

**SENATE . . . . . No. 736**

**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

PRESENTED BY:

***Sonia Chang-Diaz***

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:*

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act relative to traffic and pedestrian stop data.

PETITION OF:

| NAME:                      | DISTRICT/ADDRESS:      |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Sonia Chang-Diaz</i>    | <i>Second Suffolk</i>  |
| <i>Chris Walsh</i>         | <i>6th Middlesex</i>   |
| <i>Jay R. Kaufman</i>      | <i>15th Middlesex</i>  |
| <i>Evandro C. Carvalho</i> | <i>5th Suffolk</i>     |
| <i>Linda Dorcena Forry</i> | <i>First Suffolk</i>   |
| <i>Marcos A. Devers</i>    | <i>16th Essex</i>      |
| <i>Gloria L. Fox</i>       | <i>7th Suffolk</i>     |
| <i>Carlos Gonzalez</i>     | <i>10th Hampden</i>    |
| <i>Russell E. Holmes</i>   | <i>6th Suffolk</i>     |
| <i>Frank A. Moran</i>      | <i>17th Essex</i>      |
| <i>Byron Rushing</i>       | <i>9th Suffolk</i>     |
| <i>Jeffrey Sánchez</i>     | <i>15th Suffolk</i>    |
| <i>Benjamin Swan</i>       | <i>11th Hampden</i>    |
| <i>Jose F. Tosado</i>      | <i>9th Hampden</i>     |
| <i>Aaron Vega</i>          | <i>5th Hampden</i>     |
| <i>Jason M. Lewis</i>      | <i>Fifth Middlesex</i> |
| <i>Jennifer E. Benson</i>  | <i>37th Middlesex</i>  |
| <i>Cory Atkins</i>         | <i>14th Middlesex</i>  |

|                                |                                     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Ruth B. Balsler</i>         | <i>12th Middlesex</i>               |
| <i>Marjorie C. Decker</i>      | <i>25th Middlesex</i>               |
| <i>Tricia Farley-Bouvier</i>   | <i>3rd Berkshire</i>                |
| <i>James B. Eldridge</i>       | <i>Middlesex and Worcester</i>      |
| <i>William N. Brownsberger</i> | <i>Second Suffolk and Middlesex</i> |
| <i>Denise Provost</i>          | <i>27th Middlesex</i>               |
| <i>Mary S. Keefe</i>           | <i>15th Worcester</i>               |
| <i>Patricia D. Jehlen</i>      | <i>Second Middlesex</i>             |
| <i>Jonathan Hecht</i>          | <i>29th Middlesex</i>               |
| <i>Kay Khan</i>                | <i>11th Middlesex</i>               |
| <i>Cynthia S. Creem</i>        | <i>First Middlesex and Norfolk</i>  |

**SENATE . . . . . No. 736**

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By Ms. Chang-Diaz, a petition (accompanied by bill, Senate, No. 736) of Sonia Chang-Diaz, Chris Walsh, Jay R. Kaufman, Linda Dorcena Forry and other members of the General Court for legislation relative to traffic and pedestrian stop data. The Judiciary.

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**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**In the One Hundred and Eighty-Ninth General Court  
(2015-2016)**  
\_\_\_\_\_

An Act relative to traffic and pedestrian stop data.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:*

1 SECTION 1. The General Laws as appearing in the 2012 Official Edition are hereby  
2 amended by inserting after chapter 22E the following new chapter:

3 Chapter 22F.

4 Section 1. For the purposes of this section, the following words shall have the following  
5 meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

6 (1) “Racial profiling” and other “profiling” by a law enforcement entity means  
7 differential treatment based on actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, national origin,  
8 immigration or citizenship status, religion, gender, gender identity, or sexual orientation in  
9 conducting any law enforcement action. Differential treatment may be demonstrated by a  
10 showing of intentional discrimination or statistically significant evidence of disparate treatment.  
11 Profiling does not include the use of such characteristics, in combination with other factors, to  
12 apprehend a specific suspect based on a description that is individualized, timely and reliable.

13           (2) “Law enforcement entity” means any state, municipal, college or university law  
14 enforcement officer or state, municipal, college or university police department or a police  
15 officer acting on behalf of such state, municipal, college or university police department.

16           (3) “Receipt” means a contemporaneous record of any traffic stop, to be provided to the  
17 subject of the stop. A receipt shall at a minimum include the following data: the reason for the  
18 stop; the date, time, and duration of the encounter; the street address or approximate location of  
19 the encounter; and the name and badge number of the officer initiating the stop. The receipt  
20 shall also include information about how to register commendations or complaints regarding the  
21 encounter.

22           (4) “Driver” means an operator of a motor vehicle, motorized bicycle, or motorized  
23 scooter under this chapter, or a bicycle, scooter, or other vehicle traveling on a way.

24           (5) “Frisk” means a pat-down to locate a weapon.

25           (6) “Executive office”, the executive office of public safety and security.

26           (7) “Secretary”, the secretary of public safety and security.

27           Section 2. (A) Ban on racial and other profiling.

28           (1) No law enforcement entity shall engage in racial or other profiling. Evidence of  
29 profiling may include differential treatment as demonstrated by evidence of intentional  
30 discrimination or by statistical evidence of disparate treatment.

31           Section 3. (B) Data Collection

32 (1) The Secretary shall create and update as may be appropriate an instrument to record  
33 statistical data for the police-civilian contacts covered by this Act. This instrument shall, at  
34 minimum, include the data required to be collected by subsection (B)(2). The Secretary shall  
35 give due regard to census figures when setting forth the race and ethnicity categories in the  
36 instrument and shall consider providing guidance about the manner in which race and ethnicity  
37 information is identified and designated and collected, including by individuals' self-reporting of  
38 such categories; provided that, in all cases, the method of identification of such data specified by  
39 the Secretary must be the same across all law enforcement entities and among different stop  
40 scenarios. The Massachusetts State Police shall use this instrument to collect data. Other law  
41 enforcement entities shall have the authority to create such data collection instruments for their  
42 own use, provided that any such instrument (a) includes the data required to be collected by  
43 subsection (B)(2) and (b) is submitted to and approved by the Secretary as meeting the  
44 requirements of this Act.

45 (2) Whenever an individual is stopped, frisked, or searched by any state, municipal,  
46 college or university law enforcement officer, including any time a frisk or search is consensual,  
47 the officer shall record the following data:

48 (a) reason for any stop;

49 (b) date, time, and duration of the encounter;

50 (c) street address or approximate location of the encounter;

51 (d) the number of occupants of the vehicle, if stop was a vehicle;

52 (e) race, ethnicity, gender, and approximate age of the driver and any person searched as  
53 part of that stop, which shall be based on the officer's observation and perception and shall not  
54 be requested of the person unless otherwise required by law or regulation;

55 (f) whether the driver, and any person searched, has limited English language  
56 proficiency, based on the officer's observation and perception.

57 (g) whether any investigatory action was initiated, including a frisk or a search of an  
58 individual or vehicle, and whether any such investigatory action was conducted with consent;

59 (h) whether contraband was found or any materials were seized;

60 (i) whether the stop resulted in a warning, citation, arrest, or no subsequent action;

61 (j) the name and badge number of the officer initiating the stop.

62 (3) For any stop that does not result in the issuance of a citation, the officer shall provide  
63 a receipt to the subject at the conclusion of the stop.

64 (4) Each police department, not less frequently than quarterly, shall review each officer's  
65 stop and search documentation to ensure compliance with this Act, review the entire  
66 department's stop and search data, examine and analyze any racial or other disparities, and  
67 formulate and implement an appropriate response.

68 (C) Electronic Data Systems

69 Subsequent to passage of this act, any electronic systems developed for law enforcement  
70 entities to issue citations, or to gather, record, report, and study information concerning vehicle  
71 accidents, violations, traffic or pedestrian stops, or citations, shall be designed to:

72 (i) collect the data described in subsection (B) of this section;

73 (ii) automatically transmit such data to the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security  
74 as required by this section;

75 (iii) electronically generate citations and police encounter receipts.

76 Upon the adoption of such an electronic system by any police department, the department  
77 shall record the data set forth in subsection (B) for all traffic and pedestrian stops. The  
78 department shall transmit all such data by electronic means to the Executive Office of Public  
79 Safety and Security, at intervals to be determined by the Secretary but not less than semi-  
80 annually.

#### 81 (D) Data Analysis

82 (1) The Secretary of Public Safety and Security shall maintain all data described in  
83 subsection (B) in an electronically accessible database, shall issue an annual summary report of  
84 said data which shall be submitted to the Attorney General and the Criminal Justice Commission  
85 established pursuant to Chapter 68 of the Acts of 2011; and filed with the clerks of the House  
86 and Senate. The report shall include statistical data for each police department, setting out the  
87 following information for traffic and pedestrian stops separately in a month-by-month format:  
88 the number of stops made; the reason for the stops; the number of warnings, citations, and  
89 arrests; the number of, race, ethnicity, gender, and age of the drivers or pedestrians stopped; the  
90 number of, race, ethnicity, gender, and age of the persons frisked; the number of, race, ethnicity,  
91 gender, and age of the persons searched; the number of stops and searches, of any duration and  
92 of any scope, resulting in the seizure of contraband or any other item or material; and any other  
93 information as may be requested by the Criminal Justice Commission. The annual reports

94 required by this subsection shall be submitted no later than April 1 each year and shall include  
95 data collected during the preceding calendar year, regardless of whether complete data is  
96 available for that period. No information revealing the identity of any individual shall be  
97 contained in the reports. The reports submitted pursuant to this subsection shall be public records  
98 and shall be published on the website of the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security,  
99 along with a machine-readable version of the data summarized within the reports.

100 (2) On a biennial basis, the Secretary of Public Safety and Security shall transmit the data  
101 collected by each police department in accordance with this act to an independent organization or  
102 university in the Commonwealth with experience in the analysis of such data, and said  
103 organization or university shall prepare an analysis and a report. Such analysis and report shall  
104 be submitted to the Governor, the Attorney General, the Criminal Justice Commission  
105 established pursuant to Chapter 68 of the Acts of 2011 and the clerks of the House and Senate  
106 not more than 90 days after receipt of the data by the independent organization or university.  
107 The analysis and report, and the collected data, shall be deemed a public record, and shall be  
108 published on the website of the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security. The report shall  
109 include a multivariate analysis of the collected data in accordance with generally accepted  
110 statistical standards that seeks, to the extent possible, to measure the roles of race, ethnicity,  
111 gender, and age as factors in law enforcement entities' interactions with civilians, including but  
112 not limited to the frequency with which individuals are stopped, frisked, searched, cited, or  
113 arrested. Such analysis shall include consideration of the demographics of the population  
114 residing in or traveling through a particular locale, local crime rates, the frequency with which  
115 encounters result in seizure of contraband or arrest, and comparisons among similarly-situated  
116 officers.



117 (E) Data Availability

118 Any individual charged with a criminal offense based on evidence or statements obtained  
119 as the result of a traffic or pedestrian stop shall have the right to obtain data collected pursuant to  
120 this section concerning any officer who participated in the stop or the search that resulted in the  
121 seizure of evidence, from the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security and from the police  
122 department of the officer(s) involved in the stop or search; provided that information revealing  
123 the name, street address, date of birth, and driver's license number of individuals involved in  
124 stops who are not law enforcement officers or their agents shall not be disclosed; and provided  
125 further that information revealing the home address, date of birth, personal telephone number or  
126 any personal identifying information other than the name, badge number, and department of a  
127 law enforcement officer shall not be disclosed. Requests for such data may specify a single or  
128 multiple incidents, dates, locations or any other combination of data collected pursuant to  
129 subsection (B).

130 (F) Enforcement

131 The attorney general may bring a civil action in the superior court for injunctive or other  
132 appropriate equitable relief to enforce the provisions of this section. Nothing in this Act shall be  
133 construed to limit an individual's rights or remedies, including, but not limited to, a civil action  
134 for a violation of constitutional rights under section 11I of chapter 12 of the General Laws or 42  
135 U.S.C. section 1983 or motions for suppression or dismissal or other relief in a criminal case.

136 SECTION 2.

137 Subsection (B) shall take effect 12 months from the effective date of this act, at which  
138 time Chapter 228 of the Acts of 2000 shall be repealed.

139            Subsection (D) shall take effect at such time as the Executive Office of Public Safety and  
140 Security makes available to law enforcement agencies an electronic system described in  
141 subsection (C).