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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2013

AN ACT

RELATING TO MOTOR AND OTHER VEHICLES - COMPREHENSIVE RACIAL PROFILING PREVENTION ACT OF 2013

Introduced By: Senators Metts, Crowley, Pichardo, Jabour, and Goodwin

Date Introduced: January 24, 2013

Referred To: Senate Judiciary

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The Title of Chapter 31-21.2 of the General Laws entitled "RACIAL 2 PROFILING PREVENTION ACT OF 2004" is hereby amended to read as follows: 3 **CHAPTER 31-21.2** 4 Racial Profiling Prevention Act of 2004 5 **CHAPTER 31-21.2** 6 COMPREHENSIVE RACIAL PROFILING PREVENTION ACT OF 2013 SECTION 2. Sections 31-21.2-5, 31-21.2-6, 31-21.2-7 and 31-21.2-8 of the General 7 Laws in Chapter 31-21.2 entitled "Racial Profiling Prevention Act of 2004" are hereby amended 8 9 to read as follows: 10 31-21.2-5. Law enforcement practices. -- (a) Unless there exists reasonable suspicion or 11 probable cause of criminal activity, no motor vehicle stopped for a traffic violation shall be 12 detained beyond the time needed to address the violation. Nothing contained herein shall prohibit 13 the detention of a motor vehicle for a reasonable period of time for the arrival of a canine unit or 14 subsequent criminal investigation, if there is reasonable suspicion or probable cause of criminal 15 activity. 16 (b) No operator or owner-passenger of a motor vehicle or pedestrian shall be requested

to consent to a search by a law enforcement officer of his or her motor vehicle or person which is

stopped solely for a traffic violation, unless there exists reasonable suspicion or probable cause of

1	criminal activity. Commencing on January 1, 2014, the officer shall document in writing his or
2	her "reasonable suspicion" or "probable cause" grounds for conducting a search, and shall also,
3	where practicable, call in such information to a dispatcher or supervising officer prior to a search.
4	The written documentation shall also include the results of the search. The document shall be a
5	public record, exclusive of personally identifiable information and except to the extent where it
6	could reasonably be expected to interfere with an open investigation of criminal activity or
7	enforcement proceedings, to disclose the identity of a confidential source, or to endanger the life
8	or physical safety of any individual.
9	(c) No operator of a motor vehicle shall be requested to provide any documentation or
10	identification other than a driver's license, motor vehicle registration, and/or proof of insurance
11	when the motor vehicle has been stopped solely for a traffic violation, unless there exists
12	reasonable suspicion or probable cause of criminal activity or the operator has failed to produce a
13	valid driver's license.
14	(d) No passenger of a motor vehicle shall be requested to provide identification or any
15	other documentation requested by a law enforcement officer when the motor vehicle has been
16	stopped solely for a traffic violation, unless there exists reasonable suspicion or probable cause of
17	criminal activity. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to prohibit the officer from
18	requesting the name and date of birth of the passenger(s); provided, however, that failure to
19	respond to such a request shall not constitute reasonable suspicion or probable cause of criminal
20	activity.
21	(e) If a violation of the traffic laws in this title is used to stop a motor vehicle for non-
22	related investigatory reasons, the law enforcement officer shall document in writing the
23	investigatory basis for the stop. This documentation shall be assessed every six (6) months as to
24	whether the suspicion was justified and the data be made publicly available.
25	(e)(f) Any evidence obtained as a result of a stop or a search prohibited by subsection
26	subsections (a) or (b) through (e) shall be inadmissible in any judicial proceeding. Nothing
27	contained herein shall be construed to preclude any search otherwise based upon any legally
28	sufficient cause.
29	(d)(g) Law enforcement agencies using video and/or audio surveillance cameras in their
30	vehicles shall adopt written policies and procedures regarding the use of such cameras, which
31	shall be public records- and which shall include, but not be limited to, the following standards:
32	(1) All motor vehicle stops conducted by police vehicles with such equipment shall be
33	recorded. The recording shall begin no later than when an officer first signals the vehicle to stop
84	or arrives at the scene of an ongoing motor vehicle stop begun by another law enforcement

1	officer; and the recording shall continue until the motor vehicle stop is completed and the stopped
2	vehicle departs, or until the officer's participation in the motor vehicle stop ends;
3	(2) The driver of a stopped car shall be advised by the officer that the encounter is being
4	recorded;
5	(3) A chain-of-custody record of the tapes shall be maintained;
6	(4) A driver or passenger of a motor vehicle that was recorded by a video/audio
7	surveillance camera, and/or his or her legal counsel, shall have the right to view the in-car
8	recording at the police station and to obtain, at his or her own expense, a copy of the recording
9	involving him or her within ten (10) business days of the request;
10	(5) The policy shall address the period of retention for such tapes, and procedures to be
11	used to ensure that the recording equipment is in proper working order, and shall bar the
12	destruction of any tape that records an incident that is the subject of a pending complaint,
13	misconduct investigation or civil or criminal proceeding. Such tapes shall be retained for a
14	minimum of ten (10) days after the final resolution of such investigation or proceeding, including
15	the time for any appeal;
16	(6) The policy shall explicitly prohibit any violation of these requirements, including any
17	attempts to disengage or tamper with the video/audio surveillance equipment or to otherwise fail
18	to record stops as specified herein;
19	(7) A court may impose any appropriate remedy, including the exclusion of evidence,
20	obtained in a search, in any civil or criminal proceeding where a knowing or willful violation of
21	these requirements is found to have been committed; and
22	(8) The tapes of the video/audio the surveillance cameras regulated by this section shall
23	not be deemed public records under the access to public records act, section 38-2-1, et seq.
24	(h) Law enforcement officers shall advise any motorist who is stopped, of the reason for
25	the stop.
26	(i) Law enforcement agencies with mobile display terminals in police vehicles shall adopt
27	policies and procedures governing their use, which shall include the criteria necessary to initiate a
28	record check on a motor vehicle license or registrant. All law enforcement agencies must comply
29	with state and federal guidelines related to the use and access of RILETS and NCIC.
30	(e)(j) The policies and procedures established by this section shall be added to, and
31	prominently placed in, all relevant departmental policy and training manuals. Other appropriate
32	training about the requirements of this chapter shall also be provided to all officers.
33	31-21.2-6. Continued data collection (a) The office of highway safety of the Rhode
34	Island Justice Commission department of transportation is authorized to and shall conduct a study

of routine traffic stops by the Rhode Island State Police and each municipal police department in order to determine whether racial profiling is occurring, and to examine whether searches of vehicles and motorists are being conducted in a disparate manner.

- (b) The <u>office of highway safety of the Rhode Island Justice Commission department of</u>
 transportation shall, not later than forty five (45) days after enactment of this act, no later than
 January 1, 2014, develop a form <u>or electronic equivalent</u> to be used by each police officer when
 making a traffic stop to record the data required under this chapter, which form shall include <u>for</u>
 each motor vehicle stop, the race and ethnicity of the driver and of any passengers based on the
 officer's perception, and the information listed in section 31-21.1-4.
 - (c) The office of highway safety of the Rhode Island Justice Commission department of transportation shall advise the Rhode Island State Police and each municipal police department of the date that data collection shall commence. Data collection shall begin not later than October 1, 2004 February 1, 2014, but may begin prior to that time upon notification to police departments from the office of highway safety of the Rhode Island Justice Commission department of transportation.
 - (d) A traffic stop data collection card <u>or electronic equivalent</u> shall be completed for each routine traffic stop by the Rhode Island State Police and municipal police department during the term of this study.
 - (e) Upon commencement of data collection, and monthly thereafter, each municipal police department and the Rhode Island State Police shall transmit to the <u>office of highway safety</u> of the Rhode Island Justice Commission department of transportation all forms or electronic data collected to date of motorists who were stopped, and any other information the police department or the Rhode Island State Police deem appropriate. Data collection shall continue for twelve (12) forty-eight (48) months following commencement of data collection.
 - (f) Appropriate funding shall be made available to implement the provision of this chapter, and completion of this study shall be contingent upon such funding.
 - (g) The study shall include a multivariate analysis of the collected data in accordance with general statistical standards, and shall be substantially similar to the study prepared pursuant to chapter 21.1 of this title. The study shall be prepared by an organization, company, person or other entity with sufficient expertise in the field of statistics and the study of traffic stop data collection to assist with the implementation of this chapter, and chosen by the office of highway safety of the Rhode Island Justice Commission department of transportation. The study shall be released on an annual basis, with the first released not later than eighteen (18) months after commencement of data collection under this chapter. The report, findings and conclusions

submitted pursuant to this subsection shall be a public record.

(h) The <u>office of highway safety of the</u> Rhode Island <u>Justice Commission</u> <u>department of</u> <u>transportation</u> shall be exempt from the provisions of chapter 2 of title 37 in connection with its procurement of equipment and services necessary to the implementation of this chapter.

- (i) On a quarterly basis a summary report of the monthly data provided by each police department and the state police for that quarterly period shall be issued. The report shall be a public record. The summary report shall include a monthly breakdown by race, age, gender and outcome for operators and may be limited to race for passenger(s) for each police department of the number of traffic stops made and of searches conducted, and any other information deemed appropriate by the office of highway safety of the Rhode Island Justice Commission department of transportation. For those police departments collecting data through the use of mobile display terminals in police vehicles, the report shall also include a breakdown by race and outcome for operators and may be limited to race for passenger(s). The report shall be released not more than ninety (90) days after the end of each quarterly period. No information revealing the identity of any individual shall be contained in the report.
- (j) Every law enforcement agency collecting data pursuant to this chapter shall ensure that supervisory personnel review each officer's stop and search documentation and data results on a weekly monthly basis to ensure compliance with all policies, prohibitions and documentation requirements.
- (k) The head of every law enforcement agency subject to this chapter, or his or her designee, shall review the data on a regular basis in an effort to determine whether any racial disparities in the agency's traffic stops enforcement exists, and to appropriately respond to any such disparities. It is understood that disparities may or may not equate to racial profiling.
- (l) An organization chartered for the purpose of combating discrimination, racism, or of safeguarding civil liberties, or of promoting full, free, or equal employment opportunities, and/or the office of highway safety of the Rhode Island Justice Commission department of transportation may seek appropriate relief in a civil action against any police department for failing to collect or transmit the data required in this chapter, and may be awarded its costs, including attorneys' fees, for bringing such an action. As a condition precedent to the filing of a civil action by an organization under this section, the organization shall send a notice to the Rhode Island Justice Commission department of transportation identifying the police department which is failing to collect or transmit the data and the organization shall then allow fifteen (15) days to elapse.
- (m) The Rhode Island Justice Commission department of transportation shall consult with community, police and civil rights representatives, as to the extent the executive director

deems appropriate, in the development of the form required by subsection (b) and on at least a quarterly basis shall consult on other issues that arise relating to the implementation and enforcement of this chapter including the information generated by the issuance of the reports required by subsection (i) herein.

31-21.2-7. Data collection and use. -- (a) Data acquired under this chapter shall not be used in any legal proceeding to establish an inference of discrimination except by court order; provided, however, that use of the data for this purpose shall be allowed only upon completion of the study authorized by section 31-21.2 6. Data acquired under this chapter shall not be used in any civil proceeding to establish or rebut an inference of discrimination except by court order or when otherwise admissible in accordance with rules and civil procedure. All data collected pursuant to this chapter shall be public. For those motor vehicle stops where a citation was issued or an arrest was made, the forms prepared pursuant to section 31-21.2-6(b) of this chapter shall include a citation or arrest number for reference. The data collection form shall not include the name or badge number of the officer completing the form. The report from the department of transportation shall not be officer specific.

(b) Any police officer who in good faith records traffic stop information pursuant to the requirements of this chapter shall not be held civilly liable for the act of recording the information unless the officer's conduct was reckless.

(c) All police departments shall submit to the office of highway safety on an annual basis beginning on January 15, 2013, and for four (4) years following the conclusion of data collection, a report indicating what action, if any, has been taken, to address any racial disparities in traffic stops and/or searches documented in the studies authorized by sections 31-21.1-4 and 31-21.2-6, and to otherwise implement any recommendations of those studies, including, but not limited to, any changes to agency policies; revisions to traffic enforcement practices; detailed analysis and review of traffic stop data and the results of such review; or the initiation of any disciplinary action. Any reference to disciplinary action shall not identify the officer. The office of highway safety shall issue guidelines for police departments to follow in preparing these reports. The reports shall be public records, and shall contain a certification that the department has complied with subsections (j) and (k) of section 31-21.2-6.

(d) Every nine (9) months, each state and municipal law enforcement agency shall submit to the office of highway safety of the Rhode Island department of transportation, on a brief form prepared by that office, information summarizing what, if any, actions were taken by the agency in response to racial disparities documented in the previous reports issued pursuant to subsection 31-21.2-6(i). The summary shall include, but not be limited to: any changes to agency policies;

2	results of such review; or the initiation of any disciplinary action. Any references to disciplinary
3	action shall not identify the officer. The forms shall be public records, and shall contain a
4	certification that the department has complied with subsections (j) and (k) of section 31-21.2-6.
5	31-21.2-8. Complaint procedures (a) Each state and municipal law enforcement
6	agency shall establish a procedure to investigate complaints of police misconduct by members of
7	the public against personnel of these agencies, and shall make a written description of the
8	procedure available to the public. Copies of any departmental complaint forms shall be available
9	in at least one governmental location other than the police department. The procedure and forms
10	shall also be made available on any website of a law enforcement agency.
11	(b) At a minimum, complaints shall be accepted in person by mail or by facsimile.
12	(c) Information on the complaints received by each law enforcement agency shall be
13	submitted on an annual basis under uniform criteria established by the Select Commission on
14	Race and Police Community Relations Rhode Island justice commission. The information
15	provided by each department shall include the total number of complaints received, a breakdown
16	by category of the type of complaint and a further breakdown by category of the disposition of
17	the complaints. The commission shall publish data regarding complaints of police misconduct
18	pursuant to this section.
19	(d) The state police and all municipal law enforcement agencies shall submit to the
20	commission:
21	(1) Copies of any formal or informal arrangements between the state police or a
22	municipal law enforcement agency and the bureau of immigration and customs enforcement
23	concerning the questioning, detention, investigation, arrest, apprehension, stopping, referral or
24	processing of individuals with the state of Rhode Island, including copies of any agreements
25	entered into pursuant to 8 U.S.C. section 1357(g); and
26	(2) Any policies or procedures governing the circumstances under which an inquiry to
27	federal authorities is made to determine a person's immigration status. The commission shall, on
28	an annual basis commencing on January 1, 2014, compile the arrangements and policies in a
29	public report to be submitted to the general assembly.
30	(e) The commission shall also compile into a public report the policies and procedures
31	adopted by police departments pursuant to section 31-21.2-5 of the general laws.
32	SECTION 3. Section 42-137-5 of the General Laws in Chapter 42-137 entitled "The
33	Select Commission on Race and Police-Community Relations Act" is hereby amended to read as
34	follows:

revisions to traffic enforcement practices; detailed analysis and review of traffic stop data, and the

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1	<u>42-137-5. Duties</u> The select commission shall:
2	(1) Analyze and recommend changes that will improve police-community relations in
3	Rhode Island.
4	(2) Study and recommend changes needed to statutes, ordinances, institutional policies,
5	procedures and practices deemed necessary to:
6	(i) Improve law enforcement work and accountability;
7	(ii) Reduce racism;
8	(iii) Enhance the administration of justice; and
9	(iv) Affect reconciliation between diverse segments of the statewide community.
.0	(3) Study, recommend, promote and implement methods to achieve greater citizen
1	participation in law enforcement policy development, review of law enforcement practices, and
2	advocacy for the needs of law enforcement agencies, officers, and the public at large in the
.3	prevention of crime, administration of justice and public safety.
4	(4) Study, recommend, promote and assist in the incorporation of evolving homeland
.5	security needs with effective models of neighborhood-oriented community policing, crime
6	prevention and public safety.
.7	(5) Promote greater understanding of the need to incorporate cultural diversity in
.8	everyday as well as extraordinary activities involving law enforcement, public safety and the
9	administration of justice.
20	(6) Analyze, review, recommend, assist in and monitor changes to policies,
21	procedures and practices related to:
22	(i) Recruitment, hiring, promotion and training of police officers;
23	(ii) The level and quality of diversity training, sensitivity awareness and cultural
24	competency;
25	(iii) The level and quality of efforts related to building and improving overall community
26	relations;
27	(iv) The use of firearms by on-duty and off-duty police officers;
28	(v) The use of force, the use of excessive force or the excessive use of force;
29	(vi) The use of racial profiling and other forms of bias based policing; and
80	(vii) Legislation reforming police policies, practices, or procedures involving community
81	relations.
32	(7) To assist the select commission in its duties pursuant to subsection (6), all police
33	departments shall submit to the select commission on an annual basis beginning on January 15,
84	2004 and for six (6) years thereafter, a report indicating what action if any has been taken to

1	address any racial disparities in traffic stops and/or searches documented in the study authorized
2	by sections 31-21.1-4 and 31-21.2-6, and to otherwise implement any recommendations of that
3	study. The reports shall be public records.
4	(8) Collect and publish data regarding complaints of police misconduct pursuant to
5	section 31-21.2-8.
6	SECTION 4. Chapter 14-1 of the General Laws entitled "Proceedings in Family Court" is
7	hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:
8	14-1-25.1. Search of juveniles without warrant In the absence of a warrant, no
9	juvenile shall be requested to consent to a search by a law enforcement officer unless there exists
10	reasonable suspicion or probable cause of criminal activity. In those instances where reasonable
11	suspicion or probable cause of criminal activity exists, but a warrant would otherwise be required,
12	a law enforcement officer must advise the juvenile that he or she may refuse to consent to, or
13	limit the scope of, any requested search. The determination of age of the individual shall be based
14	on the perception of the officer making a good faith effort in advance of requesting consent.
15	Nothing contained herein shall be construed to limit the restrictions contained in section 31-21.2-
16	<u>5.</u>
17	SECTION 5. This act shall take effect upon passage.
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EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

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RELATING TO MOTOR AND OTHER VEHICLES - COMPREHENSIVE RACIAL PROFILING PREVENTION ACT OF 2013

- 1 This act would enact the "Comprehensive Racial Profiling Prevention Act of 2013."
- 2 This act would take effect upon passage.

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