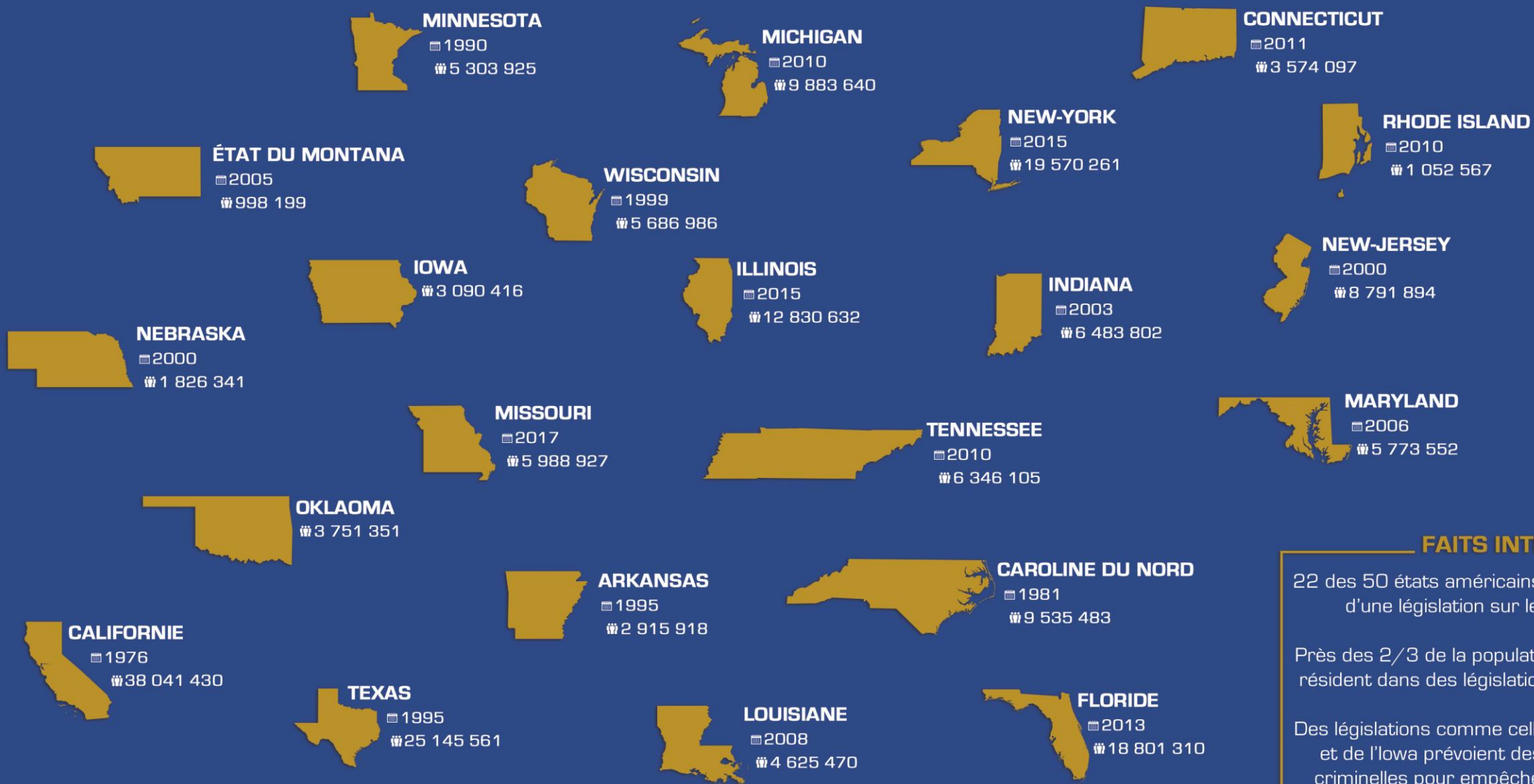


LES LÉGISLATIONS ANTI-QUOTAS AUX ÉTATS-UNIS

PRÉSENCE DE LÉGISLATION EMPÊCHANT OU RÉGLEMENTANT LES QUOTAS



FAITS INTÉRESSANTS

22 des 50 états américains se sont dotés d'une législation sur les quotas

Près des 2/3 de la population américaine résident dans des législations anti-quotas

Des législations comme celles du Missouri et de l'Iowa prévoient des infractions criminelles pour empêcher les quotas

ÉTAT DE L'ILLINOIS

Loi	Disposition	Autres
<p>ILLINOIS COMPILED STATUTES ANNOTATED</p>	<p>CHAPTER 65. MUNICIPALITIES ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL CODE ARTICLE 11. CORPORATE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS POLICE PROTECTION AND PUBLIC ORDER DIVISION 1. POLICE PROTECTION AND TAX § 65 ILCS 5/11-1-12. (Effective January 1, 2015) Quotas prohibited</p> <p>Sec. 11-1-12. A municipality may not require a police officer to issue a specific number of citations within a designated period of time. This prohibition shall not affect the conditions of any federal or State grants or funds awarded to the municipality and used to fund traffic enforcement programs.</p> <p>A municipality may not, for purposes of evaluating a police officer's job performance, compare the number of citations issued by the police officer to the number of citations issued by any other police officer who has similar job duties. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a municipality from evaluating a police officer based on the police officer's points of contact. For the purposes of this Section, "points of contact" means any quantifiable contact made in the furtherance of the police officer's duties, including, but not limited to, the number of traffic stops completed, arrests, written warnings, and crime prevention measures. Points of contact shall not include either the issuance of citations or the number of citations issued by a police officer.</p> <p>This Section shall not apply to a municipality subject to Section 10-1-18.1 of this Code [65 ILCS 5/10-1-18.1] with its own independent inspector general and law enforcement review authority.</p> <p>A home rule municipality may not establish requirements for or assess the performance of police officers in a manner inconsistent with this Section. This Section is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (g) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution [Ill. Const., Art. VII, § 6].</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>HISTORY: Source: P.A. 98-650, § 20.</p> <p>NOTES: EFFECTIVE DATE. This section became effective January 1, 2015 pursuant to Ill. Const. (1970), Art. IV, § n 10 and 5 ILCS 75/1.</p>

ÉTAT DE L'ARKANSAS

Loi	Disposition	Autres
<p>ARKANSAS CODE OF 1987 ANNOTATED OFFICIAL EDITION</p>	<p>TITLE 12 LAW ENFORCEMENT, EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS SUBTITLE 2. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS CHAPTER 6 GENERAL PROVISIONS SUBCHAPTER 3 -- ENFORCEMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC LAWS A.C.A. § 12-6-301 (2014)</p> <p>12-6-301. Definitions.</p> <p>As used in this subchapter:</p> <p>(1) "Arrest quota" means any requirement regarding the number of arrests made, or the number of citations issued, by a law enforcement officer or the proportion of such arrests made and citations issued by a law enforcement officer relative to the arrests made and citations issued by another law enforcement officer or group of officers; and</p> <p>(2) "Citation" means a notice to appear, notice of violation, or notice of parking violation.</p>	<p>HISTORY: Acts 1995, No. 952, § 1.</p>
	<p>12-6-302. Arrest quotas prohibited.</p> <p>No state or local agency employing law enforcement officers engaged in the enforcement of any motor vehicle traffic laws of this state or any local ordinance governing motor vehicle traffic may establish any policy requiring any law enforcement officer to meet an arrest quota, except as necessary to meet requirements under federal law or contracts with federal agencies.</p>	<p>HISTORY: Acts 1995, No. 952, § 2.</p>
	<p>12-6-303. Use of number of arrests.</p>	

	<p>(a) No state or local agency employing law enforcement officers engaged in the enforcement of any motor vehicle traffic laws may use the number of arrests or citations issued by a law enforcement officer as the sole criterion for promotion, demotion, or dismissal, or the earning of any benefit provided by the agency.</p> <p>(b) Any such arrests or citations and their ultimate dispositions may only be considered in evaluating the overall performance of a law enforcement officer.</p>	<p>HISTORY: Acts 1995, No. 952, § 3</p>
--	---	--

ÉTAT DE L'INDIANA

Loi	Disposition	Autres
<p>BURNS INDIANA STATUTES ANNOTATED</p>	<p>TITLE 10 STATE POLICE, CIVIL DEFENSE AND MILITARY AFFAIRS ARTICLE 11 STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT CHAPTER 2 STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT</p> <p>10-11-2-16. Performance evaluation -- Traffic citations.</p> <p>(a) This section applies to the issuance of a citation for a traffic violation under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) IC 9; or (2) a local ordinance that corresponds to a provision under IC 9. <p>(b) The department may not give greater consideration to the number of citations (as defined in IC 9-28-2-1), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a summons; (2) a ticket; or (3) any other official document; <p>arising from a parking or standing violation that a law enforcement officer issues than to any other factor in the evaluation of the law enforcement officer's performance.</p>	<p>HISTORY: P.L.2-2003, § 2.</p>

ÉTAT DE LA CALIFORNIE

Loi	Disposition	Autres
DEERING'S CALIFORNIA CODES ANNOTATED	<p>VEHICLE CODE DIVISION 17. OFFENSES AND PROSECUTION CHAPTER 7. ARREST QUOTAS</p> <p>§ 41600. "Arrest quota"</p> <p>For purposes of this chapter, "arrest quota" means any requirement regarding the number of arrests made, or the number of citations issued, by a peace officer, or parking enforcement employee, or the proportion of those arrests made and citations issued by a peace officer or parking enforcement employee, relative to the arrests made and citations issued by another peace officer or parking enforcement employee, or group of officers or employees.</p> <p>2002 Amendment:</p> <p>(1) Added "or parking enforcement employees" wherever it appears; (2) substituted "those arrests" for "such arrests"; and (3) added "or employees".</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>Added Stats 1976 ch 1111 § 1. Amended Stats 2002 ch 105 § 1 (SB 2069).</p>
	<p>§ 41601.5. "Agency"</p> <p>For purposes of this chapter, "agency" includes the Regents of the University of California.</p>	<p>Added Stats 2002 ch 105 § 2 (SB 2069).</p>
	<p>§ 41601. "Citation"</p> <p>For purposes of this chapter, "citation" means a notice to appear, notice of violation, or notice of</p>	<p>Added Stats 1976 ch 1111 § 1</p>

	parking violation.	
	<p>§ 41602. Prohibition against arrest quotas</p> <p>No state or local agency employing peace officers or parking enforcement employees engaged in the enforcement of this code or any local ordinance adopted pursuant to this code, may establish any policy requiring any peace officer or parking enforcement employees to meet an arrest quota.</p>	<p>Added Stats 1976 ch 1111 § 1. Amended Stats 2002 ch 105 § 3 (SB 2069).</p>
	<p>§ 41603. Use of quotas in evaluation of peace officer's performance</p> <p>No state or local agency employing peace officers or parking enforcement employees engaged in the enforcement of this code shall use the number of arrests or citations issued by a peace officer or parking enforcement employees as the sole criterion for promotion, demotion, dismissal, or the earning of any benefit provided by the agency. Those arrests or citations, and their ultimate dispositions, may only be considered in evaluating the overall performance of a peace officer or parking enforcement employees. An evaluation may include, but shall not be limited to, criteria such as attendance, punctuality, work safety, complaints by citizens, commendations, demeanor, formal training, and professional judgment.</p>	<p>Added Stats 1976 ch 1111 § 1. Amended Stats 1977 ch 579 § 189; Stats 1979 ch 373 § 329. Amended Stats 2002 ch 105 § 4 (SB 2069).</p>

ÉTAT DU CONNECTICUT		
Loi	Disposition	Autres
CONNECTICUT ANNOTATED STATUTES	<p>TITLE 29 PUBLIC SAFETY AND STATE POLICE CHAPTER 529 DIVISION OF STATE POLICE</p> <p>Sec. 29-2b. Imposition of traffic ticket quotas prohibited.</p> <p>The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall not impose any quota with respect to the issuance of summonses for motor vehicle violations upon any policeman in said department. Nothing in this section shall prohibit said department from using data concerning the issuance of summonses in the evaluation of an individual's work performance provided such data is not the exclusive means of evaluating such performance. As used in this section, "quota" means a specified number of summonses for motor vehicle violations to be issued within a specified period of time.</p>	<p>HISTORY: P.A. 91-222, S. 1, 3; P.A. 11-51, S. 134.</p> <p>History Notes:</p> <p>Pursuant to P.A. 11-51, "Department of Public Safety" was changed editorially by the Revisors to "Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection", effective July 1, 2011.</p>

ÉTAT DU MISSOURI

Loi	Disposition	Autres
<p>MISSOURI ANNOTATED STATUTES</p>	<p>TITLE 38. CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT; PEACE OFFICERS AND PUBLIC DEFENDERS (Chs. 556-600) CHAPTER 575. OFFENSES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE § 575.320 R.S.Mo. (2014)</p> <p>§ 575.320. Misconduct in administration of justice [Effective until Jan. 1, 2017]</p> <p>1. A public servant, in his public capacity or under color of his office or employment, commits the crime of misconduct in administration of justice if:</p> <p>(1) He is charged with the custody of any person accused or convicted of any crime or municipal ordinance violation and he coerces, threatens, abuses or strikes such person for the purpose of securing a confession from him;</p> <p>(2) He knowingly seizes or levies upon any property or dispossesses anyone of any lands or tenements without due and legal process, or other lawful authority;</p> <p>(3) He is a judge and knowingly accepts a plea of guilty from any person charged with a violation of a statute or ordinance at any place other than at the place provided by law for holding court by such judge;</p> <p>(4) He is a jailer or keeper of a county jail and knowingly refuses to receive, in the jail under his charge, any person lawfully committed to such jail on any criminal charge or criminal conviction by any court of this state, or on any warrant and commitment or capias on any criminal charge issued by any court of this state;</p> <p>(5) He is a law enforcement officer and violates the provisions of section 544.170 by knowingly</p> <p>(a) Refusing to release any person in custody who is entitled to such release; or</p> <p>(b) Refusing to permit a person in custody to see and consult with counsel or other persons; or</p>	<p>HISTORY: L. 1977 S.B. 60, A.L. 1993 S.B. 180</p>

	<p>(c) Transferring any person in custody to the custody or control of another, or to another place, for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of that section; or</p> <p>(d) Preferring against any person in custody a false charge for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of that section;</p> <p>(6) He orders or suggests to an employee of a county of the first class having a charter form of government with a population over nine hundred thousand and not containing any part of a city of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants that such employee shall issue a certain number of traffic citations on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, yearly or other quota basis, except when such employee is assigned exclusively to traffic control and has no other responsibilities or duties.</p> <p>2. Misconduct in the administration of justice is a class A misdemeanor.</p>	
--	--	--

ÉTAT DE LA FLORIDE

Loi	Disposition	Autres
FLORIDA ANNOTATED STATUTES	<p>TITLE XXIII. MOTOR VEHICLES (Chs. 316-325) CHAPTER 316. STATE UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL § 316.640. Enforcement</p> <p>The enforcement of the traffic laws of this state is vested as follows:</p> <p>(1) <i>State.</i></p> <p>(a) 1. a. The Division of Florida Highway Patrol of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; the Division of Law Enforcement of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; and the agents, inspectors, and officers of the Department of Law Enforcement each have authority to enforce all of the traffic laws of this state on all the streets and highways thereof and elsewhere throughout the state wherever the public has a right to travel by motor vehicle.</p> <p>b. University police officers may enforce all of the traffic laws of this state when violations occur on or within 1,000 feet of any property or facilities that are under the guidance, supervision, regulation, or control of a state university, a direct-support organization of such state university, or any other organization controlled by the state university or a direct-support organization of the state university, or when such violations occur within a specified jurisdictional area as agreed upon in a mutual aid agreement entered into with a law enforcement agency pursuant to s. 23.1225(1). Traffic laws may also be enforced off-campus when hot pursuit originates on or within 1,000 feet of any such property or facilities, or as agreed upon in accordance with the mutual aid agreement.</p> <p>c. Florida College System institution police officers may enforce all the traffic laws of this state only when such violations occur on or within 1,000 feet of any property or facilities that are under the guidance, supervision, regulation, or control of the Florida College System institution, or when such violations occur within a specified jurisdictional area as agreed upon in a mutual aid agreement entered into with a law enforcement agency pursuant to s. 23.1225. Traffic laws may also be enforced off-</p>	<p>HISTORY: S. 1, ch. 71-135; ss. 1, 2, ch. 73-24; s. 1, ch. 76-31; s. 1, ch. 76-270; s. 3, ch. 79-246; s. 11, ch. 83-167; ss. 4, 5, ch. 87-88; s. 2, ch. 87-178; s. 7, ch. 87-270; s. 1, ch. 90-177; s. 1, ch. 92-18; s. 17, ch. 93-164; s. 4, ch. 93-404; s. 30, ch. 94-306; s. 1, ch. 94-334; s. 138, ch. 94-356; s. 1, ch. 95-141; s. 904, ch. 95-148; s. 3, ch. 96-276; s. 37, ch. 96-350; s. 87, ch. 99-245; ss. 6, 244, ch. 99-248; s. 109, ch. 2002-20; s. 11, ch. 2002-205; s. 46, ch. 2002-295; s. 26, ch. 2003-1; s. 18, ch. 2003-286; s. 6, ch. 2005-120; s. 2, ch. 2009-216, eff. July 1, 2009; s. 9, ch. 2010-80, eff. July 1, 2010; s. 15, ch. 2011-66, eff. July 1, 2011; s. 13, ch.</p>

	<p>campus when hot pursuit originates on or within 1,000 feet of any such property or facilities, or as agreed upon in accordance with the mutual aid agreement.</p> <p>d. Police officers employed by an airport authority may enforce all of the traffic laws of this state only when such violations occur on any property or facilities that are owned or operated by an airport authority.</p> <p>(I) An airport authority may employ as a parking enforcement specialist any individual who successfully completes a training program established and approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for parking enforcement specialists but who does not otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary or part-time officers under s. 943.12. This sub-sub-subparagraph may not be construed to permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor shall such parking enforcement specialist have arrest authority.</p> <p>(II) A parking enforcement specialist employed by an airport authority may enforce all state, county, and municipal laws and ordinances governing parking only when such violations are on property or facilities owned or operated by the airport authority employing the specialist, by appropriate state, county, or municipal traffic citation.</p> <p>e. The Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may enforce traffic laws of this state.</p> <p>f. School safety officers may enforce all of the traffic laws of this state when such violations occur on or about any property or facilities that are under the guidance, supervision, regulation, or control of the district school board.</p> <p>2. An agency of the state as described in subparagraph 1. is prohibited from establishing a traffic citation quota. A violation of this subparagraph is not subject to the penalties provided in chapter 318.</p> <p>3. Any disciplinary action taken or performance evaluation conducted by an agency of the state as described in subparagraph 1. of a law enforcement officer's traffic enforcement activity must be in accordance with written work-performance standards. Such standards must be approved by the agency and any collective bargaining unit representing such law enforcement officer. A violation of</p>	<p>2012-88, eff. July 1, 2012; s. 44, ch. 2013-15, eff. July 2, 2013; s. 2, ch. 2013-171, eff. July 1, 2013.</p> <p>NOTE.-- Former s. 316.016. Section 1, ch. 2010-80 provides: "This act may be cited as the 'Mark Wandall Traffic Safety Act.'"</p>
--	--	---

this subparagraph is not subject to the penalties provided in chapter 318.

4. The Division of the Florida Highway Patrol may employ as a traffic accident investigation officer any individual who successfully completes instruction in traffic accident investigation and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program as approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and funded through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration or a similar program approved by the commission, but who does not necessarily meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under chapter 943. Any such traffic accident investigation officer who makes an investigation at the scene of a traffic accident may issue traffic citations, based upon personal investigation, when he or she has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person who was involved in the accident committed an offense under this chapter, chapter 319, chapter 320, or chapter 322 in connection with the accident. This subparagraph does not permit the officer to carry firearms or other weapons, and such an officer does not have authority to make arrests.

(b) 1. The Department of Transportation has authority to enforce on all the streets and highways of this state all laws applicable within its authority.

2. a. The Department of Transportation shall develop training and qualifications standards for toll enforcement officers whose sole authority is to enforce the payment of tolls pursuant to s. 316.1001. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor shall a toll enforcement officer have arrest authority.

b. For the purpose of enforcing s. 316.1001, governmental entities, as defined in s. 334.03, which own or operate a toll facility may employ independent contractors or designate employees as toll enforcement officers; however, any such toll enforcement officer must successfully meet the training and qualifications standards for toll enforcement officers established by the Department of Transportation.

3. For the purpose of enforcing s. 316.0083, the department may designate employees as traffic infraction enforcement officers. A traffic infraction enforcement officer must successfully complete instruction in traffic enforcement procedures and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program as approved by the Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training of the Department of Law Enforcement, or through a similar program, but may not necessarily

otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under s. 943.13. This subparagraph does not authorize the carrying of firearms or other weapons by a traffic infraction enforcement officer and does not authorize a traffic infraction enforcement officer to make arrests. The department's traffic infraction enforcement officers must be physically located in the state.

(2) *Counties.*

(a) The sheriff's office of each of the several counties of this state shall enforce all of the traffic laws of this state on all the streets and highways thereof and elsewhere throughout the county wherever the public has the right to travel by motor vehicle. In addition, the sheriff's office may be required by the county to enforce the traffic laws of this state on any private or limited access road or roads over which the county has jurisdiction pursuant to a written agreement entered into under s. 316.006(3)(b).

(b) The sheriff's office of each county may employ as a traffic crash investigation officer any individual who successfully completes instruction in traffic crash investigation and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) as approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and funded through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) or a similar program approved by the commission, but who does not necessarily otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under chapter 943. Any such traffic crash investigation officer who makes an investigation at the scene of a traffic crash may issue traffic citations when, based upon personal investigation, he or she has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person who was involved in the crash has committed an offense under this chapter, chapter 319, chapter 320, or chapter 322 in connection with the crash. This paragraph does not permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor do such officers have arrest authority.

(c) The sheriff's office of each of the several counties of this state may employ as a parking enforcement specialist any individual who successfully completes a training program established and approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for parking enforcement specialists, but who does not necessarily otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary or part-time officers under s. 943.12.

1. A parking enforcement specialist employed by the sheriff's office of each of the several

counties of this state is authorized to enforce all state and county laws, ordinances, regulations, and official signs governing parking within the unincorporated areas of the county by appropriate state or county citation and may issue such citations for parking in violation of signs erected pursuant to s. 316.006(3) at parking areas located on property owned or leased by a county, whether or not such areas are within the boundaries of a chartered municipality.

2. A parking enforcement specialist employed pursuant to this subsection shall not carry firearms or other weapons or have arrest authority.

(3) *Municipalities.*

(a) The police department of each chartered municipality shall enforce the traffic laws of this state on all the streets and highways thereof and elsewhere throughout the municipality wherever the public has the right to travel by motor vehicle. In addition, the police department may be required by a municipality to enforce the traffic laws of this state on any private or limited access road or roads over which the municipality has jurisdiction pursuant to a written agreement entered into under s. 316.006(2)(b). However, nothing in this chapter shall affect any law, general, special, or otherwise, in effect on January 1, 1972, relating to "hot pursuit" without the boundaries of the municipality.

(b) The police department of a chartered municipality may employ as a traffic crash investigation officer any individual who successfully completes instruction in traffic crash investigation and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) as approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and funded through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) or a similar program approved by the commission, but who does not otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under chapter 943. Any such traffic crash investigation officer who makes an investigation at the scene of a traffic crash is authorized to issue traffic citations when, based upon personal investigation, he or she has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person involved in the crash has committed an offense under the provisions of this chapter, chapter 319, chapter 320, or chapter 322 in connection with the crash. This paragraph does not permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor do such officers have arrest authority.

(c) 1. A chartered municipality or its authorized agency or instrumentality may employ as a parking enforcement specialist any individual who successfully completes a training program

established and approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for parking enforcement specialists, but who does not otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary or part-time officers under s. 943.12.

2. A parking enforcement specialist employed by a chartered municipality or its authorized agency or instrumentality is authorized to enforce all state, county, and municipal laws and ordinances governing parking within the boundaries of the municipality employing the specialist, by appropriate state, county, or municipal traffic citation.

3. A parking enforcement specialist employed pursuant to this subsection may not carry firearms or other weapons or have arrest authority.

(4) (a) Any sheriff's department, or any police department of a municipality, may employ as a traffic control officer any individual who successfully completes at least 8 hours of instruction in traffic control procedures through a program approved by the Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training of the Department of Law Enforcement, or through a similar program offered by the local sheriff's department or police department, but who does not necessarily otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under s. 943.13. A traffic control officer employed pursuant to this subsection may direct traffic or operate a traffic control device only at a fixed location and only upon the direction of a fully qualified law enforcement officer; however, it is not necessary that the traffic control officer's duties be performed under the immediate supervision of a fully qualified law enforcement officer.

(b) In the case of a special event or activity in relation to which a nongovernmental entity is paying for traffic control on public streets, highways, or roads, traffic control officers may be employed to perform such traffic control responsibilities only when off-duty, full-time law enforcement officers, as defined in s. 943.10(1), are unavailable to perform those responsibilities. However, this paragraph may not be construed to limit the use of traffic infraction enforcement officers for traffic enforcement purposes.

(c) This subsection does not permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor do traffic control officers have arrest authority.

(5) (a) Any sheriff's department or police department of a municipality may employ, as a traffic infraction enforcement officer, any individual who successfully completes instruction in traffic enforcement procedures and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program as approved by the Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training of the Department of Law Enforcement, or through a similar program, but who does not necessarily otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under s. 943.13. Any such traffic infraction enforcement officer who observes the commission of a traffic infraction or, in the case of a parking infraction, who observes an illegally parked vehicle may issue a traffic citation for the infraction when, based upon personal investigation, he or she has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that an offense has been committed which constitutes a noncriminal traffic infraction as defined in s. 318.14. In addition, any such traffic infraction enforcement officer may issue a traffic citation under s. 316.0083. For purposes of enforcing s. 316.0083, any sheriff's department or police department of a municipality may designate employees as traffic infraction enforcement officers. The traffic infraction enforcement officers must be physically located in the county of the respective sheriff's or police department.

(b) The traffic infraction enforcement officer shall be employed in relationship to a selective traffic enforcement program at a fixed location or as part of a crash investigation team at the scene of a vehicle crash or in other types of traffic infraction enforcement under the direction of a fully qualified law enforcement officer; however, it is not necessary that the traffic infraction enforcement officer's duties be performed under the immediate supervision of a fully qualified law enforcement officer.

(c) This subsection does not permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor do traffic infraction enforcement officers have arrest authority other than the authority to issue a traffic citation as provided in this subsection.

(6) *Mobile home park recreation districts.* --Notwithstanding subsection (2) or subsection (3), the sheriff's office of each of the several counties of this state and the police department of each chartered municipality have authority, but are not required, to enforce the traffic laws of this state on any way or place used for vehicular traffic on a controlled access basis within a mobile home park recreation district which has been created under s. 418.30 and the recreational facilities of which district are open to the general public.

	<p>(7) <i>Construction of chapter 87-88, Laws of Florida.</i> --For purposes of traffic control and enforcement, nothing in chapter 87-88, Laws of Florida, shall be construed to classify any road which has been dedicated or impliedly dedicated for public use, and which has been constructed and is open to the use of the public for vehicular traffic, as a private road or driveway.</p> <p>(8) <i>Traffic enforcement agency.</i> --Any agency or governmental entity designated in subsection (1), subsection (2), or subsection (3), including a university, a Florida College System institution, a school board, or an airport authority, is a traffic enforcement agency for purposes of s. 316.650.</p>	
	<p>AMENDMENTS</p> <p>The 2003 amendment by s. 18, ch. 2003-286, effective July 14, 2003, in (1)(a)1.a. deleted the second, third, and fourth sentences, relating to the credentials and authority of traffic accident investigation officers; and added (1)(a)1.f.4.</p> <p>The 2005 amendment by s. 6, ch. 2005-120, effective July 1, 2005, inserted "and the agents, inspectors, and officers of the Department of Law Enforcement" in (1)(a)1.a.</p> <p>The 2009 amendment, in the first sentence of (1)(a)1.b., substituted "within 1,000 feet of" for "about" and added "or when such violations occur within a specified jurisdictional area as agreed upon in a mutual aid agreement entered into with a law enforcement agency pursuant to s. 23.1225(1)"; in the second sentence of (1)(a)1.b., deleted "except that" preceding "Traffic," substituted "within 1,000 feet of" for "adjacent to," and added "or as agreed upon in accordance with the mutual aid agreement"; and made stylistic changes.</p> <p>The 2010 amendment added (1)(b)3.; added the third through fifth sentences of (5)(a); and added the first occurrence of "infraction" in (5)(b).</p> <p>The 2011 amendment deleted "law enforcement officers of the Department of Transportation" preceding "and the agents" in (1)(a)1.a.</p> <p>The 2012 amendment deleted "the Division of Law Enforcement of the Department of Environmental Protection" preceding "and the agents" in (1)(a)1.a.; substituted "may enforce" for "shall have authority to enforce" in the first sentence of (1)(a)1.b., in (1)(a)1.c., in the first paragraph of (1)(a)1.d., and in (1)(a)1.e., and (1)(a)1.f.; substituted "This sub-sub-subparagraph may not" for "Nothing in this sub-sub-</p>	

	<p>subparagraph shall" in the second sentence of (1)(a)1.d.(I); substituted "may enforce" for "is authorized to enforce" (1)(a)1.d.(II); and made a stylistic change.</p> <p>The 2013 amendment by s. 44, ch. 2013-15, effective July 1, 2013, substituted "Florida College System institution" for "community college" in (1)(a)1.c. and (8) and substituted "Florida College System" for "community College System" at the end of in (1)(a)1.c.</p> <p>The 2013 amendment by s. 2, ch. 2013-171, effective July 1, 2013, in the first sentence of (1)(a)1.c., substituted "Florida College System institution" for "Community College," added "or within 1,000 feet of," and substituted "Florida College System institution, or when such violations occur within a specified jurisdictional area as agreed upon in a mutual aid agreement entered into with a law enforcement agency pursuant to s. 23.1225" for "community college system" and added the second sentence of (1)(a)1.c.</p>	
--	---	--

ÉTAT DE L'IOWA

Loi	Disposition	Autres
IOWA ANNOTATED STATUTES	<p>TITLE VIII TRANSPORTATION SUBTITLE 2 VEHICLES CHAPTER 321 MOTOR VEHICLES AND LAW OF THE ROAD CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY</p> <p>321.492A Quotas on citations prohibited.</p> <p>A political subdivision or agency of the state shall not order, mandate, require, or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, suggest to a peace officer employed by the political subdivision or agency that the peace officer shall issue a certain number of traffic citations, police citations, memorandums of traffic violations, or memorandums of faulty equipment on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or yearly basis.</p>	<p>HISTORY: 85 Acts, ch 226, § 1; 96 Acts, ch 1034, § 25</p>

ÉTAT DE LA LOUISIANNE		
Loi	Disposition	Autres
LOUISIANA STATUTES ANNOTATED	<p>TITLE 40. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY CHAPTER 18. PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING LAW</p> <p>§ 40:2401.1. Prohibition against quotas</p> <p>A. No municipality or any police department thereof, nor any parish or any sheriff's department thereof, shall establish or maintain, formally or informally, a plan to evaluate, promote, compensate, or discipline a law enforcement officer on the basis of the officer making a predetermined or specified number of any type or combination of types of arrests or require or suggest to a law enforcement officer, that the law enforcement officer is required or expected to make a predetermined or specified number of any type or combination of types of arrests within a specified period.</p> <p>B. No municipality or any police department thereof, nor any parish or any sheriff's department thereof, shall establish or maintain, formally or informally, a plan to evaluate, promote, compensate, or discipline a law enforcement officer on the basis of the officer's issuance of a predetermined or specified number of any type or combination of types of traffic citations or require or suggest to a law enforcement officer, that the law enforcement officer is required or expected to issue a predetermined or specified number of any type or combination of types of traffic citations within a specified period.</p> <p>C. No state agency, political subdivision, or law enforcement agency shall offer a financial reward or other benefit to a law enforcement officer which is determined by or based on the number of citations issued.</p> <p>D. This Section shall not prohibit a municipality from obtaining budgetary information from a municipal court or a municipal court of record, including an estimate of the amount of money the court anticipates will be collected in a budget year.</p>	<p>HISTORY: Acts 2008, No. 479, § 1, eff. June 25, 2008.</p>

ÉTAT DU MICHIGAN		
Loi	Disposition	Autres
MICHIGAN COMPILED LAWS SERVICE	<p>CHAPTER 257 MOTOR VEHICLES ACT 300 OF 1949 MICHIGAN VEHICLE CODE CHAPTER VI OBEDIENCE TO AND EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAWS SIZE, WEIGHT AND LOAD</p> <p>§ 257.750. Issuance of citations; number as factor in evaluation of police officer's performance prohibited; applicability of MCL 257.901; fees prohibited; violation of MCL 257.749 as misconduct in office; removal.</p> <p>Sec. 750. (1) A police officer shall not be required to issue a predetermined or specified number of citations for violations of this act or of local ordinances substantially corresponding to provisions of this act, including parking or standing violations. A police officer's performance evaluation system shall not require a predetermined or specified number of citations to be issued. Section 901 does not apply to a violation of this subsection.</p> <p>(2) A police officer shall not be entitled to any fees for issuing a citation. A police officer, judge, district court magistrate, or other person employed by the state or by a local governmental unit who violates section 749 or this subsection is guilty of misconduct in office and subject to removal from office.</p>	<p>HISTORY: Pub Acts 1949, No. 300, Ch. VI, § 750, as added by Pub Acts 1978, No. 510, by § 4 eff August 1, 1979; amended by Pub Acts 1988, No. 446, imd eff December 27, 1988; Amended by Pub Acts 2010, No. 226, imd eff December 10, 2010.</p>

ÉTAT DU MARYLAND

Loi	Disposition	Autres
<p>ANNOTATED CODE OF MARYLAND</p>	<p>PUBLIC SAFETY TITLE 3. LAW ENFORCEMENT SUBTITLE 5. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS § 3-504. Arrest and citation quotas prohibited</p> <p>(a) "Quota" defined. -- In this section, "quota" means the mandating of a finite number of arrests made or citations issued that a law enforcement officer must meet in a specified time period.</p> <p>(b) In general. -- A law enforcement agency may not:</p> <p>(1) establish a formal or informal quota for the law enforcement agency or law enforcement officers of the agency; or</p> <p>(2) use the number of arrests made or citations issued by a law enforcement officer as the sole or primary criterion for promotion, demotion, dismissal, or transfer of the officer.</p> <p>(c) Use of information not prohibited. -- This section does not preclude a law enforcement agency from:</p> <p>(1) using quantitative data for arrests, citations, and other law enforcement activities as management tools or in evaluating performance;</p> <p>(2) collecting, analyzing, and applying information concerning the number of arrests and citations in order to ensure that a particular law enforcement officer or group of law enforcement officers does not violate an applicable legal obligation; or</p> <p>(3) assessing the proportion of the arrests made and citations issued by a law enforcement officer or group of law enforcement officers.</p>	<p>HISTORY: 2006, ch. 151.</p> <p>NOTES: EDITOR'S NOTE. --Section 2, ch. 151, Acts 2006, provides that the act shall take effect October 1, 2006.</p>

ÉTAT DU MINNESOTA

Loi	Disposition	Autres
MINNESOTA STATUTES	TRANSPORTATION CHAPTER 169. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS TRAFFIC CITATIONS A law enforcement agency may not order, mandate, require, or suggest to a peace officer a quota for the issuance of traffic citations, including administrative citations authorized under section 169.999, on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or yearly basis.	HISTORY: 1990 c 482 s 3; 2009 c 158 s 4

ÉTAT DU CAROLINE DU NORD

Loi	Disposition	Autres
<p>GENERAL STATUTES OF NORTH CAROLINA</p>	<p>CHAPTER 20. MOTOR VEHICLES ARTICLE 4. STATE HIGHWAY PATROL § 20-187.3. Quotas prohibited</p> <p>(a) The Secretary of Public Safety shall not make or permit to be made any order, rule, or regulation requiring the issuance of any minimum number of traffic citations, or ticket quotas, by any member or members of the State Highway Patrol. Pay and promotions of members of the Highway Patrol shall be based on their overall job performance and not on the basis of the volume of citations issued or arrests made. Members of the Highway Patrol shall be subject to salary classes, ranges and longevity pay for service as are applicable to other State employees generally. Beginning July 1, 1985, and annually thereafter, each member of the Highway Patrol shall be granted a salary increase in an amount corresponding to the increments between steps within the salary range established for the class to which the member's position is assigned by the State Human Resources Commission, not to exceed the maximum of each applicable salary range.</p> <p>(b) The Secretary of Public Safety, subject to the availability of funds as authorized by the Director of the Budget, may place a member of the State Highway Patrol in any step in the salary range for the class to which the member is assigned based on the member's rank so that no member is in a step lower than others of the same rank who have held that rank for less time than that member.</p>	<p>HISTORY: 1981, c. 429; 1983 (Reg. Sess., 1984), c. 1034, ss. 106, 107; c. 1116, s. 89; 2011-145, s. 19.1(g); 2012-142, s. 25.2C(d); 2013-382, s. 9.1(c).</p> <p>Cette loi a comporté plusieurs modifications et amendements. Ces notions sont très techniques.</p>

ÉTAT DU NEW-JERSEY

Loi	Disposition	Autres
<p>NEW JERSEY ANNOTATED STATUTES</p>	<p>TITLE 40A. MUNICIPALITIES AND COUNTIES CHAPTER 14. FIRE AND POLICE F. GENERAL PROVISIONS</p> <p>§ 40A:14-181.2. Police ticket quota for motor vehicle violations prohibited; permitted use of statistics</p> <p>a. A State, county or municipal police department or force engaged in the enforcement of Title 39 of the Revised Statutes or any local ordinance adopted pursuant to this title shall not establish any quota for arrests or citations. The department or force may, however, collect, analyze and apply information concerning the number of arrests and citations in order to ensure that a particular officer or group of officers does not violate any applicable legal obligation.</p> <p>b. The department or force shall not use the number of arrests or citations issued by a law enforcement officer as the sole criterion for promotion, demotion, dismissal, or the earning of any benefit provided by the department or force. Any such arrests or citations, and their ultimate dispositions, may be considered in evaluating the overall performance of a law enforcement officer.</p>	<p>HISTORY: L. 2000, c. 164, § 2, eff. Feb. 1, 2001.</p> <p>NOTES: Effective Dates:Section 3 of L. 2000, c. 164 provides: "This act shall take effect on the first day of the second month after enactment." Chapter 164, L. 2000, was approved on December 12, 2000.</p>

ÉTAT DE NEW YORK

Loi	Disposition	Autres
<p>NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LAW SERVICE</p>	<p>LABOR LAW ARTICLE 7. GENERAL PROVISIONS NY CLS Labor § 215-a (2014)</p> <p>§ 215-a. Discrimination against employees for failure to meet certain ticket quotas</p> <p>1. Until Sept 1, 2015, § 215-a reads as set out below:] No employer or his <i>or her</i> duly authorized agent shall transfer or in any other manner penalize <i>or threaten, expressly or impliedly</i>, an employee as to his <i>or her</i> employment [fig 1] <i>in a manner, including, but not limited to, a reassignment, a scheduling change, an adverse evaluation, a constructive dismissal, the denial of a promotion, or the denial of overtime, based in whole or in part on</i> such [fig 2] <i>employee's failure to meet a quota, established by his or her employer or his or her duly authorized agent, of [a] tickets or summonses issued within a specified period of time for [fig 3] violations [fig 4] of provisions of law for which a ticket or summons is authorized by any general, special or local law; or [b] arrests made within a specified period of time for violations of provisions of law for which such arrest is authorized by any general, special or local law; or [c] stops of individuals suspected of criminal activity within a specified period of time . Any employee so transferred or otherwise penalized may cause to be instituted a grievance proceeding pursuant to the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement, if any, or pursuant to the provisions of section seventy-five-a of the civil service law if no collective bargaining agreement exists. Any employee so transferred or otherwise penalized shall be restored to his or her previously assigned position of employment and shall be compensated by his or her employer for any loss of wages arising out of such transfer or other penalty, and shall have any penalty imposed restored; provided, that if such employee shall cease to be qualified to perform the duties of his or her employment he or she shall not be entitled to such restoration; and it shall be contrary to the public policy of this state for such employer to establish or hereafter maintain a quota policy of [i] tickets or summonses issued [fig 5] within a specified period of time for violations of provisions of law for which a ticket or summons is authorized by any general, special or local law; or [ii] arrests made</i></p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>[First setout] Add, L 1978, ch 633, § 1, eff Jan 1, 1979; amd, L 1991, ch 166, § 375, eff June 12, 1991, expires Sept 1, 2015 (see 1991 note below), L 2010, ch 460, § 1, eff Aug 30, 2010 (see 2010 note below).</p> <p>[Second setout] Add, L 1978, ch 633, § 1, eff Jan 1, 1979; amd, L 2010, ch 460, § 2, eff Sept 1, 2015 (see 2010 note below).</p>

within a specified period of time for violations of provisions of law for which such arrest is authorized by any general, special or local law; or [iii] stops of individuals suspected of criminal activity within a specified period of time .

2. For the purpose of this section a quota shall mean a specific number of [a] tickets or summonses [fig 1] for [fig 2] violations [fig 3] *of law for which a ticket or summons is authorized by any general, special or local law, which are required to be made within a specified period of time; or [b] arrests made for violations of provisions of law for which such arrest is authorized by any general, special or local law, which are required to be made within a specified period of time; or [c] stops of individuals suspected of criminal activity within a specified period of time .*

3. [Deleted]

1. [Eff Sept 1, 2015, § 215-a reads as set out below:] No employer or his *or her* duly authorized agent shall transfer or in any other manner penalize *or threaten, expressly or impliedly,* an employee who is a police officer as to his *or her* employment [fig 1] *in a manner, including, but not limited to, a reassignment, a scheduling change, an adverse evaluation, a constructive dismissal, the denial of a promotion, or the denial of overtime based in whole or in part on such [fig 2] employee's failure to meet a quota, established by his or her employer or his or her duly authorized agent, of [a] tickets or summonses issued within a specified period of time [fig 3] of provisions of law for which a ticket or summons is authorized by any general, special or local law; or [b] arrests made within a specified period of time for violations of provisions of law for which such arrest is authorized by any general, special or local law; or [c] stops of individuals suspected of criminal activity within a specified period of time .* Any employee so transferred or otherwise penalized may cause to be instituted a grievance proceeding pursuant to the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement, if any, or pursuant to the provisions of section seventy-five-a of the civil service law if no collective bargaining agreement exists. Any employee so transferred or otherwise penalized shall be restored to his *or her* previously assigned position of employment and shall be compensated by his *or her* employer for any loss of wages arising out of such transfer or other penalty, and shall have any penalty imposed restored; provided, that if such employee shall cease to be qualified to perform the duties of his *or her* employment he *or she* shall not be entitled to such restoration; and it shall be contrary to the public

	<p>policy of this state for such employer to establish or hereafter maintain a quota policy of <i>[i]</i> tickets or summonses issued [fig 4] <i>within a specified period of time for violations of provisions of law for which a ticket or summons is authorized by any general, special or local law; or [ii] arrests made within a specified period of time for violations of provisions of law for which such arrest is authorized by any general, special or local law; or [iii] stops of individuals suspected of criminal activity within a specified period of time .</i></p> <p>2. For the purpose of this section a quota shall mean a specific number of <i>[a]</i> tickets or summonses [fig 1] for [fig 2] violations [fig 3] <i>of law for which a ticket or summons is authorized by any general, special or local law, which are required to be made within a specified period of time; or [b] arrests made for violations of provisions of law for which such arrest is authorized by any general, special or local law, which are required to be made within a specified period of time; or [c] stops of individuals suspected of criminal activity within a specified period of time .</i></p> <p>3. [Deleted]</p>	
--	--	--

ÉTAT DU RHODE ISLAND		
Loi	Disposition	Autres
GENERAL LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND	<p>TITLE 31. MOTOR AND OTHER VEHICLES CHAPTER 27. MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES</p> <p>§ 31-27-25. Ticket quotas prohibited</p> <p>(a) No state or municipal agency engaged in the enforcement of any motor vehicle traffic or parking laws of this state, or any local ordinance governing motor vehicle traffic or parking, may establish or maintain any policy, formally or informally, requiring any officer to meet a quota.</p> <p>(b) As used in this section, the following words shall have the following meanings:</p> <p>(1) "Officer" shall mean any peace officer as defined in § 12-7-21 and any police officer as defined in § 31-1-21, and shall also include any individual engaged in enforcing ordinances authorized by chapter 28 of this title.</p> <p>(2) "Quota" means any requirement regarding the number of arrests or investigative stops made, or summonses or citations issued, by an officer regarding motor vehicle traffic or parking violations.</p> <p>(c) Nothing contained herein shall preclude a local or municipal agency from using data concerning arrests or investigative stops made, or summonses or citations issued, and their disposition in the evaluation of an officer's work performance, provided such data is not the exclusive means of evaluating such performance.</p>	<p>HISTORY: P.L. 2010, ch. 146, § 1; P.L. 2010, ch. 159, § 1.</p> <p>NOTES: COMPILER'S NOTES. P.L. 2010, ch. 146, § 1, and P.L. 2010, ch. 159, § 1, enacted identical versions of this section</p>

ÉTAT DU NEBRASKA

Loi	Disposition	Autres
<p>NEBRASKA REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED</p>	<p>CHAPTER 48. LABOR ARTICLE 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS</p> <p>§ 48-235. Law enforcement officers; ticket quota requirements; prohibited</p> <p>A state agency or political subdivision shall not directly require a law enforcement officer employed by the state agency or political subdivision to issue a certain number or percentage of traffic citations, police citations, memoranda of traffic violations, memoranda of faulty equipment, or any other type of citation on any periodic basis. The purpose of this section is to prohibit all types of ticket quota requirements for law enforcement officers. For purposes of this section, law enforcement officer includes peace officers as defined in section 49-801 and conservation officers of the Game and Parks Commission.</p>	<p>HISTORY: Laws 2000, LB 204, § 1.</p>

ÉTAT DU TENNESSEE		
Loi	Disposition	Autres
TENNESSEE CODE ANNOTATED	<p>TITLE 39 CRIMINAL OFFENSES CHAPTER 16 OFFENSES AGAINST ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT PART 5 INTERFERENCE WITH GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS 39-16-516. Traffic offense citation quotas -- Performance standards.</p> <p>(a) A political subdivision or any agency of this state may not establish or maintain, formally or informally, a plan to evaluate, promote, compensate, or discipline a law enforcement officer solely by the issuance of a predetermined or specified number of any type or combination of types of traffic citations.</p> <p>(b) A political subdivision or any agency of this state may not require or suggest to a law enforcement officer that the law enforcement officer is required or expected to issue a predetermined or specified number of any type or combination of types of traffic citations within a specified period.</p> <p>(c) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a municipal corporation, a political subdivision or any agency of this state, from establishing performance standards for law enforcement officers that include issuance of traffic citations, but do not require issuance of a predetermined or specified number or any type or combination of types of citations as the sole means of meeting such performance standards.</p> <p>(d) As used in this section:</p> <p>(1) "Conviction" means the rendition of an order by a court imposing a punishment of incarceration or a fine; and</p> <p>(2) "Traffic offense" means an offense under title 55.</p>	<p>HISTORY: Acts 2010, ch. 1000, § 1.</p>

ÉTAT DU TEXAS		
Loi	Disposition	Autres
TEXAS ANNOTATED STATUTES	<p>TRANSPORTATION CODE TITLE 7. VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SUBTITLE I. ENFORCEMENT OF TRAFFIC LAWS CHAPTER 720. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS</p> <p>§ 720.002. Prohibition on Traffic-Offense Quotas</p> <p>(a) A political subdivision or an agency of this state may not establish or maintain, formally or informally, a plan to evaluate, promote, compensate, or discipline:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(1) a peace officer according to the officer's issuance of a predetermined or specified number of any type or combination of types of traffic citations; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2) a justice of the peace or a judge of a county court, statutory county court, municipal court, or municipal court of record according to the amount of money the justice or judge collects from persons convicted of a traffic offense.</p> <p>(b) A political subdivision or an agency of this state may not require or suggest to a peace officer, a justice of the peace, or a judge of a county court, statutory county court, municipal court, or municipal court of record:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(1) that the peace officer is required or expected to issue a predetermined or specified number of any type or combination of types of traffic citations within a specified period; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2) that the justice or judge is required or expected to collect a predetermined amount of money from persons convicted of a traffic offense within a specified period.</p> <p>(c) [Repealed by Acts 2009, 81st Leg., ch. 737 (S.B. 420), § 1, effective June 19, 2009.]</p> <p>(d) This section does not prohibit a municipality from obtaining budgetary information from a municipal court or a municipal court of record, including an estimate of the amount of money the court</p>	<p>HISTORY: Enacted by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 165 (S.B. 971), § 1, effective September 1, 1995; am. Acts 2009, 81st Leg., ch. 737 (S.B. 420), § 1, effective June 19, 2009.</p>

	<p>anticipates will be collected in a budget year.</p> <p>(e) A violation of this section by an elected official is misconduct and a ground for removal from office. A violation of this section by a person who is not an elected official is a ground for removal from the person's position.</p> <p>(f) In this section:</p> <p>(1) "Conviction" means the rendition of an order by a court imposing a punishment of incarceration or a fine.</p> <p>(2) "Traffic offense" means an offense under:</p> <p>(A) Chapter 521; or</p> <p>(B) Subtitle C.</p>	
--	---	--

ÉTAT DU WISCONSIN

Loi	Disposition	Autres
<p>WISCONSIN ANNOTATED STATUTES</p>	<p>VEHICLES CHAPTER 349. VEHICLES -- POWERS OF STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES</p> <p>SUBCHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS</p> <p>349.025. Quotas relating to the enforcement of traffic regulations prohibited.</p> <p>(1) In this section:</p> <p>(a) "Law enforcement officer" has the meaning given in s. 165.85 (2) (c) .</p> <p>(b) "Political subdivision" means a city, village, town or county.</p> <p>(c) "State agency" means an office, commission, department or independent agency in the executive branch of state government.</p> <p>(d) "Traffic regulation" means a provision of chs. 194 or 341 to 348 or an ordinance enacted in accordance with this chapter.</p> <p>(2) No state agency or political subdivision of this state may require a law enforcement officer to issue a specific number of citations, complaints or warning notices during any specified time period for violations of traffic regulations.</p> <p>(3) A state agency or political subdivision may, for purposes of evaluating a law enforcement officers job performance, compare the number of citations, complaints or warning notices issued by the law enforcement officer to the number of citations, complaints or warning notices issued by all law enforcement officers employed by the state agency or political subdivision who have similar job duties and who serve in the same administrative unit as the law enforcement officer.</p>	<p>HISTORY: History: 1999 a. 16</p>

ÉTAT DE L'OKLAOMA

Loi	Disposition	Autres
<p>PROJET DE LOI</p>	<p>An Act relating to traffic offense quotas; prohibiting certain entities from making certain plans based on certain number or type of traffic citations or certain amount of money collected from certain traffic citations; prohibiting certain entities from requiring or suggesting that there are certain expectations relating to such citations; providing that certain provisions do not prohibit municipalities from obtaining certain budgetary information or estimates; stating certain violations are grounds for removal from office or from a person's position; providing for codification; and providing an effective date.</p> <p>BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:</p> <p>SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 34-108 of Title 11, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:</p> <p>A. A political subdivision or an agency of this state may not establish or maintain, formally or informally, a plan to evaluate, promote, compensate, or discipline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A peace officer according to the officer's issuance of a predetermined or specified number of any type or combination of types of traffic citations; or 2. A justice of the peace or a judge of a county court, municipal court, or municipal court of record according to the amount of money the justice or judge collects from persons convicted of a traffic offense. <p>B. A political subdivision or an agency of this state may not require or suggest to a peace officer, a justice of the peace, or a judge of a county court, municipal court, or municipal court of record:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the peace officer is required or expected to issue a predetermined or specified number of any type or combination of types of traffic citations within a specified period; or 2. That the justice or judge is required or expected to collect a predetermined amount of money from persons convicted of a traffic offense within a specified period. 	<p>HISTORY: PROJET DE LOI BILL NO. 1815</p>

	<p>C. This section does not prohibit a municipality from obtaining budgetary information from a municipal court or a municipal court of record, including an estimate of the amount of money the court anticipates will be collected in a budget year.</p> <p>D. A violation of this section by an elected official is misconduct and a ground for removal from office. A violation of this section by a person who is not an elected official is a ground for removal from the person's position.</p> <p>SECTION 1. This act shall become effective November 1, 2014. Passed the Senate the 6th day of March, 2014.</p>	
--	--	--

ÉTAT DU MISSOURI		
Loi	Disposition	Autres
MISSOURI ANNOTATED STATUTES	<p>TITLE 38. CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT; PEACE OFFICERS AND PUBLIC DEFENDERS (Chs. 556-600)</p> <p>CHAPTER 575. OFFENSES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE</p> <p>§ 575.320. Misconduct in administration of justice [Effective Jan. 1, 2017]</p> <p>1. A public servant, in his or her public capacity or under color of his or her office or employment, commits the offense of misconduct in administration of justice if he or she:</p> <p>(1) Is charged with the custody of any person accused or convicted of any offense or municipal ordinance violation and he or she coerces, threatens, abuses or strikes such person for the purpose of securing a confession from him or her;</p> <p>(2) Knowingly seizes or levies upon any property or dispossesses anyone of any lands or tenements without due and legal process, or other lawful authority;</p> <p>(3) Is a judge and knowingly accepts a plea of guilty from any person charged with a violation of a statute or ordinance at any place other than at the place provided by law for holding court by such judge;</p> <p>(4) Is a jailer or keeper of a county jail and knowingly refuses to receive, in the jail under his or her charge, any person lawfully committed to such jail on any criminal charge or criminal conviction by any court of this state, or on any warrant and commitment or capias on any criminal charge issued by any court of this state;</p> <p>(5) Is a law enforcement officer and violates the provisions of section 544.170 by knowingly:</p> <p>(a) Refusing to release any person in custody who is entitled to such release; or</p>	<p>HISTORY: L. 2014 S.B. 491, § A, eff. Jan. 1, 2017</p> <p>NOTES: EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS. The 2014 amendment, by S.B. 491, substituted "Proffering" for "Preferring" in 1.(5)(d); added "The offense of" in 2. and made stylistic changes.</p>

	<p>(b) Refusing to permit a person in custody to see and consult with counsel or other persons; or</p> <p>(c) Transferring any person in custody to the custody or control of another, or to another place, for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of that section; or</p> <p>(d) Proffering against any person in custody a false charge for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of that section; or</p> <p>(6) Orders or suggests to an employee of a county of the first class having a charter form of government with a population over nine hundred thousand and not containing any part of a city of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants that such employee shall issue a certain number of traffic citations on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, yearly or other quota basis, except when such employee is assigned exclusively to traffic control and has no other responsibilities or duties.</p> <p>2. The offense of misconduct in the administration of justice is a class A misdemeanor.</p>	
--	--	--

ÉTAT DU MONTANA		
Loi	Disposition	Autres
MONTANA CODE ANNOTATED	<p>TITLE 46 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CHAPTER 6 ARREST PART 4 ARREST BY A PEACE OFFICER</p> <p>46-6-420 Arrest, citation, or stop quotas prohibited.</p> <p>(1) A state or local government agency employing a peace officer may not adopt and require a peace officer to comply with a quota and may not suggest a quota for arrests, citations, or investigative stops for any criminal offense or class of criminal offenses, including violations of traffic or motor vehicle laws, contained in state law, an administrative rule adopted by an agency of the state government, or a local government ordinance</p> <p>(2) For purposes of this section, "quota" means a specific number of arrests, citations, or investigative stops.</p> <p><i>2007 Amendment:</i> Chapter 244 in (1) near middle after "citations" inserted "or investigative stops"; in (2) at end inserted "or investigative stops"; deleted former (2)(b) that read: "(b) The term does not include the use of generally accepted management techniques that employ performance objectives as part of an overall employee evaluation"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 25, 2007.</p> <p><i>Effective Date:</i> Section 3, Ch. 242, L. 2005, provided that this section is effective on passage and approval. Approved April 15, 2005.</p>	<p>HISTORY: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 242, L. 2005; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 244, L. 2007.</p>

