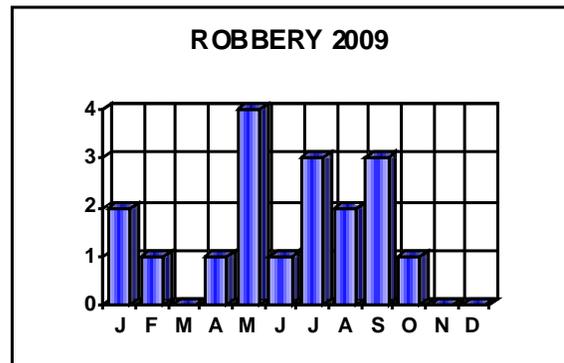


During 2009, there were 4 rapes (aggravated sexual assaults) in Copperas Cove. 2009 showed a decrease over 2008, which had 5.

3. Robbery

Robbery, in the Uniform Crime Reporting program, is defined as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force, threat, or violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

Robbery is a violent crime that frequently results in injury to the victim. Included in this category are assaults to commit robbery and attempted robberies.



During 2009, there were 18 reported robberies. The total property loss for 2009 as a result of robbery was \$4,910.00, which is a decrease over 2008, which had a total loss of \$73,115.00 as a result of robbery.

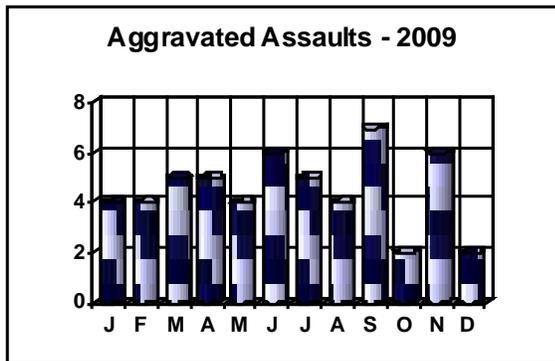
Robbery during 2009 showed a decrease over robbery in 2008, which had 19 robberies.

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Index Crime Analysis

4. Aggravated Assault

Aggravated Assault is defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting program as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Statistics for Aggravated Assault include attempts to commit aggravated assault.



	Reported	Cleared
January	4	4
February	4	7
March	5	5
April	5	3
May	4	8
June	6	7
July	5	9
August	4	2
September	7	4
October	2	3
November	6	8
December	2	0
TOTAL	54	60

The month of September showed the greatest number of aggravated assaults, having 7, with October and December having the fewest number, having 2.

Of all reported aggravated assaults in 2009, 21 were committed with the use of firearms. Knives or cutting instruments were used in 16 of the aggravated assaults. Other dangerous weapons were used in 14 of the assaults. There were 3 assaults in which physical force was used to inflict a serious or aggravated injury.

During 2009 there were 54 reported aggravated assaults. The number of aggravated assaults decreased in 2009 over 2008, which had 99 aggravated assaults. This is a 45% decrease over 2008.

Chapter 3

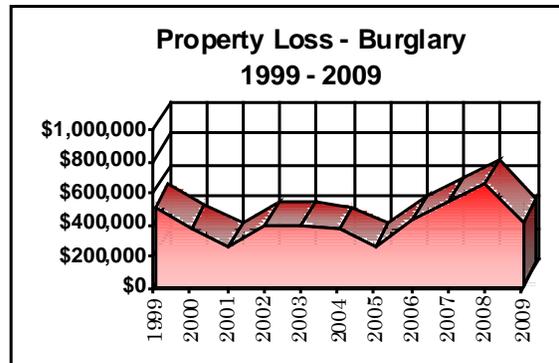
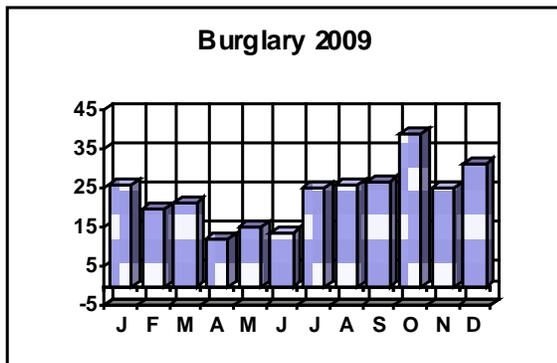
Index Crime Analysis

5. Burglary

Burglary, for Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, is the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. While the use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary, attempted forcible entries to commit burglary are counted in this crime statistic.

For total number of burglaries, this was an overall decrease of 9% over 2008, which had 297 burglaries.

During 2009 the total property loss from Burglary totaled \$400,057.00 compared to \$670,567.00 in 2008, which is a 59% decrease in property loss.



Burglary, for UCR purposes, must be the unlawful entry of a structure. For this reason, Burglary of a Vehicle and Burglary of a Coin Operated Machine (Texas Penal Statutes) are not included in statistics for Burglary. These two are classified under Larceny (Theft) in UCR crime reporting.

There were a total of 281 structure burglaries during 2009. 200 of these burglaries were habitations and 81 were burglaries of other building structures. During 2008, there were 235 habitation burglaries and 62 other building burglaries, totaling 297 burglaries. During 2009 habitation and building burglaries decreased by 9% over 2008.

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Index Crime Analysis

6. Larceny - Theft

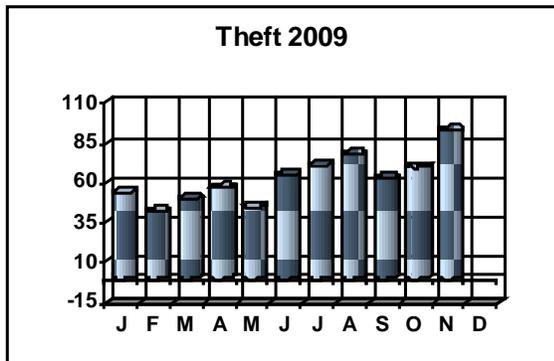
Larceny-theft, in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny-Theft includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from coin operated machines (burglary coin operated machines), thefts from motor vehicles (burglary of a vehicle), thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts and other things of value in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs.

In the UCR program, and for this annual report, this Crime classification does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and the passing of worthless checks.

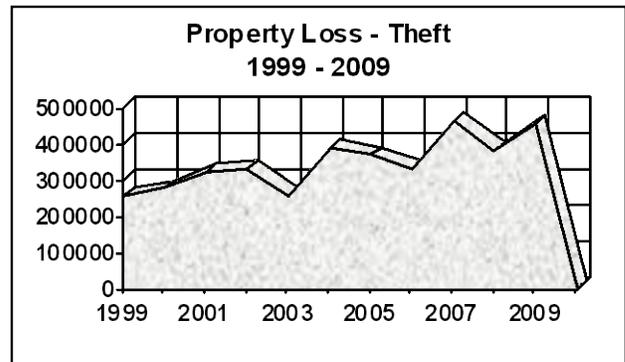
November showed the greatest number of thefts, with 93, followed by August with 78. February had the fewest number of thefts, with 42.

Theft 2009											
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
54	42	50	57	45	65	71	78	63	70	93	68

The total loss of property as a result of theft (and burglary of a motor vehicle) is \$454,596.00. This was an increase in property loss over 2008, which had a total loss of \$382,019.00 as a result of theft. This is a 12% increase in stolen property for 2009.



There were 756 reports of theft during 2009. The total number of thefts includes 185 burglaries of vehicles, which by UCR are classified as theft from a motor vehicle. An increase in overall theft is shown over 2008, which had 641 thefts.



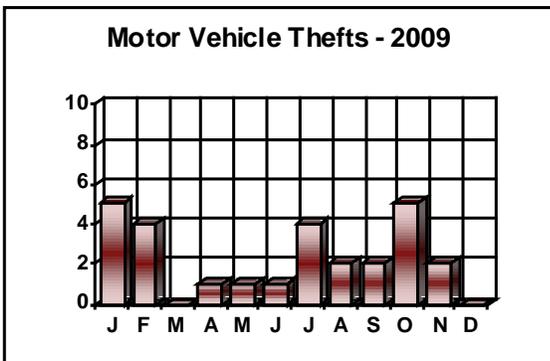
Chapter 3

Index Crime Analysis

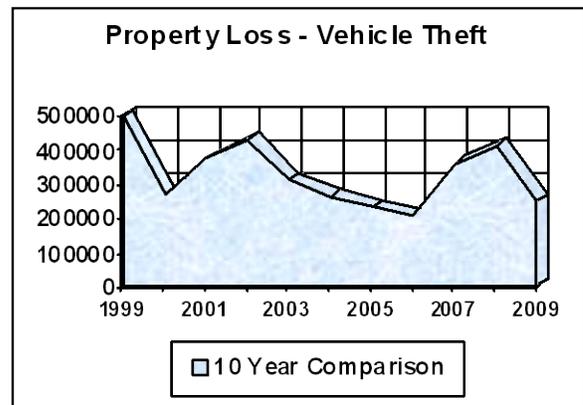
7. Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor Vehicle Theft, for UCR purposes, is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is defined as a self-propelled vehicle that travels on the surface, but not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motor boats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

There were 27 reports of vehicle thefts during 2009. This is a decrease over 2008, which showed 40 vehicle thefts. The months of March and December had the least number of vehicles stolen, with none being reported. The greatest number of vehicles taken was during the months of January and October with five stolen vehicles.



A comparison of the property loss due to stolen vehicles shows a decrease in 2009 over 2008. Property loss reported as a result of vehicle theft totaled \$247,215.00 for 2009. However, over the past 10 years, the totals have fluctuated up and down as shown in the charts.



Chapter 3

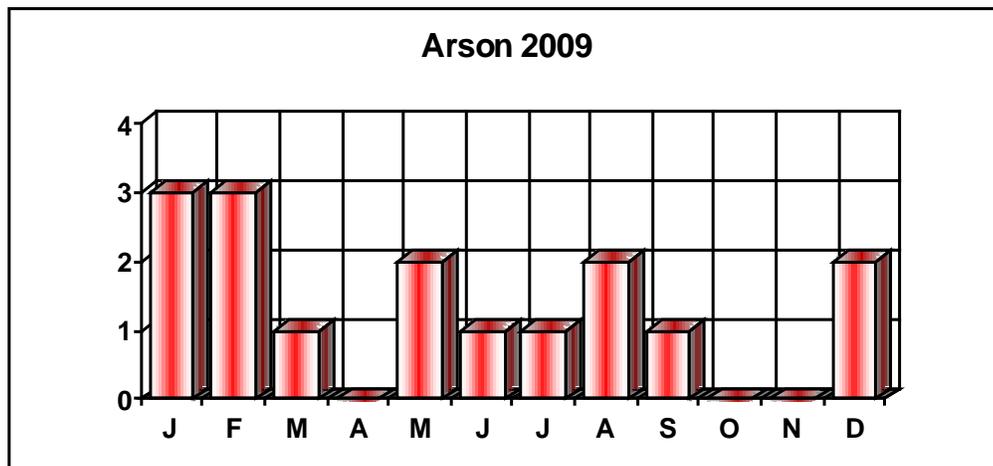
Index Crime Analysis

8. Arson

For UCR purposes, arson is defined as any willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious unknown origins are excluded from data collection.

During 2009, there were 16 arsons.



Chapter 3 Crime Analysis

Part I Crimes - Overview

	<u>REPORTED CASES</u>	<u>CLEARED</u>	<u>PERCENT CLEARED</u>	<u>PROPERTY LOSS</u>
<i>HOMICIDE</i>	0	0	0%	\$0.00
<i>ROBBERY</i>	18	12	67%	\$4,910.00
<i>AGG ASLT</i>	75	60	80%	\$0.00
<i>RAPE</i>	3	2	67%	\$0.00
<i>BURGLARY</i>	281	71	25%	\$400,057.00
<i>THEFT</i>	756	321	42%	\$454,596.00
<i>VEH THEFT</i>	27	9	33%	\$247,215.00
<i>ARSON</i>	16	3	19%	\$57,455.00
TOTAL	1,176	478	41%	\$1,164,233.00

Property Loss and Recovery

<u>TYPE OF PROPERTY</u>	<u>STOLEN</u>	<u>RECOVERED</u>	<u>% RECOVERED</u>
<i>CURRENCY</i>	\$107,905.00	\$3,274.00	3%
<i>JEWELRY & PRECIOUS METALS</i>	\$47,513.00	\$5,852.00	12%
<i>CLOTHING & FURS</i>	\$40,284.00	\$8,484.00	21%
<i>MOTOR VEHICLES (Locally)</i>	\$315,475.00	\$191,800.00	61%
<i>OFFICE EQUIPMENT</i>	\$92,230.00	\$11,860.00	13%
<i>TV, RADIOS, STEREO, ETC</i>	\$164,460.00	\$21,533.00	13%
<i>FIREARMS</i>	\$7,953.00	\$8,243.00	104%
<i>HOUSEHOLD GOODS</i>	\$37,442.00	\$3,073.00	8%
<i>CONSUMABLE GOODS</i>	\$5,548.00	\$1,375.00	25%
<i>LIVESTOCK</i>	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
<i>MISCELLANEOUS</i>	\$287,968.00	\$21,126.00	7%
TOTAL	\$1,106,778.00	\$276,620.00	25%

Chapter

4

*Part II Crime
Analysis*

Chapter 4

Part II Crime Analysis

Part II Crimes

Part II Crimes are other crime classifications outside those defined as Part I Crimes of the Uniform Crime Reporting. For the purposes of UCR, these crimes are not tracked for the number of crimes reported, however, UCR does track arrests on these crimes. This report will include Part II Crimes as reported to this department.

For the purpose of this annual report, statistics will be reported in accordance to UCR standards.

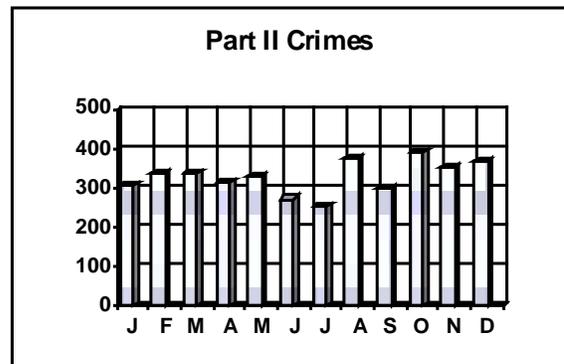
Part II Crimes are listed as follows:

1. Other Assaults
2. Forgery/Counterfeiting
3. Embezzlement
4. Fraud
5. Stolen Property
6. Criminal Mischief
7. Weapons: Possession/Carrying
8. Other Sex Offenses
9. Prostitution/Vice
10. Drug Violations
11. Gambling
12. Offenses against family & Children
13. Driving While Intoxicated
14. Liquor Laws
15. Drunkenness
16. Disorderly Conduct
17. Runaway
18. All other offenses

During 2009, there was a total of 3,835 Part II offenses reported to this department. In addition to this number, this department took a total of 1012 information or incident reports.

OFFENSES	Reported	Cleared
Other Assaults	662	610
Forgery/Counterfeit	40	12
Embezzlement	0	0
Fraud	171	32
Stolen Property	1	0
Criminal Mischief	462	74
Weapons	15	14
Prostitution/Vice	0	0
Sex Offenses	41	18
Drug Violations	263	270
Gambling	0	0
Family Offenses	18	7
DWI	247	251
Liquor Laws	48	48
Drunkenness	194	195
Disorderly Conduct	88	55
Runaway	86	81
All other offenses	1,499	1,301
TOTAL	3,835	2,968

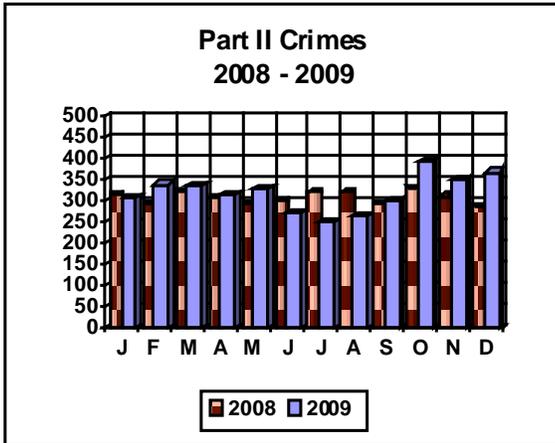
Comparing these totals to 2008, which had a reported number of 3,693 Part II Crimes, shows an increase in Part II Crimes overall for 2009 of 4%.



Chapter 4

Part II Crime Analysis

The following table and chart will compare Part II Crimes for 2008 and 2009.



Of the 3,835 crimes, 2,968 were cleared by arrest, cleared by exception, or unfounded. This is an overall clearance of approximately 77%.

MONTH	2009		Percent
	Reported	Cleared	
January	306	258	84%
February	340	303	89%
March	339	263	78%
April	315	235	75%
May	332	272	82%
June	273	193	71%
July	253	189	75%
August	265	179	68%
September	300	222	74%
October	393	326	83%
November	351	267	76%
December	368	261	71%
TOTAL	3,835	2,968	77%

	2008	2009	% Inc/Dec
January	316	306	-3%
February	292	340	16%
March	321	339	6%
April	306	315	3%
May	292	332	14%
June	299	273	-9%
July	320	253	-21%
August	320	265	-17%
September	294	300	2%
October	332	393	18%
November	312	351	13%
December	289	368	27%
TOTAL	3,693	3,835	4%

The month of **December** showed the greatest increase in Part II Crimes over the previous year, with a 27% increase. The month of **July** showed the greatest decrease in Part II Crimes over the previous year, with a 21% decrease.

During 2009, **July** showed the least number of Part II Crimes with 253 and **October** showed the most Part II Crimes, with 393 reported.

Chapter 4

Part II Crime Analysis

OFFENSES	2008	2009	% INC/DEC
Other Assaults	678	662	-2%
Forgery/Counterfeit	52	40	-23%
Embezzlement	0	0	0%
Fraud	167	171	2%
Stolen Property	3	1	-67%
Criminal Mischief	500	462	-8%
Weapons	14	15	7%
Prostitution/Vice	0	0	0%
Sex Offenses	38	41	8%
Drug Violations	162	263	62%
Gambling	0	0	0%
Family Offenses	22	18	-18%
DWI	176	247	40%
Liquor Laws	34	48	41%
Drunkenness	111	194	75%
Disorderly Conduct	107	88	-18%
Runaway	47	86	83%
Other Offenses	1,582	1,499	-5%
TOTAL	3,693	3,835	4%
INCIDENTS	1,046	1,012	-3%

The chart above compares the Part II offenses by the type of crime for 2008 and 2009, and indicates the percentage of increase or decrease in the number of crimes reported.

This chart also includes a total number of reported incident reports. Incident reports are those reports which officers take that are not reports of a crime. Examples would be found property, welfare concern, animal bites, assist other agencies, and safekeeping. These reports are a necessary part of reporting because they track information reports that might be important at a later time, and also document what action officers take in these types of incidents. There was a 3% decrease in incidents reported during 2009.

There was a 4% increase in Part II Crimes during 2009. Other assaults decreased by about 2%, DWI increased by 40%, and there was a 7% increase in weapons offenses. Drunkenness, which includes Public Intoxication and Drunk in Public, increased by about 75%. Runaways increased by about 83%. Criminal Mischief decreased about 8% and other offenses decreased by 5%.

Chapter

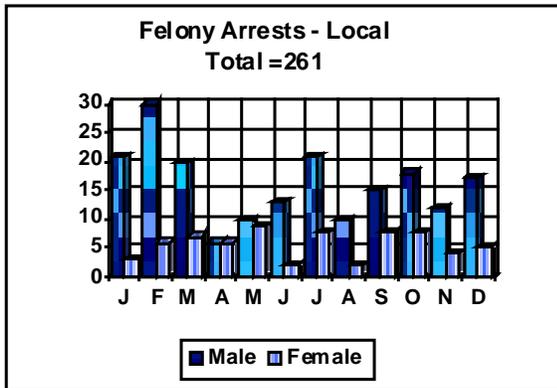
5

*Arrest
Data*

Chapter 5 Arrest Data

Arrest Information

The following section will provide information about adult arrest data and charge data for Copperas Cove. An arrest is classified as clearance by arrest according to UCR standards. The charge information will take into consideration the total number of charges listed for the persons arrested. In many cases, individuals had multiple charges filed on them at the time of their arrest. The information is broken down into Male/Female Felony and Male/Female Misdemeanor, also included is Male/Female Felony arrests for other



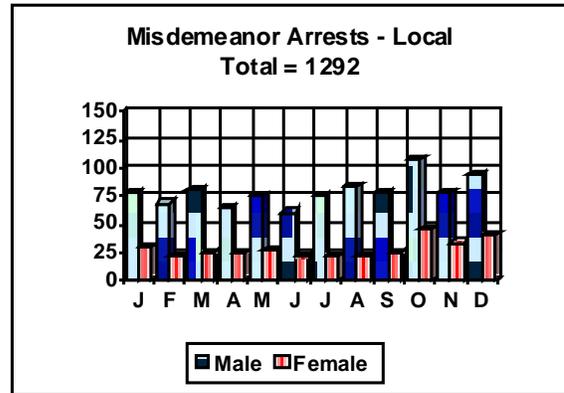
departments and Male/Female Misdemeanor arrests for other departments.

There were a total of 261 local felony arrests; 193 men and 68 women.

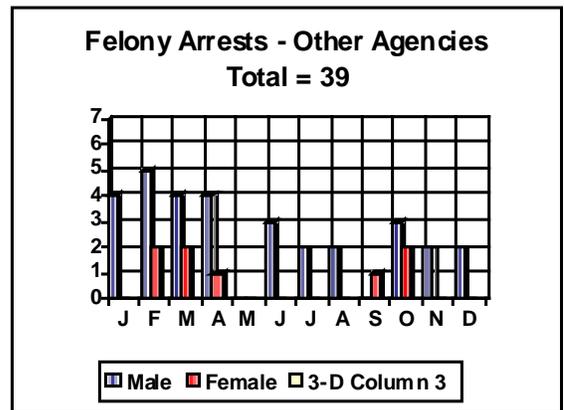
There were 1,292 local misdemeanor arrests; 949 men and 343 women.

There were a total of 1,142 men arrested on local charges and 411 women arrested on local charges.

This amounts to a total of 1,553 persons arrested on local charges - 261 felonies and 1,292 misdemeanors. The above calculation is the number of persons only, not the number of charges actually filed on them.



Many times officers become aware of charges pending from other agencies where warrants have been issued. The following information deals with arrests for other agencies.



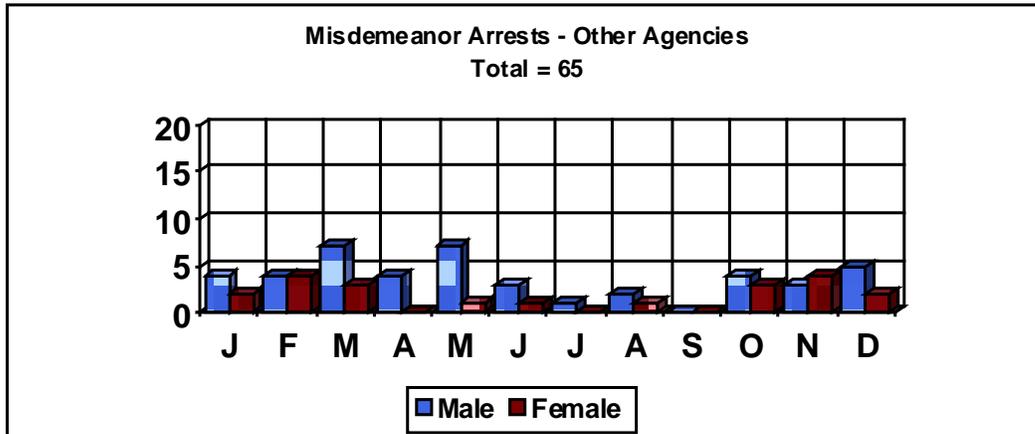
A total of 31 men and 8 women were arrested on felony charges from other agencies.

Chapter 5

Arrest Data

There were 65 people arrested on misdemeanor charges originating from other agencies.

Of the 65 people arrested on other agency misdemeanor charges, 44 were men and 21 were women. This calculation is the number of persons arrested, not the number of charges filed against them.



The numbers calculated above are the total number of persons arrested strictly for other agencies from this department. If there were charges from this agency, the arrest would be counted in those titled "local".

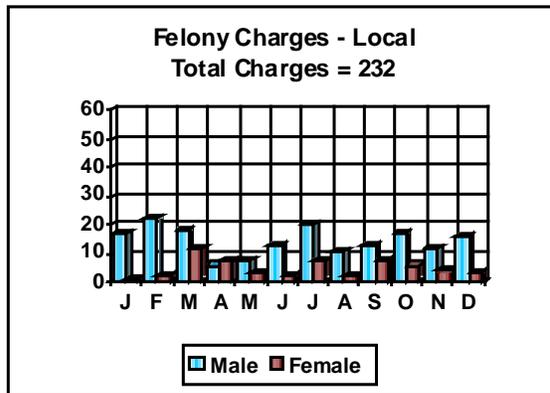
A total of 104 persons were arrested on felony and misdemeanor charges that originated from other agencies. Of this number, 75 were men and 29 were women.

In 2008 there were 137 arrests for other agencies. 2009 figures indicate a 2% decrease in persons arrested for other agencies.

Chapter 5 Arrest Data

Charge Information

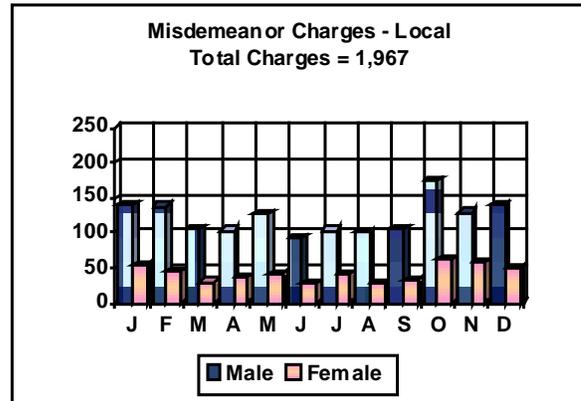
The following section provides information concerning ALL charges filed on the persons arrested. Each charge is considered individually for this section.



The previous chart indicated the number of felony charges on men and women. During 2009, there were 173 local felony charges filed on men and 59 local felony charges filed on women, giving a total of 232 local felony charges filed. This is an increase over 2008, which showed 157 felony charges filed on men and 43 filed on women. This is a 74% increase over last year.

Misdemeanor crimes are by far the most common charges as indicated in the following chart.

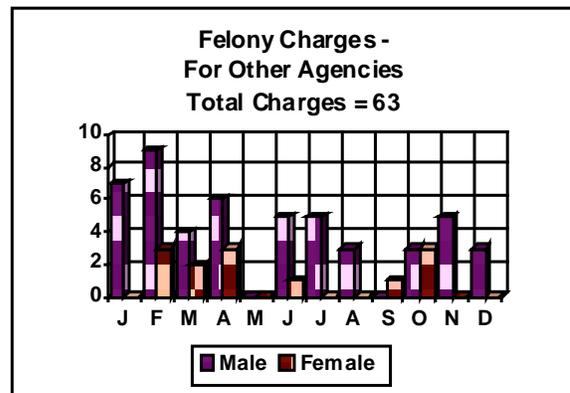
During 2009, there were a total of 1,967 local misdemeanor charges filed. Of this total, 1,462 were filed on men and 505 were filed against women. This is an increase over 2008 which had a total of 1,725 local misdemeanor charges filed on both men and women. This year showed an increase in local misdemeanor charges filed over last year.



An additional 226 other charges were filed on individuals where the charges originated from agencies other than Copperas Cove.

Of these, 63 were felony charges, 50 filed on men and 13 filed on women.

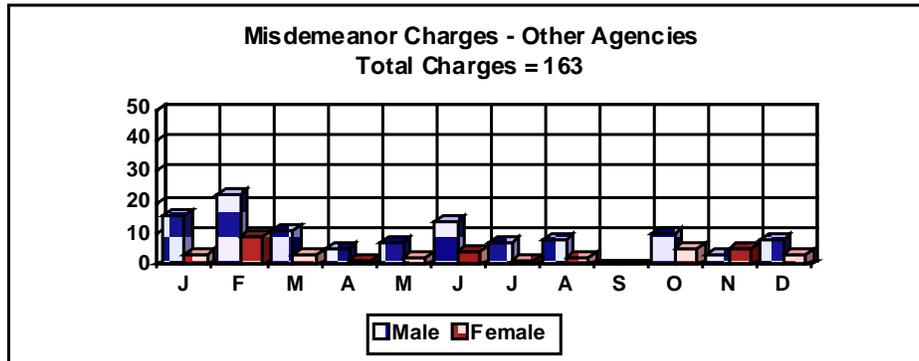
The following chart shows the Felony charges filed on men and women for Other Agencies.



Comparing the totals of 36 in 2008 to 50 in 2009 we find a 73% increase in felony charges from other agencies filed against men. The number of felony charges from other agencies against women increased, there being 9 in 2008 and 13 in 2009.

Chapter 5 Arrest Data

Again, misdemeanor charges are the most common charges filed. This holds true with misdemeanor charges filed for other agencies. During 2009 there were 123 misdemeanor charges originating from other agencies filed on men, with 40 misdemeanor charges for other agencies filed on women. This gives a total of 163 misdemeanor charges for other agencies.



Overall, there were 295 felony charges filed on persons placed in our jail, both for our jurisdiction and other agencies. There were 2,130 misdemeanor charges filed during 2009, both for our jurisdiction and other agencies. This gives a total of 2,425 charges filed in 2009. This is an overall increase over 2008 with a total of 2,229 charges filed.

There were a total of 1,657 people arrested during 2009. The total number of charges filed on these people was 2,425. Of this total, 1,553 people were arrested on 2,199 local charges. There were 104 people arrested on charges originating from other agencies. There were 226 charges filed on persons for other agencies. Many of the people arrested on local charges also had charges from other agencies.

Chapter 5 Arrest Data

OVERVIEW - ARRESTS & CHARGES

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED – 2009

	Felony		Misdemeanor		Other Agency Felony		Other Agency Misdemeanor		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
January	21	3	78	31	4	0	4	2	143
February	30	6	69	23	5	2	4	4	143
March	20	7	82	25	4	2	7	3	150
April	6	6	64	24	4	1	4	0	109
May	10	9	76	27	0	0	7	1	130
June	13	2	61	21	3	0	3	1	104
July	21	8	76	23	2	0	1	0	131
August	10	2	84	22	2	0	2	1	123
September	15	8	79	25	0	1	0	0	128
October	18	8	108	46	3	2	4	3	192
November	12	4	78	34	2	0	3	4	137
December	17	5	94	42	2	0	5	2	167
TOTAL	193	68	949	343	31	8	44	21	1,657

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARGES FILED – 2009

	Felony		Misdemeanor		Other Agency Felony		Other Agency Misdemeanor		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
January	17	1	141	55	7	0	16	3	240
February	22	2	138	44	9	3	23	9	250
March	18	12	105	30	4	2	11	3	185
April	6	8	104	37	6	3	5	1	170
May	8	3	127	41	0	0	7	2	188
June	13	2	94	27	5	1	14	4	160
July	20	8	104	40	5	0	7	1	185
August	11	2	100	28	3	0	8	2	154
September	13	8	107	33	0	1	11	2	175
October	17	6	173	62	3	3	10	5	279
November	12	4	129	58	5	0	3	5	216
December	16	3	140	50	3	0	8	3	223
TOTAL	173	59	1,462	505	50	13	123	40	2,425

Chapter

6

*Juvenile
Crime*

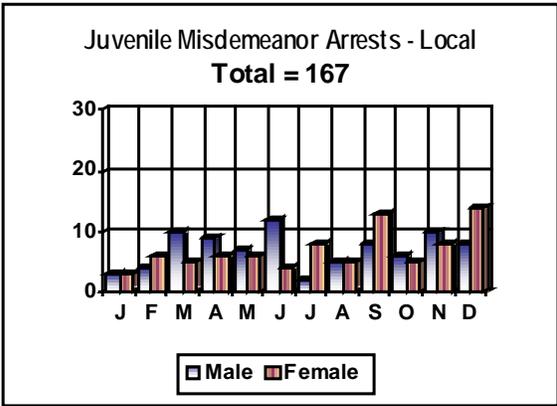
Chapter 6

Juvenile Crime

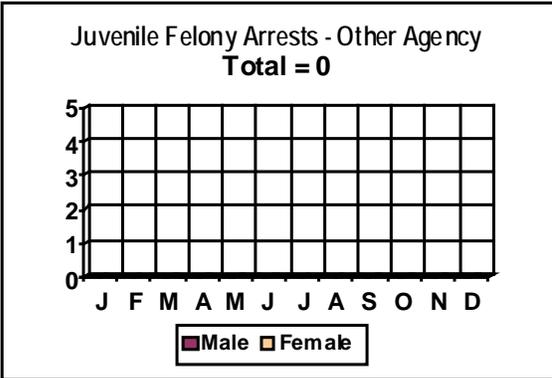
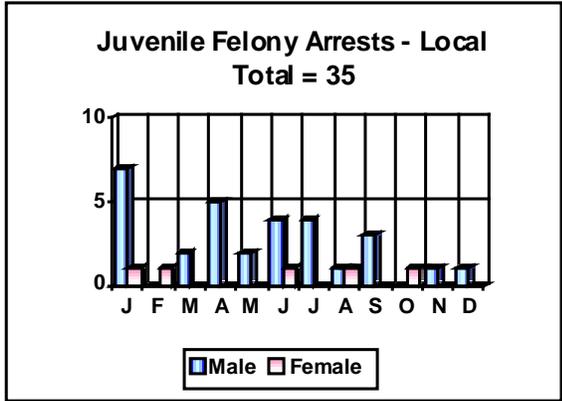
Arrest Information

The following section will provide information about arrests and charges filed on juveniles in Copperas Cove. Juvenile arrests are classified the same as adult arrests according to UCR standards. Juvenile arrests will calculate the number of juveniles actually handled. The second section will address the number of charges filed on the juveniles and will count and tabulate individual charges rather than persons detained.

As with adults, the following information is broken down into several categories. Those categories are Male/Female Felony local arrests and charges and Male/Female Misdemeanor local arrests and charges. Also included is Male/Female Felony arrests and charges and Male/female Misdemeanor arrests and charges for other departments.



Many times, officers become aware of charges pending from other agencies when they have made contact with a juvenile locally. The following information deals with juveniles held for charges from other agencies.



There were a total of 35 local felony juvenile arrests with 30 males and 5 females.

No juveniles were held on felony charges for another agency.

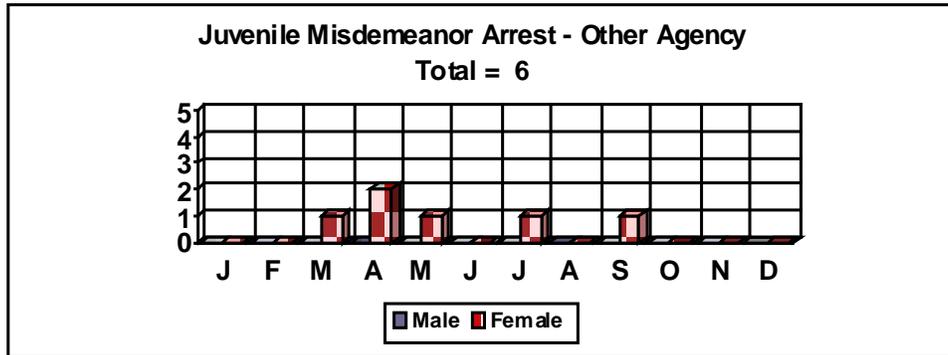
There were 167 local misdemeanor arrests, with 84 males and 83 females.

The total for all juveniles held on local charges, both felony and misdemeanor was 202. Of this total, 114 were males and 88 were females.

Chapter 6

Juvenile Crime

During the year, a total of 6 juveniles were held on misdemeanor charges for other agencies. Of these 6 juveniles, all of them were females. The following chart breaks down the information by each month. This is a decrease over 2008, which had 11 juveniles held on misdemeanor charges for other agencies. This is about a 45% decrease.



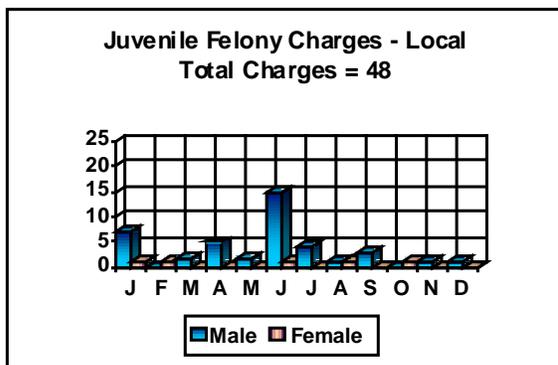
During the past year, there were a total of 114 males detained and 88 females detained. Of these, 30 males were charged with felony crimes and 5 females were charged with felony crimes. There were 84 males charged with misdemeanor crimes and 83 females charged with misdemeanor crimes.

A total of 202 juveniles were detained during 2009. Comparing this with the 224 detentions in 2008, we find that there is a 9% decrease in the number of juveniles detained this year.

Chapter 6 Juvenile Crime

Charge Information

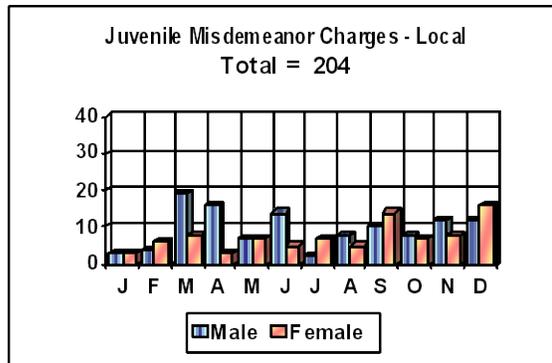
The following section provides information concerning ALL charges filed on the juveniles arrested. Each charge is considered individually for this section, either for local charges or for other agency charges – by the charge.



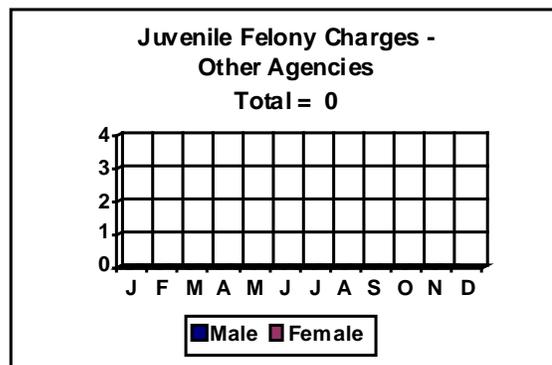
During 2009, there were 43 local felony charges on males and 5 on females. This is a decrease over the last year, which showed 62 felony charges on male juveniles and 7 felony charges on female juveniles. This is a 30% decrease over last year.

Misdemeanor crimes are by far the most common charges.

During 2009, there was a total of 204 local misdemeanor charges filed on juveniles. Of this total, 112 were male juveniles, and 92 were filed on female juveniles. This is a decrease over last year, which had a total of 149 local misdemeanors on male juveniles and 69 local misdemeanor charges filed on female juveniles, giving a total of 218 charges. This is an overall decrease in misdemeanor charges filed on juveniles of approximately 6%.



There were 8 misdemeanor charges filed on juveniles where the charges originated from agencies other than Copperas Cove.

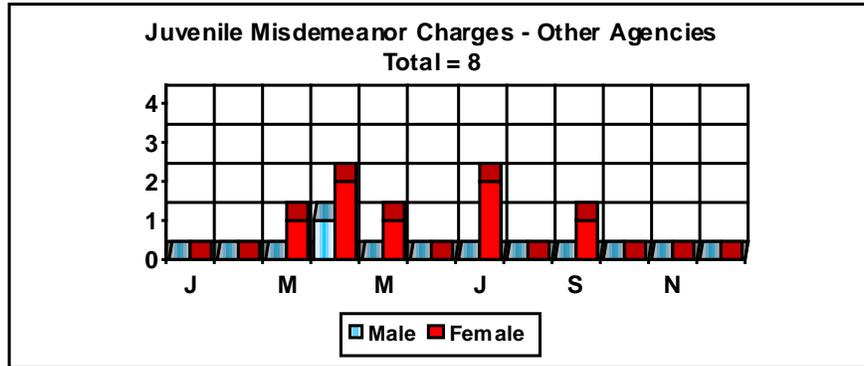


This year, there were 0 felony charges filed on juveniles in which the charges originated from other agency.

Chapter 6

Juvenile Crime

During 2009, 1 misdemeanor charge was filed on a male juvenile and 7 charges were filed on female juveniles, where the charges originated from another agency.



Overall, there were 48 felony charges filed on juveniles. There were 212 misdemeanor charges filed during 2009 on juveniles. This gives a total of 260 charges filed against juveniles. This is an overall decrease in the number of charges filed on juveniles from the previous year. 2008 showed an overall total of 298 charges filed against juveniles. This is a 14% decrease in the number of charges filed compared to last year.

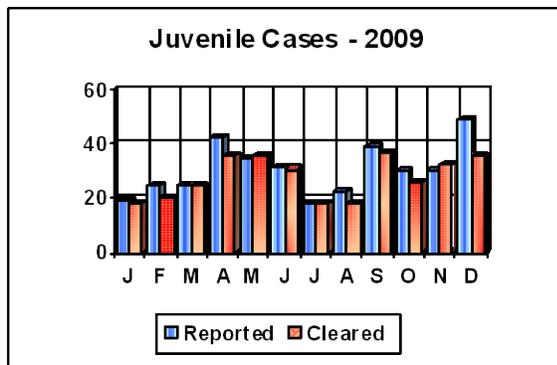
The total number of juveniles arrested during 2009 was 208. The total number of charges filed on these juveniles was 259. Many of the juveniles had multiple charges; some had both local charges and charges from other agencies. In addition, some juveniles had both felony and misdemeanor charges.

Chapter 6 Juvenile Crime

Juvenile Cases

Juvenile cases are those crimes that are committed by a juvenile. A juvenile by state statute is a person younger than 17 years of age. Juvenile investigators as well as patrol officers are assigned to work with juvenile cases.

During 2009 there were 368 cases where the offender was known to be or suspected to be a juvenile. When a juvenile is a known offender or a probable offender, the cases are classified as a juvenile case.



Clearances, for the purpose of this report, follow the standards used to clear all cases according to the Uniform Crime Report. As in the UCR, cases can be cleared in two manners, cleared by arrest (includes citations issued) or cleared by exception.

Property recovery does not constitute a cleared case by itself. At least one offender in the case must be charged with the offense to clear a case by arrest.

CASES	REPORTED	CLEARED	% CLEARED
January	19	18	95%
February	25	20	80%
March	25	25	100%
April	43	36	84%
May	35	36	103%
June	32	31	97%
July	18	18	100%
August	23	18	78%
September	39	37	95%
October	30	26	87%
November	30	33	110%
December	49	36	73%
TOTAL	368	334	91%

Cases where the offender is completely unknown are classified as adult cases until further information indicates that the probable offender was a juvenile. For this reason, cases originally reported as an adult case may later be classified as a juvenile case.

Of the 368 reported juvenile cases, 334 were solved during 2009. This equals a 91% clearance rate for known juvenile cases.

During 2008, there were 320 reported juvenile cases, with 289 of them being cleared. On comparing 2008 to 2009, we find a 3% increase in the number of juvenile cases reported to the department.

Of the known juvenile cases reported to the department in 2009, 79 of them were Runaway cases. During the previous year, there were 47 reported runaways. This year shows an increase of 40% in the number of runaway cases.

During 2009, there were 29 hard citations issued to juveniles for curfew violation, and 13 hard citations issued to a parent whose child committed the violation after having received a warning, and one previous hard citation. 84 curfew warnings were issued during 2009 .

Chapter 6

Juvenile Crime

Property Loss on Juvenile Cases

In the Index Crime Section of this report, the total amount of property loss is reported for this department for 2009. This section breaks down the property and shows what portion of that total property loss was as a result of known juvenile cases.

During 2009, there was approximately \$14,372.00 in property stolen as a result of juvenile cases. Of that amount, \$8,345.50 was recovered. This is a 58% recovery rate of stolen property.

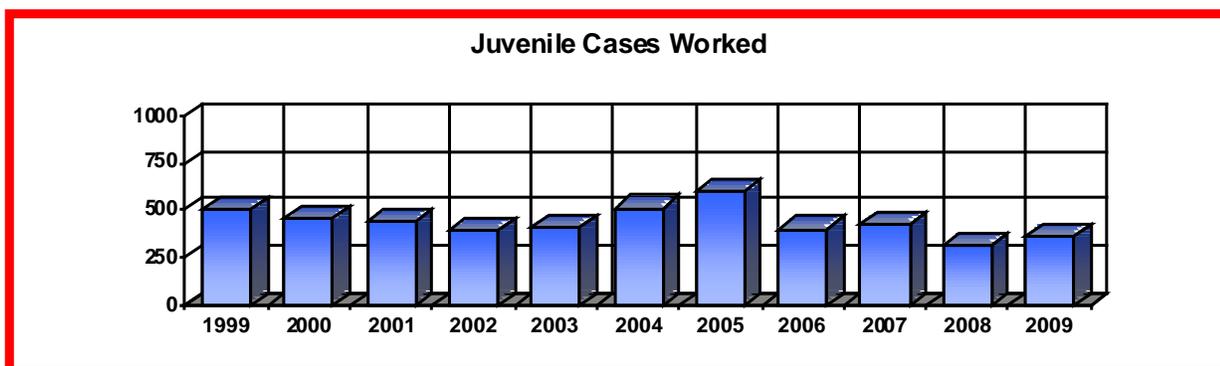
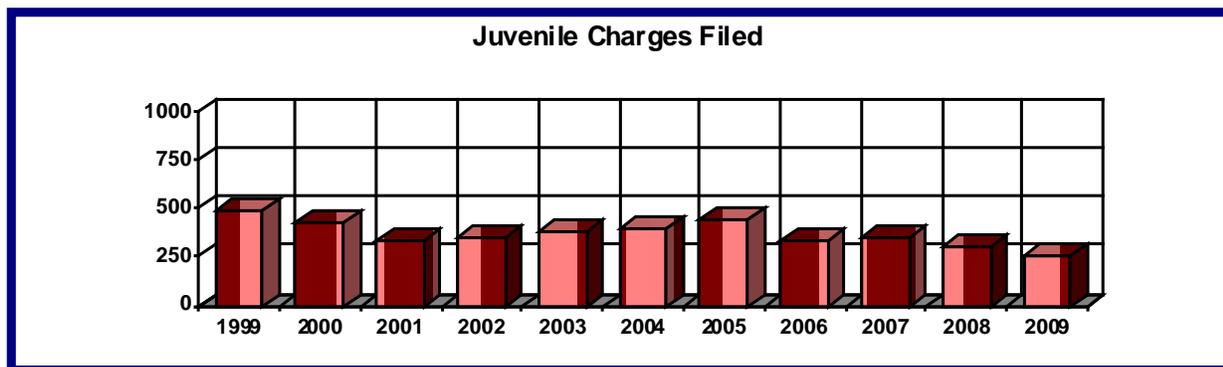
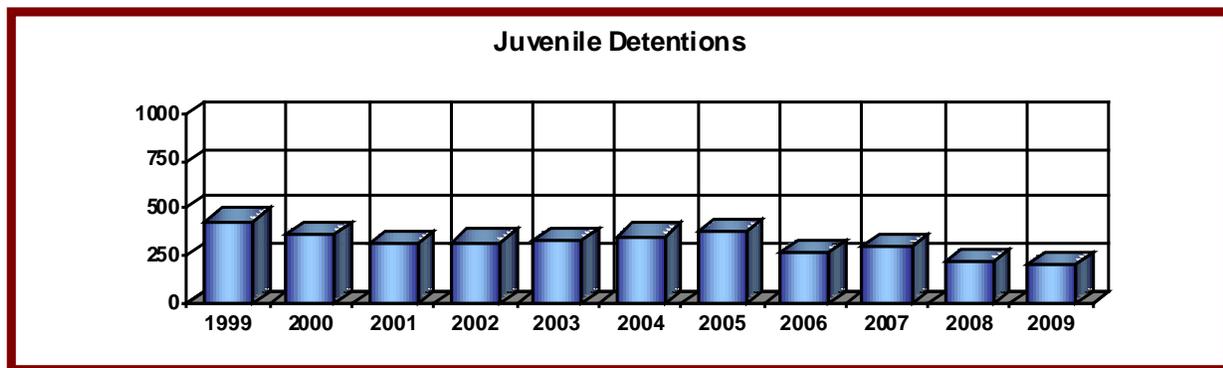
Last year, 2008, there was \$52,384.00 in stolen property as a result of juvenile cases. 2008 also showed that \$27,933.00 of that property was recovered – which is about a 53% recovery rate.

This year showed a decrease of 72% in stolen property from juvenile cases.

	<u>PROPERTY LOSS</u>	<u>PROPERTY RECOVERY</u>	<u>% RECOVERED</u>
January	\$828.00	\$396.00	48%
February	\$100.00	\$100.00	100%
March	\$2,823.00	\$2,823.00	100%
April	\$545.00	\$330.00	61%
May	\$1,040.00	\$940.00	90%
June	\$214.00	\$214.00	100%
July	\$420.50	\$205.50	49%
August	\$2,573.00	\$614.00	24%
September	\$2,727.00	\$1,760.00	65%
October	\$1,319.00	\$234.00	18%
November	\$1,040.00	\$261.00	25%
December	\$742.00	\$468.00	63%
TOTAL	\$14,371.50	\$8,345.50	58%

Chapter 6 Juvenile Crime

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Juveniles Detained	434	367	314	323	337	356	377	272	300	224	208
Charges Filed	485	424	339	354	375	400	445	333	355	298	260
Cases Worked	363	503	456	440	394	412	513	597	404	433	368



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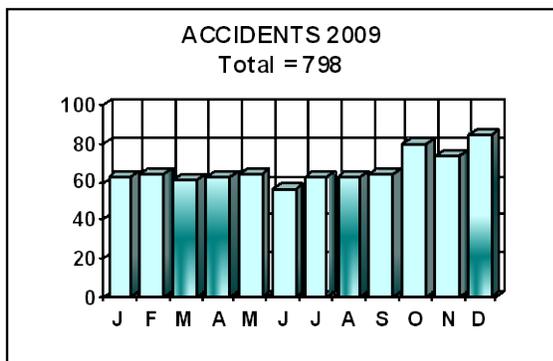
*Traffic
Analysis*

Chapter 7

Traffic Analysis

Traffic Collisions

This section will provide information concerning the amount and type of accidents that occurred during the calendar year of 2009. Included in the statistics will be information concerning the number of accidents by sector of town, accidents as they occurred by month and day of the week. In addition, information will be provided on the number of days that were free of accidents.



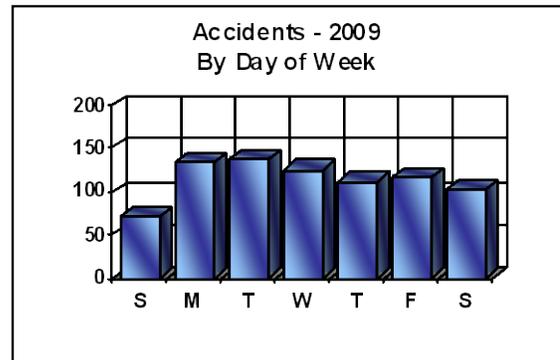
During 2009, there were 798 traffic collisions in Copperas Cove. This is a 16% decrease over 2008, which had a total of 954 traffic collisions.

The month having the most accidents was **December** having 85 accidents. The safest month to drive was the month of **June** with only 56 accidents.

There were 604 traffic citations issued in relation to accidents during the year. Out of the 798 accidents, 25 were known to be DWI (Driving while Intoxicated) related.

Accidents that involved injuries totaled 210, with 303 persons being injured in 2009. There was one fatal accident in 2009.

Tuesday had the most accidents -138. Sunday was the safest day to drive having the least number of accidents, totaling 71.



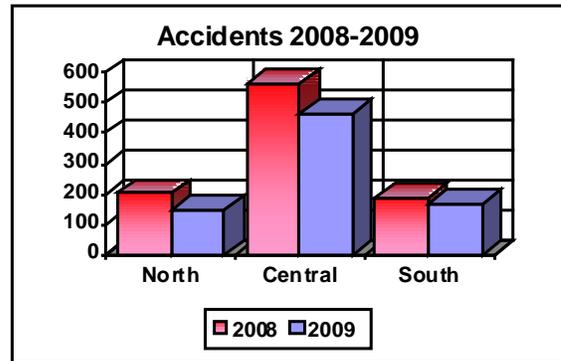
During 2009 there were 58 days in which there were no accidents reported. Of the days of the week, there were more accident free Sundays than any other day of the week - 14. The next safest day of the week to drive was Thursday with 9.

Chapter 7

Traffic Analysis

Accidents by Day of the Week		
	2008	2009
Sunday	88	71
Monday	146	134
Tuesday	147	138
Wednesday	121	125
Thursday	150	111
Friday	167	117
Saturday	135	102
TOTAL	954	798

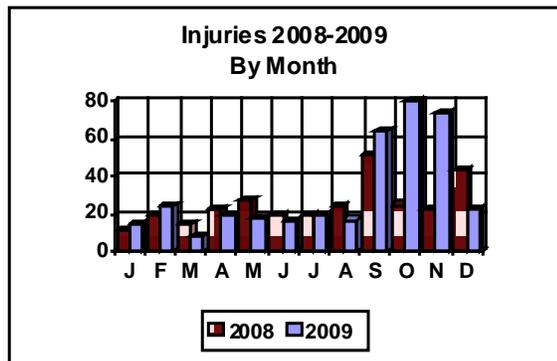
The total number of injuries for 2009 was 223, and during 2008 there were 303 persons injured as result of traffic accidents. This is a decrease in the number of injuries during 2009 of approximately 25%.



The Central section of town – which is located south of the railroad tracks and north of US Hwy 190 – had the most traffic accidents. During 2009, there were 463 accidents in this section of town. The North side of town – the area north of the railroad tracks – had the least number of reported accidents totaling 150. The South side of town – the area south of U.S. Hwy. 190 – had 168.

Due to the amount of traffic on US Hwy. 190, a large percentage of the accidents are on or adjacent to it. This year, there were 329 accidents on or adjacent to US Hwy. 190 – this is about 41% of all accidents.

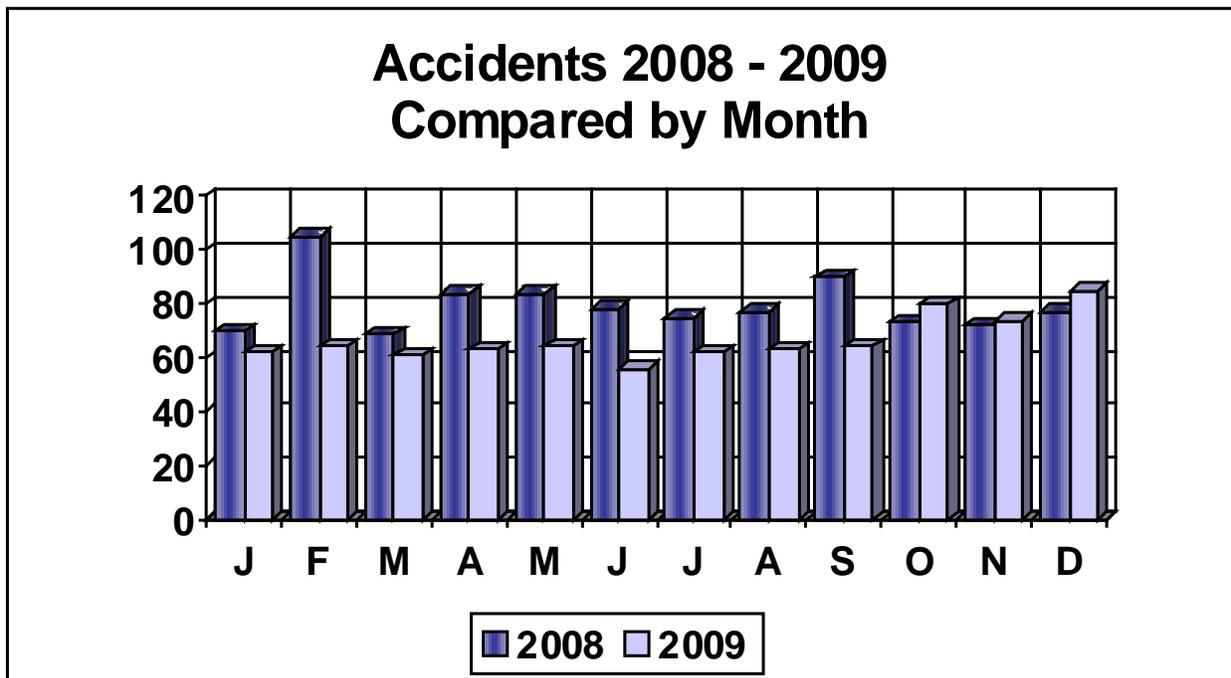
There were 3 accidents involving the railroad crossing and vehicular traffic during 2009. There were 16 accidents involving motorcycles and 8 accidents involving bicycles. There were 13 pedestrians injured in accidents during the year. Of the total number of accidents that occurred in the city, 98 of these accidents were on private property.



Chapter 7 Traffic Analysis

Accidents – Overview 2009

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	TOTAL
Accidents	62	64	61	63	64	56	62	63	64	80	74	85	798
Fatal Accidents	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fatalities	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Injury Accidents	11	19	7	15	13	10	14	14	18	16	15	15	167
Total Injuries	14	24	8	20	18	16	19	17	23	22	20	22	223
Pedestrian Accidents	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	0	1	13
Bicycle Accidents	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	8
Motorcycle Accidents	1	2	2	2	0	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	16
Hit & Run Accidents	10	10	10	11	5	12	13	9	12	13	16	17	138
Railroad Accidents	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
On/Adjacent Hwy 190	26	24	24	32	30	24	26	25	23	34	23	38	329
DWI Accidents	1	0	4	6	4	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	25
On Private Property	4	2	8	5	6	10	11	7	6	13	9	17	98
Tickets	57	43	49	54	56	52	40	56	46	48	46	57	604



Chapter 7

Traffic Analysis

Citations

This section will provide information concerning citations that were issued by officers. Primarily, citations are issued for traffic violations; however, citations can be issued for Class C Misdemeanor charges. Some of these charges might include Curfew Violation, Drunk in Public, Assault by Contact, Theft under \$50, and others. This section will give information about all citations issued.

During the year of 2009, there were **10,773** citations issued for various offenses. This is an increase of **13%** over last year, which showed 9,301 citations issued.

For the purpose of analysis, citations will be broken down into three categories. The first will be *traffic citations*. The second will be all *other Class C Misdemeanor* citations. The third section will be *warning citations*. The first two are called “hard citations” because these citations require the offender to make an appearance in court and on conviction require the settlement of a penalty. Warning citations are tickets that are warnings only to the offender – they do not require the offender to appear at the court. They may, however, require the offender to take necessary steps to repair the vehicle in the case of equipment violations.

Traffic Violations

Of the **8,938** hard citations issued during the year of 2009, **7,611** were classified as traffic violations. This is **86%** of all citations. Of the total citations, **604** or **6%** were Traffic Accident related Citations.

Citations of this class involve violations of the law dealing with traffic and other vehicle violations such as expired inspection stickers, expired driver’s license and no insurance.

CHARGE	TOTAL
Speeding	2,651
Ran Stop Sign	325
Ran Red Light	121
Ran Yield Sign	0
Violate License Restriction Code	18
No Drivers License	352
Expired Drivers License	90
Permit Unlicensed Driver to Drive	10
License Plate Exp.	258
Unregistered Vehicle	132
MVI Sticker Exp.	591
Fail to Control Speed	172
Unsafe Backing	36
Passing Unsafe	11
Hazardous Parking Violation	10
Regulatory Parking Violation	12
Vehicle Equipment Violation	47
Fail to Yield Right of Way	155
No M/C Endorsement	0
Unnecessary Noise	0
Seatbelt Violation	575
No Proof Financial Responsibility	1,462
Drag Racing	0
Improper Turn	3
Wrong side - Not passing	3
Follow too Close	11
Improper Start from Park	0
Wrong Way - One Way Street	1
Unsafe Lane Change	23
All Other Traffic	542
TRAFFIC CITATIONS TOTAL	7,611

Chapter 7

Traffic Analysis

Other Class C Citations

Other hard citations during 2009 totaled 1,327 or 12%. Included in this category are Curfew Violations for both child and parent, Assault, Minor in possession of alcohol, Make alcohol available to a minor, Criminal Mischief under \$50, Theft under \$50, and Drunkenness.

The Curfew Violations listed do not include the first offense Curfew Violation, which is a Warning citation to the offender.

Comparing the total number of other hard citations in 2008 to 2009, we see a decrease by 35% in the number of citations. In 2008 there were 2,044 other hard citations issued and in 2009 there were 1,327 other hard citations.

CHARGE	TOTAL
Drunk in Public	177
Public Intoxication	0
Disorderly Conduct	127
Possession Drug Paraphernalia	64
Theft under \$50	70
Minor in Possession Alcohol	48
Assault by Contact/Threat	120
Domestic Pet at Large	11
Fail to ID	0
No Solicitors Permit	21
Curfew Violation - Minor	20
Curfew Violation - Parent	13
Daytime Curfew	9
Make Alcohol Available to Minor	0
Reckless Damage	5
Criminal Mischief under \$50	11
Urine in Public	5
Smoking on School Grounds	1
Discharge Firearm/City	9
Fireworks Violations	3
Block Passageway	0
Paging Device on School Property	0
Enter on Property of Another	20
Disregard Peace Officer	0
Alcohol on School Property	0
Trespassing	0
Disrupt Class	2
Skateboard on Street	0
Unnecessary Noise	2
Loitering on School Grounds	0
Minor in Possession Tobacco	49
All Other	540
TOTAL	1,327

Chapter 7

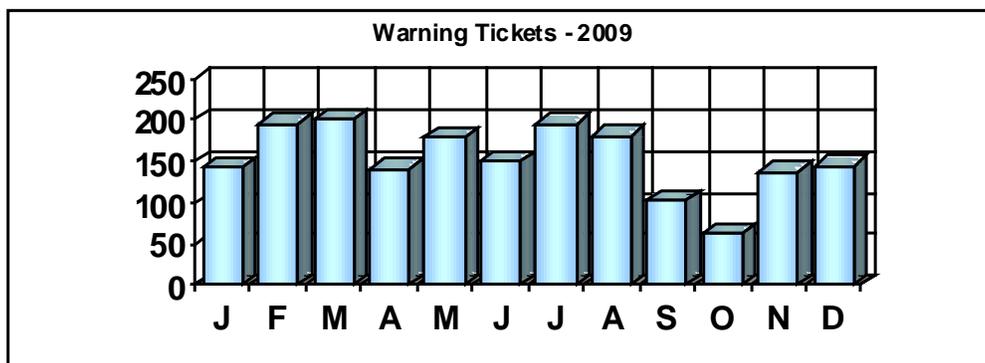
Traffic Analysis

Warning Citations

Warning citations may be issued for any charge that a hard citation is issued. Officers have the discretion of writing a warning or a hard citation. 1,835 warning citations were issued during 2009.

The month of March had the most warning citations issued, totaling 201. October had the fewest number of warning citations issued that being 63.

The number of warning citations issued during 2008 totaled 2,128 warnings. This year's total was 1,835, which is a 16% decrease in warning citations this year.



The total number of all hard citations, 8,938, and warning citations, 1,835, issued in 2009 was 10,773. The year 2008 showed 9,301 hard citations and 2,128 warning citations giving a total of 11,429 citations. This is an overall decrease in citations of about 6%.

Chapter

8

*Department
Summary*

Chapter 8

Department Summary

Total Man Hours	126,642.00
Department Man Hours	126,642.00
Reserve Man Hours	0.00
Volunteer Man Hours	0.00
Internship Man Hours	0.00
Police Calls For Service	17,488
Total Number Reports Taken	5,217
Part I Crimes Reported	1,140
Part I Crimes Cleared	475
Part II Crimes Reported	3,835
Part II Crimes Cleared	2,968
Total Crimes Reported	4,975
Total Crimes Cleared	3,443
Incident Reports Taken	1,012
Accident Reports Taken	798
Adults Placed in Jail	1,657
Juveniles Detained	208
Total 9-1-1 Calls	16,160
9-1-1 Emergency Calls	276
9-1-1 Hang-up Calls	2,985
9-1-1 Non-emergency Calls	12,899

Back-up Calls	7,706
Hard Citations	8,938
Warning Citations	1,835
Warrants Served (Felony)	168
Warrants Served (Misdemeanor)	865
DWI Arrests	248
Trespass Warnings	188
Field Interviews	380
Parking Warnings	67
Crime Hazard Letters	1,475
Stolen Property	\$1,077,287.00
Recovered Property	\$270,276.00
Curfew Warnings - Day	11
Curfew Warnings - Night	73
Curfew Citations/Child - Day	17
Curfew Citations/Child - Night	12
Curfew Citations/Parent	13
False Alarms	661

Chapter

9

*Racial Profiling
Report*

Copperas Cove Police Department

Racial Profiling Report



Introduction

Racial Profiling is defined by Texas law as 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. There are two corollary principles that follow from adopting this definition of racial profiling:

- 1) police may not use racial or ethnic stereotypes as factors in selecting whom to stop and search, and
- 2) police may use race or ethnicity to determine whether a person matches a specific description of a particular suspect.

One of the most important steps in addressing a problem is acknowledging its existence. The problem of racial profiling is complex and multifaceted. The majority of police officers are hard-working public servants who perform a dangerous job with dedication and honor. However, the perception that some police officers are engaging in racial profiling has created resentment and distrust of the police, particularly in minority communities. When law enforcement practices are perceived to be biased, unfair, or disrespectful, individuals as well as entire communities are less willing to trust and confide in police officers, report crimes, and participate in problem solving communities.

Since January 1, 2002, the Copperas Cove Police Department, in accordance with the Texas Racial Profiling Law (S.B. No. 1074), has been collecting police contact data for the purpose of identifying and responding (if necessary) to concerns regarding racial profiling practices. It is our hope that the findings provided in this report will serve as evidence that the Copperas Cove Police Department continues to strive towards the goal of maintaining strong relations with the community.

In this report, the reader will encounter several sections designed at providing background information on the rationale and objectives of the Texas Racial Profiling Law. Other sections contain information relevant to the institutional policies adopted by the Copperas Cove Police Department banishing the practice of racial profiling among its officers.

The final components of this report provide statistical data relevant to the public contacts made during the period of January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2009. This information has been analyzed and compared to the data from the Census 2000 Summary for the City of Copperas Cove and the Texas Fair Roads Standard. It is our sincere hope that the channels of communication between community leaders and the Copperas Cove Police Department continue to strengthen as we move forward to meet the challenges of the near future.

Copperas Cove Police Department

Racial Profiling Report



Section 1 Department Policy on Racial Profiling

I. PURPOSE AND POLICY

This Racial Profiling Policy is adopted in compliance with the requirements of Articles 2.131 through 2.1385, Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, which prohibits Texas peace officers from engaging in racial profiling.

II. DEFINITIONS

- A. **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. 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, persons needing assistance, or other citizen contacts.
- B. **Race or Ethnicity:** means of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American descent.
- C. **Acts Constituting Racial Profiling:** are acts initiating law enforcement action, such as a traffic stop, a detention, a search, issuance of a citation, or an arrest based solely upon an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin or on the basis of racial or ethnic stereotypes, rather than upon the individual's behavior, information identifying the individual as having possibly engaged in criminal activity, or other lawful reasons for the law enforcement action.
- D. **Pedestrian Stop:** means an interaction between a peace officer and an individual who is being detained for the purposes of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not under arrest.
- E. **Traffic Stop:** means the stopping of a motor vehicle by a peace officer for an alleged violation of law or ordinance regulating traffic.

III. PROHIBITION

- A. Peace officers of the City of Copperas Cove are strictly prohibited from engaging in racial profiling.
- B. The prohibition against racial profiling does not preclude the use of race, ethnicity, or national origin as factors in a detention decision by a peace officer. Race, ethnicity, or national origin may be legitimate factors in such a decision when used as part of a description of a suspect or witness for whom a peace officer is searching.

IV. COMPLAINT PROCESS AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

- A. Any person who believes that a peace officer employed by the City has engaged in racial profiling with respect to that person may file a complaint with the City, and no person shall be discouraged, intimidated, or coerced from filing such a complaint, or be discriminated against because they have filed such a complaint.

Copperas Cove Police Department

Racial Profiling Report

- B. The City shall accept and investigate citizen complaints alleging racial profiling by its peace officers. Such complaints shall be in writing, or the city employee, officer, or official receiving the complaint should reduce the same to writing, and should include the time, place, and details of the incident of alleged racial profiling, the identity or description of the peace officer or officers involved, and the identity and manner of contacting the complainant.
- C. Any peace officer, city employee, or city official who receives a citizen complaint alleging racial profiling shall forward the complaint to the Chief of Police within 12 hours of receipt of the complaint.
- D. Receipt of each complaint shall be acknowledged to the complainant in writing, all such complaints shall be reviewed and investigated by the Division Lieutenant within a reasonable period of time, and the results of the Division Lieutenant's review and investigation shall be filed with the Chief of Police and with the complainant.
- E. In investigating a complaint alleging racial profiling, the Division Lieutenant shall seek to determine if the officer who is the subject of the complaint has engaged in a pattern of racial profiling that includes multiple acts constituting racial profiling for which there is no reasonable, credible explanation based on established police and law enforcement procedures. A single act constituting racial profiling may not be considered a pattern of racial profiling, and shall not be grounds for corrective action.
- F. In the event that a complaint of racial profiling filed by an individual involves an occurrence that was recorded on audio or video, the Division Lieutenant shall, upon commencement of the investigation of the complaint and upon written request of the officer, promptly provide a copy of the recording to the peace officer that is a subject of the complaint.
- G. The police department shall provide education to the public concerning the racial profiling complaint process. A summary of the public education efforts made during the preceding year shall be included with the annual report filed with the governing body of the City of Copperas Cove under Part VI below.

V. CORRECTIVE ACTION

Any peace officer who is found, after investigation, to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of this policy shall be subject to corrective action, which may include reprimand; diversity, sensitivity or other appropriate training or counseling; paid or unpaid suspension; termination of employment, or other appropriate action as determined by the Chief of Police.

VI. COLLECTION OF INFORMATION AND ANNUAL REPORT WHEN CITATION ISSUED OR ARREST MADE

- A. For each traffic stop in which a citation is issued and for each arrest resulting from such traffic stops, a peace officer involved in the stop shall collect information identifying the race or ethnicity of the person detained, stating whether a search was conducted, and if a search was conducted, whether the person detained consented to the search.
- B. The information collected shall be compiled in an annual report covering the period January 1 through December 31 of each year, and shall be submitted to

Copperas Cove Police Department

Racial Profiling Report

the governing body of the City of Copperas Cove no later than March 1 of the following year.

- 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.

VII. AUDIO AND VIDEO EQUIPMENT

- A. The Chief of Police shall, immediately upon enactment of this policy, commence examination of the feasibility of installing video camera equipment and transmitter-activated equipment in each City motor vehicle regularly used to make traffic stops, and transmitter-activated equipment in each City motorcycle regularly used to make traffic stops, and shall report to the governing body of the City of Copperas Cove on the findings of such examination no later than six months following enactment of this policy. The report shall include funding options available to the City, including any funding available through the Department of Public Safety.
- B. In the event that the findings of such examination support the installation of such equipment, the governing body shall consider and take action on installing the equipment, applying for funding to secure and install such equipment, or such other action as the governing body considers appropriate. In the event the examination does not support installing such equipment, the Chief of Police shall periodically update the governing body on such feasibility.
- C. In the event that the governing body determines that funds are needed in order to install the equipment, it shall pass a resolution certifying that fact to the Department of Public Safety. On receipt of either sufficient funds or video and audio equipment, the governing body shall install video and transmitter-activated equipment in each motor vehicle regularly used to make traffic stops, and shall install transmitter-activated equipment on each motorcycle regularly used to make traffic stops, and the governing body shall pass a resolution certifying to the Department of Public Safety that such equipment has been installed and is being used to record each traffic and pedestrian stop made by a peace officer employed by the City that is capable of being recorded by video and audio or audio equipment, as appropriate.

VIII. REVIEW OF VIDEO AND AUDIO DOCUMENTATION-STANDARDS

- A. In the event that audio and video equipment is installed, each audio and video recording shall be retained for a minimum period of ninety (90) days unless a complaint is filed alleging that a peace officer of the City has engaged in racial profiling with respect to a traffic or pedestrian stop, in which case the recording shall be retained until final disposition of the complaint.
- B. In conjunction with preparation of the annual report required under Part VI above, the Patrol Lieutenant shall periodically conduct reviews of a randomly-selected sampling of video and audio recordings made recently by peace officers employed by the City in order to determine if patterns of racial profiling exist.
- C. In reviewing audio and video recordings, the Patrol Lieutenant shall seek to determine if the officer who is involved therein has engaged in a pattern of racial profiling that includes multiple acts constituting racial profiling for which there is no reasonable, credible explanation based on established police and law enforcement procedures.

Copperas Cove Police Department

Racial Profiling Report

- D. A single act constituting racial profiling may not be considered a pattern of racial profiling, and shall not be grounds for corrective action.

IX. COLLECTION, COMPLIANCE, ANALYSIS, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IN ABSENCE OF EITHER AUDIO AND VIDEO EQUIPMENT OR NON-FUNDING CERTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNING BODY

- A. In addition to the annual report required when citations are issued and arrests made, and so long as the City of Copperas Cove has not equipped all motor vehicles and motorcycles regularly used to make traffic and pedestrian stops with audio and video equipment, as applicable, and so long as the City has not or is not able to certify to the Department of Public Safety that it needs funds for such audio and video equipment but has not received such funds, then each peace officer of the City shall make the following report for each traffic and pedestrian stop:
1. A physical description of each person 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 his or her ability;
 2. The traffic law or ordinances alleged to have been violated or the suspected offense;
 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 was discovered in the course of the search and the type of contraband discovered;
 5. Whether probable cause to search existed and the facts supporting the existence of that probable cause;
 6. Whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop or the search, including a statement of the offense charged;
 7. The street address or approximate location of the stop; and
 8. Whether the officer issued a warning or a citation as a result of the stop, including a description of the warning or a statement of the violation charged.
- B. The information in each report shall be analyzed and compiled in a report that covers the period January 1 through December 31 of each year, and shall be submitted to the governing body of the City of Copperas Cove no later than March 1 of the following year. Each such report shall include:
1. A comparative analysis of the information compiled by each officer under Part IX (a) (1)-(8) to:
 - a. determine the prevalence of racial profiling by peace officers employed by the City; and
 - b. examine the disposition of traffic and pedestrian stops made by officers employed by the City, including searches resulting from such stops; and
 2. Information relating to each complaint filed with the City alleging that a peace officer employed by the City had engaged in racial profiling.
- C. The report required by Part IX may not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a traffic or pedestrian stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by an officer.

Copperas Cove Police Department

Racial Profiling Report

- D. The compilation of information, analysis, and report required by Part IX shall not be required for any calendar year during which:
1. The City has equipped all motor vehicles and motorcycles regularly used to make traffic and pedestrian stops with audio and video equipment, and each traffic and pedestrian stop made by a peace officer employed by the City that is capable of being recorded by video and audio or audio equipment, as appropriate, has been so recorded; or
 2. The City has certified to the Department of Public Safety that it needs funds for such audio and video equipment, as described in Part VII(c) above, but has not received such funds.
- X. PEACE OFFICER AND POLICE CHIEF TRAINING**
- A. Each peace officer employed by the City shall complete the comprehensive education and training program on racial profiling established by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TCLEOSE) not later than the second anniversary of the date the officer was licensed, the date the officer applies for an intermediate proficiency certificate, whichever date is earlier. A person who on September 1, 2001, held a TCLEOSE intermediate proficiency certificate, or who had held a peace officer license issued by TCLEOSE for at least two years, shall complete a TCLEOSE training and education program on racial profiling not later than September 1, 2003.
- B. The Chief of Police shall, in completing the training required by Section 96.641, Texas Education Code, complete the program on racial profiling established by the Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas.

Copperas Cove Police Department

Racial Profiling Report



Section 2 Texas Laws on Racial Profiling

Code of Criminal Procedure

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.

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 Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education; and

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(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 Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education 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.

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

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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.

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 Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education 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 Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education, 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 Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education 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.

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:

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(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).

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.

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(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.

Art. 2.1385. CIVIL PENALTY.

(a) If the chief administrator of a local law enforcement agency intentionally fails to submit the incident-based data as required by Article 2.134, the agency is liable to the state for a civil penalty in the amount of \$1,000 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 as required by Article 2.134 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.

Education Code

96.641. Initial Training and Continuing Education for Police Chiefs

(a) The Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas shall establish and offer a program of initial training and a program of continuing education for police chiefs. The curriculum for each program must relate to law enforcement management issues. The institute shall develop the curriculum for the programs. The curriculum must be approved by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education.

(b) Each police chief must receive at least 40 hours of continuing education provided by the institute under this section each 24-month period.

(c) An individual appointed or elected to that individual's first position as chief must receive not fewer than 80 hours of initial training for new chiefs in accordance with Subsections (d) and (e).

(d) A newly appointed or elected police chief shall complete the initial training program for new chiefs not later than the second anniversary of that individual's appointment or election as chief.

The initial training program for new chiefs is in addition to the initial training and continuing education required by Chapter 415, Government Code. The first 24-month period begins under Subsection (b) for an individual who completes the initial training program for new chiefs on the first anniversary of the date the individual completed the initial training program.

(e) The institute by rule may provide for the waiver of:

(1) the requirement of all or part of the 80 hours of initial training for new chiefs to the extent the new chief has satisfactorily completed equivalent training in the 24 months preceding the individual's appointment or election; or

(2) the continuing education requirements of Subsection (b) for an individual who has satisfactorily completed equivalent continuing education in the preceding 24 months.

(f) An individual who is subject to the continuing education requirements of Subsection (b) is exempt from other continuing education requirements under Subchapter H, Chapter 1701, Occupations Code.

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(g) In this section, "police chief" or "chief" means the head of a police department.

(h) The chief of a municipal police department must be licensed as a peace officer by the commission no later than one year after the date that the chief is appointed to the position of police chief. The commission shall establish requirements for licensing and for revocation, suspension, cancellation, or denial of peace officer license for a police chief.

(i) A police chief who does not comply with this section cannot continue to be the chief.

(j) As part of the initial training and continuing education for police chiefs required under this section, the institute shall establish a program on asset forfeiture under Chapter 59, Code of Criminal Procedure. The program must include an examination of the best practices for educating peace officers about asset forfeiture and monitoring peace officers' compliance with laws relating to asset forfeiture.

(j) 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.

Occupations Code

1701.402. Proficiency Certificates

(a) The commission shall issue certificates that recognize proficiency based on law enforcement training, education, and experience. For this purpose the commission shall use the employment records of the employing agency.

(b) As a requirement for a basic proficiency certificate, the commission shall require completion of local courses or programs of instruction on federal and state statutes that relate to employment issues affecting peace officers and county jailers, including:

- (1) civil service;
- (2) compensation, including overtime compensation, and vacation time;
- (3) personnel files and other employee records;

- (4) management-employee relations in law enforcement organizations;
- (5) work-related injuries;
- (6) complaints and investigations of employee misconduct; and
- (7) disciplinary actions and the appeal of disciplinary actions.

(c) An employing agency is responsible for providing the training required by this section.

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

Text of subsec. (d) as added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, § 5

(d) 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(e).

Transportation Code

543.202. Form of Record

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

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

- (1) the name, address, physical description, including race or ethnicity, date of birth, and driver's license number of the person charged;
- (2) the registration number of the vehicle involved;
- (3) whether the vehicle was a commercial motor vehicle as defined by Chapter 522 or was involved in transporting hazardous materials;
- (4) the person's social security number, if the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle or was the holder of a commercial driver's license or commercial driver learner's permit;
- (5) the date and nature of the offense, including whether the offense was a serious traffic violation as defined by Chapter 522;
- (6) whether a search of the vehicle was conducted and whether consent for the search was obtained;
- (7) the plea, the judgment, and whether bail was forfeited;
- (8) the date of conviction; and
- (9) the amount of the fine or forfeiture.

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Section 3 Baseline Data

Before statistics can be evaluated, it is necessary to define the baseline for comparison. Several methods for determining a baseline have been proposed throughout the state and none are perfect. There are shortcomings with each proposed method. Generally, the following methods for determining baselines have been suggested:

- (1) The ACLU's Fair Roads Standard that uses census data to determine the number of households with vehicles available.
- (2) Census data for specific jurisdictions such as the racial demographics for Copperas Cove.
- (3) Licensed driver data for the geographic area.

The Texas Fair Roads Standard uses Census data on the number of households with vehicles available to calculate a statistical baseline by which departments can estimate the prevalence of racial profiling as required in Texas state law. This method tends to exclude the underprivileged families who may share vehicles with other members of their family not living in the same residence or others who drive periodically for various reasons. In the specific area of Southern Coryell County, it tends to exclude untold numbers of soldiers who were not counted in the census as being residents of Coryell County at all or who tend not to own a car but drive none the less.

Using Census data is problematic because of the regional nature of Copperas Cove. Due to Fort Hood, this area experiences a high fluctuation of not just population but also racial demographics. With the Census only being completed once every ten years, this baseline will become less and less accurate every year. Many of the personnel on Fort Hood are not native to the Central Texas area and may not be counted on the Census at all.

Driver license data is also difficult for this geographic area because large numbers of the area's population are not licensed drivers in Texas. Additionally, driver license data does not separate white from Hispanic drivers. They are considered the same by Texas DPS driver license data.

Additional concerns for baseline comparison arise from the evaluation of mixed race individuals. Officers are instructed to make their best estimate as to the race or ethnicity of a driver if they cannot gather the information from the driver license information. Many times individuals are encountered with those who are Hispanic but have an Anglo last name. A person who is black and Caucasian mixed may appear black but not have been counted as "one race" black by the census. And finally, a person may be a white Hispanic or black Hispanic. Black Hispanics would most likely be categorized as black by a police officer but counted as Hispanic in the census. There is and continues to be a concern regarding the Census undercounting of minorities.

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With these many issues in mind, this report will utilize the “race alone or in combination with one or more other races” Census Data and the Fair Roads Standard Data for Copperas Cove.



Section 4 Department Statistics

Table 1

The Copperas Cove Police Department performed 12701 traffic and pedestrian stops in CY 2009. Of these stops, 63.7% of the individuals were white, 23.4% were black, 9.1% were Hispanic, 3.8% were Asian and of other races. These statistics revealed no anomalies when compared to the baseline data. Although there was an increase of 846 stops over the previous year, the percentage of stops on each race reflected very little change over CY 2008.

Table 2

7569 or 59.6% of the 12701 stops were conducted on residents of Copperas Cove and 5132 or 40.4% were conducted on non-residents. This statistic reveals that a large percentage of police contacts are performed on individuals who reside outside of Copperas Cove making the available baseline data even less accurate. There is currently no system in place which measures the demographics of non-residents who visit, drive through, or work in Copperas Cove.

Table 3

Of the 12701 stops, 5182 or 40.8% resulted in citations being issued. A total of 13663 charges were filed. 64.5% were issued to white individuals, 22.4% were issued to black individuals, 9.6% were issued to Hispanic individuals, and 4.4% were issued to Asian and all other individuals. Like Table 1, these statistics revealed no anomalies when compared to the baseline data and reflected very little change over CY 2008.

Table 4

2995 or 57.8% of the 5182 citation stops were conducted on residents of Copperas Cove and 2187 or 42.2% were conducted on non-residents. Like Table 2, this statistic reveals that a large percentage of citation stops were conducted on individuals who reside outside of Copperas Cove.

Table 5

The Copperas Cove Police Department arrested or detained a total of 1790 individuals during CY 2009 with 1582 being adults (individuals over the age of 16). 390 or 24.7% of the 1582 arrests occurred during a stop. Of the 390 arrests, 51.8% were white, 34.6% were black, 12.3% were Hispanic, and 1.3% were Asian and of other races.

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Statistics also revealed that of the 1582 total adult arrests, 651 or 41.2% of the arrests involved warrants being issued from a court. The remaining 931 or 58.8% were based on the officer's discretion. When broken down, a discrepancy is revealed among the five race categories. This discrepancy reflects not only in the arrest percentages but also in the search percentages since the majority of searches are performed after an arrest is made. The breakdown of total adult arrests compared to warrant arrests by race is as follows;

White – 344 out of 862 total arrests or 39.9% of arrests were for warrants.
Black – 248 out of 533 total arrests or 46.5% of arrests were for warrants.
Hispanic – 41 out of 146 total arrests or 28.1% of arrests were for warrants.
Asian – 9 out of 25 total arrests or 36.0% of arrests were for warrants.
Other – 9 out of 16 total arrests or 56.3% of arrests were for warrants.

Table 6

A review of these same 12701 stops revealed that arrests were made on 390 of the stops which is a frequency of 3.1% or about once every 33 stops. 2.5% of white individuals stopped were arrested, 4.5% for black individuals, 4.2% for Hispanics, 0.9% for Asians, and 1.3% for all other races.

Table 7

259 or 66.4% of the 390 arrests were for residents of Copperas Cove and 131 or 33.6% were for non-residents. Like Tables 2 and 4, this statistic reveals that a large percentage of arrests are against individuals who reside outside of Copperas Cove.

Table 8

Of the 12701 stops, 659 searches were conducted. Of these 659 searches, 261 were based on consent from the individual and 398 were based on probable cause, incident to an arrest, or a vehicle inventory. 53.0% of those searched were white, 33.2% were black, 11.2% were Hispanic, and 2.5% were Asian and of other races.

Table 9

An analysis of searches shows that a search was performed on 5.2% of all stops or about once every 19 stops. 4.3% of white individuals stopped were searched, 7.4% for black individuals, 6.4% for Hispanics, 3.4% for Asians, and 3.8% for all other races.

Table 10

417 or 63.3% of the 659 searches were conducted on residents of Copperas Cove and 242 or 36.7% were on non-residents. Like Tables 2, 4, and 7, this statistic reveals that a large percentage of searches are conducted on individuals who reside outside of Copperas Cove.

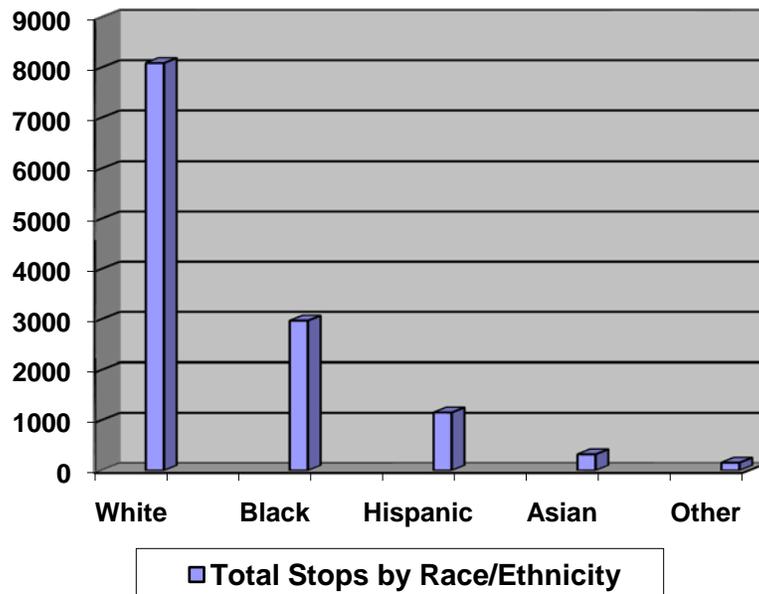
The law requires no discussion of formal complaints filed against the department or any individual officers for racial profiling but it should be known that during the calendar year of 2009, the Copperas Cove Police Department received no formal complaints for racial profiling.

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Table 1: Total Traffic / Pedestrian Stops by Race/Ethnicity

	Total	% of Total	Population	Fair Roads
White	8092	63.7%	69.4%	65.2%
Black	2973	23.4%	22.3%	19.5%
Hispanic	1156	9.1%	11.7%	9.2%
Asian	323	2.6%	4.3%	2.6%
Other	157	1.2%	9.6%	3.6%
Total Stops	12701	100%		

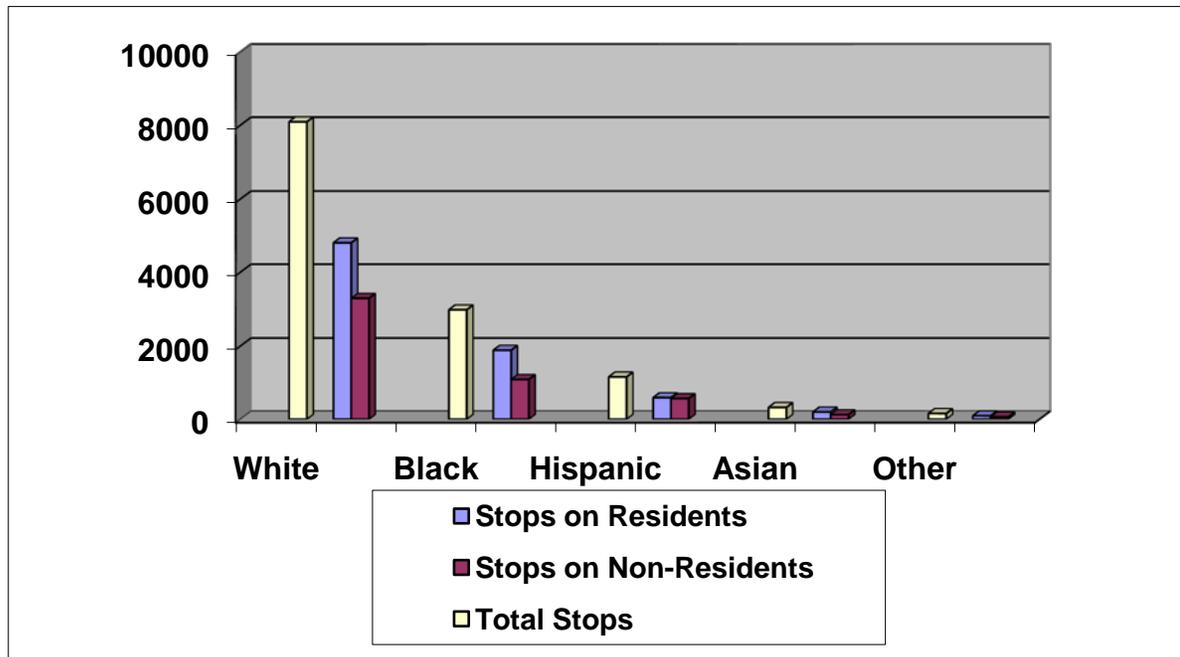


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Table 2: Total Traffic / Pedestrian Stops by Resident & Non-Resident

	Total Stops	Stops on Residents	% of Stops on Residents	Stops on Non-Residents	% of Stops on Non-Residents
White	8092	4804	59.4%	3288	40.6%
Black	2973	1885	63.4%	1088	36.6%
Hispanic	1156	590	51.0%	566	49.0%
Asian	323	198	61.3%	125	38.7%
Other	157	92	58.6%	65	41.4%
Total Stops	12701	7569	59.6%	5132	40.4%

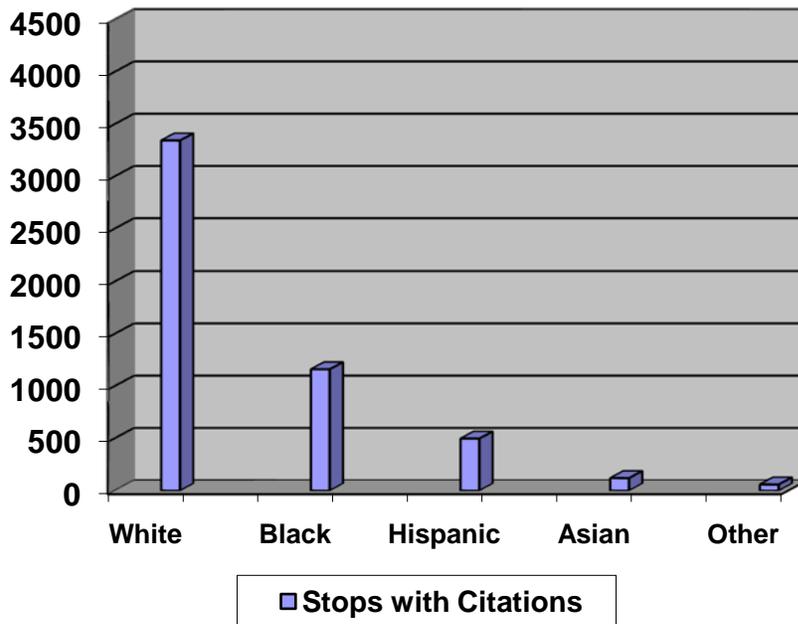


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Table 3: Traffic / Pedestrian Stops with Citations Issued

	Total	% of Total	Population	Fair Roads
White	3344	64.5%	69.4%	65.2%
Black	1161	22.4%	22.3%	19.5%
Hispanic	498	9.5%	11.7%	9.2%
Asian	120	2.3%	4.3%	2.6%
Other	59	1.1%	9.6%	3.6%
Total Stops w/ Citations	5182	100%		
Total Citation Charges	13663			

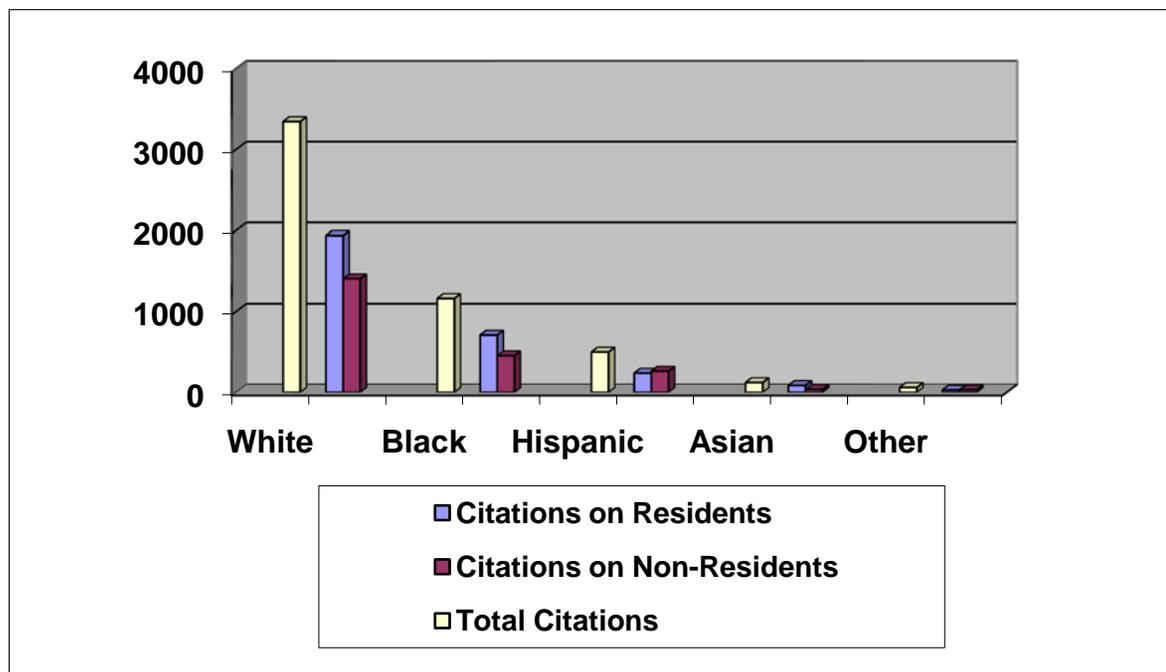


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Table 4: Traffic / Pedestrian Citations by Resident & Non-Resident

	Total Citations	Citations on Residents	% of Citations on Residents	Citations on Non-Residents	% of Citations on Non-Residents
White	3344	1938	58.0%	1406	42.0%
Black	1161	708	61.0%	453	39.0%
Hispanic	498	237	47.6%	261	52.4%
Asian	120	84	70.0%	36	30.0%
Other	59	28	47.5%	31	52.5%
Total Stops	5182	2995	57.8%	2187	42.2%

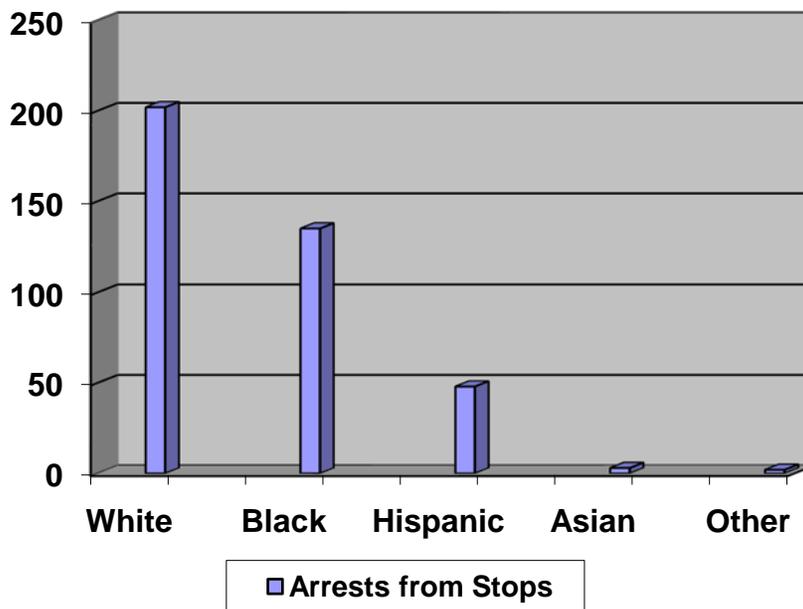


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Table 5: Traffic / Pedestrian Stops with Arrests

	Total	% of Total	Population	Fair Roads
White	202	51.8%	69.4%	65.2%
Black	135	34.6%	22.3%	19.5%
Hispanic	48	12.3%	11.7%	9.2%
Asian	3	0.8%	4.3%	2.6%
Other	2	0.5%	9.6%	3.6%
Total Stops w/ Arrests	390	100%		
Total Adult Arrests	1582			
Total Juvenile Detentions	208			
Total Department Arrests	1790			

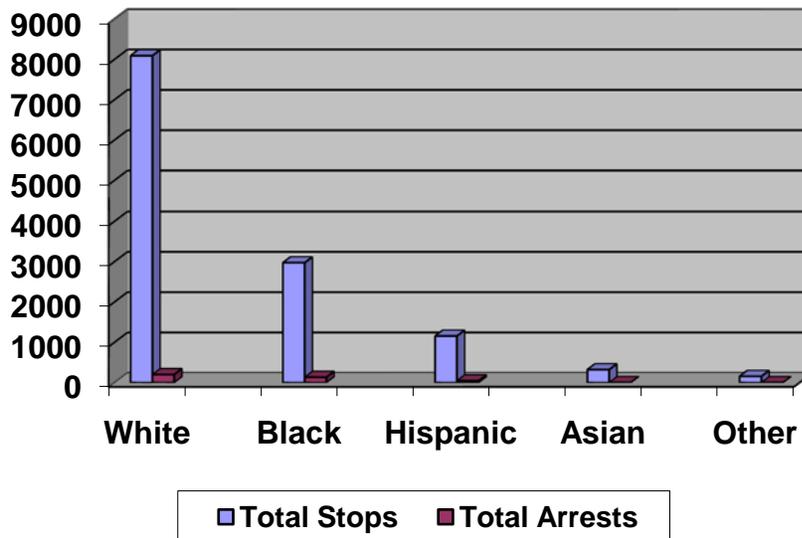


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Table 6: Percentage of Persons Arrested on Stops

	Total Stops	Total Arrests	% Arrested on Stops
White	8092	202	2.5%
Black	2973	135	4.5%
Hispanic	1156	48	4.2%
Asian	323	3	0.9%
Other	157	2	1.3%
Totals	12701	390	3.1%

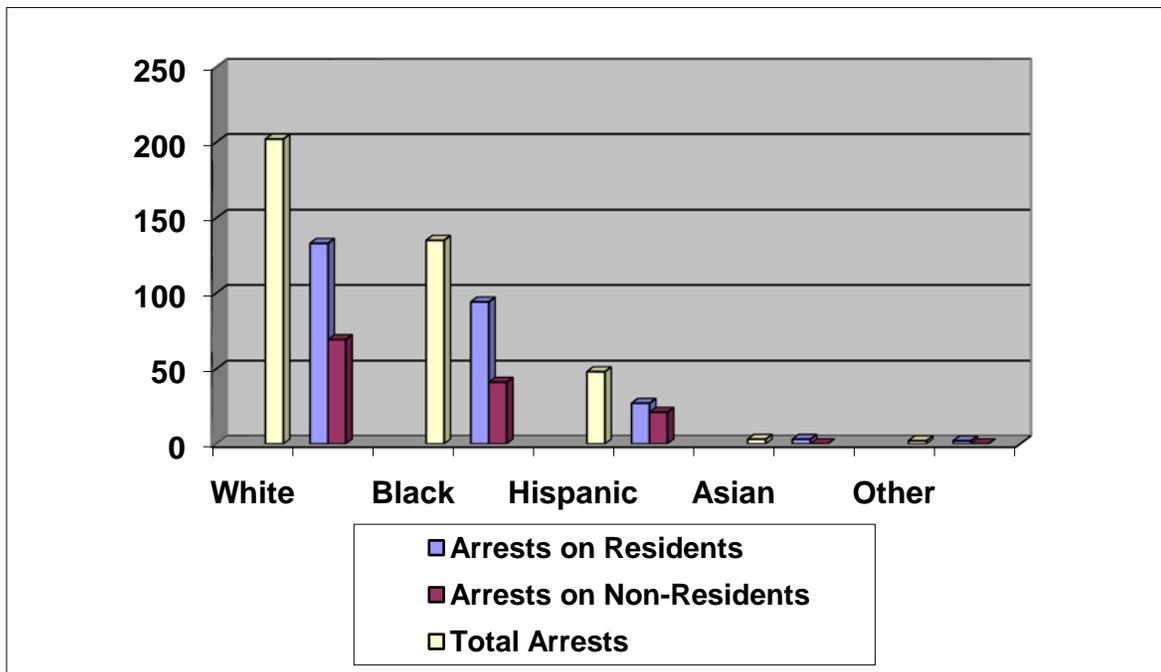


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Table 7: Traffic / Pedestrian Arrests by Resident & Non-Resident

	Total Arrests	Arrests on Residents	% of Arrests on Residents	Arrests on Non-Residents	% of Arrests on Non-Residents
White	202	133	65.8%	69	34.2%
Black	135	94	69.6%	41	30.4%
Hispanic	48	27	56.3%	21	43.7%
Asian	3	3	100.0%	0	0.0%
Other	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%
Total Stops	390	259	66.4%	131	33.6%

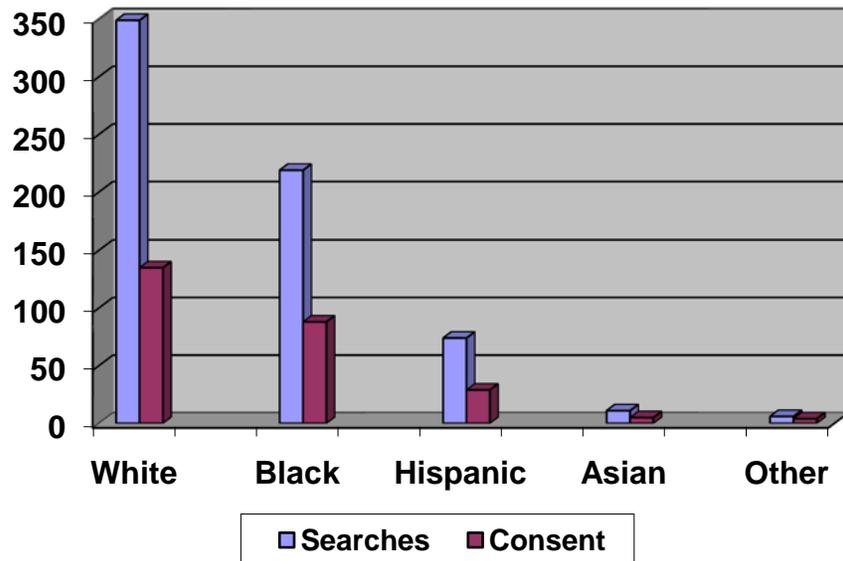


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Table 8: Searches During Traffic / Pedestrian Stops

	Total	% of Total	Consent Searches	% of Consent	Population	Fair Roads
White	349	53.0%	135	51.7%	69.4%	65.2%
Black	219	33.2%	88	33.7%	22.3%	19.5%
Hispanic	74	11.2%	29	11.1%	11.7%	9.2%
Asian	11	1.7%	5	1.9%	4.3%	2.6%
Other	6	0.9%	4	1.6%	9.6%	3.6%
Total Stops w/ Searches	659	100%	261	100%		

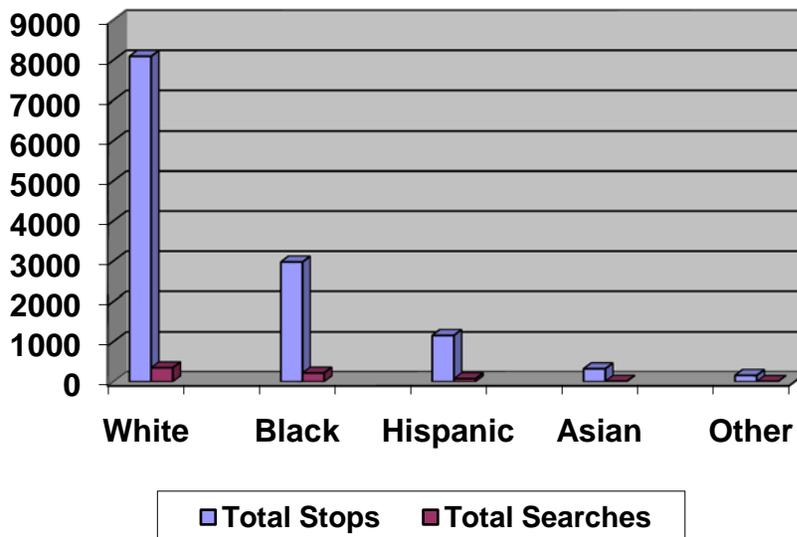


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Table 9: Percentage of Persons Searched on Stops

	Total Stops	Total Searches	% Searched on Stops
White	8092	349	4.3%
Black	2973	219	7.4%
Hispanic	1156	74	6.4%
Asian	323	11	3.4%
Other	157	6	3.8%
Totals	12701	659	5.2%

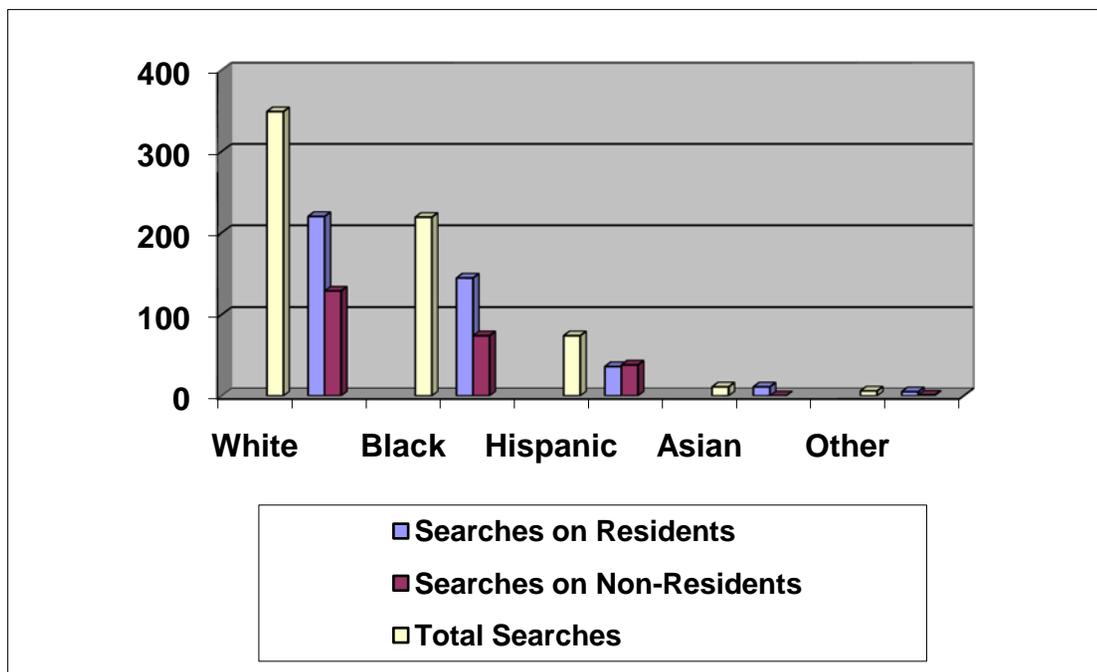


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Racial Profiling Report

Table 10: Traffic / Pedestrian Searches by Resident & Non-Resident

	Total Searches	Searches on Residents	% of Searches on Residents	Searches on Non-Residents	% of Searches on Non-Residents
White	349	220	63.0%	129	37.0%
Black	219	145	66.2%	74	33.8%
Hispanic	74	36	48.6%	38	51.4%
Asian	11	11	100.0%	0	0.0%
Other	6	5	83.3%	1	1.7%
Total Stops	659	417	63.3%	242	36.7%



Appendix

Glossary of Terms

Adult – In Texas, an adult is a person 17 years of age or over. National law provides that adults are 18 or over. Unless otherwise indicated, this report follows the state definition.

Class C Violation – Class C Violations are those violations that include traffic citations. Other Class C Violations include Drunk in Public, Assault by Contact or Threat, Theft Under \$50.00, Criminal Mischief Under \$50.00, Minor in Possession of Alcohol, and others.

Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means

– For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, an offense is cleared by arrest or solved when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of an offense and turned over to court for prosecution. In certain situations, police are not able to follow these three steps, and if the following four conditions can be met, the offense can be cleared exceptionally: (1) the investigation has definitely established the identity of the offender; (2) there is enough information to support an arrest, charge and turning over to the court for prosecution; (3) the exact location of the offender is known so that he/she could be taken into custody; (4) there is some reason outside the police control that prevents the arresting, charging, and prosecuting of the offender. Unless otherwise indicated, this report follows UCR standards for clearing cases by arrest or exceptional means.

Hard Citation – A “hard” citation is a citation which requires the person receiving it to appear before a court and for which a penalty is attached if found guilty.

Juvenile – In Texas, a juvenile is a person who is 16 years of age or younger

Part I Offenses – The first of two categories of index offenses established for Crime reporting purposes. Part I offenses are by their very nature more serious and/or occur most frequently.

Part II Offenses – The second of two categories established for crime reporting purposes. Part II Offenses are generally less serious in nature and/or occur less frequently than Part I Offenses.

Strong-arm Weapons – The use of hands, feet, fists, and teeth as a weapon to commit a crime. Also termed personal weapons.

Rape – In Texas, this offense is termed Sexual Assault. Rape is the term used by UCR to classify Sexual Assaults and like offenses in all 50 states.

Warning Citation – Citations issued as warnings can be issued for any charge that a “hard” citation might be issued. A warning citation does not require the offender to appear in court. Warning citations give the offender an opportunity to correct the offense without having to pay a penalty.

Glossary of Terms

Part I Offenses

Criminal Homicide – (a) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: All willful felonious homicide as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Excluded are attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to the killing of a person by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence: Any death that the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.

Forcible Rape – The carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will. Included in this category are rapes by force, assaults to rape and attempted rapes. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used/victim under the age of consent).

Robbery – Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or by violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, assaults to rob, and attempts to rob.

Aggravated Assault – Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury or shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Excludes simple assaults.

Burglary, Breaking, or Entering – Burglary, housebreaking, safe cracking, or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft) - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, “con” games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

Motor Vehicle Theft – Unlawful taking or stealing or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that travels on the surface but not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motor boats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment

Arson – Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud. Includes attempts

Glossary of Terms

Part II Offenses

Other Assaults (Simple) – Assaults that are not of an aggravated nature.

Forgery and Counterfeiting – Making, altering, uttering, or possessing with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

Fraud – Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting. Also includes larceny by bailee.

Embezzlement – Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing – Buying, receiving, or possessing stolen property and attempts.

Vandalism (Criminal Mischief in Texas) – Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc. – All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, processing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Includes attempts.

Prostitution and Commercialized Vice – Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, transporting women for immoral purposes, etc.

Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape, Prostitution, and Commercialized Vice) – Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals and the like. Includes attempts.

Narcotic Drug Laws – Offenses relating to narcotic drug laws, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

Gambling – Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling

Offenses against the Family and Children – Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children

Driving Under the Influence (DUI) – Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics. Includes Driving while Intoxicated (DWI)

Liquor Laws – State or local liquor law violations except drunkenness and driving under the influence. Excludes federal violations

Drunkenness – Drunkenness or intoxication. Includes Drunk in Public and Public Intoxication

Disorderly Conduct – Breach of the Peace

Vagrancy – Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

All Other Offenses – All violations of state or local laws, except crimes listed above and traffic violations

Curfew and Loitering Laws (Juveniles) – Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaway (Juvenile) – Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody as runaways under provisions of local statutes