

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 2024

24-0015

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL/VIDEO CONFERENCE
COUNCILMEMBER CARA MENDELSON, PRESIDING

PRESENT: [5] Mendelsohn, Stewart, Moreno (**9:09 a.m.), Atkins, Willis

ABSENT: [0]

The meeting was called to order at 9:07 a.m. with a quorum of the committee present.

The meeting agenda, posted in accordance with Chapter 551, "OPEN MEETINGS," of the Texas Government Code, was presented.

After all business properly brought before the committee had been considered, the meeting adjourned at 11:10 a.m.

Chair

ATTEST:

City Secretary Staff

Date Approved

The agenda is attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT A.

The actions taken on each matter considered by the committee are attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT B.

The briefing materials for this meeting are filed with the City Secretary's Office as EXHIBIT C.

**** Note: Indicates arrival time after meeting called to order/reconvened.**

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 2024

EXHIBIT A

RECEIVED

2024 AUG 23 AM 9:17

**CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TEXAS**

City of Dallas

*1500 Marilla Street,
Council Chambers, 6th Floor
Dallas, Texas 75201*

Public Notice

2 4 0 7 8 3

POSTED CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TX



Public Safety Committee

August 27, 2024

9:00 AM

2023 CITY COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS

COUNCIL COMMITTEE	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Atkins (C), Narvaez (VC), Arnold, Bazaldua, Ridley, Stewart, West	GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT West (C), Blackmon (VC), Mendelsohn, Moreno, Resendez
HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS SOLUTIONS Moreno (C), Mendelsohn (VC), Gracey, West, Willis	PARKS, TRAILS, AND THE ENVIRONMENT Stewart (C), Moreno (VC), Arnold, Bazaldua, Blackmon, Narvaez, West
PUBLIC SAFETY Mendelsohn (C), Stewart (VC), Atkins, Moreno, Willis	QUALITY OF LIFE, ARTS, AND CULTURE *Ridley (C), Resendez (VC), Bazaldua, Blackmon, Gracey, Schultz, Willis
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE Narvaez (C), Gracey (VC), Atkins, Mendelsohn, Resendez, Schultz, Stewart	WORKFORCE, EDUCATION, AND EQUITY *Arnold (C), *Schultz (VC), Bazaldua, Blackmon, Resendez, Ridley, Willis
AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS Atkins (C), Mendelsohn, Moreno, Ridley, Stewart	AD HOC COMMITTEE ON GENERAL INVESTIGATING AND ETHICS Mendelsohn (C), Gracey, Johnson, Schultz, Stewart
AD HOC COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS Ridley (C), Resendez, West	AD HOC COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS Mendelsohn (C), Atkins, Gracey, Narvaez, Stewart
AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS Atkins (C), Blackmon, Mendelsohn, Moreno, Resendez, Stewart, West, Willis	AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL SPORTS RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION Gracey (C), Blackmon, Johnson, Moreno, Narvaez, Resendez, Schultz

(C) – Chair, (VC) – Vice Chair

* Updated:6/28/24

Note: A quorum of the Dallas City Council may attend this Council Committee meeting.

General Information

The Dallas Council Committees regularly meet on Mondays beginning at 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers, 6th floor, City Hall, 1500 Marilla. Council Committee agenda meetings are broadcast live on bit.ly/cityofdallastv and on Time Warner City Cable Channel 16.

Sign interpreters are available upon request with a 48-hour advance notice by calling (214) 670-5208 V/TDD. The City of Dallas is committed to compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. **The Council agenda is available in alternative formats upon request.**

If you have any questions about this agenda or comments or complaints about city services, call 311.

Rules of Courtesy

City Council meetings bring together citizens of many varied interests and ideas. To insure fairness and orderly meetings, the Council has adopted rules of courtesy which apply to all members of the Council, administrative staff, news media, citizens and visitors. These procedures provide:

- That no one shall delay or interrupt the proceedings, or refuse to obey the orders of the presiding officer.
- All persons should refrain from private conversation, eating, drinking and smoking while in the Council Chamber.
- Posters or placards must remain outside the Council Chamber.
- No cellular phones or audible beepers allowed in Council Chamber while City Council is in session.

"Citizens and other visitors attending City Council meetings shall observe the same rules of propriety, decorum and good conduct applicable to members of the City Council. Any person making personal, impertinent, profane or slanderous remarks or who becomes boisterous while addressing the City Council or while attending the City Council meeting shall be removed from the room if the sergeant-at-arms is so directed by the presiding officer, and the person shall be barred from further audience before the City Council during that session of the City Council. If the presiding officer fails to act, any member of the City Council may move to require enforcement of the rules, and the affirmative vote of a majority of the City Council shall require the presiding officer to act." Section 3.3(c) of the City Council Rules of Procedure.

Información General

Los Comités del Concejo de la Ciudad de Dallas se reúnen regularmente los lunes en la Cámara del consejo en el sexto piso del Ayuntamiento, 1500 Marilla, a partir de las 9:00 a.m. y la 1:00 p.m. Las reuniones de la agenda del Comité del Consejo se transmiten en vivo por la estación de bit.ly/cityofdallastv y por cablevisión en la estación *Time Warner City Cable Canal 16*.

Intérpretes para personas con impedimentos auditivos están disponibles si lo solicita con 48 horas de anticipación llamando al (214) 670-5208 (aparato auditivo V/TDD). La Ciudad de Dallas se esfuerza por cumplir con el decreto que protege a las personas con impedimentos, *Americans with Disabilities Act*. **La agenda del Ayuntamiento está disponible en formatos alternos si lo solicita.**

Si tiene preguntas sobre esta agenda, o si desea hacer comentarios o presentar quejas con respecto a servicios de la Ciudad, llame al 311.

Reglas de Cortesía

Las asambleas del Ayuntamiento Municipal reúnen a ciudadanos de diversos intereses e ideologías. Para asegurar la imparcialidad y el orden durante las asambleas, el Ayuntamiento ha adoptado ciertas reglas de cortesía que aplican a todos los miembros del Ayuntamiento, al personal administrativo, personal de los medios de comunicación, a los ciudadanos, y a visitantes. Estos reglamentos establecen lo siguiente:

- Ninguna persona retrasará o interrumpirá los procedimientos, o se negará a obedecer las órdenes del oficial que preside la asamblea.
- Todas las personas deben abstenerse de entablar conversaciones, comer, beber y fumar dentro de la cámara del Ayuntamiento.
- Anuncios y pancartas deben permanecer fuera de la cámara del Ayuntamiento.
- No se permite usar teléfonos celulares o enlaces electrónicos (*paggers*) audibles en la cámara del Ayuntamiento durante audiencias del Ayuntamiento Municipal

"Los ciudadanos y visitantes presentes durante las asambleas del Ayuntamiento Municipal deben de obedecer las mismas reglas de comportamiento, decoro y buena conducta que se aplican a los miembros del Ayuntamiento Municipal. Cualquier persona que haga comentarios impertinentes, utilice vocabulario obsceno o difamatorio, o que al dirigirse al Ayuntamiento lo haga en forma escandalosa, o si causa disturbio durante la asamblea del Ayuntamiento Municipal, será expulsada de la cámara si el oficial que este presidiendo la asamblea así lo ordena. Además, se le prohibirá continuar participando en la audiencia ante el Ayuntamiento Municipal. Si el oficial que preside la asamblea no toma acción, cualquier otro miembro del Ayuntamiento Municipal puede tomar medidas para hacer cumplir las reglas establecidas, y el voto afirmativo de la mayoría del Ayuntamiento Municipal precisará al oficial que este presidiendo la sesión a tomar acción." Según la sección 3.3 (c) de las reglas de procedimientos del Ayuntamiento.

Handgun Prohibition Notice for Meetings of Governmental Entities

"Pursuant to Section 30.06, Penal Code (trespass by license holder with a concealed handgun), a person licensed under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code (handgun licensing law), may not enter this property with a concealed handgun."

"De acuerdo con la sección 30.06 del código penal (ingreso sin autorización de un titular de una licencia con una pistola oculta), una persona con licencia según el subcapítulo h, capítulo 411, código del gobierno (ley sobre licencias para portar pistolas), no puede ingresar a esta propiedad con una pistola oculta."

"Pursuant to Section 30.07, Penal Code (trespass by license holder with an openly carried handgun), a person licensed under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code (handgun licensing law), may not enter this property with a handgun that is carried openly."

"De acuerdo con la sección 30.07 del código penal (ingreso sin autorización de un titular de una licencia con una pistola a la vista), una persona con licencia según el subcapítulo h, capítulo 411, código del gobierno (ley sobre licencias para portar pistolas), no puede ingresar a esta propiedad con una pistola a la vista."

"Pursuant to Section 46.03, Penal Code (places weapons prohibited), a person may not carry a firearm or other weapon into any open meeting on this property."

"De conformidad con la Sección 46.03, Código Penal (coloca armas prohibidas), una persona no puede llevar un arma de fuego u otra arma a ninguna reunión abierta en esta propiedad."

The City Council Public Safety Committee meeting will be held by videoconference and in the Council Chambers, 6th Floor at City Hall.

The public may attend the meeting virtually; however, City Hall is available for those wishing to attend the meeting in person.

The following videoconference link is available to the public to listen to the meeting and Public Affairs and Outreach will also stream the Public Safety Committee on Spectrum Cable Channels 16 and 95 and [bit.ly/cityofdallastv](https://cityofdallastv.com):

<https://dallascityhall.webex.com/dallascityhall/j.php?MTID=m78037838b97f3498e4ee297bfc8f4d5a>

Call to Order

MINUTES

1. [24-2062](#) Approval of the June 10, 2024 Minutes

Attachments: [Minutes](#)

- A. [24-2063](#) Public Safety Recruiting and Retention Update
[Pollyanna Ashford, Major of Police, Dallas Police Department, Delridge Williams, Assistant Chief, Dallas Fire Rescue Department]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)
[Memorandum](#)

- B. [24-2064](#) Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update
[Jason Scoggins, Major of Police, Dallas Police Department, Kevin Oden, Deputy Director, Emergency Management & Crisis Response]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

- C. [24-2067](#) Dallas Fire-Rescue 2023 Annual Report
[Justin Ball, Chief of Fire (I), Robert Borse, Captain, Dallas Fire Rescue Department]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

- D. [24-2068](#) Overview of Violent Crime Clearance Rates
[William Griffith, Deputy Chief, Dallas Police Department]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

- E. [24-2198](#) Overdose Program Update
[Scott Clumpner, Deputy Chief, Fire-Rescue Department, Dr. Philip Huang, Director, Dallas County Health and Human Services, Keith Brown, Director, Texoma HIDTA]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

BRIEFING MEMOS

- F. [24-2069](#) Public Safety Dashboards
[Dominique Artis, Chief of Public Safety (I), City Manager's Office]
Attachments: [Memorandum](#)
- G. [24-2102](#) Dallas Police Department 2023 Racial Profiling Report
[Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department]
Attachments: [Memorandum](#)
- H. [24-2700](#) Flock Purchase - Additional Cameras and Extended Data Retention Period
[Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department]
Attachments: [Memorandum](#)
- I. [24-2196](#) Marshal's Homeless Action Response Team Activity Report
[David Pughes, City Marshal, Dallas Marshal's Office]
Attachments: [Memorandum](#)
- J. [24-2073](#) Dallas Fire Rescue Facility Construction Update
[Justin Ball, Chief of Fire (I), Dallas Fire Rescue Department]
Attachments: [Memorandum](#)
- K. [24-2075](#) Dallas Fire Rescue Fleet Maintenance Update
[Justin Ball, Chief of Fire (I), Dallas Fire Rescue Department]
Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

UPCOMING AGENDA ITEMS

- L. [24-2495](#) An ordinance amending Chapter 51A, "Dallas Development Code: Ordinance No. 19455, as amended," of the Dallas City Code by adding a new Division 51A-9.600; **(1)** providing for first responder street toppers to honor members of the Dallas Police Department and Dallas Fire-Rescue who have been lost in the line of duty; **(2)** providing a penalty not to exceed \$2,000.00; **(3)** providing a saving clause; **(4)** providing a severability clause; and **(5)** providing an effective date - Financing: No cost consideration to the City
Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- M. [24-2492](#) Adopt the City of Dallas Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) in compliance with the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to maintain eligibility for pre-disaster and post-disaster federal mitigation funding as well as state mitigation funding. Federal regulations require an update to the HMP every five years to maintain eligibility for federal mitigation funding and some state mitigation funding - Financing: No cost consideration to the City

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- N. [24-2493](#) Authorize a three-year service contract for Deaf Link's Accessible Hazard Alert System for the Office of Emergency Management - Deaf Link, Inc., sole source - Not to exceed \$352,755.00 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- O. [24-2494](#) Authorize the (1) acceptance of a grant from Cities for Financial Empowerment Fund, Inc. (CFE) for Emergency Financial Empowerment in the amount of \$150,000.00 to support municipal engagement to improve the financial stability of low and moderate income households by embedding financial empowerment strategies into local government infrastructure for the period June 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025; (2) establishment of appropriations in an amount not to exceed \$150,000.00 in the Cities for Financial Empowerment Grant Fund; (3) receipt and deposit of funds in an amount not to exceed \$150,000.00 in the Cities for Financial Empowerment Grant Fund; and (4) execution of the award with CFE and all terms, conditions, and documents required by the agreement - Not to exceed \$150,000.00 - Financing: Cities for Financial Empowerment Grant Fund

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- P. [24-2672](#) Authorize a three-year service price agreement for spoken language interpretation and associated equipment rental, American Sign Language interpretation, and translation services for Municipal Court Judiciary and Office of Communications and Customer Experience - Translation & Interpretation Network, LLC in the estimated amount of \$550,668.50, WorldWide Interpreters, Inc. in the estimated amount of \$393,030.00, Effectiff, LLC in the estimated amount of \$35,366.40, and Homeland Language Services, LLC in the estimated amount of \$31,075.10, lowest responsible bidders of eighteen - Total estimated amount of \$1,010,140.00 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- Q. [24-2496](#) Authorize a three-year Interlocal Agreement with Southern Methodist University Simmons School of Education and Human Development to provide consulting and technical assistance for the Dallas Police Department Virtual Reality De-escalation Site-Based Initiative Grant project for the period October 1, 2023 through September 30, 2026 - Not to exceed \$662,301.00 - Financing: U.S. Department of Justice Grant Funds, BJA FY 23 Virtual Reality De-escalation Site-Based Initiative Fund

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- R. [24-2497](#) Authorize a five-year master agreement for a Law Enforcement Monitoring Facility product for the Dallas Police Department - Gladiator Forensics, LLC, sole source - Not to exceed \$196,400.00 - Financing: Confiscated Monies-Federal Fund (\$102,000.00) and General Fund (\$94,400.00) (subject to annual appropriations)

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- S. [24-2498](#) Authorize an Interlocal Agreement with Tarrant County, through The Tarrant County Medical Examiner's Office for the provision of forensic, drug, toxicological, environmental, and physical evidence analysis, and other similar medical/forensic analytical services for the period September 1, 2024, through September 30, 2028 - estimated amount of \$500,000.00 - Financing: General Fund

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

ADJOURNMENT

EXECUTIVE SESSION NOTICE

A closed executive session may be held if the discussion of any of the above agenda items concerns one of the following:

1. seeking the advice of its attorney about pending or contemplated litigation, settlement offers, or any matter in which the duty of the attorney to the City Council under the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of Texas clearly conflicts with the Texas Open Meetings Act. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.071]
2. deliberating the purchase, exchange, lease, or value of real property if deliberation in an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the position of the city in negotiations with a third person. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.072]
3. deliberating a negotiated contract for a prospective gift or donation to the city if deliberation in an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the position of the city in negotiations with a third person. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.073]
4. deliberating the appointment, employment, evaluation, reassignment, duties, discipline, or dismissal of a public officer or employee; or to hear a complaint or charge against an officer or employee unless the officer or employee who is the subject of the deliberation or hearing requests a public hearing. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.074]
5. deliberating the deployment, or specific occasions for implementation, of security personnel or devices. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.076]
6. discussing or deliberating commercial or financial information that the city has received from a business prospect that the city seeks to have locate, stay or expand in or near the city and with which the city is conducting economic development negotiations; or deliberating the offer of a financial or other incentive to a business prospect. [Tex Govt. Code §551.087]
7. deliberating security assessments or deployments relating to information resources technology, network security information, or the deployment or specific occasions for implementations of security personnel, critical infrastructure, or security devices. [Tex Govt. Code §551.089]

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 2024

EXHIBIT B

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 27, 2024

Item 1: Approval of June 10, 2024 Minutes

Councilmember Stewart moved to adopt the minutes as presented.

Motion seconded by Councilmember Willis and unanimously adopted. (Moreno absent when vote taken)

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 27, 2024

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item A: Public Safety Recruiting and Retention Update

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Pollyanna Ashford, Police Major, Dallas Police Department;
- Israel Herrera, Deputy Chief, Personnel & Training Division, Dallas Police Department;
- Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department; and
- Delridge Williams, Assistant Chief, Dallas Fire Rescue Department

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 27, 2024

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item B: Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department;
- Stephen Williams, Major, Dallas Police Department
- Jason Scoggins, Major of Police, Dallas Police Department;
- Kevin Oden, Director, Integrated Public Safety Solutions; and
- Nathan Swyers, Police Major, Dallas Police Department

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 27, 2024

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item C: Dallas Fire-Rescue 2023 Annual Report

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Justin Ball, Chief of Fire (I), Dallas Fire Rescue Department; and
- Robert Borse, Captain, Dallas Fire Rescue Department

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 27, 2024

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item D: Overview of Violent Crime Clearance Rates

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- William Griffith, Deputy Chief, Dallas Police Department;
- Monica Igo, Police Major, Dallas Police Department; and
- Jesse Reyes, Police Assistant Chief, Dallas Police Department

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 27, 2024

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item E: Overdose Program Update

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Justin Ball, Chief of Fire (I), Dallas Fire Rescue Department;
- Christopher Chiara, Fire Battalion Section Chief, Dallas Fire Rescue Department;
- Dr. Philip Huang, Director, Dallas County Health and Human Services;
- Keith Brown, Director, Texoma HIDTA;
- Becky Tinney, Director of Special Projects, Recovery Resource Council; and
- Teena Schultz, Assistant Chief, Dallas Police Department

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 27, 2024

BRIEFING MEMOS

- Item F: Public Safety Dashboards
- Item G: Dallas Police Department 2023 Racial Profiling Report
- Item H: Flock Purchase - Additional Cameras and Extended Data Retention Period
- Item I: Marshal's Homeless Action Response Team Activity Report
- Item J: Dallas Fire Rescue Facility Construction Update
- Item K: Dallas Fire Rescue Fleet Maintenance Update

The committee discussed the items.

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 27, 2024

UPCOMING AGENDA ITEMS

- Item L: An ordinance amending Chapter 51A, “Dallas Development Code: Ordinance No. 19455, as amended,” of the Dallas City Code by adding a new Division 51A-9.600; **(1)** providing for first responder street toppers to honor members of the Dallas Police Department and Dallas Fire-Rescue who have been lost in the line of duty; **(2)** providing a penalty not to exceed \$2,000.00; **(3)** providing a saving clause; **(4)** providing a severability clause; and **(5)** providing an effective date - Financing: No cost consideration to the City
- Item M: Adopt the City of Dallas Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) in compliance with the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to maintain eligibility for pre-disaster and post-disaster federal mitigation funding as well as state mitigation funding. Federal regulations require an update to the HMP every five years to maintain eligibility for federal mitigation funding and some state mitigation funding - Financing: No cost consideration to the City
- Item N: Authorize a three-year service contract for Deaf Link’s Accessible Hazard Alert System for the Office of Emergency Management - Deaf Link, Inc., sole source - Not to exceed \$352,755.00 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)
- Item O: Authorize the **(1)** acceptance of a grant from Cities for Financial Empowerment Fund, Inc. (CFE) for Emergency Financial Empowerment in the amount of \$150,000.00 to support municipal engagement to improve the financial stability of low and moderate income households by embedding financial empowerment strategies into local government infrastructure for the period June 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025; **(2)** establishment of appropriations in an amount not to exceed \$150,000.00 in the Cities for Financial Empowerment Grant Fund; **(3)** receipt and deposit of funds in an amount not to exceed \$150,000.00 in the Cities for Financial Empowerment Grant Fund; and **(4)** execution of the award with CFE and all terms, conditions, and documents required by the agreement - Not to exceed \$150,000.00 - Financing: Cities for Financial Empowerment Grant Fund
- Item P: Authorize a three-year service price agreement for spoken language interpretation and associated equipment rental, American Sign Language interpretation, and translation services for Municipal Court Judiciary and Office of Communications and Customer Experience - Translation & Interpretation Network, LLC in the estimated amount of \$550,668.50, WorldWide Interpreters, Inc. in the estimated amount of \$393,030.00, Effectiff, LLC in the estimated amount of \$35,366.40, and Homeland Language Services, LLC in the estimated amount of \$31,075.10, lowest responsible bidders of eighteen - Total estimated amount of \$1,010,140.00 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 27, 2024

UPCOMING AGENDA ITEMS (cont.)

- Item Q: Authorize a three-year Interlocal Agreement with Southern Methodist University Simmons School of Education and Human Development to provide consulting and technical assistance for the Dallas Police Department Virtual Reality De-escalation Site-Based Initiative Grant project for the period October 1, 2023 through September 30, 2026 - Not to exceed \$662,301.00 - Financing: U.S. Department of Justice Grant Funds, BJA FY 23 Virtual Reality De-escalation Site-Based Initiative Fund
- Item R: Authorize a five-year master agreement for a Law Enforcement Monitoring Facility product for the Dallas Police Department - Gladiator Forensics, LLC, sole source - Not to exceed \$196,400.00 - Financing: Confiscated Monies-Federal Fund (\$102,000.00) and General Fund (\$94,400.00) (subject to annual appropriations)
- Item S: Authorize an Interlocal Agreement with Tarrant County, through The Tarrant County Medical Examiner's Office for the provision of forensic, drug, toxicological, environmental, and physical evidence analysis, and other similar medical/forensic analytical services for the period September 1, 2024, through September 30, 2028 - estimated amount of \$500,000.00 - Financing: General Fund

The committee discussed the items.

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 2024

EXHIBIT C

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno
Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Dallas Police Department Recruiting Update for June/July 2024**

During June and July 2024, the Dallas Police Department's Personnel Division hosted four on-site testing events at Jack Evans Headquarters. These events consisted of applicant processing, physical fitness tests, oral interview boards, and polygraph exams. Seventy-eight (78) applicants were processed in June. Applicants were from TX, NJ, CO, NY, IL, NC, CA, FL, NE, OH, MO, and TN. Eighty-five (85) applicants were processed in July. Applicants were from TX, AL, CT, CA, LA, NY, IL, and FL. In June, 114 applicants were referred by Civil Service, and 182 were referred in July. All were contacted by the Recruiting Unit via phone, email, and/or text.

The data below reflects the number of Dallas Police Department applicants processed during the months of June and July 2024:

SWORN

- REFERRED BY CIVIL SERVICE – June: 114, July: 182
- BACKGROUND PHASE – 110 (in and/or completed in June & July)
- ASSIGNED TO CLASS 401: 45, 402 (projecting 60)

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

- PROCESSED BY DPD: 142
 - 911 CALL TAKER – 77
 - DISPATCHER – 41
 - OTHER - 24
- BACKGROUND: 80
 - 911 CALL TAKER - 27
 - DISPATCHER - 16
 - OTHER - 37

DATE August 27, 2024
SUBJECT **Dallas Police Department Recruiting Update for June/July 2024**

- ONBOARDED: 25
 - 911 CALL TAKER - 4
 - DISPATCHER - 2
 - OTHER - 19

Each month, the Recruiting Team staffs information tables at events across the state, passing out recruiting literature to potential applicants. Due to summer break, Recruiters conducted only two (2) class presentations; they were at UTD and Baylor University. Recruiters attended eight (8) hiring events. Two of these were out-of-state events in Tennessee and Kentucky. The team conducted eight additional recruiting events throughout June/July.

The Dallas Police Department currently has recruiting ads in the Dallas Maverick's yearbook, Dallas Cowboys Yearbook, Texas Rangers yearbook, All-Star Yearbook, and Meta (Facebook/Instagram) for sworn and professional staff. There are also hiring billboards throughout the city for sworn and professional staff, and dual recruiting ads on fire stations for DPD and DFR.

Below is a list of Dallas Police Department Recruiting events attended during June/July 2024.

June 1	Dallas Pride Parade
June 11	Ft Hood Mega Career Fair – Ft Cavazos, TX
June 11-12	Ft Campbell Summer Job Fair – Ft Campbell, KY
June 13	Reliant Law Enforcement Hiring Expo – San Antonio, TX
June 18	24 Hour Fitness-McKinney, Baylor University Campus Visit
June 19	Juneteeth COD Festival / Elm Thicket North Park Juneteenth Festival
June 25	24 Hour Fitness – Ft Worth
July 12	Reliant Law Enforcement Hiring Expo
July 15	LA Fitness
July 16	Grace Temple Baptist Church City Career Fair
July 16	Farmers Market
July 17	Dallas Diversity Career Fair
July 17	Fitness Connection Monthly Vendor Event
July 18	UTD Criminal Justice Classroom Presentation
July 19	Reliant Law Enforcement Hiring Expo
July 29-31	Lowes Vanderbilt National Asian Peace Officers Association Career Fair – Nashville, TN

DATE August 27, 2024

SUBJECT **Dallas Police Department Recruiting Update for June/July 2024**



Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety (I)
[Attachment]

- c:
- | | |
|--|--|
| Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, City Manager (I) | Alina Ciocan, Assistant City Manager |
| Tammy Palomino, City Attorney | Donzell Gipson, Assistant City Manager (I) |
| Mark Swann, City Auditor | Robin Bentley, Assistant City Manager (I) |
| Biliera Johnson, City Secretary | Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer |
| Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge | Elizabeth Saab, Chief of Strategy, Engagement, and Alignment (I) |
| Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager | Directors and Assistant Directors |
| M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager | |

DPD Recruiting & Retention June/July 2024

Public Safety Committee
August 27, 2024

Major Pollyanna Ashford,
Personnel Division,
Dallas Police Department
City of Dallas



City of Dallas

Recruiting Strategies



Recruiting Ads

- Yearbooks
 - *Dallas Mavericks
 - *Dallas Cowboys
 - *Texas Rangers
 - *All-Star yearbook

Recruiting Virtual Q&A Sessions

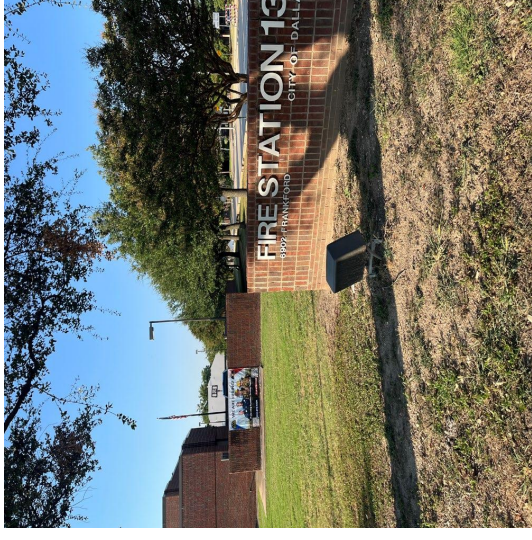
- Personal history statement
- Physical agility test
- Pre-polygraph exam
- Polygraph exam
- Post-polygraph review
- Interview Board
- Submission of Required Documents

Fire Station Recruiting Ads

- Dual DPD/DFR Recruiting ads have been placed on DFR stations
- * #13 – 6902 Frankford Rd
 - * #10 – 4451 Frankford Rd
 - * #7 – 6010 Davenport Rd



Retention Strategies, cont.



DPD/DFR Recruiting Banners



Retention Strategies



Sick Leave Exchange Program

- *Ongoing discussions
- *Runs Jan 1-Dec 31 each year
- *Payouts in January
- *Must submit application to participate
- *Pilot FY25 & FY26
- *Budget cap
FY25 - \$2 million
FY26 - \$3 million

Balance	Max Exchange
192	40
456	50
720	60



Retention Strategies cont.



Employee Referral Program

Financial Considerations

- * Max annual budget for program, \$100,000
- * Total disbursement per referral, \$1000
- * First 100 referrals will have an attached disbursement

3 Disbursement Options

- * Upon entering the Police Academy
- * Upon passing the TCOLE exam
- * Upon graduating from the Police Academy



Retention Strategies, cont.



Tattoo/Beard Policy Update

* Tattoo approval board meets bi-weekly

* 234 approvals since the revised tattoo policy went into effect

* Many are choosing to exhibit their tattoos and wear beards



DPD – June/July



June 1 through July 31:

SWORN*	PROFESSIONAL STAFF*
Police Applicants Referred by Civil Service & Contacted by DPD	142
Background Phase	80
Next Academy Class #402: September 25, 2024	25

*These statistics change daily.

*Professional Staff includes 911 Call Takers, Police Dispatchers, and all other positions



DPD – FY24



SWORN* FY 2024	
Police Applicants Referred by Civil Service	1081
Process(ed/ing) Applicants	622
Failed Background	79
Entered Academy	187

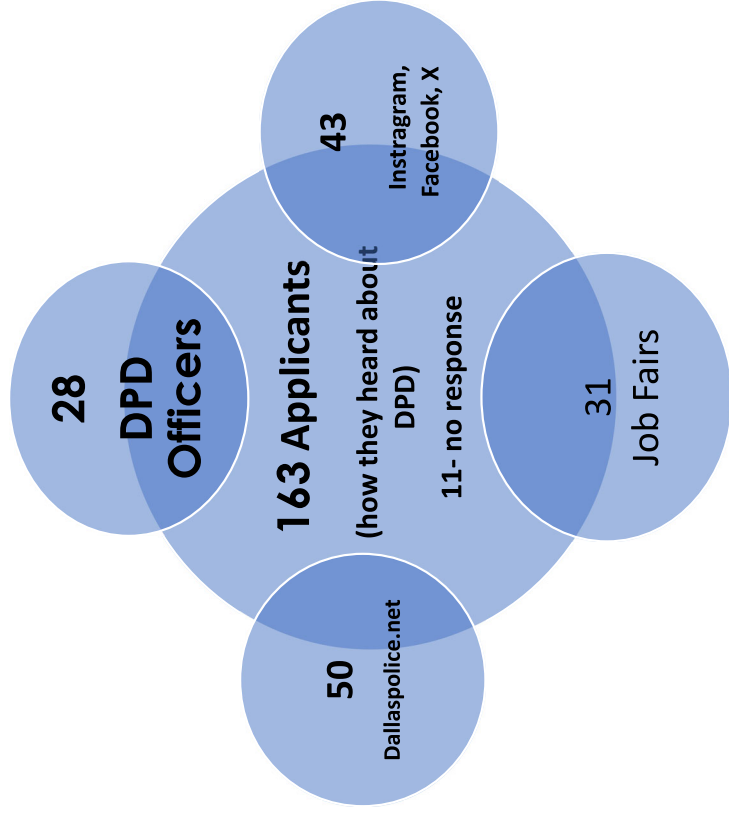
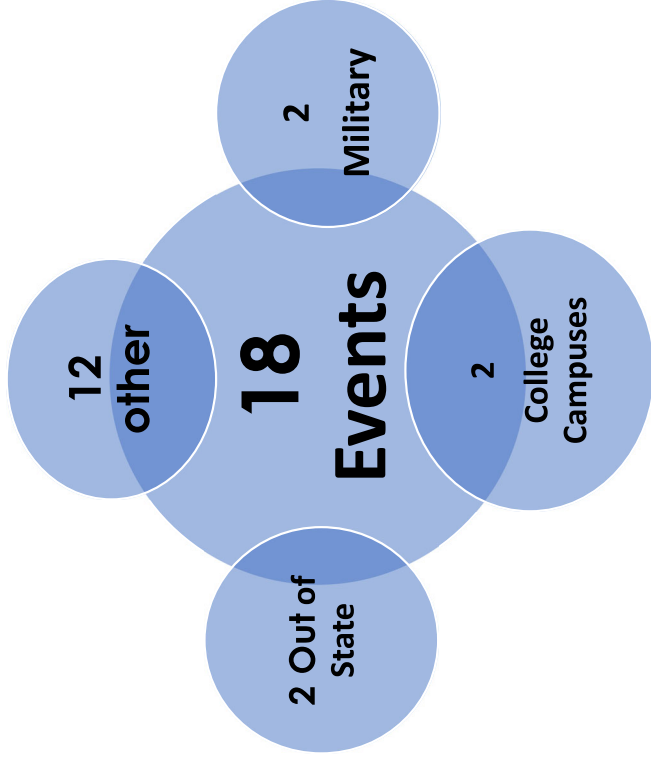
911 Call Taker Trainee	FY24/Q2
Total # of Applicants	593
Total Meeting MQs	490
Total Completed Exam	212
Pass/Fail	128/84
No Shows	278

Police Dispatcher	FY24/Q2
Total # of Applicants	467
Total Meeting MQs	361
Total Completed Exam	159
Pass/Fail	94/65
No Shows	202

*These statistics change daily.



DPD Recruiting Efforts June/July 2024



DPD Recruiting & Retention June/July 2024

Public Safety Committee
August 27, 2024



City of Dallas

Major Pollyanna Ashford,
Personnel Division,
Dallas Police Department
City of Dallas

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno
Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Department Recruiting Update for June/July 2024**

Please accept this memorandum as an update on Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) Recruiting activities. The data below reflects Fire-Rescue Officer Trainee applications during the month of July 2024:

Fire Rescue Officer Trainee (FROTs):

- Total Applications 161
- Referred by CVS to DFD 40
- In Process (CVS) 47
- On Boarded 60

The data below reflects the number of DFR FROT applicants processed for FY 23-24:

- Total Applications 2744
- Referred by CVS to DFD 1241
- In Process (CVS) 47
- On Boarded (FROT) 245
- On Boarded (Single Function Paramedic) 23

There were no DFR recruiting events during the month of July 2024.

Should you have, any questions or concerns please contact interim Fire Chief Justin Ball at justin.ball@dallasfire.gov.

Service First, Now!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'D. Artis'.

Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety (I)

[Attachment]

DATE August 27, 2024
SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Department Recruiting Update for June/July 2024**
PAGE **2 of 2**

c: Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, City Manager (I)
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Billerae Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Dev Rastogi, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager

Alina Ciocan, Assistant City Manager
Donzell Gipson, Assistant City Manager (I)
Robin Bentley, Assistant City Manager (I)
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Elizabeth Saab, Chief of Strategy, Engagement, and Alignment (I)
Directors and Assistant Directors



City of Dallas

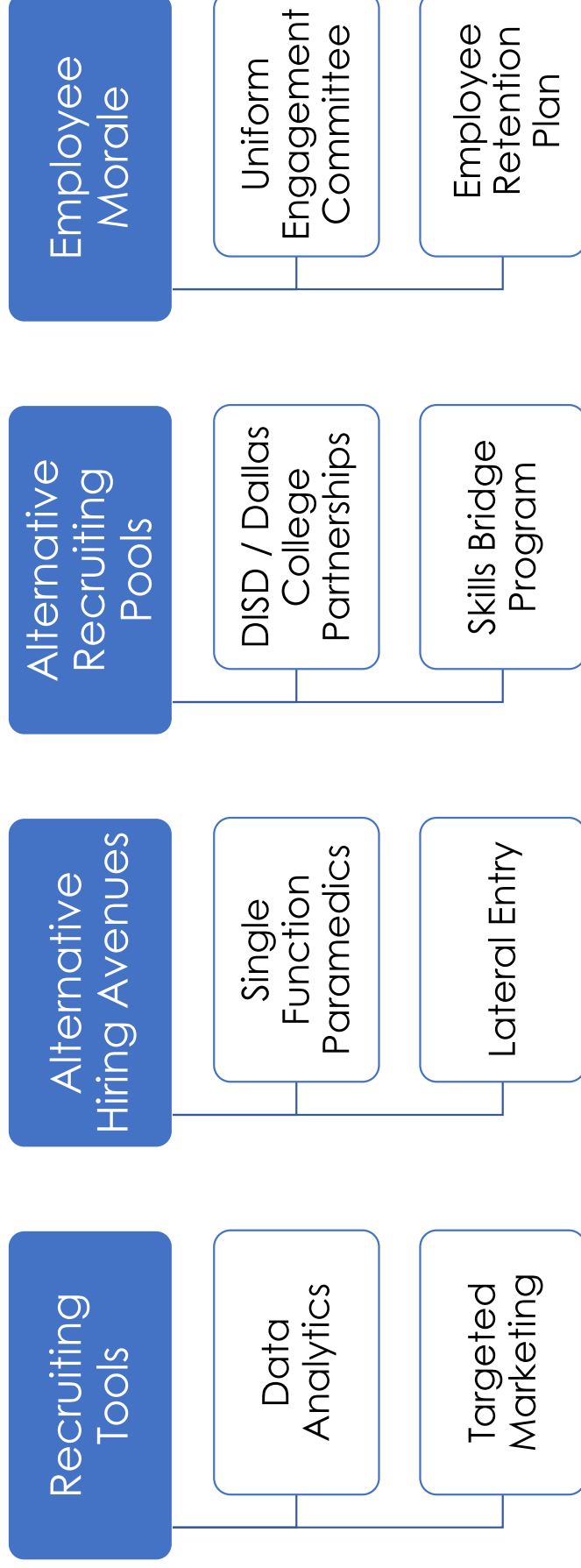
Dallas Fire-Rescue Recruiting / Retention Update

June/July 2024

**Public Safety Committee
August 27, 2024**

Delridge Williams, Assistant Chief,
Dallas Fire-Rescue Department
City Of Dallas

Retention / Recruiting Strategies



Data Analytics

- New Recruits
- Academy Graduates
- Exit Surveys



Targeted Marketing

- Currently Marketing
- Tracking effectiveness
- Regular review



Alternative Hiring Avenues

- Single Function Medics
- Lateral Hires
- SkillBridge
- DISD/Dallas College Partnership



DFR – June and July 2024



Fire Rescue Officer Trainee (FROTs):	June	July	Total
• Total Applications	272	161	433
• Referred by CVS to DFD	69	40	109
• In Process (CVS)	102	47	149
• On Boarded	0	60	60



DFR – FY 23-24



October 1, 2023 through July 31, 2024

SWORN APPLICATIONS		ONBOARDED	
Fire Applicants to Civil Service (CVS)	2744	Trainee Fire-Rescue Officer	245
Referred by CVS	1241	Single Function Paramedic	23
In Process (CVS)	47		

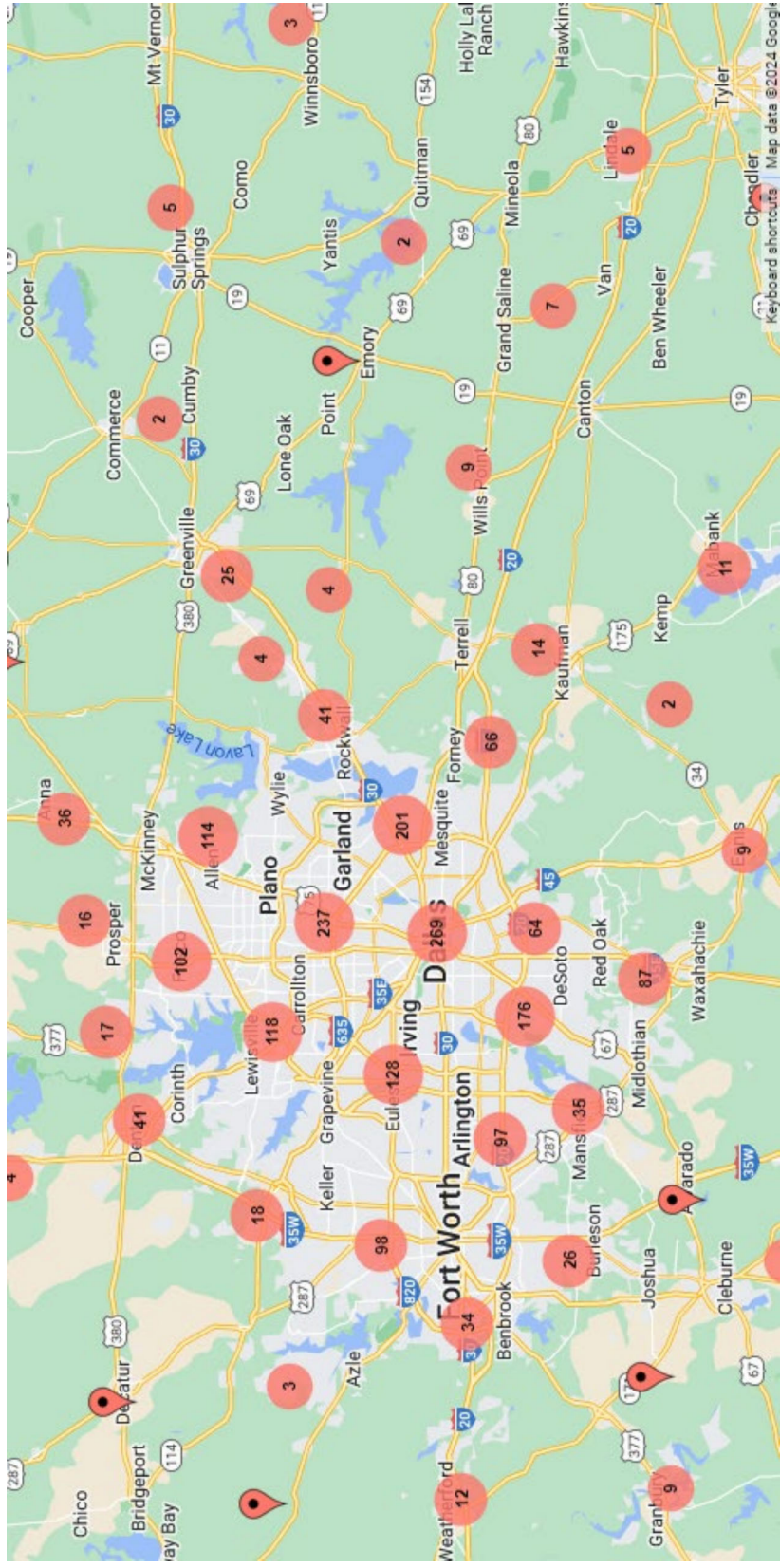


Recruiting Activities

- June 1st Pride Festival & Parade at Fair Park
- June 8th T.D. Jakes Foundation Career Fair
- June 15th Juneteenth at Fair Park
- June 15th USA Fit Games at Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center
- June 20th DFW In-Person Professional Diversity Career Fair
- August 8th Congress Woman Beth Van Duyne Career Fair at Texas Rangers Stadium
- August 10th Not My Son Carnival of Knowledge



Applicant Pool





City of Dallas

Dallas Fire-Rescue Recruiting / Retention Update

June/July 2024

**Public Safety Committee
August 27, 2024**

Delridge Williams, Assistant Chief,
Dallas Fire-Rescue Department
City of Dallas

Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update

Public Safety Committee
August 27, 2024

Stephen Williams, Deputy Chief of Police
Crime Plan Group
Dallas Police Department

Kevin Oden, Deputy Director, Emergency
Management & Crisis Response
City of Dallas



City of Dallas

SUMMARY OF JULY

- Overall Violent Crime is down by **-13.30%**
- There are two huge contributing factors as of year-to-date:
 - Aggravated Assaults have decreased **-17.99%**
 - Homicides have decreased **-21.29%**
- We launched our Period 17 Grids on August 1st
- Focused Deterrence is in the planning process for the next Call-In Session, aiming for late Summer, early Fall

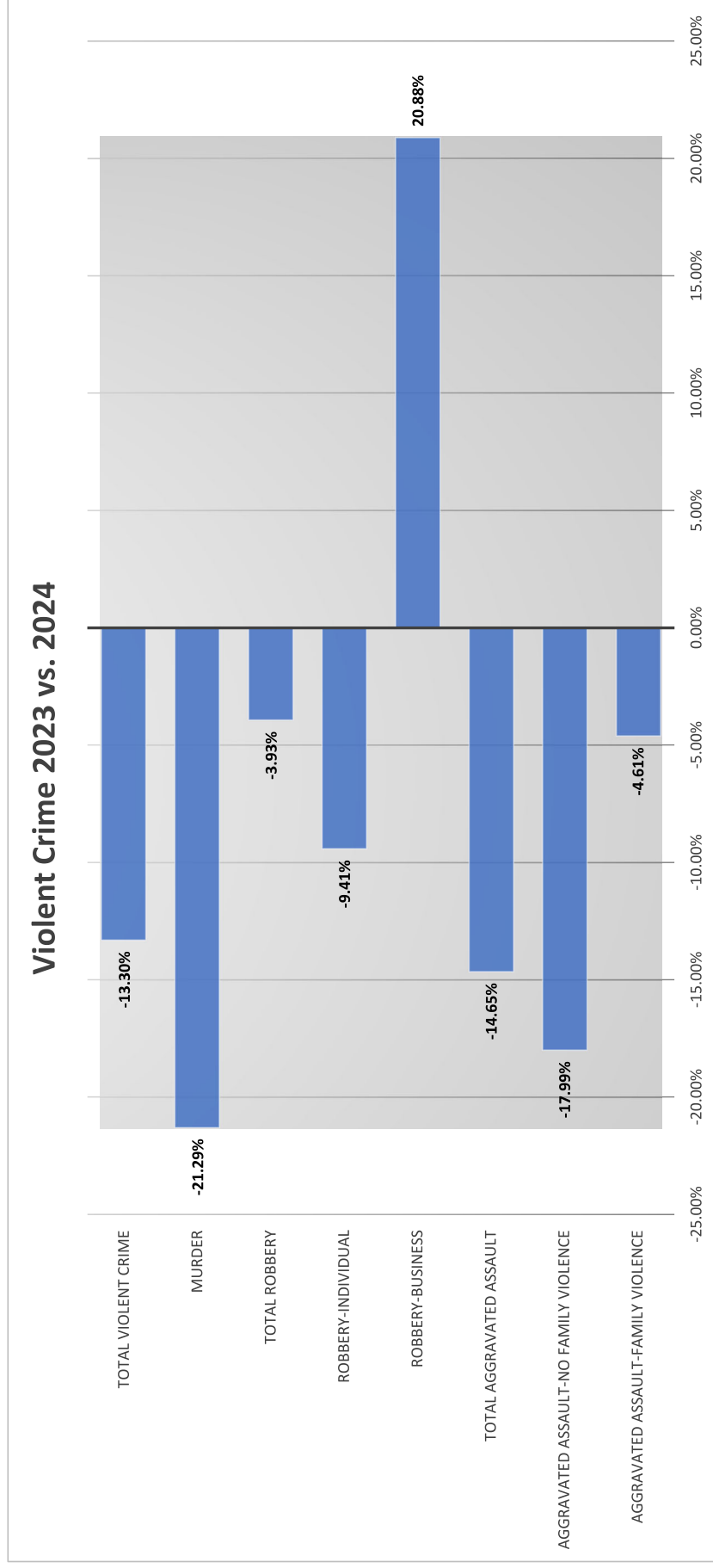


PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Crime Plan Impact Results on Violent Crime
- Grid Crime by the Numbers (Incidents)
- Crime Trends
- Murder, Robbery, Aggravated Assault
- Crime Plan Operations Updates
- Integrated Public Safety Solutions
- Crime Plan - Next Steps



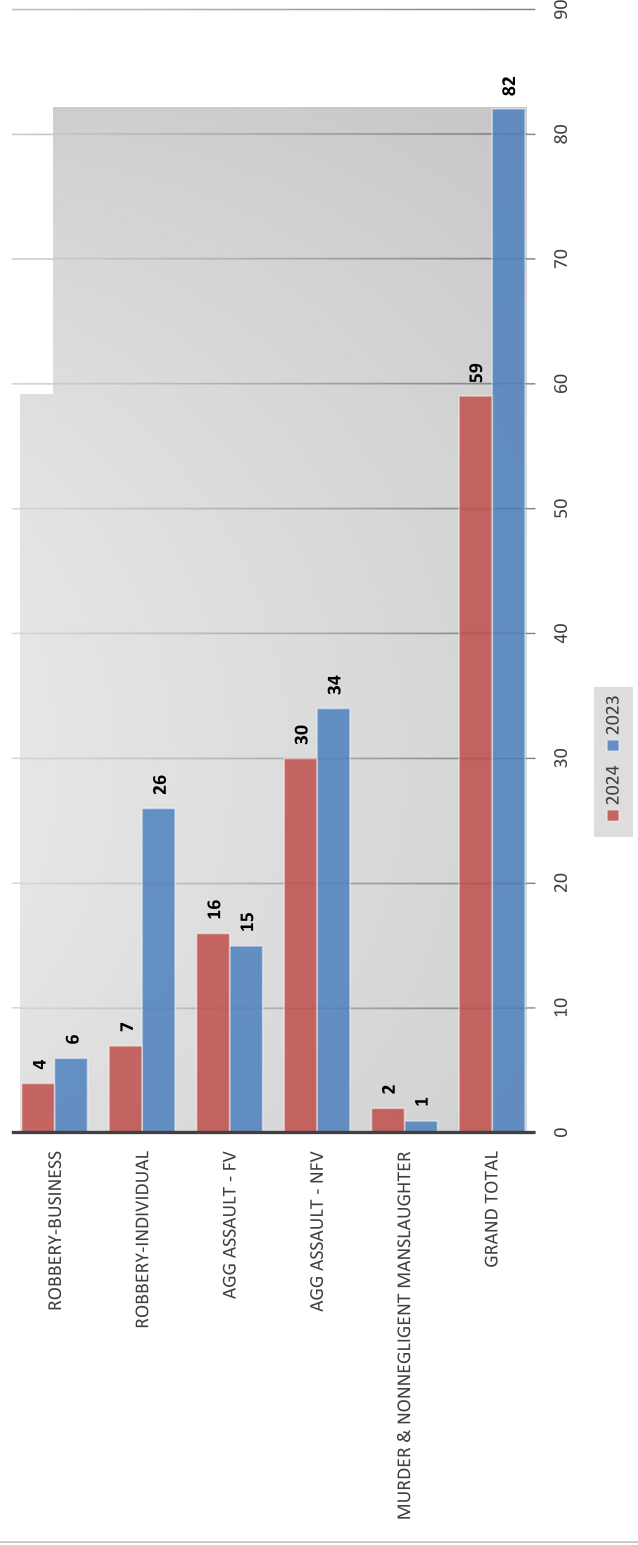
CRIME PLAN IMPACT RESULTS ON VIOLENT CRIME



GRID CRIME BY THE NUMBERS (Incidents)



Grid Comparison – Violent Crime 2023 vs. 2024



Our crime plan is based on the theory that crime is concentrated in small areas throughout the city.

* Phase 15 Grids
* April 2 - May 31

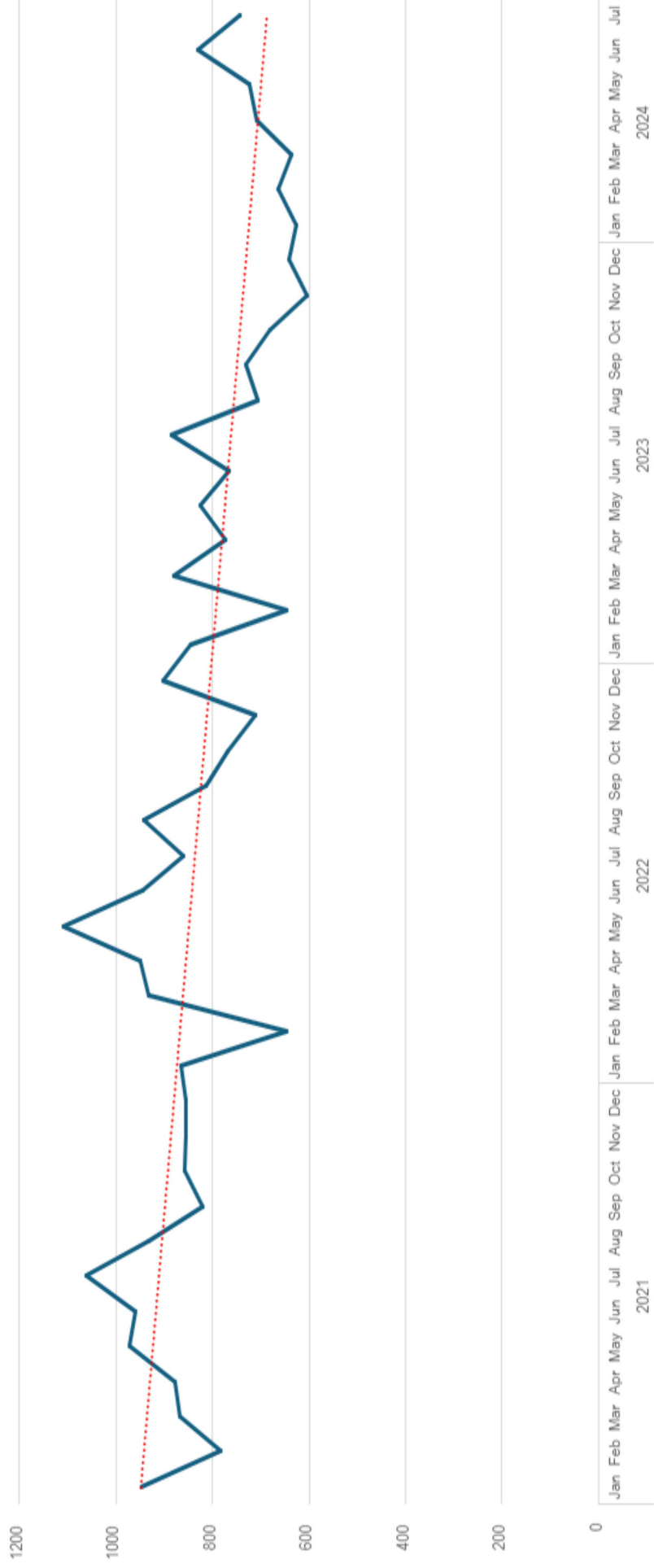
- Red – 2024
- Blue – 2023



THE CRIME TRENDS — CITYWIDE



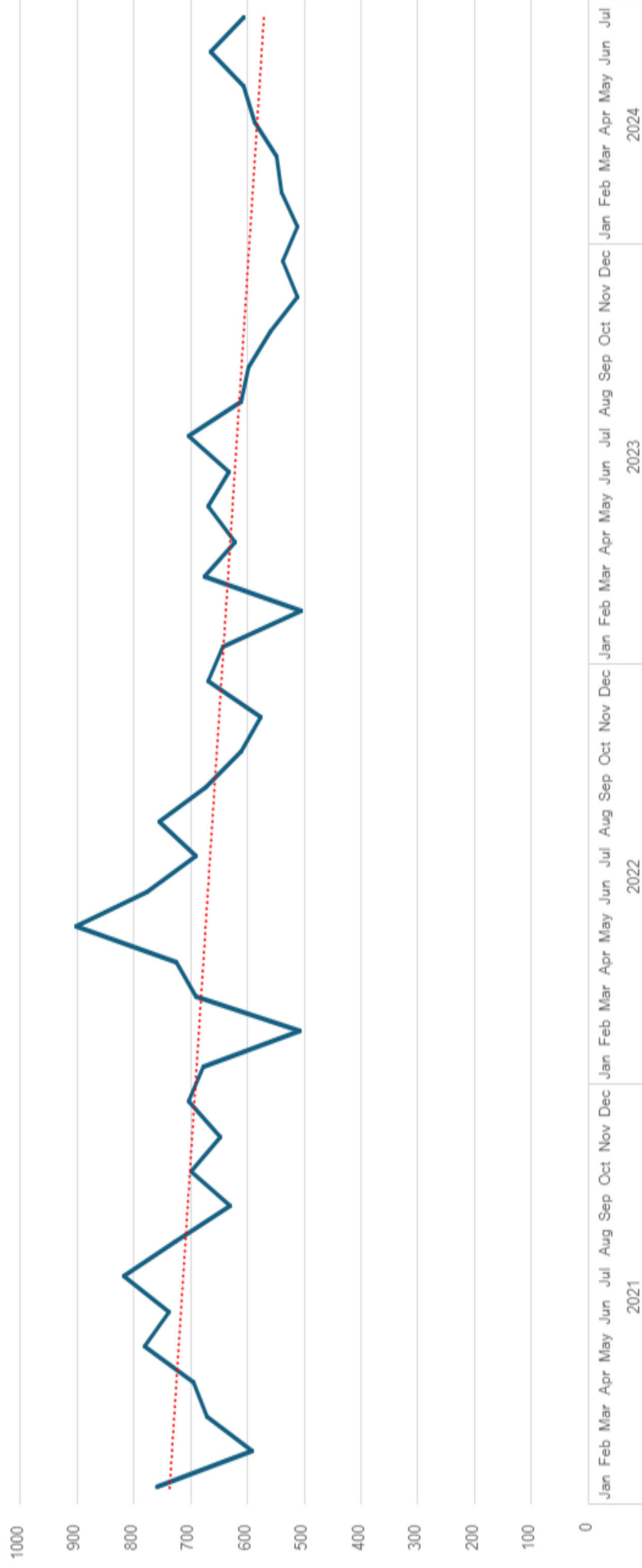
Victim Count
January 1, 2021 through July 31, 2024



THE CRIME TRENDS — CITYWIDE



Incident Count
January 1, 2021 through July 31, 2024



MURDER



- 2024 Murder Trend
- As of July 31st, Murders **-21.29%** (33 Less Victims)
- The Murders involving Family Violence increased by 1

*Data collected as of July 31, 2024



MURDER VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS



- **Victim's Race**
 - Black (78 Victims) 64%
 - Hispanic (34 Victims) 28%
 - White (9 Victims) 7%
- **Victim's Sex**
 - Male (99 Victims) 81%
 - Female (23 Victim) 19%
- **Suspect's Race**
 - Black 55%
 - Hispanic 18%
 - White 2%
 - Unknown 25%
- **Suspect's Sex**
 - Male 67%
 - Female 9%
 - Unknown 24%



ROBBERY



- 2024 Robbery Trend
- Robberies **-3.93%** *(54 Less Victims)*
- Business Robberies **+20.88%** *(52 More Victims)*
- Individual Robberies **-9.41%** *(106 Less Victims)*

*Data collected as of July 31, 2024



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

- 2024 Aggravated Assault Trend
- Aggravated Assaults **-14.65%** (599 Less Victims)
- Aggravated Assaults FV **-4.61%** (47 Less Victims)
- Aggravated Assaults NfV **-17.99%** (552 Less Victims)

*Data collected as of July 31, 2024



VCPU FOCUSED DETERRENCE

- Working in collaboration with Dallas County Probation and Texas State Pardons and Paroles, we invited more violent offenders (“Clients”) to attend the session.
- Here is the Anticipated Agenda for the Session:
 - Police Chief Eddie Garcia
 - Representative from the Mayor’s Office
 - Dallas County District Attorney John Creuzot
 - United States Attorney’s Office – Violent Crime Section Chief Keith Robinson
 - CEO & Co-Founder Wes Jurey and Director of Programs John Benson of the South Dallas Employment Project (SDEP)
 - Representative from MetroCare
 - CEO and Executive Director Robert Manley of The Way Back
 - A “Voice of Pain” – Victim of violence sponsored by the “No More Violence Organization”
 - A “Voice of Redemption” – Formerly incarcerated gang member, Mr. Antong Lucky of Urban Specialists.
 - Partners and Criminologists from UTSA

- Focused Deterrence is in the planning process for the next Call-In Session



INTEGRATED PUBLIC SAFETY SOLUTIONS



Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

- Improved offense & calls for service counts in all **nine** current Risk Terrain focus areas
- Victims of Gun Crime:
 - High Risk Areas: -28.1%
 - Citywide: -13.5%
- Completed **51** Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design assessments at properties in July 2024.



INTEGRATED PUBLIC SAFETY SOLUTIONS



Crime Prevention Unit YTD:

- 2,151 Interventions
- 814 Community Engagements
- 143 Violations Reported
- 372 CPTED Recommendations

Outdoor Public Lighting Improvements

- 43% of streetlights in high-risk areas converted to LED
- -28.1% nighttime violent crime victims YTD



INTEGRATED PUBLIC SAFETY SOLUTIONS



Public Safety Diversion Programs:

- 55.3% of Mental Health Calls for Service staffed by Behavioral Health Team
- 1,299 responses by CBD Pilot Response Team
- 3,225 911 and Referral responses by Crisis Intervention Team
- 72 Engagements by HART Team

Apartment Communities Initiative:

- 25 multi-family properties are in the Apartment Communities Initiative:
 - South Central RTM – 9
 - Northeast RTM – 7
 - North Central RTM – 3
 - Southeast RTM – 1
 - Northwest RTM – 5



DICE Model

1. Identifying necessary information on site;
2. Conduct preliminary site visits and collect baseline information;
3. Develop intervention activities for relevant stakeholders;
4. Build workplans to track progress and evaluate work;
5. Implement interventions and monitor progress consistently; and
6. Provide recommendations to property owner for sustainment and follow-up on progress.



CRIME PLAN – NEXT STEPS

- Phase 17 Grids – Began on August 1st
 - Period 17 deployed 30 grids
- Place Network Investigations
 - Begins with a problem-focused investigation designed to uncover, identify, and disrupt the criminal networks that contribute to the violent crime in Dallas.
 - The PNI Board is made up with stakeholder government agencies such as, Office of Integrated Public Solutions, Code Enforcement, and Parks and Recreation. The Board is designed to work together to address crime and it's causes within the crime place network.
 - PNI Executive Board Meeting held with City, Community Partners, and UTSA researchers
- Focused Deterrence
 - We are constantly tracking the progress of our clients along with meeting with current partners and potential future partners.





City of Dallas

Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update

**Public Safety Committee
August 27, 2024**

Stephen Williams, Deputy Chief of Police
Crime Plan Group
Dallas Police Department

Kevin Oden, Deputy Director,
Emergency Management & Crisis Response
City of Dallas

Dallas Fire-Rescue 2023 Annual Report

Public Safety Committee
August 27, 2024

Justin Ball, Fire Chief (I),
Robert Borse, Captain,
Dallas Fire – Rescue Department
City of Dallas



City of Dallas

Presentation Overview

- Background/History
- Annual Report Contents
- 2024 New Developments
- 2023 Highlights
- Index – 2023 Annual Report



Background / History

- Dallas Fire-Rescue, in line with industry best practices, will publish an annual report in the first quarter of each calendar year.
- These reports are designed to provide information about DFR:
 - Organization
 - Goals
 - Accomplishments
 - Performance

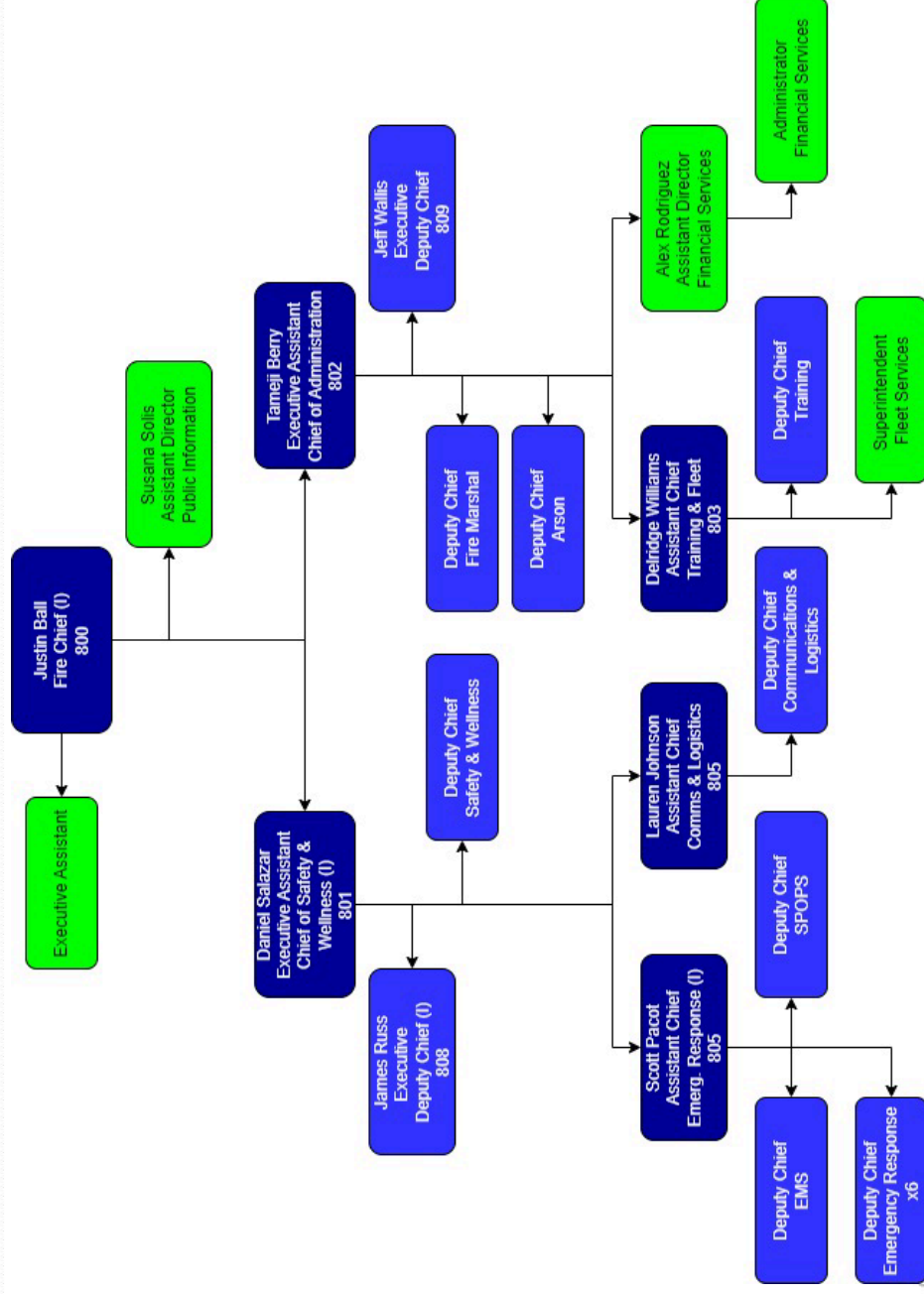


Annual Report Contents

- The DFR Annual Report will include:
 - Organization Chart
 - Highlighting Accomplishment of each Bureau and Division
 - DFR Goals, Mission, and Values
 - Facilities and Emergency Fleet
 - Fast Facts including budget, and emergency response activities
 - In depth statistical information



2024 New Developments



2024 New Developments

- New Mission Statement
- *To preserve life, protect property, and safeguard our city through fire prevention efforts, community relations, and effective emergency response supported by a relentless commitment to professionalism and progressive leadership.*



2024 New Developments

- New Core Values
 - Integrity
 - Pride
 - Respect
 - Loyalty
 - Accountability



2024 New Developments

- New Vision Statement
- *Dallas Fire-Rescue promotes Servant Leadership that demonstrates integrity, pride, respect, loyalty, and accountability while ensuring all members provide Service with Excellence.*



2023 Highlights

- Chief Artis's 5th year as Fire Chief
- New and Expanded Programs:
 - Opioid Response Team
 - RIGHT Care
 - Welfare Crisis Response Team
 - Single Function Paramedic
 - Rapid Intervention Team
 - HazMat and Wildland Specialty Teams
 - Drone Team
 - Entertainment District Inspection Team
 - Preventative Maintenance Program
 - DFR Care Network
 - P25 Radio Upgrade
 - Optimal Staffing Plan
 - Enhanced Public Relations



2023 Highlights

- Statistical
 - Over 300,000 Emergency Incidents
 - 73,019 Inspections
 - 7,250 Educational Programs
 - 4,655 Smoke Detector Installations
 - 59 Fire Stations
 - 58 Fire Engines
 - 23 Fire Trucks
 - 47 Front Line Rescues



Dallas Fire-Rescue 2023 Annual Report

Public Safety Committee
August 27, 2024

Justin Ball, Fire Chief (I)
Robert Borse, Captain,
Dallas Fire – Rescue Department
City of Dallas



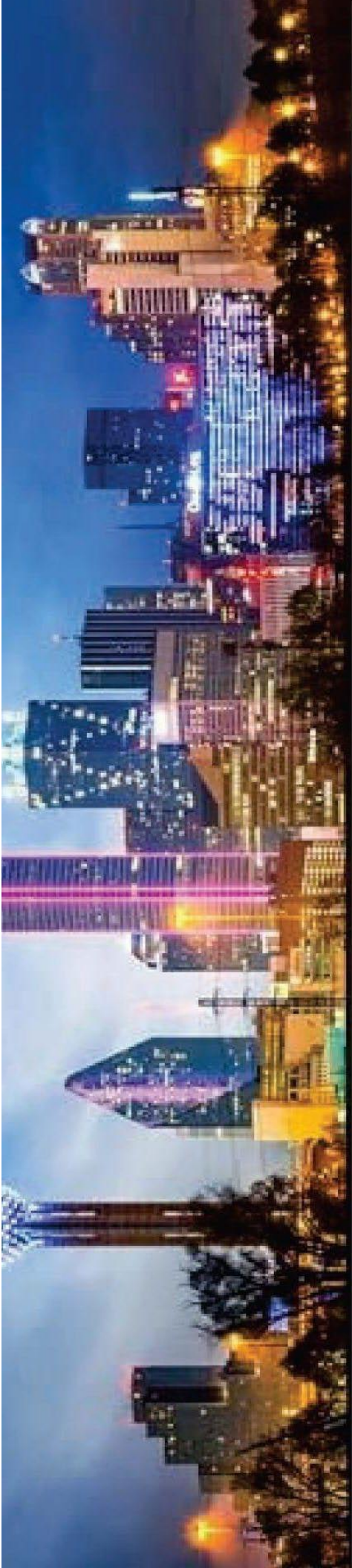
City of Dallas



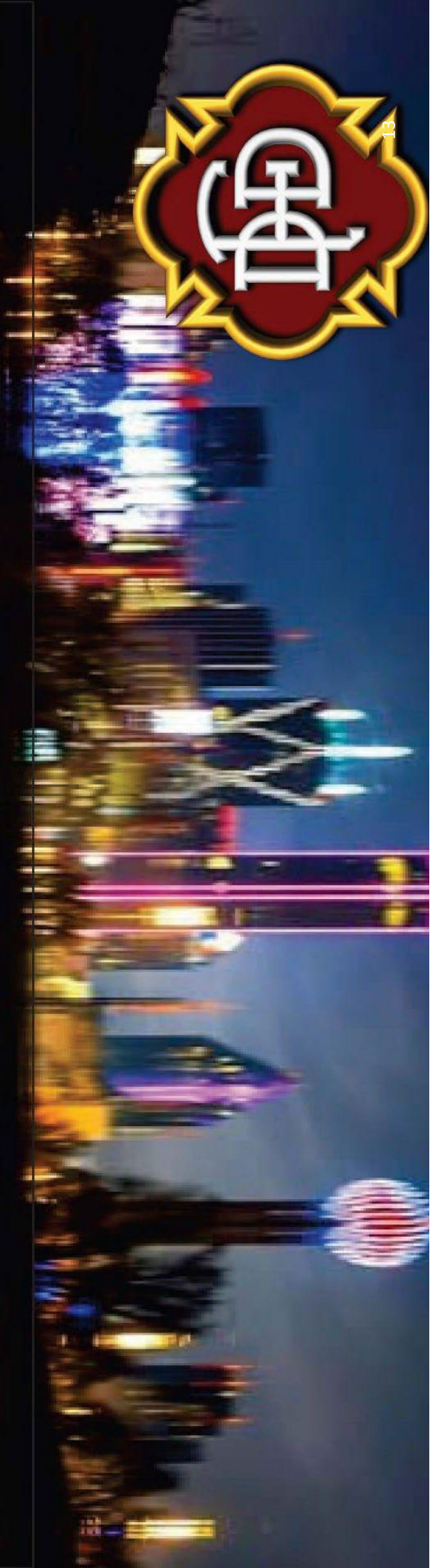
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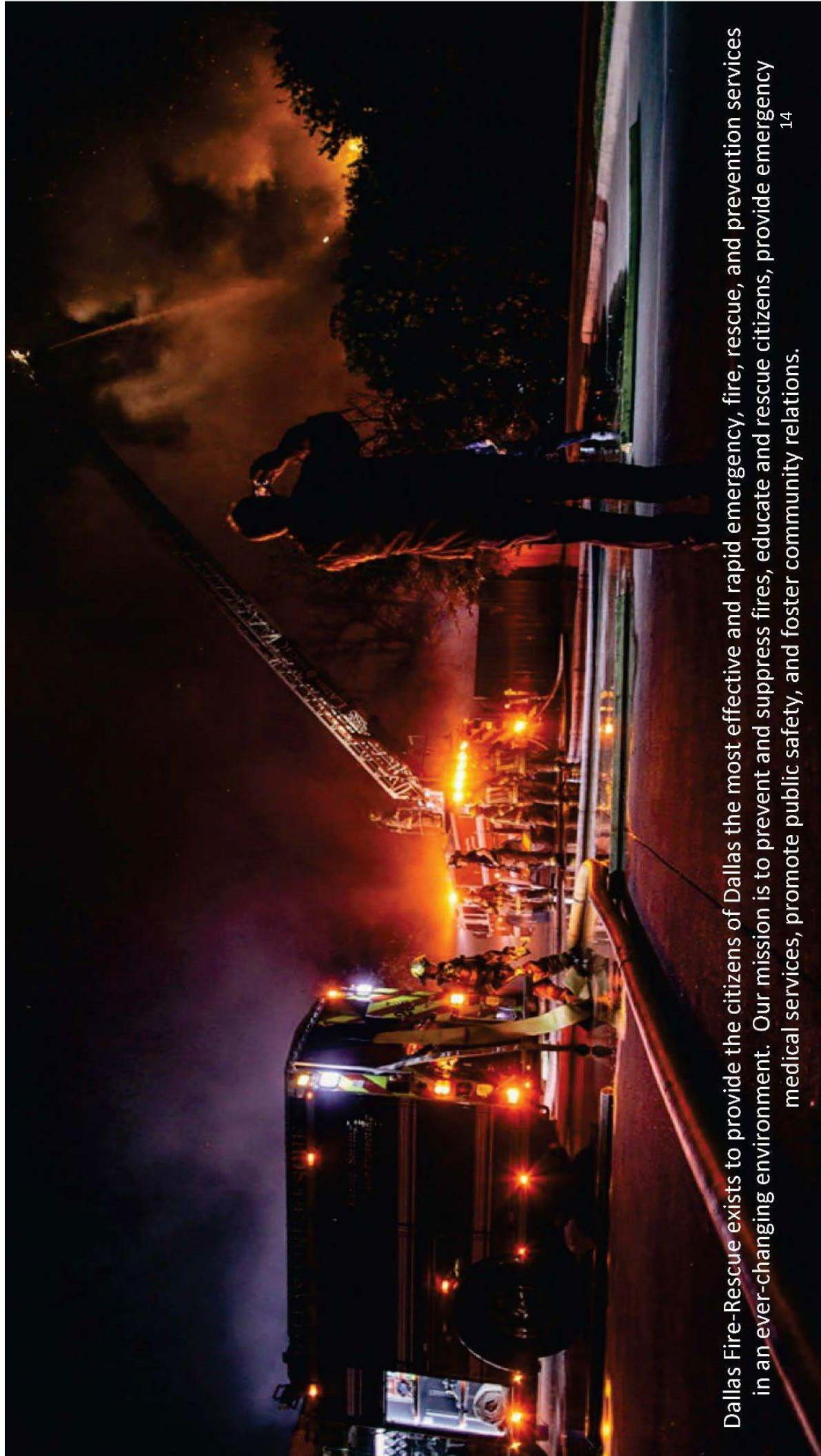
DFR 2023 ANNUAL REPORT





DALLAS FIRE-RESCUE ANNUAL REPORT 2023

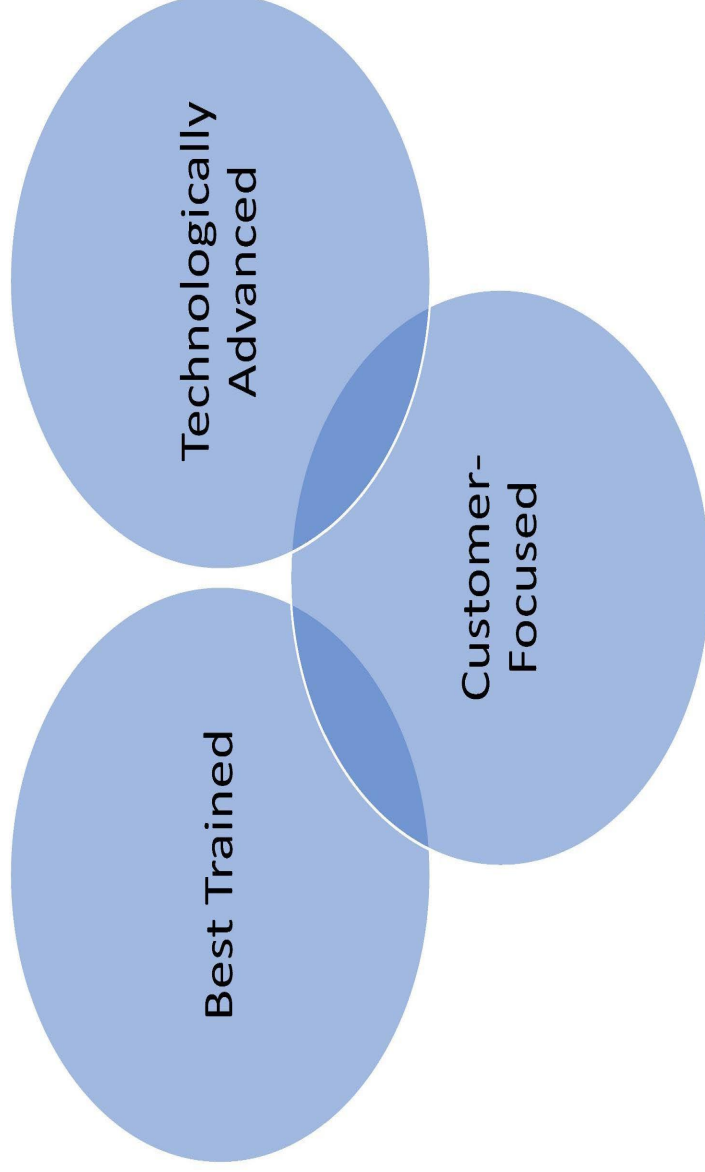




Dallas Fire-Rescue exists to provide the citizens of Dallas the most effective and rapid emergency, fire, rescue, and prevention services in an ever-changing environment. Our mission is to prevent and suppress fires, educate and rescue citizens, provide emergency medical services, promote public safety, and foster community relations.

DALLAS FIRE-RESCUE VISION

TO BE THE...



IN THE COUNTRY!

INTEGRITY

DEDICATION

DIVERSITY

RESPECT

COMPASSION

CUSTOMER SERVICE

C O R E V A L U E S

December 18th, 2023 marked my fifth year as the Fire Chief of Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR). Serving in this role has truly been an honor and a privilege. During my tenure, we have faced a global pandemic, natural disasters, and civil unrest all while faithfully answering the call for service as one of the nation's busiest fire departments. 2023 had its fair share of challenges, but I am extremely proud of the way that our members continue to come together to overcome whatever obstacle we encounter.

With 59 fire stations, over 200 apparatus, and 2100 members making over 300,000 responses per year, DFR has maintained its position as the 9th largest and 6th busiest fire department in the nation. More than that, though, DFR continues to demonstrate a spirit of dedication and innovation that has established our department as a recognized leader in the fire service.

Our intention is to constantly progress and enact positive change to our Department and the City we serve. Our plans are governed by four pillars: Safety, Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Fiscal Responsibility. With those guiding principles in mind, we move into Fiscal Year 2024 with optimistic anticipation for what we can accomplish together.

DFR has gone through significant changes in the structure of our leadership team after the recent Fire Chief appointments of our Executive team: Chief of Staff Bret Stidham (Arlington, TX), Assistant Chief Frank McKinley (Cincinnati, OH), Deputy Chief Tami Kayea (Sunnyvale, TX), and Deputy Chief George Gamez (Victoria, TX). We congratulate them on their appointments and wish them luck as they lead these other departments. It is truly a testament to the impressive talent and accomplishments of our members!

In 2024, we look forward to the completion of goals such as an increase in positions for the Emergency Response Bureau and Communications Division, further expansion of the size and functionality of the Single Function Paramedic Program, and the delivery and utilization of many new apparatus to improve the performance of our frontline units. The Emergency Response Review Project continues its mission of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of Departmental operations, and alternative response programs such as the Squad Programs and Welfare Crisis Response Team as we continue to reimagine the way that DFR answers the ever-increasing calls for service.

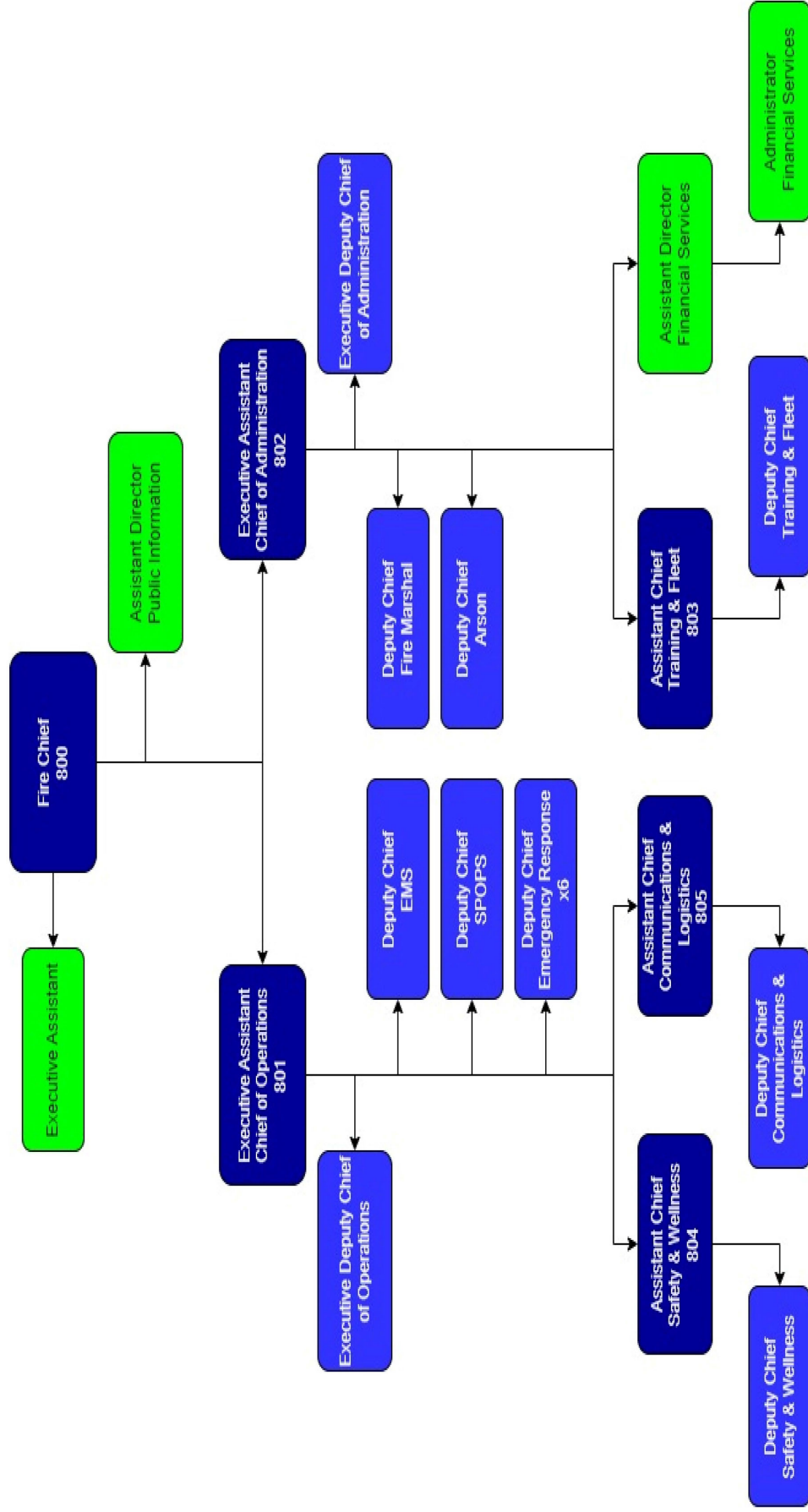
I appreciate the hard work, dedication, and professionalism our members demonstrate each and every day. I have an immense amount of pride to have the honor of serving as the Chief of such an amazing department. I am excited to forge ahead as a team and look forward to celebrating our accomplishments over the next year.



**Fire Chief
Dominique Artis, 800**



DALLAS FIRE RESCUE ORGANIZATION



OPERATIONS



**Executive Assistant Chief of Operations
Justin Ball, 801**

Dallas Fire-Rescue Operations is led by Executive Assistant Chief of Operations Justin Ball. His office includes an Executive Deputy Chief, a Section Chief, two Captains, and a Driver-Engineer.

Additionally, the Office of the Executive Assistant Chief of Operations manages:

- The Communications and Logistics Bureau (1 Assistant Chief, 1 Deputy Chief, 1 Section Chief)
- The Safety and Wellness Bureau (1 Assistant Chief, 1 Deputy Chief)
- The Emergency Response Division (6 Deputy Chiefs, 30 Battalion Chiefs)
- The Emergency Medical Services Division (1 Deputy Chief, 1 Section Chief)
- The Special Operations Division (1 Deputy Chief, 1 Section Chief)

2023 Operations Highlights

Emergency Response Review Project

Launch of Opioid Response Team, Welfare Crisis Response Team, and Squad Programs

EMS Warehouse Opening

Expansion of Single Function Paramedic, Blocker Units, Quality Management, RIGHT Care, and Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) Programs

Expansion of HazMat, Wildland, and EMS Field Supervisor Teams

ADMINISTRATION

Dallas Fire-Rescue Administration is led by Executive Assistant Chief of Administration Tameji Berry. Her office includes an Executive Deputy Chief.



**Executive Assistant Chief of Administration
Tameji Berry, 802**

Additionally, the Office of the Executive Assistant Chief of Administration manages:

- The Training and Fleet Bureau (1 Assistant Chief, 1 Deputy Chief, 1 Section Chief)
- The Financial Services Bureau (1 Assistant Director, 1 Administrator)
- The Inspection, Life Safety, and Education Division (1 Deputy Chief, 3 Section Chiefs)
- The Arson Division (1 Deputy Chief, 2 Section Chiefs)
- The Internal Affairs Division (1 Section Chief)

2023 Administration Highlights

- Enhanced Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) Program
- Development of Cold Atmospheric Response Team (CART)
 - Polygraph Program Expansion
 - Investigation Clearance Rate Improved 25%
- Exceeded Smoke Detector Installation Goal by over 8%
- Launch of the Entertainment District Inspection Teams

TRAINING AND FLEET

Answering directly to the Executive Assistant Chief of Administration, the Office of the Assistant Chief of Training and Fleet includes a Deputy Chief and a Section Chief.

Additionally, the Training and Fleet Bureau manages:

- The Training Academy (Captain)
- The Fleet Maintenance Shop (Manager)
- Professional Development / In-Service Training (Captain)
- Promotional Examinations
- Adopt-A-Station Program
- Environmental Compliance



Assistant Chief of Training and Fleet
Daniel Salazar, 803

2023 Training and Fleet Highlights

- Implementation of Emergency Fleet Resiliency Program
 - Development of Rescue Remount Program
- Development of Mechanic Succession and Compensation Plan
 - Training Academy Facilities Restoration
- New Improved Preventative Maintenance Program

SAFETY AND WELLNESS

Answering directly to the Executive Assistant Chief of Operations, the Office of the Assistant Chief of Safety and Wellness includes a Deputy Chief, and a Section Chief.

Additionally, the Safety and Wellness Bureau Manages:

- The Divisional Safety Chiefs
- The DFR Care Network
 - The Clinical Psychologist Office ("The Fire Escape")
 - Resiliency Program
 - Peer Support Program
 - Wellness Program
 - Fitness Program
- Personal Protective Equipment Program
- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) Program



Assistant Chief of Safety and Wellness
Lauren Johnson, 804

2023 Safety and Wellness Highlights

Launched the DFR Care Network, designed to improve and expand the resources available to benefit the health and wellness needs of DFR Members

The Staff Clinical Psychologist Office, dubbed "The Fire Escape", provided over 600 sessions to DFR members and families

Peer Support Program has expanded to over 200 members

Wellness Programs provided exams, and health screenings to 5 Battalions

Fitness Program continued District Rowing Tests and provided fitness equipment, nutrition coaching, and exercise programming to all recruit classes

Chaplain Services reached over 200 members with assistance including spiritual counseling, financial aid, and hospital and funeral support

COMMUNICATIONS AND LOGISTICS

Answering directly to the Executive Assistant Chief of Operations, the Office of the Assistant Chief of Communications and Logistics includes a Deputy Chief and a Section Chief.

Additionally, the Communications and Logistics Bureau manages:

- The Communications Division (4 Captains)
- The Office of Facility Management (Manager)
- The DFR Warehouse (Manager)
- The Recruiting Division (Captain)



Assistant Chief of Communications and Logistics
Delridge Williams, 805

2023 Communications and Logistics Highlights

Response to and Recovery from Ransomware Attack

LiveMUM Installation

P25 Radio System

Intrepid Response Platform for State Fair of Texas

Constructions / Remodels / Major Repairs of 25 Stations

Station Recliner Program

Warehouse Reorganization

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Answering directly to the Executive Assistant Chief of Administration, the Office of the Assistant Director of Financial Services includes an Administrator.

Additionally, the Financial Services Bureau manages:

- Budget and Grants (Administrator)
- Procurement (Manager)
- Human Resources (Manager)
- Strategic Planning (Manager)
- Budget (Manager)



Assistant Director, Financial Services
Alex Rodriguez

2023 Financial Services Highlights

Successfully completed over 30 contracts, including Apparatus Rental, State Fair of Texas, and Lucas Chest Compression Devices

- Completion of Comprehensive Fee Study
- Development of 2024-2028 Strategic Plan
- Began final phase of Texas Best Practices
- Launch of Leadership Development Program
- Successful development of Optimal Staffing Plan
- Completion of Payroll Audit

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Answering directly to the Fire Chief, the Office of the Assistant Director of Public Information includes a Public Information Officer.

Additionally, the Public Information Office manages:

- Media Relations
 - Press Releases
 - Media Inquiries
 - Press Conferences
- Social Media Program
- Community Engagement Program
- Video Production



Assistant Director, Public Information
Susana Solis

2023 Public Information Highlights

Significant Increase of Social Media Engagement and Followers

Front-Page Coverage of DFR Overdose Response Team

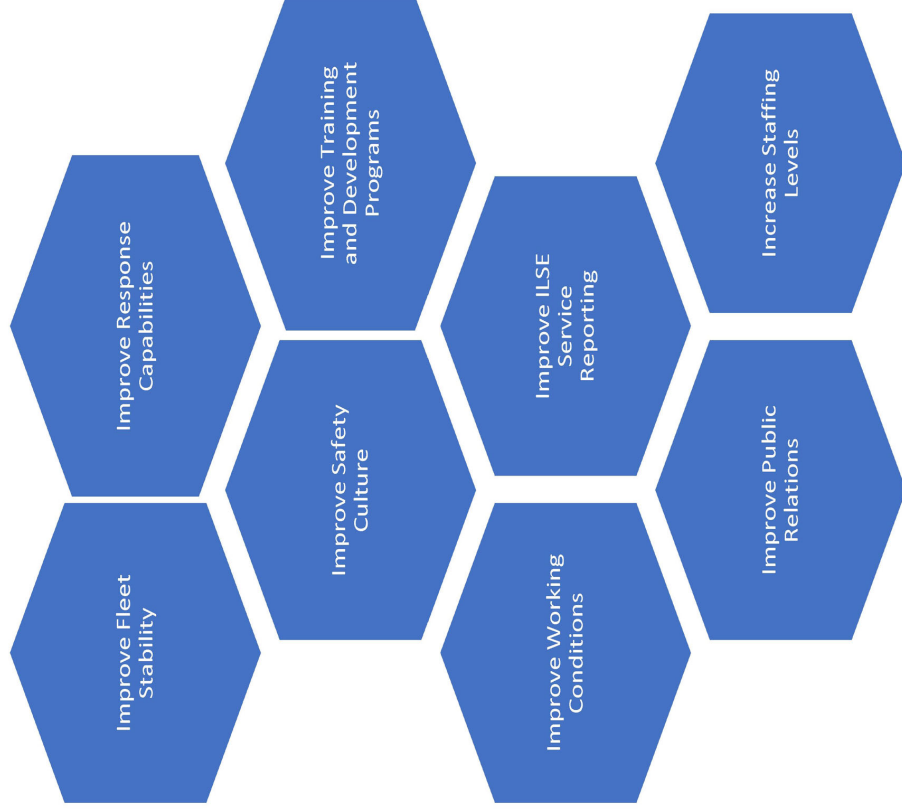
Widespread Media Coverage of DFR Peer Support Team

Chief's Corner Videos

Women's Month Video Series

Narcans Video Production

2024 DALLAS FIRE-RESCUE GOALS



DALLAS FIRE-RESCUE FACTS

2023

Public Protection Classification - ISO Type I

MISSION

Our mission is to prevent and suppress fires, educate and rescue citizens, provide emergency medical services, promote public safety and foster community relations.

To join DFR, visit bit.ly/dfrrcruiting.

For More Information, visit dallasfirerescue.com



\$380M

Operating Budget



4,655

Total number of smoke detectors installed

For more information: bit.ly/dfrsnsmoke



Specialty Services

262 HazMat Calls

56 Aircraft rescue calls

166 Water rescue calls

45 Special Rescue calls

45,526

Total Number of Fire incidents



1,931

Total Number of Vehicle Fires

797

Total number of working structure fires



For more information: bit.ly/dfrrreports

WE HAVE



58

Fire Engines

47

Rescues

6

Peak Rescues

23

Fire Trucks

9

Battalions



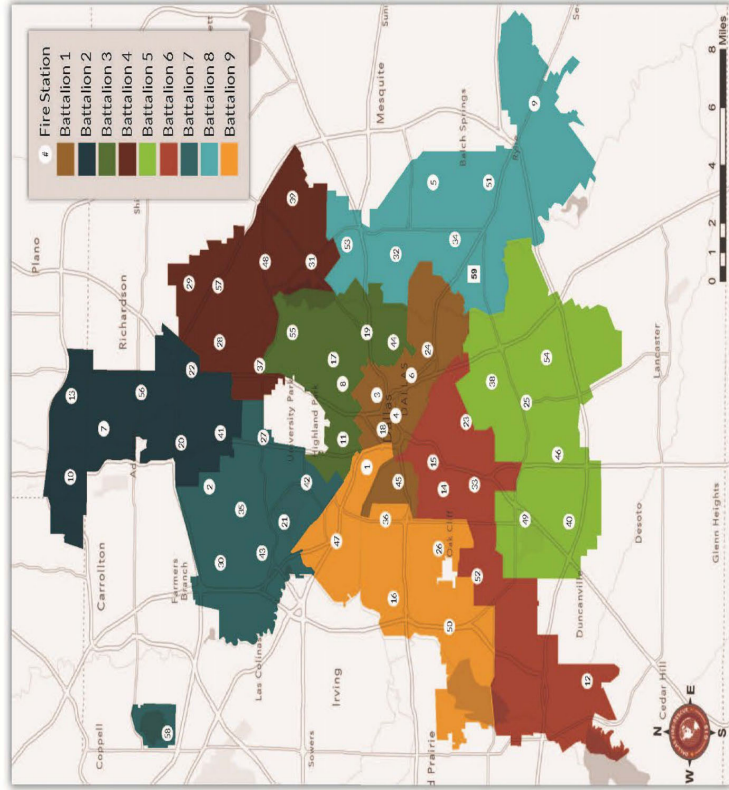
7,250

Total number of educational programs presented



For more information: bit.ly/dfrrprograms

DALLAS FIRE STATIONS



- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 1901 Irving Blvd. | 30. 11381 Zodiac Lane |
| 2. 4211 Northaven Rd. | 31. 9365 Garland Rd. |
| 3. 500 N. Malcolm X Blvd. | 32. 4262 N. Jim Miller Rd. |
| 4. 816 S. Akard St. | 33. 745 West Illinois Ave. |
| 5. 2039 N. St. Augustine Dr. | 34. 1234 Carbona Dr. |
| 6. 2301 Pennsylvania Ave. | 35. 3839 Walnut Hill Lane |
| 7. 6010 Davenport Rd. | 36. 3241 North Hampton Rd. |
| 8. 1904 N. Garrett Ave. | 37. 6780 Greenville Ave. |
| 9. 2002 Cool Mist Lane | 38. 2839 Wilhurt Ave. |
| 10. 4451 Frankford Rd. | 39. 2850 Ruidosa Ave |
| 11. 3828 Cedar Springs Rd. | 40. 2440 E. Kinnwood Dr. |
| 12. 7520 West Wheatland Rd. | 41. 5920 Royal Lane |
| 13. 6902 Frankford Rd. | 42. 3333 West Mockingbird Lane |
| 14. 1005 West Twelfth St. | 43. 2844 Lombardy Lane |
| 15. 111 East Eighth St. | 44. 2025 Lagow St. |
| 16. 2616 Chalk Hill Rd. | 45. 716 West Commerce St. |
| 17. 6045 Belmont Ave. | 46. 331 East Camp Wisdom Rd. |
| 18. 660 North Griffin St. | 47. 7161 Envoy Court |
| 19. 5600 East Grand Ave. | 48. 10480 East Northwest Hwy. |
| 20. 12727 Montfort Dr. | 49. 4901 South Hampton Rd. |
| 21. 3210 Love Field Dr. | 50. 841 S. Walton Walker Blvd. |
| 22. 12200 Coit Rd. | 51. 200 South St. Augustine Dr. |
| 23. 1660 South Corinth Street Rd. | 52. 2504 South Cockrell Hill Rd. |
| 24. 2426 Elsie Faye Heggins St. | 53. 1407 John West |
| 25. 2112 56th St. | 54. 6238 Bonnie View Rd. |
| 26. 3303 Sheldon Ave. | 55. 6600 Trammell Dr. |
| 27. 8401 Douglas Ave. | 56. 7040 Bellline Rd. |
| 28. 8701 Greenville Ave. | 57. 10801 Audelia Rd. |
| 29. 9830 Shadow Way | 58. 3015 Chapel Oaks |
| | 59. 201 N. Jim Miller Rd. |

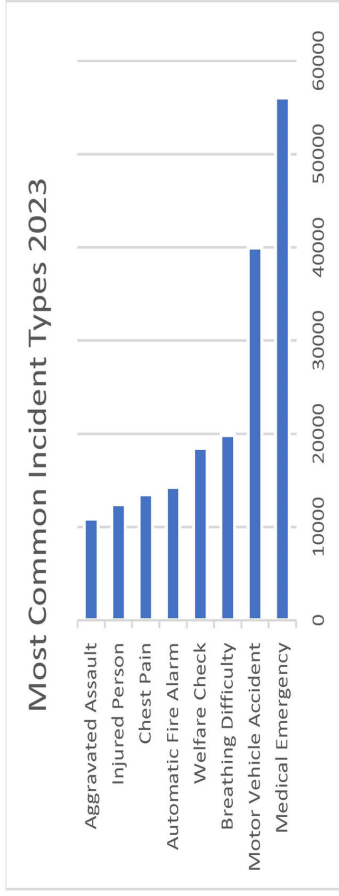
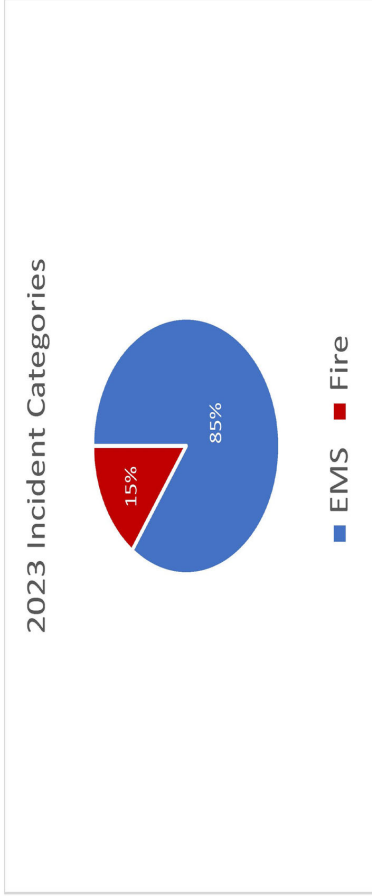


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2023

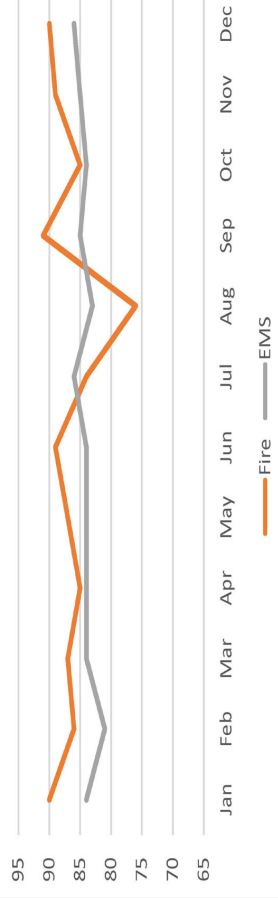


2023 Front Line Rescue UHU by Month



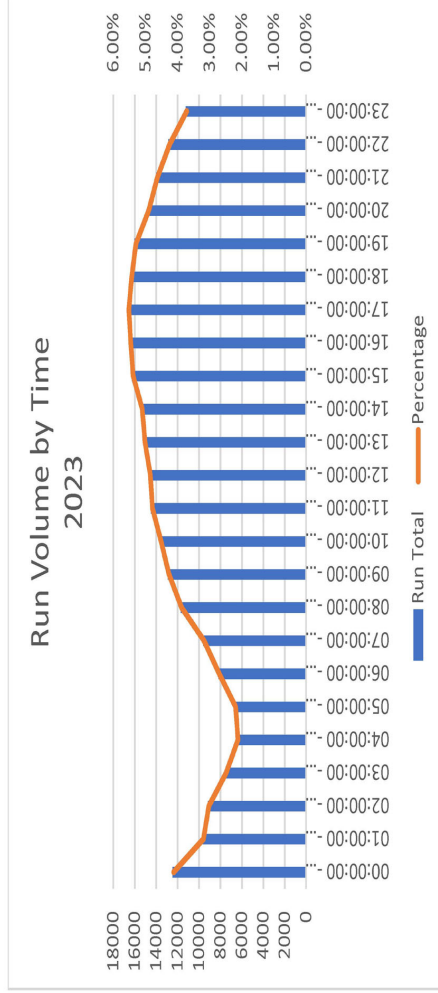
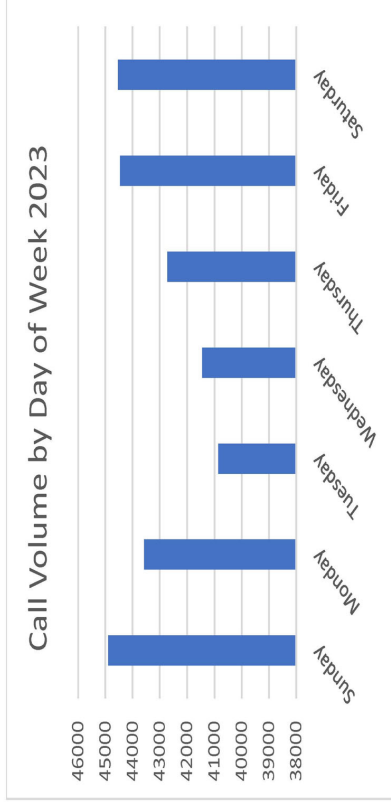
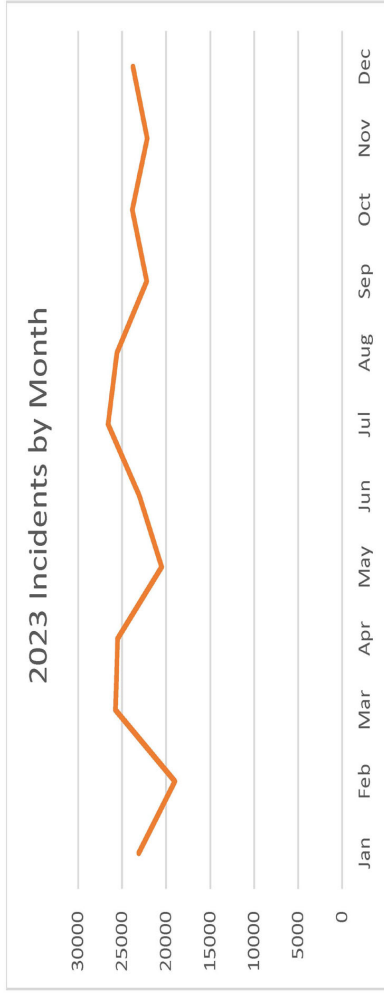
*** UHU Goal is 30-35%

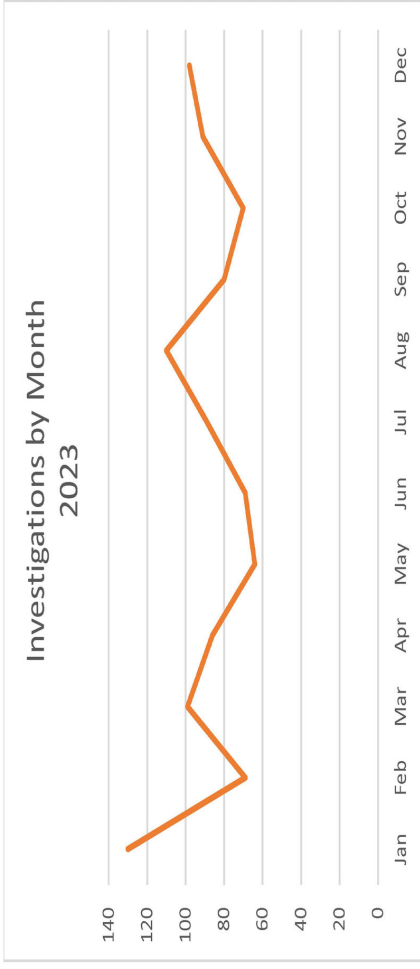
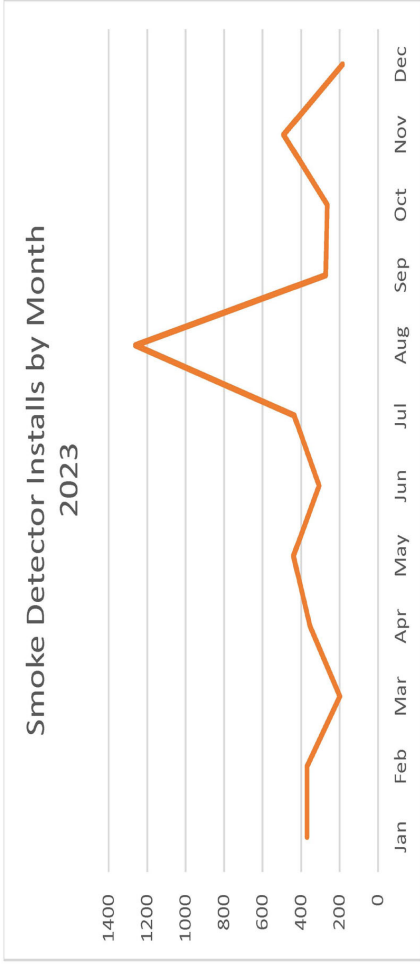
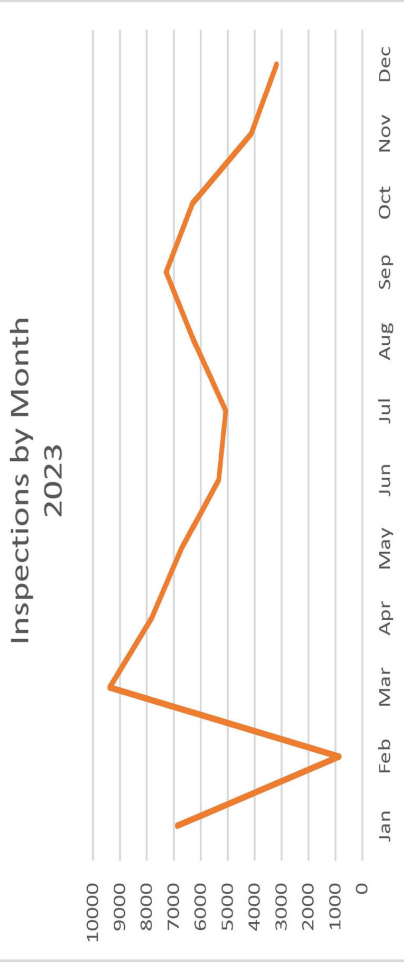
Response Times Metric by Month 2023



*** Represents the frequency that DFR met NFA Response Time Goals







STATISTICS

Fleet

Rescue Ranking by Assignments, 2023

Rank	Unit	Total Assignments	Avg Response Time	Avg Assignments per Day
1	RE04	6233	5:26	17.08
2	RE18	6053	6:08	16.58
3	RE218	6020	6:14	16.49
4	RE33	5987	6:16	16.40
5	RE06	5985	5:11	16.40
6	RE08	5710	6:22	15.64
7	RE11	5694	5:49	15.60
8	RE03	5641	6:17	15.45
9	RE22	5553	7:16	15.21
10	RE57	5533	7:36	15.16
11	RE40	5417	6:38	14.84
12	RE47	5414	7:04	14.83
13	RE43	5338	6:30	14.62
14	RE25	5300	5:58	14.52
15	RE19	5231	6:47	14.33
16	RE44	5213	6:12	14.28
17	RE28	5196	6:48	14.24
18	RE01	5155	7:27	14.12
19	RE23	5138	5:34	14.08
20	RE15	5083	6:06	13.93
21	RE46	5063	6:39	13.87
22	RE37	5056	7:17	13.85
23	RE30	5042	7:09	13.81
24	RE24	4990	5:30	13.67
25	RE49	4871	7:03	13.35
26	RE26	4863	6:46	13.32

Rank	Unit	Total Assignments	Avg Response Time	Avg Assignments per Day
27	RE53	4816	7:03	13.19
28	RE20	4762	8:22	13.05
29	RE42	4733	7:26	12.97
30	RE32	4657	6:39	12.76
31	RE59	4553	6:34	12.47
32	RE38	4521	6:09	12.39
33	RE39	4508	7:26	12.35
34	RE29	4499	7:31	12.33
35	RE56	4393	8:51	12.04
36	RE52	4313	7:09	11.82
37	RE05	4231	6:25	11.59
38	RE27	4196	8:06	11.50
39	RE45	4152	7:52	11.38
40	RE51	4134	7:39	11.33
41	RE54	4064	5:55	11.13
42	RE55	3984	7:49	10.92
43	RE10	3963	7:18	10.86
44	RE34	3756	6:20	10.29
45	RE13	3637	8:18	9.96
46	RE50	3576	8:58	9.80
47	RE70	2904	5:55	7.96
48	RE72	2802	6:45	7.68
49	RE73	1885	7:53	5.16
50	RE75	1648	6:50	4.52
51	RE76	1414	8:26	3.87

Engine Ranking by Assignments, 2023

Rank	Unit	Total Assignments	Avg Response Time	Avg Assignments per Day
1	EN18	5705	5:12	15.63
2	EN22	5382	6:19	14.75
3	EN37	5201	6:06	14.25
4	EN43	5145	5:25	14.10
5	EN25	4945	4:41	13.55
6	EN40	4850	5:33	13.29
7	EN11	4822	4:24	13.21
8	EN33	4653	5:19	12.75
9	EN20	4434	6:38	12.15
10	EN04	4417	5:06	12.10
11	EN03	4363	6:20	11.95
12	EN08	4199	4:34	11.50
13	EN28	4115	5:59	11.27
14	EN57	4080	5:41	11.18
15	EN47	4057	5:44	11.12
16	EN24	3912	4:19	10.72
17	EN53	3904	5:46	10.70
18	EN42	3868	6:18	10.60
19	EN48	3859	5:31	10.57
20	EN30	3838	5:53	10.52
21	EN10	3830	6:01	10.49
22	EN49	3814	5:24	10.45
23	EN23	3720	4:15	10.19
24	EN46	3710	5:22	10.16
25	EN05	3682	5:06	10.09
26	EN44	3629	5:04	9.94
27	EN38	3615	5:14	9.90
28	EN07	3597	6:30	9.85
29	EN01	3588	5:52	9.83

Rank	Unit	Total Assignments	Avg Response Time	Avg Assignments per Day
30	EN52	3443	5:58	9.43
31	EN26	3352	5:31	9.18
32	EN54	3316	4:53	9.08
33	EN39	3313	5:59	9.08
34	EN15	3101	4:40	8.50
35	EN19	3087	5:22	8.46
36	EN06	3078	4:23	8.43
37	EN56	2986	6:29	8.18
38	EN32	2985	5:45	8.18
39	EN36	2943	5:22	8.06
40	EN29	2823	6:05	7.73
41	EN17	2745	5:03	7.52
42	EN09	2657	6:35	7.28
43	EN55	2568	5:34	7.04
44	EN51	2557	6:40	7.01
45	EN41	2552	7:30	6.99
46	EN13	2545	6:36	6.97
47	EN14	2519	4:32	6.90
48	EN35	2516	6:29	6.89
49	EN59	2503	6:07	6.86
50	EN02	2489	6:59	6.82
51	EN50	2417	7:12	6.62
52	EN34	2161	5:12	5.92
53	EN16	1978	6:14	5.42
54	EN12	1941	7:15	5.32
55	EN45	1933	5:31	5.30
56	EN27	1917	5:33	5.25
57	EN31	1887	5:51	5.17
58	EN58	252	6:14	0.69

Truck Ranking by Assignments, 2023

Rank	Unit	Total Assignments	Avg Response Time	Avg Assignments per Day
1	TR43	2967	7:16	8.13
2	TR18	2900	6:05	7.95
3	TR20	2755	7:35	7.55
4	TR11	2657	5:50	7.28
5	TR37	2521	7:07	6.91
6	TR04	2483	6:07	6.80
7	TR57	2480	6:41	6.79
8	TR40	2362	6:32	6.47
9	TR33	2235	6:38	6.12
10	TR25	2008	5:53	5.50
11	TR59	1794	7:38	4.92
12	TR19	1650	6:04	4.52
13	TR53	1617	6:08	4.43
14	TR50	1560	7:59	4.27
15	TR27	1550	6:47	4.25
16	TR03	1543	6:24	4.23
17	TR10	1501	7:22	4.11
18	TR56	1434	8:11	3.93
19	TR24	1423	5:39	3.90
20	TR36	1303	7:06	3.57
21	TR23	1209	5:45	3.31
22	TR17	1130	5:39	3.10
23	TR39	1048	7:14	2.87

Battalion Chief Ranking by Assignments, 2023

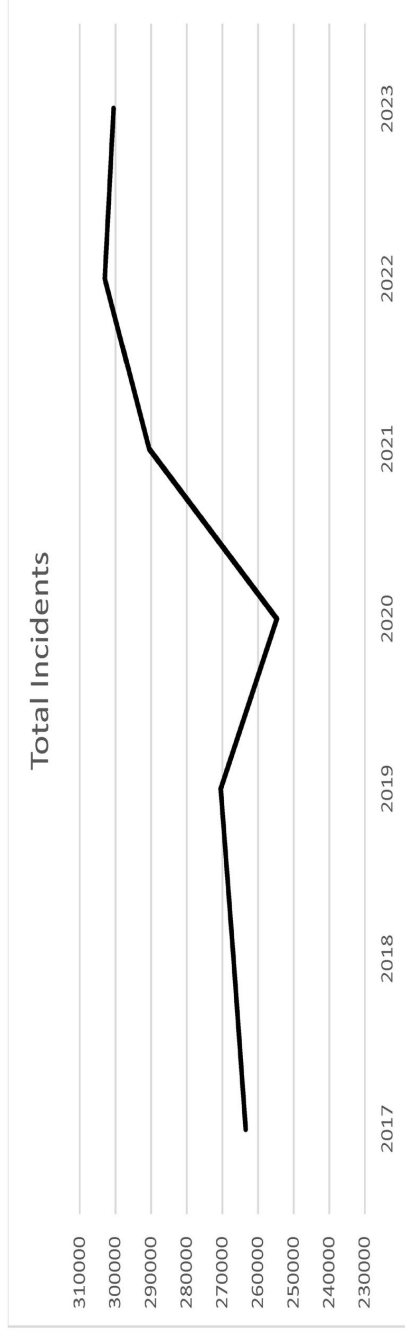
Rank	Unit	Total Assignments	Avg Response Time	Avg Assignments per Day
1	BC01	1668	6:22	4.57
2	BC03	1209	7:25	3.31
3	BC04	924	7:43	2.53
4	BC06	823	6:51	2.25
5	BC09	720	7:44	1.97
6	BC05	592	7:13	1.62
7	BC02	537	8:14	1.47
8	BC07	532	8:21	1.46
9	BC08	502	9:22	1.38

EMS Field Supervisor Ranking by Assignments, 2023

Rank	Unit	Total Assignments	Avg Response Time	Avg Assignments per Day
1	785	972	8:21	2.66
2	784	844	9:11	2.31
3	783	800	9:22	2.19
4	781	794	9:54	2.18
5	780	735	10:55	2.01
6	782	732	11:44	2.01
7	789	160	9:48	0.44

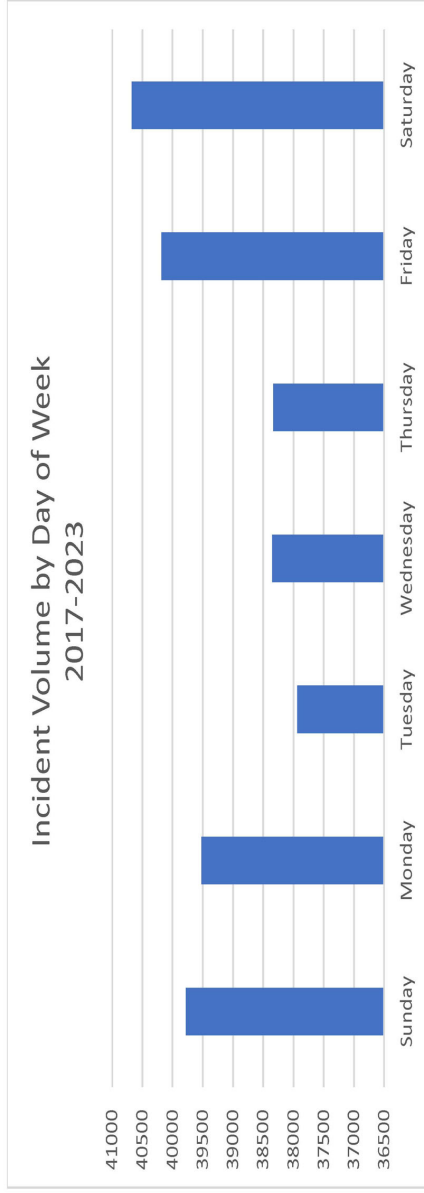
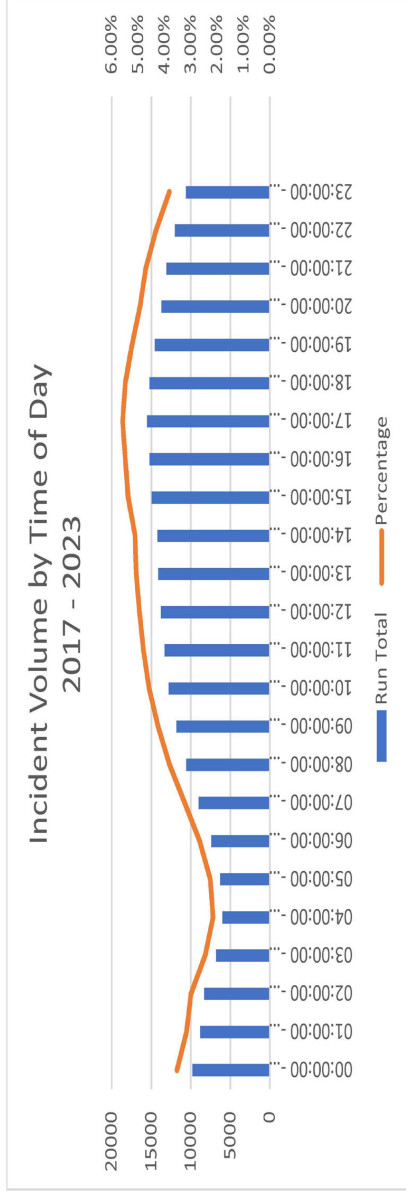
STATISTICS

Historical



STATISTICS

Historical



Violent Crime Clearance Rates

Public Safety Committee
August 27, 2024



City of Dallas

Deputy Chief William Griffith
Dallas Police Department
City of Dallas

Overview

- Purpose
- Definitions
- Murder Clearance Rates
- Robbery Clearance Rates
- Aggravated Assault Clearance Rates
- Sexual Assault Clearance Rates
- Investigative Steps to Increase Clearance Rates



Purpose

- Provide the Public Safety Committee and the residents of Dallas information on clearance rates of violent crime and steps being taken by the Dallas Police Department to investigate these cases and increase clearance rates.



Definitions

Murder

- A person intentionally or knowingly causes the death of an individual or causes the death of an individual during the commission or while attempting to commit a felony.

Robbery

- During the course of committing a theft, a person causes bodily injury to another, threatens or places another in fear of imminent bodily injury or death, or uses or exhibits a deadly weapon during the commission of the offense.

Aggravated Assault

- An assault in which a person causes serious bodily injury to another or uses or exhibits a deadly weapon during the commission of the assault.

Sexual Assault

- A person causes the penetration of the sexual organ, anus, or mouth of another person without their consent.



Definitions continued

Offenses Cleared

- In the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, law enforcement agencies can clear, or "close," offenses in one of two ways:
 - by arrest, or
 - by exceptional means*.

*In certain situations, elements beyond law enforcement's control prevent the agency from arresting and formally charging the offender. When this occurs, the agency can clear the offense exceptionally. The following four conditions must be met:

- Identified the offender.
- Gathered enough evidence to support an arrest.
- Identified the offender's exact location so the suspect could be taken into custody immediately.
- Encountered a circumstance outside the control of law enforcement that prohibits the agency from arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender.

Examples of exceptional clearance include but are not limited to, the death of the offender, the victim's refusal to cooperate with the prosecution after the offender has been identified, or the denial of extradition of the offender.



National Clearance Rates



	Total Incidents	Total Incidents Cleared	Clearance Rate
Homicide Offenses	17,189	8,489	49.39%
Robbery Offenses	149,862	36,067	24.07%
Assault Offenses	2,737,786	1,154,467	42.17%
Sex Offenses	192,147	42,194	21.96%

Data obtained from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.



Murder Clearance Rates



	2022 Total	2023 Total	2024 YTD
Incident Count	207	236	122
Clearance Count	153	175	88
Clearance Rate	73.91%	74.15%	72.13%

The above numbers are related to the incident count. The number of individual victims murdered are captured below:

2022 Victim Total	2023 Victim Total	2024 Victim YTD
214	247	126



Robbery Clearance Rates



	2022 Total	2023 Total	2024 YTD
Incident Count	2510	2328	1436
Clearance Count	667	605	377
Clearance Rate	26.57%	25.99%	26.25%

	2022 Total	2023 Total	2024 YTD
Business Robberies	440	443	326
Individual Robberies	2070	1885	1110



Aggravated Assault Clearance Rates



	2022 Total	2023 Total	2024 YTD
Incident Count	5594	4799	2914
Clearance Count	2459	2248	1336
Clearance Rate	43.96%	46.84%	45.85%

	2022 Total	2023 Total	2024 YTD
Family Violence	1783	1549	963
Non-Family Violence	3811	3250	1951



Sexual Assault Clearance Rates



	2022 Total	2023 Total	2024 YTD
Incident Count	803	807	399
Clearance Count	523	447	217
Clearance Rate	65.13%	55.39%	54.39%

	2022 Total	2023 Total	2024 YTD
Family Violence	268	274	115
Non-Family Violence	535	533	284



Investigative Steps to Increase Clearance Rates



- The Dallas Police Department is taking numerous steps to increase solvability in violent crime, which will in turn, increase clearance rates.
 - Personnel
 - Investigative Support Specialists
 - Detention Officer Positions in Youth Operations
 - Evidence Testing
 - Prioritize cases with leads
 - Utilize outside laboratories for quicker results or specialized testing
 - NIBIN leads linking shooting offenses
 - Technology
 - Axon
 - Flock
 - Digital Forensic Lab
 - Investigative Digital Platforms
 - Facial Recognition
 - Continued collaboration with the District Attorney's Office on violent/impact offenders



Investigative Steps to Increase Clearance Rates continued



- Community Engagement and Awareness
 - *Business Symposium
 - *Community Engagements follow-up with businesses following robbery offenses
 - Data driven operations at multi-family locations that trend higher on family violence and non-family violence aggravated assaults
- Patrol Follow-up
 - Weekly business robbery meeting with Patrol, Investigations, Community Engagement
 - Known offender research
 - Resource deployment
 - Trend identification

*approximately 37% of business robberies begin as simple shoplifts



Next Steps

- The Dallas Police Department will continue to explore progressive methods to solve violent crime and increase clearance rates. The following next steps are in the planning phase of implementation.
 - Personnel
 - Continue to hire Investigative Support Specialists
 - Detention Officer Positions in Youth Operations
 - Digital Forensic Lab Professional Staff
 - Technology
 - Increase Flock Cameras
 - Increase licenses for Investigative Digital Platforms
 - Peregrine
 - Investigative Genetic Genealogy



Violent Crime Clearance Rates

Public Safety Committee
August 27, 2024

Deputy Chief William Griffith
Dallas Police Department
City of Dallas



City of Dallas

Overdose Program Update

Public Safety Committee
August 27, 2024

Scott Clumpner, Deputy Chief,
Chris Chiara, Section Chief,
Dallas Fire-Rescue Department
City of Dallas



City of Dallas

Presentation Overview

- Opioid Crisis
- State Response
- OD Map Features
- Data Sources
- OD Map Utilization



Opioid Crisis

- In 2021, over 80,000 people in the US died from opioid involved overdoses
- Since 2017, DFR responds to an average of over 4,000 overdose calls annually
- In 2023, fentanyl caused or contributed to the death of more than 260 people in Dallas County



State Response

Texas State Bill No. 1319

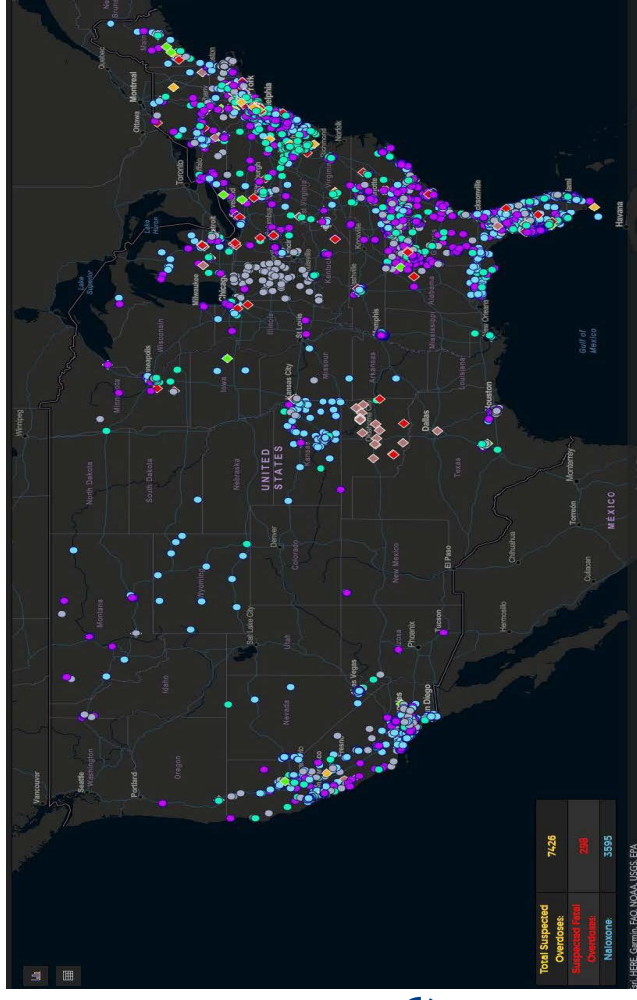
- Effective September 1, 2023
- Local health authority is required to participate in a computerized mapping system
- Establishes reporting data points



Ovedose Map Features



- Updated daily
- Multi-agency
- Multi-jurisdictional
- National Perspective



Data Sources

- Fire & EMS Agencies
- Law Enforcement Agencies
- Public Health Authority



Data Sources

Dallas Fire-Rescue

- Daily Uploads from EMS charting software
- Exports pre-set data sets from likely overdose incidents
- Data sets established by HB 1319



Overdose Map Utilization

Law Enforcement

- Identify spikes & hot spots
- Tool to assist in identifying potential supply locations
- Identify locations for narcotics enforcement operations



Overdose Map Utilization



Public Health Applications

- Promote early intervention in identified areas of concentrated need
- Targeted Narcan distribution
- Share data with partners to advance health and safety





City of Dallas

Overdose Program Update

**Public Safety Committee
August 27, 2024**

Scott Clumpner, Deputy Chief,
Chris Chiara, Section Chief,
Dallas Fire-Rescue Department
City of Dallas

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno
Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Dallas Police Public Safety Dashboards – July 2024**

The Dallas Police Department (DPD) continues to focus on violent crime reduction throughout the city. In July 2024, Violent Crime was -13.30% with -815 crimes year to date, compared to July 2023.

For your quick reference, you can access DPD's Dashboard using the following link:
[DPD Dashboard](#).

We welcome feedback and suggestions for improvement. Please continue exploring the dashboard and let us know if you have any questions or want to see any changes/additions. Feel free to contact Executive Assistant Chief Michael Igo at michael.igo@dallaspolice.gov.

Please contact me if you have any questions or need additional information.

Service First, Now!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'D. Artis'.

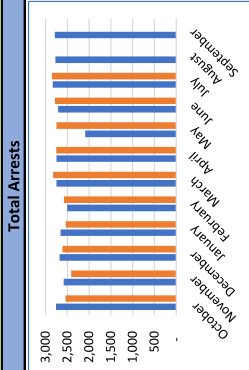
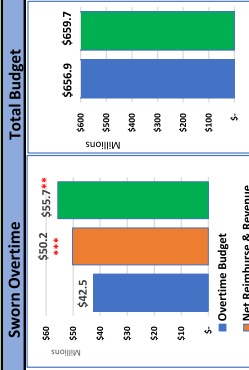
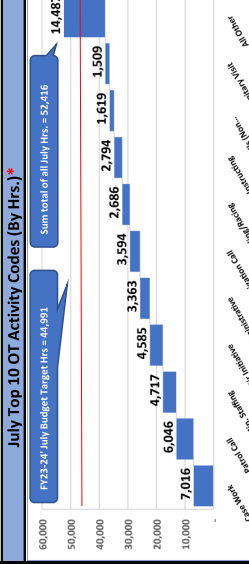
Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety (I)
[Attachment]

c: Kimberly Bizzor Tolbert, City Manager (I)
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Billerae Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Dev Rastogi, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager

Alina Ciocan, Assistant City Manager
Donzell Gipson, Assistant City Manager (I)
Robin Bentley, Assistant City Manager (I)
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Elizabeth Saab, Chief of Strategy, Engagement, and Alignment (I)
Directors and Assistant Directors

Dallas Police Department Dashboard July 2024

FY23-24 BUDGET



CRIME REPORTING

Offense	2024	2023	Count DIFF	% Change	Clearance Rate
Assault Offenses	14,893	15,554	-661	-4.2%	58.1%
Agg Assault	973	1,020	-47	-4.6%	70.0%
Simple Assault	5,905	5,773	132	2.3%	70.0%
Human Trafficking	121	155	-34	-21.9%	45.0%
Human Trafficking	56	37	19	48.6%	45.0%
Human Trafficking	117	103	14	13.6%	72.9%
Sex Offenses	379	508	-129	-25.4%	55.0%
Sub-Total	15,668	16,374	-706	-4.3%	58.2%
Arson	78	70	8	11.4%	6.4%
Bribery	1	1	0	0.0%	100%
Burglary / Breaking & Entering	3,400	3,630	-230	-6.3%	7.9%
Counterfeiting / Forgery	102	156	-54	-34.6%	11.9%
Destruction / Vandalism	5,237	5,866	-629	-10.7%	9.6%
Embezzlement	80	166	-86	-51.8%	20.0%
Extortion / Blackmail	5	30	-25	-83.3%	40.0%
Fraud	1,389	1,534	-145	-9.5%	51.0%
Larceny / Theft	14,600	16,412	-1,812	-11.0%	5.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,080	10,356	-1,276	-12.3%	6.0%
Robbery	1,221	1,275	-54	-4.2%	26.6%
Stolen Property Offenses	273	531	-258	-48.6%	98.2%
Sub-Total	35,765	40,149	-4,384	-10.9%	70.2%
Animal Cruelty	28	89	-61	-68.5%	23.3%
Child Abuse	6	5	1	20.0%	14.6%
Domestic Violence	48	41	7	17.1%	52.0%
Pornography / Obscene Material	34	37	-3	-8.1%	88.6%
Prostitution Offenses	253	453	-200	-44.2%	89.7%
Weapon Law Violations	1,267	1,462	-195	-13.3%	89.7%
Sub-Total	8,146	9,035	-889	-9.7%	29.2%
Total	99,579	84,558	15,021	17.7%	29.2%

Year to Date Crime (NIBRS) January 1, 2024 - July 31, 2024	
Person	15,668
Property	35,765
Society	8,146

SWORN STAFFING AND HIRING FISCAL YEAR

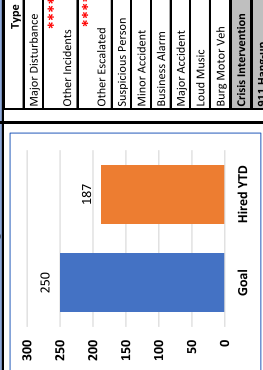
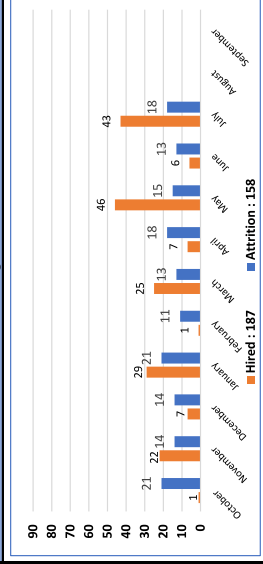
Function	FY 23-24 YTD	FY 22-23 YTD	FY 21-22
CBD	92	89	80
Central	158	168	180
NE	282	274	311
SE	249	256	279
SW	247	241	265
NW	224	228	236
NC	183	193	214
SC	240	238	264
Nuisance Abatement	7	9	10
Community Affairs (NPO)	104	102	92
Right Care	22	23	18
Patrol Total	1,808	1,818	1,948
Support	140	119	118
Administrative	189	182	136
Investigations	499	500	462
Tactical and Special Ops	284	275	256
Trainees	168	164	164
Total	3,088	3,058	3,084

PATROL PERFORMANCE CALENDAR YEAR TO DATE

Crime Change by Division	Property	Person	YTD Total	Priority 1	Priority 2	% Change
MTD Total	-12.61%	7.45%	-6.09%	7.38	39.11	-6.09%
2024 YTD	-10.33%	-1.71%	-9.69%	10.15	117.79	-9.69%
2023 YTD	-16.15%	-8.27%	-2.71%	14.04	138.62	-2.71%
Complaint Type	-10.74%	-5.84%	-9.51%	8.93	48.64	-9.51%
Investigations Over 200 Days	-21.21%	-6.61%	-14.39%	10.04	56.94	-14.39%
Use of Force Complaints Received	-11.02%	-10.30%	-9.39%	12.19	83.66	-9.39%

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Complaint Type	2024 YTD	2023 YTD	% Change
Investigations Completed	151	150	0.7%
Use of Force Complaints Received	34	47	-27.7%
Active Investigations	34	7	79.1%
Investigation suspended	12	4	66.7%
Awaiting Corrective Action	26	83	-68.4%
Total	207	191	8.9%



911 Call Center Information	July Avg Answer	July Service Level
911 Calls MTD	157,965	93.69%
3 Seconds	3 Seconds	93.69%
Operator	98	130
Trainee	5	98
Sub-Total	98	130

Notes:
 DPD recently refined its >180 OT activity codes. New overtime activity codes further improve internal management opportunities as well as improve clarity/transparency to City Council. Results of these changes are now reflected in this report. Reimbursement hours are taken out.
 ***YE estimate based on FY23's YTD expenditure trends.
 **** Reimbursement and Revenue for DPD
 ***** Staffing shown is end of fiscal year actuals, Right Care officers and NPO tracked separately starting FY 20-21.
 Support: Youth Outreach, Communications, Staff Review, Academy, Auto Pound, Detention Services, Crime Analysis, Property Recovery.

***** Other Incident Calls - used when a call is received but does not fit into any other category of signals. Ex. harassing phone calls, criminal trespass, death notifications
 ***** Other Escalated Calls - used when a call is received but does not fit into any other category of signals and is a priority in nature. Ex. person walking on the shoulder of freeway, suspicious activity that could lead to an offense.
 ***** Crime reporting now includes NIBRS data. Data is preliminary.
 ***** Investigations suspended : Awaiting criminal investigation. Awaiting Corrective Action: Cases not involving suspension

Expediter Reports	DORS Reports
3,817	1,898

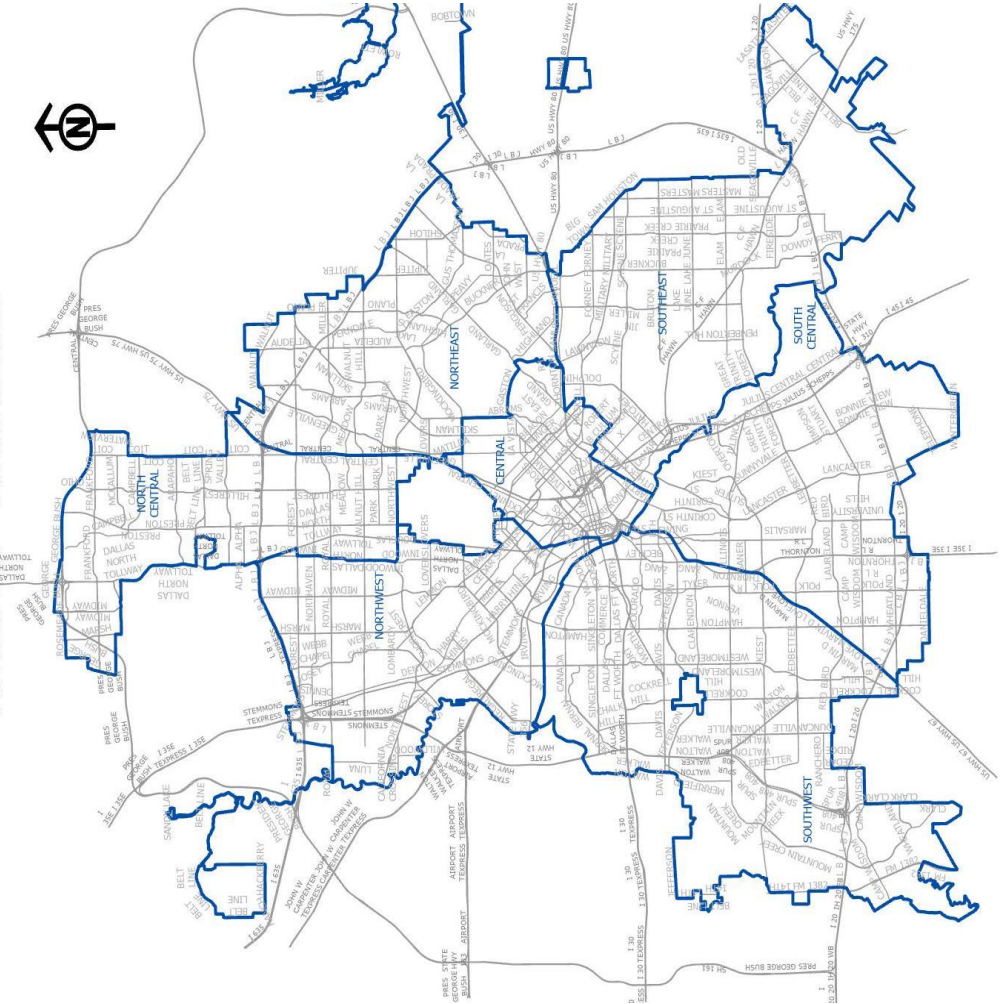
Dispatched Calls and Response Time					
Priority 1 Response Time	Priority 2 Response Time	Priority 3 Response Time	Priority 4 Response Time	Dispatched 911 Calls	
Jul-24	11.82	89.02	207.21	229.30	41,127
YTD 2024	10.88	80.49	209.19	239.53	286,188
Jul-23	10.98	108.89	707.67	613.44	45,737
YTD 2023	11.25	109.94	708.47	745.82	320,865

Dallas Police Department Racing / Speeding Dashboard July 2024

Racing / Speeding Operational Activity

Jul-24

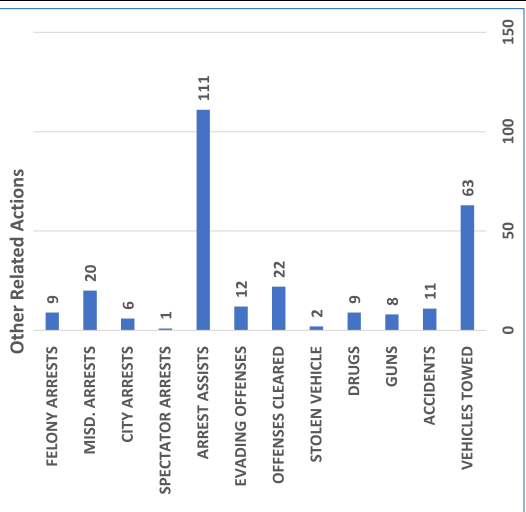
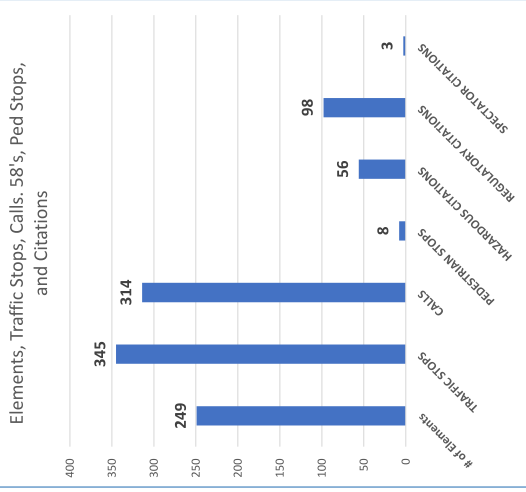
Takeover Locations



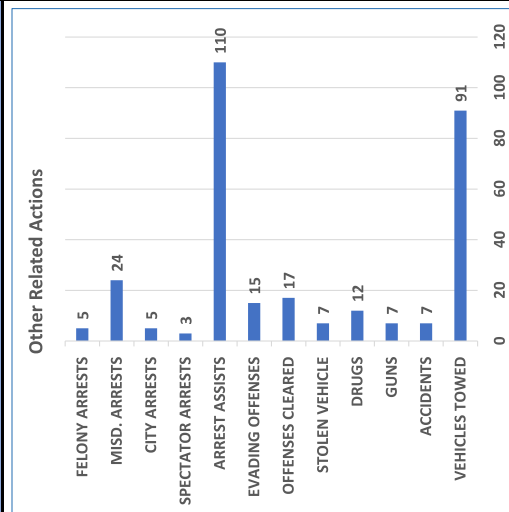
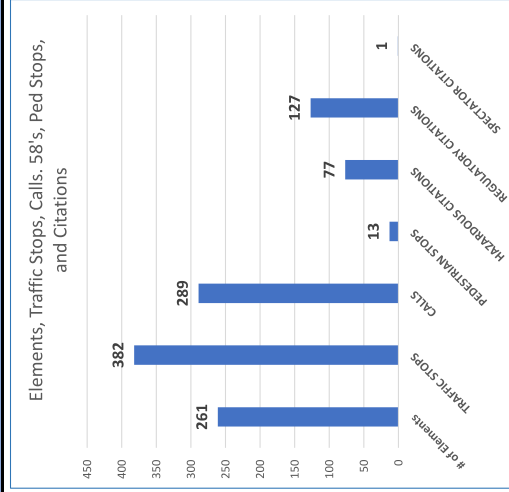
No data from January through July 2024



Date/Time: 8/5/2024 1:51 PM



Jun-24



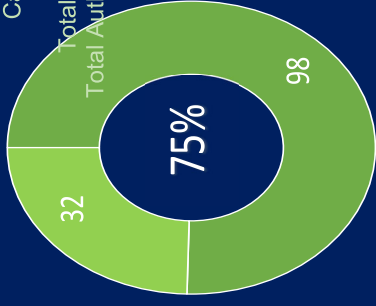
Notes:

Hazardous Citations: Citations involving safety violations such as red light / stop sign violations.

Regulatory Citations: Citations of an administrative violation such as registration, insurance, driver's license.

9-1-1 Communications Dashboard (July) 2024

Sr Call Takers – 11
 Call Takers -87
 Trainees – 5
 Total on Staff – 98
 Total Authorized – 130



July 2024
 Service Level
93.69%



YTD Level
 Jan 1 – July 31, 2024
90.91%



Average Answer Time
 July 2024
:03



July 2024
 Total 9-1-1 Calls
157,965



Call Takers in Training
5



Call Takers in Background
15

Service Level Comparison

Month	FY'24	FY'23	FY'22
October	94.70%	98.40%	88.83%
November	95.10%	98.58%	94.57%
December	92.21%	97.84%	97.60%
January	94.39%	98.25%	98.07%
February	92.23%	98.25%	99.01%
March	92.94%	97.05%	98.16%
April	94.15%	94.23%	97.87%
May	82.61%	75.04%	97.82%
June	88.04%	91.12%	97.48%
July	93.69%	93.10%	94.39%
August		95.96%	96.92%
September		92.16%	98.26%
FY' Service Level	92.01%	93.62%	96.47%

Total Emergency Calls

Month	FY' 24	FY' 23	FY' 22
October	153,609	152,305	169,217
November	138,000	139,556	146,055
December	145,062	153,187	155,427
January	140,401	146,772	142,329
February	135,117	137,468	126,752
March	148,588	162,022	149,460
April	149,403	162,761	154,103
May	173,916	195,513	162,569
June	157,962	183,954	154,464
July	157,965	174,320	167,423
August		159,472	156,616
September		154,748	152,545

FY' 23 Total 1,922,078 FY' 22 Total 1,836,960 = ▲ 4.63% (increase)



Dallas Public Safety: Community Engagement Dashboard

Seguridad Pública de Dallas: Panel de Participación de la Comunidad



1,263

RIGHT Care Calls for Service
July 2024
Llamadas al equipo de atención RIGHT

55.3%

RIGHT Care Response to Mental Health Calls
July 2024
Respuesta del equipo de atención RIGHT a las llamadas de salud mental

-13.5%

Victims of Gun Crime
July 2024
Víctimas de delitos con armas de fuego

186

Crime Prevention Unit Interventions
July 2024
Intervenciones de la Unidad de Prevención del Delitos

17.8%

Streetlights Utilizing LED
July 2024
Farolas que utilizan LED

339

Crisis Intervention Calls for Service
July 2024
Llamadas para intervención de crisis

Month:

Year:

Area:

Map Legend

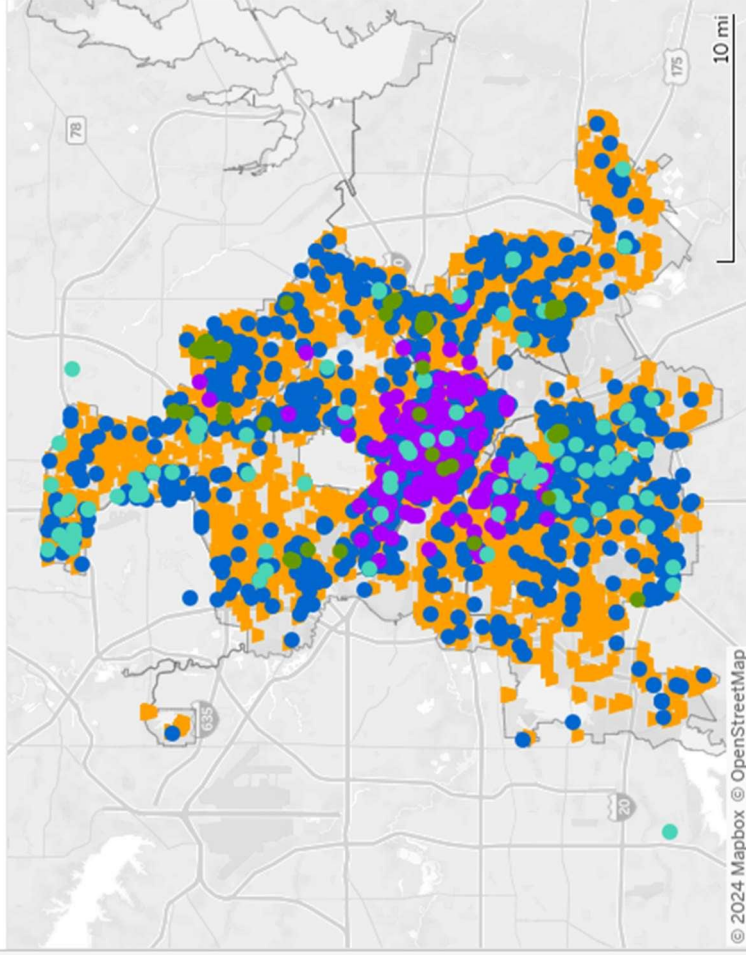
Leyenda de mapa

- High-Risk Area
- High-Risk Catchment
- Right Care Team Call for Service
- Crisis Intervention Team Call for Service
- MEDIC1 Call for Service
- Crime Prevention Unit Intervention
- LED Streetlight



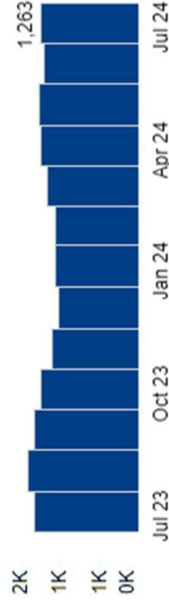
City of Dallas Map

Distritos del Concejo de la Ciudad de Dallas



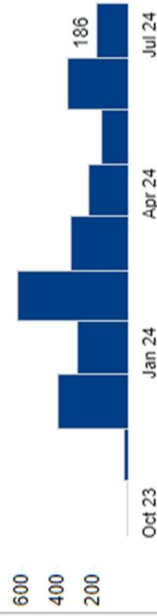
RIGHT Care Calls for Service

Llamadas al equipo de atención RIGHT



Crime Prevention Unit Interventions

Intervenciones de Unidad de Prevención de Delitos



Crisis Intervention Calls for Service

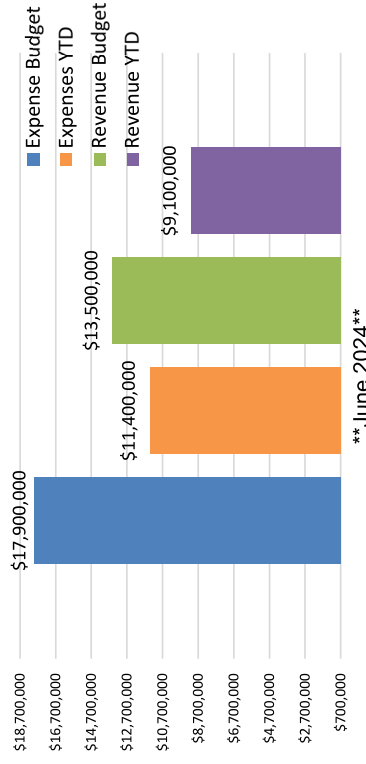
Llamadas para intervención de crisis



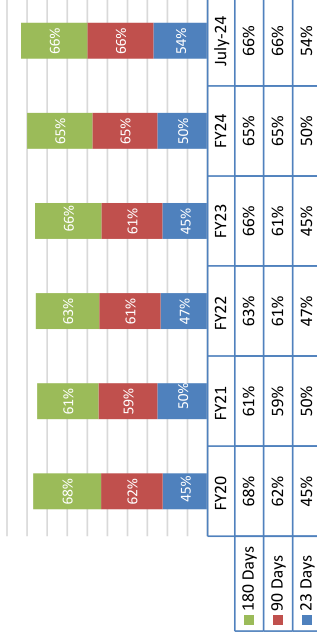
© 2024 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Dallas Municipal Court and Dallas Marshals Office: Month Ending July 2024

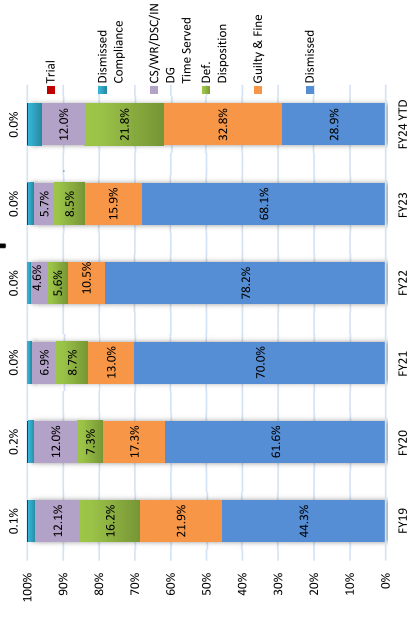
Municipal Court Budget



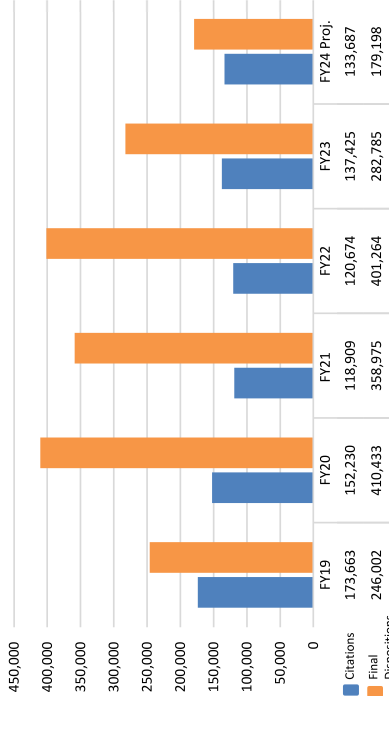
Defendant's Cumulative Response Rate Looking Back 23, 90 & 180 Days



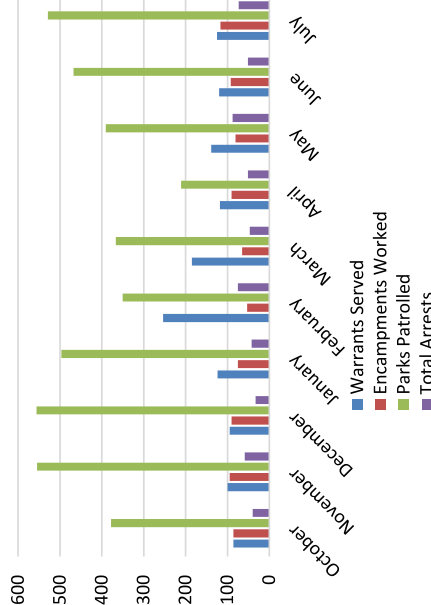
Courthouse Dispositions



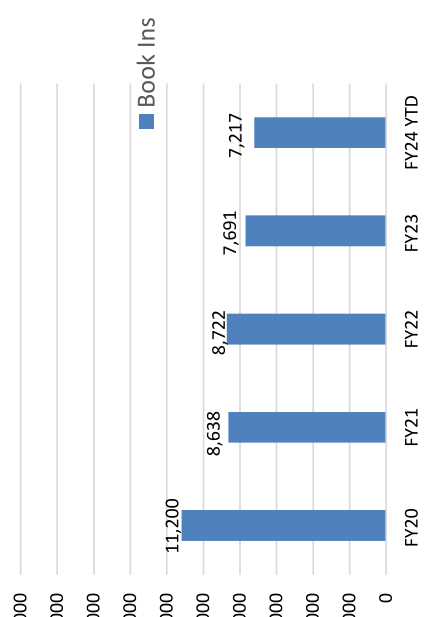
Citation Count & Final Dispositions



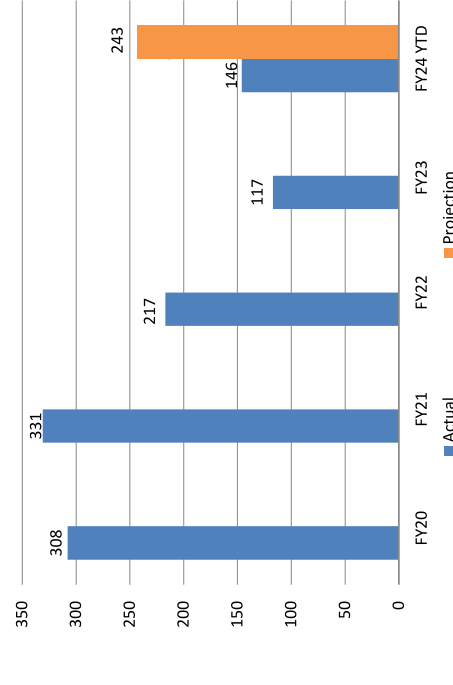
Marshal's Enforcement Activity



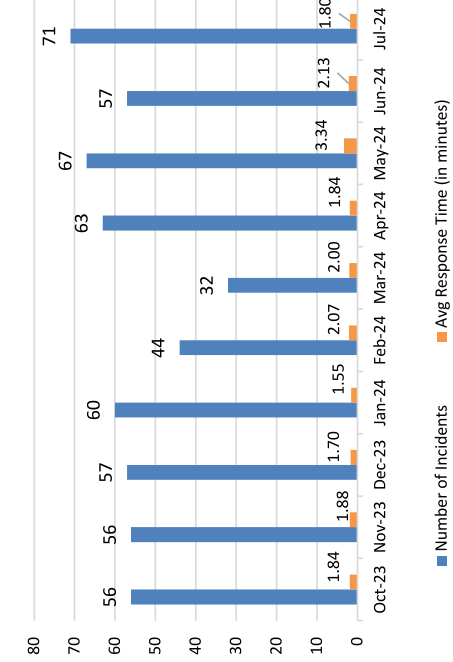
City Detention Center Book-Ins



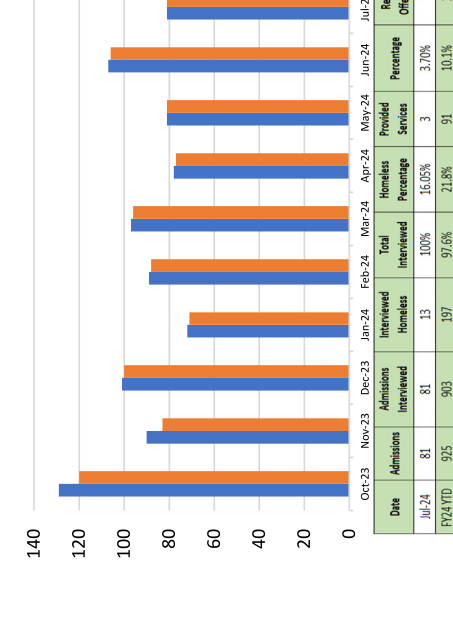
Environmental Cases Filed



Security Incidents and Response Time



Sobering Center Performance



Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue's Public Safety Dashboard - July 2024**

Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) had 24,624 dispatched incidents for the month of July, which represents a small increase from the 24,389 in June. As you are aware, DFR has a stated goal of 90% achievement for the metrics of EMS response within 9 minutes and Structure Fire Response within 5:20. While we reached a success rate of 91% for the Structure Fire response metric, DFR failed to reach the EMS response goal in the month of July with a rate of 87%. However, it should be noted that this metric has shown improvement the last two months. We will continue to analyze data and adjust resources and strategies as necessary to achieve our target goals.

We had 6 significant fires for the month of July, up from the 5 we had in June. Inspection activity decreased from June (4,668 from 5,073). Our rescue unit hours of utilization (UHU) numbers decreased to 35.3% for Frontline units.

We currently have 78 recruits in various stages of Training that are scheduled to be assigned to the field in October of this year and February of 2025.

For your quick reference, you can access DFR's Dashboard using the following link:
<https://dallascitydata.dallascityhall.com/views/DFRDashboardbanner1/911DALLASFIRE-RESCUEINCIDENTSRESPONSESETIMES?:isGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&.embed=y>

We welcome feedback and suggestions for improvement. Please continue to explore the dashboard and let us know if you have any questions or would like to see any changes/additions. Feel free to contact interim Fire Chief Justin Ball at justin.ball@dallasfire.gov.

Service First, Now!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'D. Artis'.

Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety (I)
[Attachment]

DATE August 27, 2024

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue's Public Safety Dashboard - July 2024**

PAGE **2 of 2**

c: Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, City Manager (I)
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Billierae Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Dev Rastogi, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager

Alina Ciocan, Assistant City Manager
Donzell Gipson, Assistant City Manager (I)
Robin Bentley, Assistant City Manager (I)
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Elizabeth Saab, Chief of Strategy, Engagement, and Alignment (I)
Directors and Assistant Directors



DFR Executive Summary for Month Ending: July 2024

168,213
Total 911 DFR Incidents
Incidentes totales de 911 DFR

Overtime Hours Breakdown

Category	2022	2023	2024
ERB - Hireback	6,284	4,005	2,713
ERB - FL SA Min	1,868	1,567	1,413
ERB - Deployment	493	493	296
ERB - Misc.			
ERB - Field Training			
ERB - (blank)			
ERB - EMS			
ERB - Investigat.			
ERB - Det. Cr.			

87%

Medical Responses within 9 minutes
Respuestas médicas en 9 minutos o menos

Sworn Overtime

Category	2022	2023	2024
Overtime Budget	\$38.00M	\$31.62M	\$284.19M
Overtime YTD Expenses			\$413.00M
Total Budget			
Total YTD Expenses			

42%

Medical Responses within 5 minutes
Respuestas médicas en 5 minutos o menos

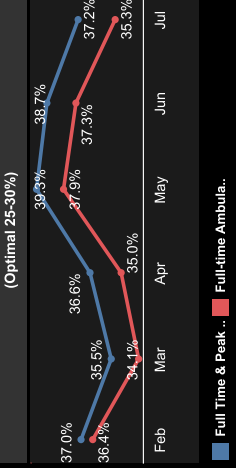
Significant Fires

Month	2023	2024
Aug	4	3
Sep	3	4
Oct	5	5
Nov	3	3
Dec	7	5
Jan	5	4
Feb	4	1
Mar	1	1
Apr	1	1
May	3	3
Jun	5	5
Jul	6	6

91%

Structure Fire Responses within 5 minutes, 20 seconds
Respuestas a incendios estructurales en 5 minutos, 20 segundos o menos

Ambulance Unit Hour Utilization Rate

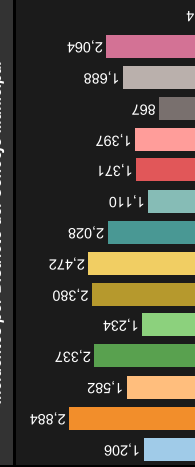


Sworn Staffing & Hiring

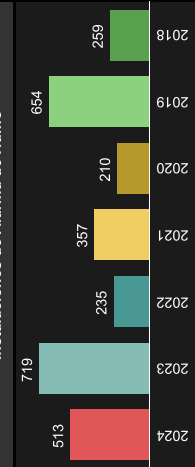
Category	2022	2023	2024
EMS & Emergency Respo.	1,810	1,620	1,675
Dispatch Comms & GIS	60	69	65
Fire Prevention & Inspect.	95	89	112
Training & Recruitment	193	214	300
Arson Investigation	27	45	24
Aircraft Rescue Fire Fight.	44	45	45
Total Staff	2,029	2,062	2,221

Number of Frontline Paramedics: 883
Total Number of Active Paramedics: 1,669

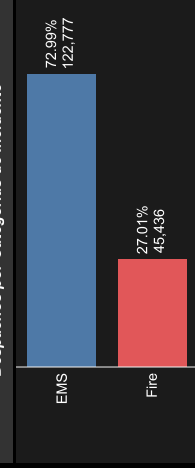
Incident Response Data by Council District



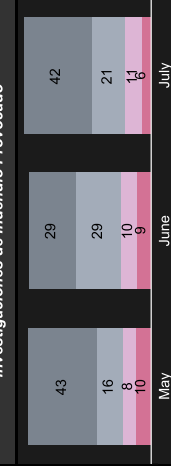
Smoke Detector Installs



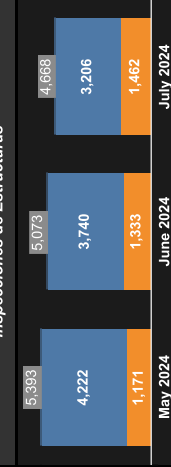
Fire Communications & Dispatch



Arson Investigations Case Breakdown



Inspections & Re-Inspections



Academy Breakdown

Class	2023	2024	2025
# of Trainees	20	19	19
Start Date	Mar-23	Jul-23	Jul-23
End Date	Apr-24	Sep-24	Sep-24
ERB Assigned	Oct-24	Feb-25	Feb-25

Fleet Status

Apparatus	Capaci.	Current	Repair	Order	Reserv.
Engine	58	58	18	4	1
Rescue	47	47	17	34	3
Squad	6	6	0	0	0
Truck	23	23	9	2	4

*Orders are deliveries expected by end of CY24
*Squads make up apparatus deficits

* YTD-Exp - Do Not Include Encumbrances. The dashboard was created by the Office of Data Analytics and Business Intelligence.

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno
Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Dallas Police Department 2023 Racial Profiling Report**

In 2001, the Texas Legislature, with the intent of addressing the issue of racial profiling in policing, enacted the Texas Racial Profiling Law. In 2017, the Sandra Bland Act was passed into law, which requires that law enforcement agencies in the state collect additional traffic and motor vehicle data (consisting of the reason for the stop, whether the race or ethnicity of the driver was known to the officer prior to the stop, whether a search was conducted, whether the race or ethnicity was known to the officer prior to the stop, whether physical force that resulted in bodily injury was used by the officer, etc.) and provide a more detailed analysis of the data.

In accordance with these laws, the Dallas Police Department collected and reported in calendar year 2023 just over 147,000 traffic and motor vehicle related contacts for the purpose of identifying and addressing (if necessary) areas of concern regarding racial profiling practices. Dallas Police Department Criminologist in Residence Dr. Alex del Carmen reviewed this data and produced a Racial Profiling Report summarizing his findings (see attached).

The findings included in Dr. del Carmen's report affirm that the Dallas Police Department remains in compliance with the Texas Racial Profiling Law and the Sandra Bland Act.

The Public Safety Committee was briefed on April 10, 2023, regarding Dr. del Carmen's 2022 Racial Profiling Report.

Should you have questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 670-5299.

Service First, Now!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'D. Artis'.

Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety (I)

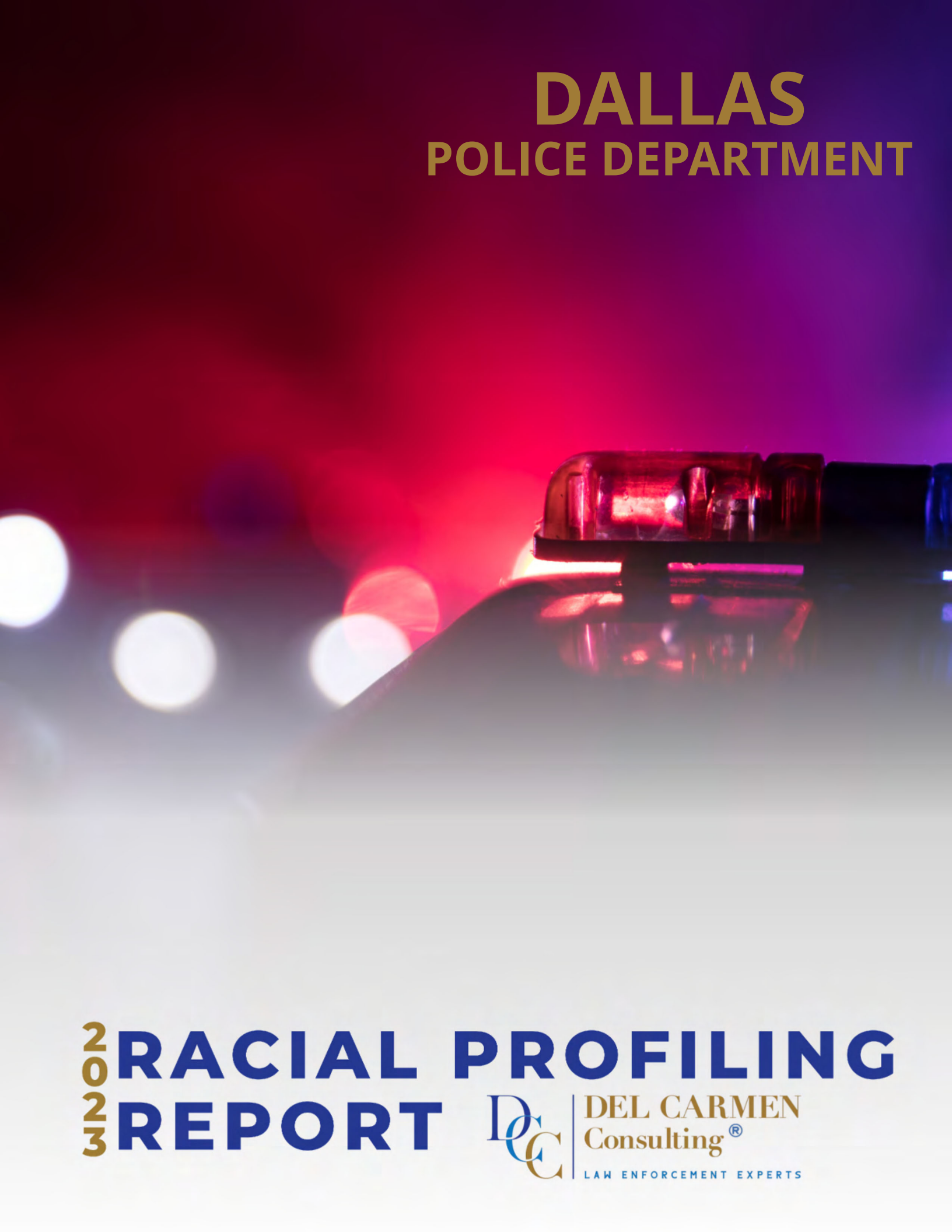
[Attachment]

DATE **August 27, 2024**
SUBJECT **Dallas Police Department 2023 Racial Profiling Report**
PAGE **2 of 2**

c: Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, City Manager (I)
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
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DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

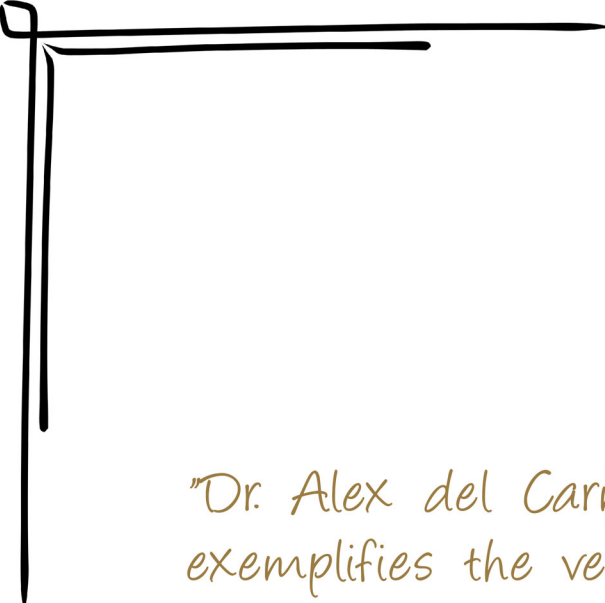


2023 RACIAL PROFILING REPORT



DEL CARMEN
Consulting®

LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPERTS



"Dr. Alex del Carmen's work on racial profiling exemplifies the very best of the Sandra Bland Act, named after my daughter. My daughter's pledge to fight for injustice is best represented in the high quality of Dr. del Carmen's reports which include, as required by law, the data analysis, audits, findings and recommendations. I commend the agencies that work with him as it is clear that they have embraced transparency and adherence to the law."

-Quote by Geneva Reed (Mother of Sandra Bland)

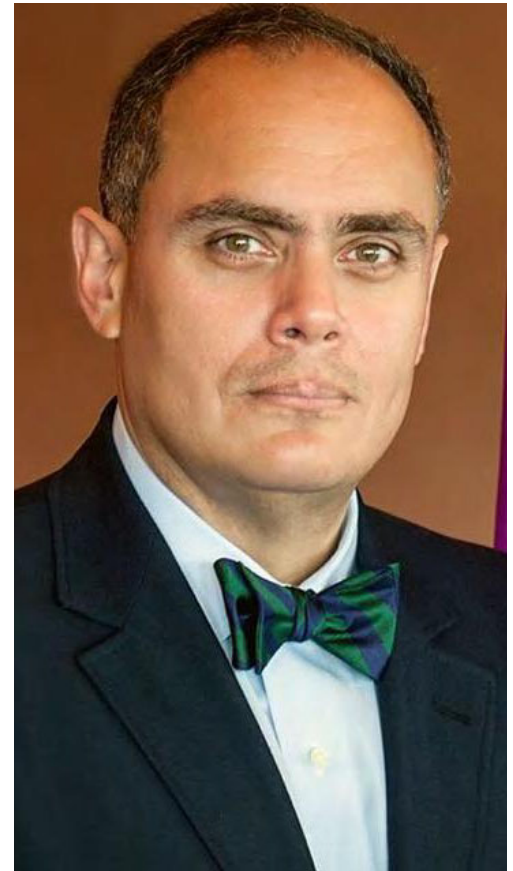


January 14, 2024

Dallas City Council
1500 Marilla St.
Dallas, TX 75201

Dear Distinguished Members of the City Council,

In 2001 the Texas Legislature, with the intent of addressing the issue of racial profiling in policing, enacted the Texas Racial Profiling Law. During the last calendar year, the Dallas Police Department, in accordance with the law, has collected and reported traffic and motor vehicle related contact data for the purpose of identifying and addressing (if necessary) areas of concern regarding racial profiling practices. In the 2009 Texas legislative session, the Racial Profiling Law was modified and additional requirements were implemented. Further, in 2017 the Sandra Bland Act was passed and signed into law (along with HB 3051, which introduced new racial and ethnic designations). The Sandra Bland Law currently requires that law enforcement agencies in the state collect additional data and provide a more detailed analysis. All of these requirements have been met by the Dallas Police Department and are included in this report.



In this report, you will find three sections with information on motor vehicle-related contacts. In addition, when appropriate, documentation is included which demonstrates the manner in which the Dallas Police Department has complied with the Texas Racial Profiling Law. In section one, you will find the table of contents. Section two documents compliance by the Dallas Police Department relevant to the requirements established in the Texas Racial Profiling Law. That is, you will find documents relevant to the training of all police personnel on racial profiling prevention and the institutionalization of the compliment and complaint processes, as required by law.

Finally, section three contains statistical data relevant to contacts (as defined by the law) which were made during the course of motor vehicle stops that took place between 1/1/23 and 12/31/23. Further, this section contains the Tier 2 form, which is required to be submitted to this particular organization and the law enforcement agency's local governing authority by March 1 of each year. The data in this report has been analyzed and compared to information derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's Fair Roads Standard. The final analysis and recommendations are also included in this report.

In the last section of the report, you will find the original draft of the Texas Racial Profiling Law, SB1074, as well as the Sandra Bland Act (current law). Also in this section, a list of requirements relevant to the Racial Profiling Law, as established by TCOLE (Texas Commission on Law Enforcement), is included. The findings in this report support the Dallas Police Department's commitment to comply with the Texas Racial Profiling Law.

Sincerely,

Alex del Carmen, Ph.D.

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Public Education on Responding to Compliments and Complaints

Informing the Public on the Process of Filing a Compliment or Complaint with the Dallas Police Department

The Texas Racial Profiling Law requires that police agencies provide information to the public regarding the manner in which to file a compliment or racial profiling complaint. In an effort to comply with this particular component, the Dallas Police Department launched an educational campaign aimed at informing the public on issues relevant to the racial profiling complaint process.

The police department made available, in the lobby area and on its web site, information relevant to filing a compliment and complaint on a racial profiling violation by a Dallas Police Officer. In addition, each time an officer issues a citation, ticket or warning, information on how to file a compliment or complaint is given to the individual cited. This information is in the form of a web address (including in the document issued to the citizen), which has instructions and details specifics related to the compliment or complaint processes.

It is believed that through these efforts, the community has been properly informed of the new policies and the complaint processes relevant to racial profiling.

All Dallas Police Officers have been instructed, as specified in the Texas Racial Profiling Law, to adhere to all Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) training and the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT) requirements. To date, all sworn officers of the Dallas Police Department have completed the TCOLE basic training on racial profiling. The main outline used to train the officers of Dallas has been included in this report.

It is important to recognize that the Chief of the Dallas Police Department has also met the training requirements, as specified by the Texas Racial Profiling Law, in the completion of the LEMIT program on racial profiling. The satisfactory completion of the racial profiling training by the sworn personnel of the Dallas Police Department fulfills the training requirement as specified in the Education Code (96.641) of the Texas Racial Profiling Law.



Racial Profiling Course 3256

Texas Commission on Law Enforcement

September 2001

Racial Profiling 3256

Instructor's Note:

You may wish to teach this course in conjunction with Asset Forfeiture 3255 because of the related subject matter and applicability of the courses. If this course is taught in conjunction with Asset Forfeiture, you may report it under Combined Profiling and Forfeiture 3257 to reduce data entry.

Abstract

This instructor guide is designed to meet the educational requirement for racial profiling established by legislative mandate: 77R-SB1074.

Target Population: Licensed law enforcement personnel in Texas

Prerequisites: Experience as a law enforcement officer

Length of Course: A suggested instructional time of 4 hours

Material Requirements: Overhead projector, chalkboard and/or flip charts, video tape player, handouts, practical exercises, and demonstrations

Instructor Qualifications: Instructors should be very knowledgeable about traffic stop procedures and law enforcement issues

Evaluation Process and Procedures

An examination should be given. The instructor may decide upon the nature and content of the examination. It must, however, sufficiently demonstrate the mastery of the subject content by the student.

Reference Materials

Reference materials are located at the end of the course. An electronic copy of this instructor guide may be downloaded from our web site at <http://www.tcleose.state.tx.us>.

Racial Profiling 3256

1.0 RACIAL PROFILING AND THE LAW

1.1 UNIT GOAL: The student will be able to identify the legal aspects of racial profiling.

1.1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The student will be able to identify the legislative requirements placed upon peace officers and law enforcement agencies regarding racial profiling.

Racial Profiling Requirements:

Racial profiling CCP 3.05

Racial profiling prohibited CCP 2.131

Law enforcement policy on racial profiling CCP 2.132

Reports required for traffic and pedestrian stops CCP 2.133

Liability CCP 2.136

Racial profiling education for police chiefs Education Code 96.641

Training program Occupations Code 1701.253

Training required for intermediate certificate Occupations Code 1701.402

Definition of "race or ethnicity" for form Transportation Code 543.202

A. Written departmental policies

1. Definition of what constitutes racial profiling
2. Prohibition of racial profiling
3. Complaint process
4. Public education
5. Corrective action
6. Collection of traffic-stop statistics
7. Annual reports

B. Not prima facie evidence

C. Feasibility of use of video equipment

D. Data does not identify officer

E. Copy of complaint-related video evidence to officer in question

F. Vehicle stop report

1. Physical description of detainees: gender, race or ethnicity
2. Alleged violation
3. Consent to search
4. Contraband
5. Facts supporting probable cause
6. Arrest
7. Warning or citation issued

G. Compilation and analysis of data

H. Exemption from reporting – audio/video equipment

I. Officer non-liability

J. Funding

K. Required training in racial profiling

1. Police chiefs
2. All holders of intermediate certificates and/or two-year-old licenses as of 09/01/2001 (training to be completed no later than 09/01/2003) – see legislation 77R-SB1074



1.1.2 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The student will become familiar with Supreme Court decisions and other court decisions involving appropriate actions in traffic stops.

A. Whren v. United States, 517 U.S. 806, 116 S.Ct. 1769 (1996)

1. Motor vehicle search exemption
2. Traffic violation acceptable as pretext for further investigation
3. Selective enforcement can be challenged

B. Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1, 88 S.Ct. 1868 (1968)

1. Stop & Frisk doctrine
2. Stopping and briefly detaining a person
3. Frisk and pat down

C. Other cases

1. Pennsylvania v. Mimms, 434 U.S. 106, 98 S.Ct. 330 (1977)
2. Maryland v. Wilson, 117 S.Ct. 882 (1997)
3. Graham v. State, 119 MdApp 444, 705 A.2d 82 (1998)
4. Pryor v. State, 122 Md.App. 671 (1997) cert. denied 352 Md. 312, 721 A.2d 990 (1998)
5. Ferris v. State, 355 Md. 356, 735 A.2d 491 (1999)
6. New York v. Belton, 453 U.S. 454 (1981)

2.0 RACIAL PROFILING AND THE COMMUNITY

2.1 UNIT GOAL: The student will be able to identify logical and social arguments against racial profiling.

2.1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The student will be able to identify logical and social arguments against racial profiling.

A. There are appropriate reasons for unusual traffic stops (suspicious behavior, the officer's intuition, MOs, etc.), but police work must stop short of cultural stereotyping and racism.

B. Racial profiling would result in criminal arrests, but only because it would target all members of a race randomly – the minor benefits would be far outweighed by the distrust and anger towards law enforcement by minorities and the public as a whole .

C. Racial profiling is self-fulfilling bad logic: if you believed that minorities committed more crimes, then you might look for more minority criminals, and find them in disproportionate numbers.

D. Inappropriate traffic stops generate suspicion and antagonism towards officers and make future stops more volatile – a racially-based stop today can throw suspicion on tomorrow's legitimate stop.

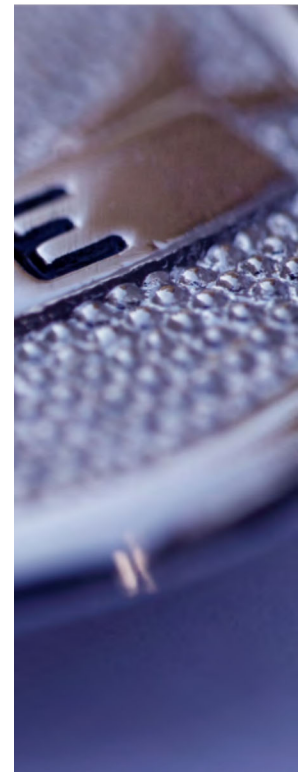
E. By focusing on race, you would not only be harassing innocent citizens, but overlooking criminals of all races and backgrounds – it is a waste of law enforcement resources.

3.0 RACIAL PROFILING VERSUS REASONABLE SUSPICION

3.1 UNIT GOAL: The student will be able to identify the elements of both inappropriate and appropriate traffic stops.

3.1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The student will be able to identify elements of a racially motivated traffic stop.

- A. Most race-based complaints come from vehicle stops, often since race is used as an inappropriate substitute for drug courier profile elements
- B. "DWB" – "Driving While Black" – a nickname for the public perception that a Black person may be stopped solely because of their race (especially with the suspicion that they are a drug courier), often extended to other minority groups or activities as well ("Driving While Brown," "Flying While Black," etc.)
- C. A typical traffic stop resulting from racial profiling
1. The vehicle is stopped on the basis of a minor or contrived traffic violation which is used as a pretext for closer inspection of the vehicle, driver, and passengers
 2. The driver and passengers are questioned about things that do not relate to the traffic violation
 3. The driver and passengers are ordered out of the vehicle
 4. The officers visually check all observable parts of the vehicle
 5. The officers proceed on the assumption that drug courier work is involved by detaining the driver and passengers by the roadside
 6. The driver is asked to consent to a vehicle search – if the driver refuses, the officers use other procedures (waiting on a canine unit, criminal record checks, license-plate checks, etc.), and intimidate the driver (with the threat of detaining him/her, obtaining a warrant, etc.)



3.1.2 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The student will be able to identify elements of a traffic stop which would constitute reasonable suspicion of drug courier activity.

- A. Drug courier profile (adapted from a profile developed by the DEA)
 1. Driver is nervous or anxious beyond the ordinary anxiety and cultural communication styles
 2. Signs of long-term driving (driver is unshaven, has empty food containers, etc.)
 3. Vehicle is rented
 4. Driver is a young male, 20-35
 5. No visible luggage, even though driver is traveling
 6. Driver was over-reckless or over-cautious in driving and responding to signals
 7. Use of air fresheners

- B. Drug courier activity indicators by themselves are usually not sufficient to justify a stop

3.1.3 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The student will be able to identify elements of a traffic stop which could constitute reasonable suspicion of criminal activity.

- A. Thinking about the totality of circumstances in a vehicle stop

- B. Vehicle exterior
 1. Non-standard repainting (esp. on a new vehicle)
 2. Signs of hidden cargo (heavy weight in trunk, windows do not roll down, etc.)
 3. Unusual license plate suggesting a switch (dirty plate, bugs on back plate, etc.)
 4. Unusual circumstances (pulling a camper at night, kids' bikes with no kids, etc.)

- C. Pre-stop indicators
 1. Not consistent with traffic flow
 2. Driver is overly cautious, or driver/passengers repeatedly look at police car
 3. Driver begins using a car- or cell-phone when signaled to stop
 4. Unusual pull-over behavior (ignores signals, hesitates, pulls onto new street, moves objects in car, etc.)

- D. Vehicle interior
 1. Rear seat or interior panels have been opened, there are tools or spare tire, etc.
 2. Inconsistent items (anti-theft club with a rental, unexpected luggage, etc.)

Resources

Proactive Field Stops Training Unit – Instructor's Guide, Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions, 2001. (See Appendix A.)

Web address for legislation 77R-SB1074: <http://tlo2.tlc.state.tx.us/tlo/77r/billtext/SB01074F.htm>

Report on Compliments and Racial Profiling Complaints



Report on Complaints

The following table contains data regarding officers that have been the subject of a complaint, during the time period of 1/1/23-12/31/23 based on allegations outlining possible violations related to the Texas Racial Profiling Law. The final disposition of the case is also included.

Complaint Number	Allegation	Disposition of the case
1	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
2	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
3	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
4	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
5	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
6	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
7	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
8	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
9	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
10	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
11	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
12	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
13	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
14	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
15	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
16	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
17	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
18	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
19	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
20	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
21	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
22	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
23	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
24	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
25	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
26	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
27	Racial Profiling	Unfounded
28	Racial Profiling	Unfounded

Tables Illustrating Motor Vehicle-Related Contacts

TIER 2 DATA

TOTAL STOPS: 147,771

STREET ADDRESS OR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF STOP.

City Street	141,310
US Highway	2,144
State Highway	3,741
County Road	66
Private Property	510

WAS RACE OR ETHNICITY KNOWN PRIOR TO STOP?

Yes	1,986
No	145,785

RACE OR ETHNICITY

Alaska Native/American Indian	668
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,385
Black	58,981
White	28,165
Hispanic/Latino	57,572

GENDER

Female Total: 49,153

Alaska Native/American Indian	172
Asian/Pacific Islander	721
Black	21,084
White	10,314
Hispanic/Latino	16,862

Male Total: 98,618

Alaska Native/American Indian	496
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,664
Black	37,897
White	17,851
Hispanic/Latino	40,710

REASON FOR STOP?

Violation of Law Total: 18,191

Alaska Native/American Indian	80
Asian/Pacific Islander	269
Black	8,103
White	2,605
Hispanic/Latino	7,134

Pre-existing Knowledge Total: 2,861

Alaska Native/American Indian	7
Asian/Pacific Islander	27
Black	1,420
White	392
Hispanic/Latino	1,015

Moving Traffic Violation Total: 91,187

Alaska Native/American Indian	476
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,602
Black	33,506
White	20,535
Hispanic/Latino	35,068

TIER 2 DATA

Vehicle Traffic Violation Total: 35,532

Alaska Native/American Indian	105
Asian/Pacific Islander	487
Black	15,952
White	4,633
Hispanic/Latino	14,355

Contraband (in plain view) Total: 575

Alaska Native/American Indian	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	322
White	42
Hispanic/Latino	207

WAS SEARCH CONDUCTED?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	16	652
Asian/Pacific Islander	74	2,311
Black	5,756	53,225
White	1,045	27,120
Hispanic/Latino	3,706	53,866
TOTAL	10,597	137,174

Probable Cause Total: 3,299

Alaska Native/American Indian	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	11
Black	2,128
White	210
Hispanic/Latino	947

Inventory Total: 2,669

Alaska Native/American Indian	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	28
Black	1,146
White	301
Hispanic/Latino	1,190

REASON FOR SEARCH?

Consent Total: 1,362

Alaska Native/American Indian	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	7
Black	748
White	149
Hispanic/Latino	455

Incident to Arrest Total: 2,692

Alaska Native/American Indian	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	27
Black	1,412
White	343
Hispanic/Latino	907

TIER 2 DATA

WAS CONTRABAND DISCOVERED?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	7	9
Asian/Pacific Islander	25	49
Black	2,532	3,224
White	387	658
Hispanic/Latino	1,416	2,290
TOTAL	4,367	6,230

Did the finding result in arrest?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	5	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	14
Black	1,507	1,025
White	238	149
Hispanic/Latino	804	612
TOTAL	2,565	1,802

DESCRIPTION OF CONTRABAND

Drugs Total: 3,437

Alaska Native/American Indian	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	13
Black	2,083
White	293
Hispanic/Latino	1,042

Currency Total: 87

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	55
White	8
Hispanic/Latino	23

Weapons Total: 1,135

Alaska Native/American Indian	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2
Black	798
White	54
Hispanic/Latino	280

Alcohol Total: 215

Alaska Native/American Indian	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	78
White	17
Hispanic/Latino	118

TIER 2 DATA

Stolen Property Total: 151

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	72
White	13
Hispanic/Latino	65

Other Total: 275

Alaska Native/American Indian	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	137
White	38
Hispanic/Latino	99

RESULT OF THE STOP

Verbal Warning Total: 65,552

Alaska Native/American Indian	244
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,225
Black	28,973
White	10,620
Hispanic/Latino	24,490

Written Warning Total: 4,767

Alaska Native/American Indian	30
Asian/Pacific Islander	67
Black	1,863
White	1,609
Hispanic/Latino	1,198

Citation Total: 71,488

Alaska Native/American Indian	384
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,052
Black	24,802
White	15,264
Hispanic/Latino	29,986

Written Warning and Arrest Total: 24

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	13
White	3
Hispanic/Latino	8

Citation and Arrest Total: 179

Alaska Native/American Indian	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2
Black	90
White	20
Hispanic/Latino	66

Arrest Total: 5,761

Alaska Native/American Indian	9
Asian/Pacific Islander	39
Black	3,240
White	649
Hispanic/Latino	1,824

TIER 2 DATA

**ARREST BASED ON
Violation of Penal Code Total: 2,479**

Alaska Native/American Indian	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	20
Black	1,277
White	271
Hispanic/Latino	905

Violation of Traffic Law Total: 368

Alaska Native/American Indian	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	5
Black	176
White	40
Hispanic/Latino	145

Violation of City Ordinance Total: 56

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4
Black	12
White	7
Hispanic/Latino	33

Outstanding Warrant Total: 3,061

Alaska Native/American Indian	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	12
Black	1,878
White	354
Hispanic/Latino	815

Was physical force used resulting in bodily injury during the stop?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	668
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2,382
Black	23	58,958
White	12	28,153
Hispanic/Latino	22	57,550
TOTAL	60	147,711

Tables Illustrating Motor Vehicle Related Contact Data

Table 1. Citations and Warnings

Race/ Ethnicity	All Contacts	Citations	Verbal Warning	Written Warning	Contact Percent	Citation Percent	Verbal Percent	Written Percent
Alaska Native/ American Indian	668	385	244	30	0%	1%	0%	1%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	2,385	1,054	1,225	67	2%	1%	2%	1%
Black	58,981	24,892	28,973	1,863	40%	35%	44%	39%
White	28,165	15,284	10,620	1,609	19%	21%	16%	34%
Hispanic/ Latino	57,572	30,052	24,490	1,198	39%	42%	37%	25%
TOTAL	147,771	71,667	65,552	4,767	100%	100%	100%	100%



Table 2. Motor Vehicle Contacts and Fair Roads Standard Comparison

Comparison of motor vehicle-related contacts with households that have vehicle access.

Race/Ethnicity	Contact Percentage	Households with Vehicle Access
Alaska Native/American Indian	0%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2%	5%
Black	40%	14%
White	19%	60%
Hispanic/Latino	39%	19%
TOTAL	100%	98%

Table 3. Motor Vehicle Searches and Arrests.

Race/Ethnicity	Searches	Consent Searches	Arrests
Alaska Native/American Indian	16	3	10
Asian/Pacific Islander	74	7	41
Black	5,756	748	3,343
White	1,045	149	672
Hispanic/Latino	3,706	455	1,898
TOTAL	10,597	1,362	5,964

Table 4. Instances Where Peace Officers Used Physical Force Resulting in Bodily Injury

Instances Where Peace Officers Used Physical Force that Resulted in Bodily Injury	Arrest	Location of Stop	Reason for Stop
1	09/21/23	State Highway	Moving Traffic Violation
2	01/21/23	City Street	Violation of Law
3	03/10/23	City Street	Violation of Law
4	08/29/23	City Street	Violation of Law
5	10/18/23	City Street	Violation of Law
6	11/02/23	City Street	Violation of Law
7	12/05/23	City Street	Violation of Law
8	01/18/23	City Street	Violation of Law
9	02/06/23	City Street	Violaton of Law
10	07/13/23	City Street	Pre-Existing Knowledge
11	10/29/23	City Street	Pre-Existing Knowledge
12	12/05/23	City Street	Pre-Existing Knowledge
13	12/12/23	City Street	Pre-Existing Knowledge
14	02/10/23	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
15	02/18/23	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
16	02/24/23	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
17	03/02/23	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
18	03/16/23	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
19	04/10/23	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
20	06/21/23	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
21	08/14/23	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
22	09/16/23	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
23	10/06/23	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
24	11/23/23	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
25	03/13/23	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
26	03/13/23	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
27	06/27/23	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
28	02/03/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation

Table 4. Instances Where Peace Officers Used Physical Force Resulting in Bodily Injury continued.

Instances Where Peace Officers Used Physical Force that Resulted in Bodily Injury	Arrest	Location of Stop	Reason for Stop
29	03/18/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
30	03/20/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
31	04/10/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
32	04/11/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
33	01/18/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
34	06/11/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
35	07/19/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
36	07/25/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
37	07/29/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
38	08/12/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
39	08/18/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
40	03/30/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
41	11/30/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
42	12/23/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
43	02/05/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
44	02/22/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
45	03/03/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
46	03/13/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
47	03/18/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
48	03/25/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
49	03/25/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
50	03/31/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
51	06/11/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
52	06/22/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
53	06/30/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
54	07/11/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
55	07/11/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
56	08/02/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation

Table 4. Instances Where Peace Officers Used Physical Force Resulting in Bodily Injury continued.

Instances Where Peace Officers Used Physical Force that Resulted in Bodily Injury	Arrest	Location of Stop	Reason for Stop
57	09/22/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
58	11/10/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
59	11/07/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
60	12/07/23	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation

Table 5. Search Data

Race/Ethnicity	Searches	Contraband Found Yes	Contraband Found No	Arrests	Percent Searches	Percent Contraband Found	Percent No Contraband	Percent Arrest
Alaska Native/American Indian	16	7	9	10	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	74	25	49	41	1%	1%	1%	1%
Black	5,756	2,532	3,224	3,343	54%	58%	52%	56%
White	1,045	387	658	672	10%	9%	11%	11%
Hispanic/Latino	3,706	1,416	2,290	1,898	35%	32%	37%	32%
TOTAL	10,597	4,367	6,230	5,964	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 6. Report on Audits.

The following table contains data regarding the number and outcome of required data audits during the period of 1/1/23-12/31/23.

Audit Data	Number of Data Audits Completed	Date of Completion	Outcome of Audit
1	1	03/01/23	Data was valid and reliable
2	1	06/01/23	Data was valid and reliable
3	1	09/01/23	Data was valid and reliable
4	1	12/01/23	Data was valid and reliable

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Table 7. Instance Where Force Resulted in Bodily Injury.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	5%
Black	23	38%
White	12	20%
Hispanic/Latino	22	37%
TOTAL	60	100%

Table 8. Reason for Arrests from Vehicle Contact

Race/ Ethnicity	Violation of Penal Code	Violation of Traffic Law	Violation of City Ordinance	Outstanding Warrant	Percent Penal Code	Percent Traffic Law	Percent City Ordinance	Percent Warrant
Alaska Native/ American Indian	6	2	0	2	0%	1%	0%	0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	20	5	4	12	1%	1%	7%	0%
Black	1,277	176	12	1,878	52%	48%	21%	61%
White	271	40	7	354	11%	11%	13%	12%
Hispanic/ Latino	905	145	33	815	37%	39%	59%	27%
TOTAL	2,479	368	56	3,061	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 9. Contraband Hit Rate

Race/ Ethnicity	Searches	Contraband Found Yes	Contraband Hit Rate	Search Percent	Contraband Percent
Alaska Native/ American Indian	16	7	44%	0%	0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	74	25	34%	1%	1%
Black	5,756	2,532	44%	54%	58%
White	1,045	387	37%	10%	9%
Hispanic/Latino	3,706	1,416	38%	35%	32%

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

In 2001, the Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 1074, which eventually became the Texas Racial Profiling Law. This particular law came into effect on January 1, 2002 and required all police departments in Texas to collect traffic-related data and report this information to their local governing authority by March 1 of each year. This law remained in place until 2009, when it was modified to include the collection and reporting of all motor vehicle-related contacts in which a citation was issued or an arrest was made. Further, the modification to the law further requires that all police officers indicate whether or not they knew the race or ethnicity of the individuals before detaining them. In addition, it became a requirement that agencies report motor vehicle-related data to their local governing authority and to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) by March 1 of each year. The purpose in collecting and disclosing this information is to determine if police officers in any particular municipality are engaging in the practice of racially profiling minority motorists.

One of the central requirements of the law is that police departments interpret motor vehicle-related data. Even though most researchers would likely agree that it is within the confines of good practice for police departments to be accountable to the citizenry while carrying a transparent image before the community, it is in fact very difficult to determine if individual police officers are engaging in racial profiling from a review and analysis of aggregate/institutional data. In other words, it is challenging for a reputable researcher to identify specific "individual" racist behavior from aggregate-level "institutional" data on traffic or motor vehicle-related contacts.

As previously noted, in 2009 the Texas Legislature passed House Bill 3389, which modified the Racial Profiling Law by adding new requirements; this took effect on January 1, 2010. The changes included, but are not limited to, the re-definition of a contact to include motor vehicle-related contacts in which a citation was issued or an arrest was made. In addition, it required police officers to indicate if they knew the race or ethnicity of the individual before detaining them. The 2009 law also required adding "Middle Eastern" to the racial and ethnic category and submitting the annual data report to TCOLE before March 1 of each year.

In 2017, the Texas Legislators passed HB 3051 which removed the Middle Eastern data requirement while standardizing the racial and ethnic categories relevant to the individuals that came in contact with police. In addition, the Sandra Bland Act (SB 1849) was passed and became law. Thus, the most significant legislative mandate (Sandra Bland Act) in Texas history regarding data requirements on law enforcement contacts became law and took effect on January 1, 2018. The Sandra Bland Act not only currently requires the extensive collection of data relevant to police motor vehicle contacts, but it also mandates for the data to be analyzed while addressing the following:

1. A comparative analysis of the information compiled (under Article 2.133):

- a. Evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle stops, within the applicable jurisdiction, of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities;*
- b. Examine the disposition of motor vehicle stops made by officers employed by the agency, categorized according to the race or ethnicity of the affected persons, as appropriate, including any searches resulting from stops within the applicable jurisdiction;*
- c. Evaluate and compare the number of searches resulting from motor vehicle stops within the applicable jurisdiction and whether contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of those searches.*

2. Information related to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling.

As part of their effort to comply with The Texas Racial Profiling/Sandra Bland Law, the Dallas Police Department commissioned the analysis of its 2023 contact data. Hence, two different types of data analyses were performed. The first of these involved a careful evaluation of the 2023 motor vehicle-related data. This particular analysis measured, as required by the law, the number and percentage of Whites, Blacks, Hispanics or Latinos, Asians and Pacific Islanders, Alaska Natives and American Indians (Middle Easterners and individuals belonging to the “other” category, as optional categories), who came in contact with police in the course of a motor vehicle-related contact and were either issued a ticket, citation, or warning or an arrest was made. Also included in this data were instances when a motor vehicle contact took place for an alleged violation of the law or ordinance. The Tier 2 data analysis included, but was not limited to, information relevant to the number and percentage of contacts by race/ethnicity, gender, reason for the stop, location of stop, searches while indicating the type of search performed, result of stop, basis of an arrest, and use of physical force resulting in bodily injury.

The analysis on the data performed in this report, was based on a comparison of the 2023 motor vehicle contact data with a specific baseline. When reading this particular analysis, one should consider that there is disagreement in the literature regarding the appropriate baseline to be used when analyzing motor vehicle-related contact information. Of the baseline measures available, the Dallas Police Department accepted our recommendation to rely, as a baseline measure, on the Fair Roads Standard. This particular baseline is established on data obtained through the U.S. Census Bureau (2020) relevant to the number of households that have access to vehicles while controlling for the race and ethnicity of the heads of households.

It should be noted that the census data presents challenges to any effort made at establishing a fair and accurate racial profiling analysis. That is, census data contains information on all residents of a particular community, regardless whether they are among the driving population. Further, census data, when used as a baseline of comparison, presents the challenge that it captures information related to city residents only, thus excluding individuals who may have come in contact with the Dallas Police Department in 2023 but live outside city limits. In some jurisdictions the percentage of the population that comes in contact with the police but lives outside city limits represents a substantial volume of all motor vehicle-related contacts made in a given year.

In 2002, some civil rights groups in Texas expressed their concern and made recommendations to the effect that all police departments should rely, in their data analysis, on the Fair Roads Standard. This source contains census data specific to the number of “households” that have access to vehicles. Thus, proposing to compare “households” (which may have multiple residents and only a few vehicles) with “contacts” (an individual-based count). In essence this constitutes a comparison that may result in ecological fallacy. Despite this risk, as noted earlier, the Dallas Police Department accepted the recommendation to utilize this form of comparison (i.e., census data relevant to households with vehicles) in an attempt to demonstrate its “good will” and “transparency” before the community. Thus, the Fair Roads Standard data obtained and used in this study is specifically relevant to the Dallas Fort-Worth (DFW) Metroplex.

Tier 2 (2023) Motor Vehicle-Related Contact Analysis

When examining the enhanced and more detailed Tier 2 data collected in 2023, it was evident that most motor vehicle-related contacts were made with Blacks, followed by Hispanics. Of those who came in contact with police, most tickets or citations were issued to Hispanics and Blacks; this was followed by Whites. However, in terms of written warnings, most of these were issued to Blacks, followed by Whites.

While reviewing searches and arrests, the data showed that most searches took place among Blacks. When considering all searches, most were consented by Blacks and Hispanics, while most custody arrests were also of Blacks. Overall, most searches did not result in contraband; of those that produced contraband, most were of Blacks; this was followed by Hispanics. Of the searches that did not produce contraband, most were of Blacks. Most arrests were made of Blacks. Most of the arrests that originated from a violation of the penal code involved Blacks. Overall, the police department reports 60 instances where force was used that resulted in bodily injury.

Comparative Analysis

A comprehensive analysis of the motor vehicle contacts made in 2023 to the census data relevant to the number of “households” in DFW who indicated in the 2020 census that they had access to vehicles, produced interesting findings. Specifically, the percentage of Whites, Asians, and American Indians who came in contact with police was the same or lower than the percentage of White, Asian, and American Indian households in DFW that claimed in the last census to have access to vehicles. The opposite was true of Blacks and Hispanics. That is, a higher percentage of Blacks and Hispanics came in contact with police than the percentage of Black and Hispanic households in DFW that claimed in the last census to have access to vehicles.

The comprehensive analysis of the searches resulting in contraband shows that the most significant contraband hit rate is of Blacks and American Indians. This was followed by Hispanics. This means that among all searches performed in 2023, the most significant percentage of these that resulted in contraband was among Blacks and American Indians. The lowest contraband hit rate was among Asians.

Summary of Findings

As referenced earlier, the most recent Texas Racial Profiling Law requires that police departments perform data audits in order to validate the data being reported. Consistent with this requirement, the Dallas Police Department has engaged del Carmen Consulting, LLC in order to perform these audits in a manner consistent with normative statistical practices. As shown in Table 6, the audit performed reveals that the data is valid and reliable. Further, as required by law, this report also includes an analysis on the searches performed. This analysis includes information on whether contraband was found as a result of the search while controlling for race/ethnicity. The search analysis demonstrates that the police department is engaging in search practices consistent with national trends in law enforcement.

While considering the findings produced as a result of this analysis, it is recommended that the Dallas Police Department should continue to collect and evaluate additional information on motor vehicle contact data (i.e., reason for probable cause searches, contraband detected), which may prove to be useful when determining the nature of the contacts police officers are making with all individuals.

As part of this effort, the Dallas Police Department should continue to:

- 1) Perform an independent analysis on contact and search data in the upcoming year.
- 2) Commission data audits in 2024 in order to assess data integrity; that is, to ensure that the data collected is consistent with the data being reported.

The comprehensive data analysis performed serves as evidence that the Dallas Police Department has complied with the Texas Racial Profiling Law and all of its requirements. Further, the report demonstrates that the police department has incorporated a comprehensive racial profiling policy, currently offers information to the public on how to file a compliment or complaint, commissions quarterly data audits in order to ensure validity and reliability, collects and commissions the analysis of Tier 2 data, and ensures that the practice of racial profiling will not be tolerated.

Checklist

The following requirements were met by the Dallas Police Department in accordance with The Texas Racial Profiling Law:

- ✔ Implement a Racial Profiling Policy citing act or actions that constitute racial profiling.
- ✔ Include in the racial profiling policy, a statement indicating prohibition of any peace officer employed by the Dallas Police Department from engaging in racial profiling.
- ✔ Implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint regarding racial profiling violations.
- ✔ Provide public education related to the complaint and complaint process.
- ✔ Implement disciplinary guidelines for officers found in violation of the Texas Racial Profiling Law.
- ✔ Collect, report and analyze motor vehicle data (Tier 2).
- ✔ Commission Data Audits and a Search Analysis.
- ✔ Indicate total number of officers who knew and did not know, the race/ethnicity of individuals before being detained.
- ✔ Produce an annual report on police contacts (Tier 2) and present this to the local governing body and TCOLE by March 1, 2024.
- ✔ Adopt a policy, if video/audio equipment is installed, on standards for reviewing video and audio documentation.

Legislative & Administrative *Addendum*

TCOLE GUIDELINES

Guidelines for Compiling and Reporting Data under Senate Bill 1074

Background

Senate Bill 1074 of the 77th Legislature established requirements in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (TCCP) for law enforcement agencies. The Commission developed this document to assist agencies in complying with the statutory requirements.

The guidelines are written in the form of standards using a style developed from accreditation organizations including the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). The standards provide a description of *what* must be accomplished by an agency but allows wide latitude in determining *how* the agency will achieve compliance with each applicable standard.

Each standard is composed of two parts: the standard statement and the commentary. The *standard statement* is a declarative sentence that places a clear-cut requirement, or multiple requirements, on an agency. The commentary supports the standard statement but is not binding. The commentary can serve as a prompt, as guidance to clarify the intent of the standard, or as an example of one possible way to comply with the standard.

Standard 1

Each law enforcement agency has a detailed written directive that:

- clearly defines acts that constitute racial profiling;
- strictly prohibits peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;
- implements a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the agency if the individual believes a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual filing the complaint;
- provides for public education relating to the complaint process;
- requires appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the agency who, after investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the agency's written racial profiling policy; and
- requires the collection of certain types of data for subsequent reporting.

Commentary

Article 2.131 of the TCCP prohibits officers from engaging in racial profiling, and article 2.132 of the TCCP now requires a written policy that contains the elements listed in this standard. The article also specifically defines a law enforcement agency as it applies to this statute as an “agency of the state, or of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, that employs peace officers who make traffic stops in the routine performance of the officers’ official duties.”

The article further defines race or ethnicity as being of “a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American.” The statute does not limit the required policies to just these ethnic groups.

This written policy is to be adopted and implemented no later than January 1, 2002.

Standard 2

Each peace officer who stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance regulating traffic, or who stops a pedestrian for any suspected offense reports to the employing law enforcement agency information relating to the stop, to include:

- a physical description of each person detained, including gender and the person’s race or ethnicity, as stated by the person, or, if the person does not state a race or ethnicity, as determined by the officer’s best judgment;
- the traffic law or ordinance alleged to have been violated or the suspected offense;
- whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person stopped consented to the search;
- whether any contraband was discovered in the course of the search, and the type of contraband discovered;
- whether probable cause to search existed, and the facts supporting the existence of that probable cause;
- whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop or the search, including a statement of the offense charged;
- the street address or approximate location of the stop; and
- whether the officer issued a warning or citation as a result of the stop, including a description of the warning or a statement of the violation charged.

Commentary

The information required by 2.133 TCCP is used to complete the agency reporting requirements found in Article 2.134. A peace officer and an agency may be exempted from this requirement under Article 2.135 TCCP Exemption for Agencies Using Video and Audio Equipment. An agency may be exempt from this reporting requirement by applying for the funds from the Department of Public Safety for video and audio equipment and the State does not supply those funds. Section 2.135 (a)(2) states, “the governing body of the county or municipality served by the law enforcement agency, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency, certifies to the Department of Public Safety, not later than the date specified by rule by the department, that the law enforcement agency needs funds or video and audio equipment for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Subsection (a) (1) (A) and the agency does not receive from the state funds for video and audio equipment sufficient, as determined by the department, for the agency to accomplish that purpose.”

Standard 3

The agency compiles the information collected under 2.132 and 2.133 and analyzes the information identified in 2.133.

Commentary

Senate Bill 1074 from the 77th Session of the Texas Legislature created requirements for law enforcement agencies to gather specific information and to report it to each county or municipality served. New sections of law were added to the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding the reporting of traffic and pedestrian stops. Detained is defined as when a person stopped is not free to leave.

Article 2.134 TCCP requires the agency to compile and provide an analysis of the information collected by peace officer employed by the agency. The report is provided to the governing body of the municipality or county no later than March 1 of each year and covers the previous calendar year.

There is data collection and reporting required based on Article 2.132 CCP (tier one) and Article 2.133 CCP (tier two).

The minimum requirements for “tier one” data for traffic stops in which a citation results are:

- 1) the race or ethnicity of individual detained (race and ethnicity as defined by the bill means of “a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American”);
- 2) whether a search was conducted, and if there was a search, whether it was a consent search or a probable cause search; and
- 3) whether there was a custody arrest.

The minimum requirements for reporting on “tier two” reports include traffic and pedestrian stops. Tier two data include:

- 1) the detained person’s gender and race or ethnicity;
- 2) the type of law violation suspected, e.g., hazardous traffic, non-hazardous traffic, or other criminal investigation (the Texas Department of Public Safety publishes a categorization of traffic offenses into hazardous or non-hazardous);
- 3) whether a search was conducted, and if so whether it was based on consent or probable cause;
- 4) facts supporting probable cause;
- 5) the type, if any, of contraband that was collected;
- 6) disposition of the stop, e.g., arrest, ticket, warning, or release;
- 7) location of stop; and
- 8) statement of the charge, e.g., felony, misdemeanor, or traffic.

Tier one reports are made to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency an annual report of information if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state. Tier one and two reports are reported to the county or municipality not later than March 1 for the previous calendar year beginning March 1, 2003. Tier two reports include a comparative analysis between the race and ethnicity of persons detained to see if a differential pattern of treatment can be discerned based on the disposition of stops

including searches resulting from the stops. The reports also include information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling. An agency may be exempt from the tier two reporting requirement by applying for the funds from the Department of Public Safety for video and audio equipment and the State does not supply those funds [See 2.135 (a)(2) TCCP].

Reports should include both raw numbers and percentages for each group. Caution should be exercised in interpreting the data involving percentages because of statistical distortions caused by very small numbers in any particular category, for example, if only one American Indian is stopped and searched, that stop would not provide an accurate comparison with 200 stops among Caucasians with 100 searches. In the first case, a 100% search rate would be skewed data when compared to a 50% rate for Caucasians.

Standard 4

If a law enforcement agency has video and audio capabilities in motor vehicles regularly used for traffic stops, or audio capabilities on motorcycles regularly used to make traffic stops, the agency:

- adopts standards for reviewing and retaining audio and video documentation; and
- promptly provides a copy of the recording to a peace officer who is the subject of a complaint on written request by the officer.

Commentary

The agency should have a specific review and retention policy. Article 2.132 TCCP specifically requires that the peace officer be promptly provided with a copy of the audio or video recordings if the officer is the subject of a complaint and the officer makes a written request.

Standard 5

Agencies that do not currently have video or audio equipment must examine the feasibility of installing such equipment.

Commentary

None

Standard 6

Agencies that have video and audio recording capabilities are exempt from the reporting requirements of Article 2.134 TCCP and officers are exempt from the reporting requirements of Article 2.133 TCCP provided that:

- the equipment was in place and used during the proceeding calendar year; and
- video and audio documentation is retained for at least 90 days.

Commentary

The audio and video equipment and policy must have been in place during the previous calendar year. Audio and video documentation must be kept for at least 90 days or longer if a complaint has been filed. The documentation must be retained until the complaint is resolved. Peace officers are not exempt from the requirements under Article 2.132 TCCP.

Standard 7

Agencies have citation forms or other electronic media that comply with Section 543.202 of the Transportation Code.

Commentary

Senate Bill 1074 changed Section 543.202 of the Transportation Code requiring citations to include:

- race or ethnicity, and
- whether a search of the vehicle was conducted and whether consent for the search was obtained.

The Texas Law on Racial Profiling

S.B. No. 1074 - An Act relating to the prevention of racial profiling by certain peace officers.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Chapter 2, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by adding Articles 2.131 through 2.138 to read as follows:

Art. 2.131. RACIAL PROFILING PROHIBITED. A peace officer may not engage in racial profiling.

Art. 2.132. LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY ON RACIAL PROFILING. (a) In this article:

(1) "Law enforcement agency" means an agency of the state, or of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, that employs peace officers who make traffic stops in the routine performance of the officers' official duties.

(2) "Race or ethnicity" means of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American descent.

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

(1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;

(2) strictly prohibit peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;

(3) implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the agency if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual;

(4) provide public education relating to the agency's complaint process;

(5) require appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the agency who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the agency's policy adopted under this article;

(6) require collection of information relating to traffic stops in which a citation is issued and to arrests resulting from those traffic stops, including information relating to:

(A) the race or ethnicity of the individual detained; and

(B) whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search; and

(7) require the agency to submit to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision (6) if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state.

(c) The data collected as a result of the reporting requirements of this article shall not constitute prima facie evidence of racial profiling.

(d) On adoption of a policy under Subsection (b), a law enforcement agency shall examine the feasibility of installing video camera and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motor vehicle regularly used to make traffic stops and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make traffic stops. If a law enforcement agency installs video or audio equipment as provided by this subsection, the

policy adopted by the agency under Subsection (b) must include standards for reviewing video and audio documentation.

(e) A report required under Subsection (b)(7) may not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a traffic stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a peace officer. This subsection does not affect the collection of information as required by a policy under Subsection (b)(6).

(f) On the commencement of an investigation by a law enforcement agency of a complaint described by Subsection (b)(3) in which a video or audio recording of the occurrence on which the complaint is based was made, the agency shall promptly provide a copy of the recording to the peace officer who is the subject of the complaint on written request by the officer.

Art. 2.133. REPORTS REQUIRED FOR TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN STOPS. (a) In this article:

(1) "Race or ethnicity" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).

(2) "Pedestrian stop" means an interaction between a peace officer and an individual who is being detained for the purpose of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not under arrest.

(b) A peace officer who stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance regulating traffic or who stops a pedestrian for any suspected offense shall report to the law enforcement agency that employs the officer information relating to the stop, including:

(1) a physical description of each person detained as a result of the stop, including:

(A) the person's gender; and

(B) the person's race or ethnicity, as stated by the person or, if the person does not state the person's race or ethnicity, as determined by the officer to the best of the officer's ability;

(2) the traffic law or ordinance alleged to have been violated or the suspected offense;

(3) whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search;

(4) whether any contraband was discovered in the course of the search and the type of contraband discovered;

(5) whether probable cause to search existed and the facts supporting the existence of that probable cause;

(6) whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop or the search, including a statement of the offense charged;

(7) the street address or approximate location of the stop; and

(8) whether the officer issued a warning or a citation as a result of the stop, including a description of the warning or a statement of the violation charged.

Art. 2.134. COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION COLLECTED.

(a) In this article, "pedestrian stop" means an interaction between a peace officer and an individual who is being detained for the purpose of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not under arrest.

(b) A law enforcement agency shall compile and analyze the information contained in each report received by the agency under Article 2.133. Not later than March 1 of each year, each local law enforcement agency shall submit a report containing the information compiled

during the previous calendar year to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency in a manner approved by the agency.

(c) A report required under Subsection (b) must include:

(1) a comparative analysis of the information compiled under Article 2.133 to:

(A) determine the prevalence of racial profiling by peace officers employed by the agency; and
(B) examine the disposition of traffic and pedestrian stops made by officers employed by the agency, including searches resulting from the stops; and

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

(d) A report required under Subsection (b) may not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a traffic or pedestrian stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a peace officer. This subsection does not affect the reporting of information required under Article 2.133(b)(1).

(e) The Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education shall develop guidelines for compiling and reporting information as required by this article.

(f) The data collected as a result of the reporting requirements of this article shall not constitute prima facie evidence of racial profiling.

Art. 2.135. EXEMPTION FOR AGENCIES USING VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT. (a) A peace officer is exempt from the reporting requirement under Article 2.133 and a law enforcement agency is exempt from the compilation, analysis, and reporting requirements under Article 2.134 if:

(1) during the calendar year preceding the date that a report under Article 2.134 is required to be submitted:

(A) each law enforcement motor vehicle regularly used by an officer employed by the agency to make traffic and pedestrian stops is equipped with video camera and transmitter-activated equipment and each law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make traffic and pedestrian stops is equipped with transmitter-activated equipment; and

(B) each traffic and pedestrian stop made by an officer employed by the agency that is capable of being recorded by video and audio or audio equipment, as appropriate, is recorded by using the equipment; or

(2) the governing body of the county or municipality served by the law enforcement agency, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency, certifies to the Department of Public Safety, not later than the date specified by rule by the department, that the law enforcement agency needs funds or video and audio equipment for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Subsection (a)(1)(A) and the agency does not receive from the state funds or video and audio equipment sufficient, as determined by the department, for the agency to accomplish that purpose.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, a law enforcement agency that is exempt from the requirements under Article 2.134 shall retain the video and audio or audio documentation of each traffic and pedestrian stop for at least 90 days after the date of the stop. If a complaint is filed with the law enforcement agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to a traffic or pedestrian stop, the agency shall retain the video and audio or audio record of the stop until final disposition of the complaint.

(c) This article does not affect the collection or reporting requirements under Article 2.132.

Art. 2.136. LIABILITY. A peace officer is not liable for damages arising from an act relating to the collection or reporting of information as required by Article 2.133 or under a policy adopted under Article 2.132.

Art. 2.137. PROVISION OF FUNDING OR EQUIPMENT.

(a) The Department of Public Safety shall adopt rules for providing funds or video and audio equipment to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A), including specifying criteria to prioritize funding or equipment provided to law enforcement agencies. The criteria may include consideration of tax effort, financial hardship, available revenue, and budget surpluses. The criteria must give priority to:

(1) law enforcement agencies that employ peace officers whose primary duty is traffic enforcement;

(2) smaller jurisdictions; and

(3) municipal and county law enforcement agencies.

(b) The Department of Public Safety shall collaborate with an institution of higher education to identify law enforcement agencies that need funds or video and audio equipment for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A). The collaboration may include the use of a survey to assist in developing criteria to prioritize funding or equipment provided to law enforcement agencies.

(c) To receive funds or video and audio equipment from the state for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A), the governing body of a county or municipality, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency serving the county or municipality, shall certify to the Department of Public Safety that the law enforcement agency needs funds or video and audio equipment for that purpose.

(d) On receipt of funds or video and audio equipment from the state for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A), the governing body of a county or municipality, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency serving the county or municipality, shall certify to the Department of Public Safety that the law enforcement agency has installed video and audio equipment as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A) and is using the equipment as required by Article 2.135(a)(1).

Art. 2.138. RULES. The Department of Public Safety may adopt rules to implement Articles 2.131-2.137.

SECTION 2. Chapter 3, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by adding Article 3.05 to read as follows:

Art. 3.05. RACIAL PROFILING. In this code, "racial profiling" means a law enforcement-initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.

SECTION 3. Section 96.641, Education Code, is amended by adding Subsection (j) to read as follows:

(j) As part of the initial training and continuing education for police chiefs required under this section, the institute shall establish a program on racial profiling. The program must include an examination of the best practices for:

(1) monitoring peace officers' compliance with laws and internal agency policies relating to racial profiling;

(2) implementing laws and internal agency policies relating to preventing racial profiling;
and

(3) analyzing and reporting collected information.

SECTION 4. Section 1701.253, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Subsection (e) to read as follows:

(e) As part of the minimum curriculum requirements, the commission shall establish a statewide comprehensive education and training program on racial profiling for officers licensed under this chapter. An officer shall complete a program established under this subsection not later than the second anniversary of the date the officer is licensed under this chapter or the date the officer applies for an intermediate proficiency certificate, whichever date is earlier.

SECTION 5. Section 1701.402, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Subsection (d) to read as follows:

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

SECTION 6. Section 543.202, Transportation Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 543.202. FORM OF RECORD. (a) In this section, "race or ethnicity" means of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American descent.

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

(1) the name, address, physical description, including race or ethnicity, date of birth, and driver's license number of the person charged;

(2) the registration number of the vehicle involved;

(3) whether the vehicle was a commercial motor vehicle as defined by Chapter 522 or was involved in transporting hazardous materials;

(4) the person's social security number, if the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle or was the holder of a commercial driver's license or commercial driver learner's permit;

(5) the date and nature of the offense, including whether the offense was a serious traffic violation as defined by Chapter 522;

(6) whether a search of the vehicle was conducted and whether consent for the search was obtained;

(7) the plea, the judgment, and whether bail was forfeited;

(8) [~~7~~] the date of conviction; and

(9) [~~8~~] the amount of the fine or forfeiture.

SECTION 7. Not later than January 1, 2002, a law enforcement agency shall adopt and implement a policy and begin collecting information under the policy as required by Article 2.132, Code of Criminal Procedure, as added by this Act. A local law enforcement agency shall first submit information to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency as required by Article 2.132, Code of Criminal Procedure, as added by this Act, on March 1, 2003. The first submission of information shall consist of information compiled by the agency during the period beginning January 1, 2002, and ending December 31, 2002.

SECTION 8. A local law enforcement agency shall first submit information to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency as required by Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, as added by this Act, on March 1, 2004. The first submission of information shall consist of information compiled by the agency during the period beginning January 1, 2003, and ending December 31, 2003.

SECTION 9. Not later than January 1, 2002:

(1) the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education shall establish an education and training program on racial profiling as required by Subsection (e), Section 1701.253, Occupations Code, as added by this Act; and

(2) the Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas shall establish a program on racial profiling as required by Subsection (j), Section 96.641, Education Code, as added by this Act.

SECTION 10. A person who on the effective date of this Act holds an intermediate proficiency certificate issued by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education or has held a peace officer license issued by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education for at least two years shall complete an education and training program on racial profiling established under Subsection (e), Section 1701.253, Occupations Code, as added by this Act, not later than September 1, 2003.

SECTION 11. An individual appointed or elected as a police chief before the effective date of this Act shall complete a program on racial profiling established under Subsection (j), Section 96.641, Education Code, as added by this Act, not later than September 1, 2003.

SECTION 12. This Act takes effect September 1, 2001

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 1074 passed the Senate on April 4, 2001, by the following vote: Yeas 28, Nays 2; May 21, 2001, Senate refused to concur in House amendments and requested appointment of Conference Committee; May 22, 2001, House granted request of the Senate; May 24, 2001, Senate adopted Conference Committee Report by a viva-voce vote.

Secretary of the Senate

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 1074 passed the House, with amendments, on May 15, 2001, by a non-record vote; May 22, 2001, House granted request of the Senate for appointment of Conference Committee; May 24, 2001, House adopted Conference Committee Report by a non-record vote.

Chief Clerk of the House

Approved:

Date

Governor

Modifications to the Original Law

(H.B. 3389)

Amend CSHB 3389 (Senate committee report) as follows:

(1) Strike the following SECTIONS of the bill:

(A) SECTION 8, adding Section 1701.164, Occupations Code (page 4, lines 61-66);

(B) SECTION 24, amending Article 2.132(b), Code of Criminal Procedure (page 8, lines 19-53);

(C) SECTION 25, amending Article 2.134(b), Code of Criminal Procedure (page 8, lines 54-64);

(D) SECTION 28, providing transition language for the amendments to Articles 2.132(b) and 2.134(b), Code of Criminal Procedure (page 9, lines 40-47).

(2) Add the following appropriately numbered SECTIONS to the bill and renumber subsequent SECTIONS of the bill accordingly: SECTION _____. Article 2.132, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by amending Subsections (a),(b), (d), and (e) and adding Subsection (g) to read as follows:

(a) In this article:

(1) "Law enforcement agency" means an agency of the state, or of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, that employs peace officers who make motor vehicle~~[traffic]~~ stops in the routine performance of the officers' official duties.

(2) "Motor vehicle stop" means an occasion in which a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance.

(3) "Race or ethnicity" means of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, ~~[or]~~ Native American, or Middle Eastern descent.

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

(1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;

(2) strictly prohibit peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;

(3) implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the agency if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual;

(4) provide public education relating to the agency's complaint process;

(5) require appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the agency who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the agency's policy adopted under this article;

(6) require collection of information relating to motor vehicle ~~[traffic]~~ stops in which a citation is issued and to arrests made as a result of ~~[resulting from]~~ those ~~[traffic]~~ stops, including information relating to:

(A) the race or ethnicity of the individual detained; and

(B) whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual ~~[person]~~ detained consented to the search; and

(C) whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual; and

(7) require the chief administrator of the agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, to submit ~~[to the governing body of each county or~~

~~municipality served by the agency]~~ an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision (6) to:

(A) the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education; and

(B) the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency, if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state.

(d) On adoption of a policy under Subsection (b), a law enforcement agency shall examine the feasibility of installing video camera and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motor vehicle regularly used to make motor vehicle ~~[traffic]~~ stops and transmitter activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make motor vehicle ~~[traffic]~~ stops. If a law enforcement agency installs video or audio equipment as provided by this subsection, the policy adopted by the agency under Subsection (b) must include standards for reviewing video and audio documentation.

(e) A report required under Subsection (b)(7) may not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a motor vehicle ~~[traffic]~~ stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a peace officer. This subsection does not affect the collection of information as required by a policy under Subsection (b)(6).

(g) On a finding by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education that the chief administrator of a law enforcement agency intentionally failed to submit a report required under Subsection (b)(7), the commission shall begin disciplinary procedures against the chief administrator.

SECTION _____. Article 2.133, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 2.133. REPORTS REQUIRED FOR MOTOR VEHICLE ~~[TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN]~~ STOPS. (a) In this article, "race ~~[:~~

~~[(1) "Race]~~ or ethnicity" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).

~~[(2) "Pedestrian stop" means an interaction between a peace officer and an individual who is being detained for the purpose of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not under arrest.]~~

(b) A peace officer who stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance ~~[regulating traffic or who stops a pedestrian for any suspected offense]~~ shall report to the law enforcement agency that employs the officer information relating to the stop, including:

(1) a physical description of any ~~[each]~~ person operating the motor vehicle who is detained as a result of the stop, including:

(A) the person's gender; and

(B) the person's race or ethnicity, as stated by the person or, if the person does not state the person's race or ethnicity, as determined by the officer to the best of the officer's ability;

(2) the initial reason for the stop ~~[traffic law or ordinance alleged to have been violated or the suspected offense];~~

(3) whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search;

(4) whether any contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of the search and a description ~~[the type]~~ of the contraband or evidence ~~[discovered];~~

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

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

(B) any probable cause or reasonable suspicion existed to perform the search; or

(C) the search was performed as a result of the towing of the motor vehicle or the arrest of any person in the motor vehicle ~~[existed and the facts supporting the existence of that probable cause];~~

(6) whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop or the search, including a statement of whether the arrest was based on a violation of the Penal Code, a violation of a traffic law or ordinance, or an outstanding warrant and a statement of the offense charged;

(7) the street address or approximate location of the stop; and

(8) whether the officer issued a written warning or a citation as a result of the stop~~[, including a description of the warning or a statement of the violation charged].~~

SECTION _____. Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by amending Subsections (a) through (e) and adding Subsection (g) to read as follows:

(a) In this article:

(1) "Motor vehicle[, "pedestrian] stop" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a) ~~[means an interaction between a peace officer and an individual who is being detained for the purpose of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not under arrest].~~

(2) "Race or ethnicity" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).

(b) A law enforcement agency shall compile and analyze the information contained in each report received by the agency under Article 2.133. Not later than March 1 of each year, each ~~[local]~~ law enforcement agency shall submit a report containing the incident-based data ~~[information]~~ compiled during the previous calendar year to the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education and, if the law enforcement agency is a local law enforcement agency, to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency ~~[in a manner approved by the agency].~~

(c) A report required under Subsection (b) must be submitted by the chief administrator of the law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, and must include:

(1) a comparative analysis of the information compiled under Article 2.133 to:

(A) evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle stops, within the applicable jurisdiction, of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities ~~[determine the prevalence of racial profiling by peace officers employed by the agency];~~ and

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

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

(d) A report required under Subsection (b) may not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a motor vehicle ~~[traffic or pedestrian]~~ stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a peace officer. This subsection does not affect the reporting of information required under Article 2.133(b)(1).

(e) The Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education, in accordance with Section 1701.162, Occupations Code, shall develop guidelines for compiling and reporting information as required by this article.

(g) On a finding by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education that the chief administrator of a law enforcement agency intentionally failed to submit a report required under Subsection (b), the commission shall begin disciplinary procedures against the chief administrator.

SECTION _____. Article 2.135, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 2.135. PARTIAL EXEMPTION FOR AGENCIES USING VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT. (a) A peace officer is exempt from the reporting requirement under Article 2.133 and the chief administrator of a law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, is exempt from the compilation, analysis, and reporting requirements under Article 2.134 if:

(1) during the calendar year preceding the date that a report under Article 2.134 is required to be submitted:

(A) each law enforcement motor vehicle regularly used by an officer employed by the agency to make motor vehicle [~~traffic and pedestrian~~] stops is equipped with video camera and transmitter-activated equipment and each law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make motor vehicle [~~traffic and pedestrian~~] stops is equipped with transmitter-activated equipment; and

(B) each motor vehicle [~~traffic and pedestrian~~] stop made by an officer employed by the agency that is capable of being recorded by video and audio or audio equipment, as appropriate, is recorded by using the equipment; or

(2) the governing body of the county or municipality served by the law enforcement agency, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency, certifies to the Department of Public Safety, not later than the date specified by rule by the department, that the law enforcement agency needs funds or video and audio equipment for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Subsection (a)(1)(A) and the agency does not receive from the state funds or video and audio equipment sufficient, as determined by the department, for the agency to accomplish that purpose.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, a law enforcement agency that is exempt from the requirements under Article 2.134 shall retain the video and audio or audio documentation of each motor vehicle [~~traffic and pedestrian~~] stop for at least 90 days after the date of the stop. If a complaint is filed with the law enforcement agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to a motor vehicle [~~traffic or pedestrian~~] stop, the agency shall retain the video and audio or audio record of the stop until final disposition of the complaint.

(c) This article does not affect the collection or reporting requirements under Article 2.132.

(d) In this article, "motor vehicle stop" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).

SECTION _____. Chapter 2, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by adding Article 2.1385 to read as follows:

Art. 2.1385. CIVIL PENALTY. (a) If the chief administrator of a local law enforcement agency intentionally fails to submit the incident-based data as required by Article 2.134, the agency is liable to the state for a civil penalty in the amount of \$1,000 for each violation. The attorney general may sue to collect a civil penalty under this subsection.

(b) From money appropriated to the agency for the administration of the agency, the executive director of a state law enforcement agency that intentionally fails to submit the incident-based

data as required by Article 2.134 shall remit to the comptroller the amount of \$1,000 for each violation.

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

SECTION _____. Subchapter A, Chapter 102, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by adding Article 102.022 to read as follows:

Art. 102.022. COSTS ON CONVICTION TO FUND STATEWIDE REPOSITORY FOR DATA RELATED TO CIVIL JUSTICE. (a) In this article, "moving violation" means an offense that:

(1) involves the operation of a motor vehicle; and

(2) is classified as a moving violation by the Department of Public Safety under Section 708.052, Transportation Code.

(b) A defendant convicted of a moving violation in a justice court, county court, county court at law, or municipal court shall pay a fee of 10 cents as a cost of court.

(c) In this article, a person is considered convicted if:

(1) a sentence is imposed on the person;

(2) the person receives community supervision, including deferred adjudication; or

(3) the court defers final disposition of the person's case.

(d) The clerks of the respective courts shall collect the costs described by this article. The clerk shall keep separate records of the funds collected as costs under this article and shall deposit the funds in the county or municipal treasury, as appropriate.

(e) The custodian of a county or municipal treasury shall:

(1) keep records of the amount of funds on deposit collected under this article; and

(2) send to the comptroller before the last day of the first month following each calendar quarter the funds collected under this article during the preceding quarter.

(f) A county or municipality may retain 10 percent of the funds collected under this article by an officer of the county or municipality as a collection fee if the custodian of the county or municipal treasury complies with Subsection (e).

(g) If no funds due as costs under this article are deposited in a county or municipal treasury in a calendar quarter, the custodian of the treasury shall file the report required for the quarter in the regular manner and must state that no funds were collected.

(h) The comptroller shall deposit the funds received under this article to the credit of the Civil Justice Data Repository fund in the general revenue fund, to be used only by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education to implement duties under Section 1701.162, Occupations Code.

(i) Funds collected under this article are subject to audit by the comptroller.

SECTION _____. (a) Section 102.061, Government Code, as reenacted and amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is amended to conform to the amendments made to Section 102.061, Government Code, by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, and is further amended to read as follows:

Sec. 102.061. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN STATUTORY COUNTY COURT: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. The clerk of a statutory county court shall collect fees and costs under the Code of Criminal Procedure on conviction of a defendant as follows:

(1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$20;

(2) a fee for services of the clerk of the court (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$40;

- (3) a records management and preservation services fee (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$25;
- (4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;
- (5) a juvenile delinquency prevention and graffiti eradication fee (Art. 102.0171, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$50 [~~\$5~~]; [~~and~~]
- (6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed \$5; and
- (7) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$0.10.

(b) Section 102.061, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is repealed. Section 102.061, Government Code, as reenacted and amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, to reorganize and renumber that section, continues in effect as further amended by this section.

SECTION _____. (a) Section 102.081, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is amended to conform to the amendments made to Section 102.081, Government Code, by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, and is further amended to read as follows:

Sec. 102.081. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN COUNTY COURT: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. The clerk of a county court shall collect fees and costs under the Code of Criminal Procedure on conviction of a defendant as follows:

- (1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$20;
- (2) a fee for clerk of the court services (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$40;
- (3) a records management and preservation services fee (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$25;
- (4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;
- (5) a juvenile delinquency prevention and graffiti eradication fee (Art. 102.0171, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$50 [~~\$5~~]; [~~and~~]
- (6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed \$5; and
- (7) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$0.10.

(b) Section 102.081, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is repealed. Section 102.081, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, to reorganize and renumber that section, continues in effect as further amended by this section.

SECTION _____. Section 102.101, Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 102.101. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN JUSTICE COURT: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. A clerk of a justice court shall collect fees and costs under the Code of Criminal Procedure on conviction of a defendant as follows:

- (1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;
- (2) a fee for withdrawing request for jury less than 24 hours before time of trial (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;
- (3) a jury fee for two or more defendants tried jointly (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . one jury fee of \$3;

- (4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$4;
- (5) a fee for technology fund on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.0173, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$4;
- (6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed \$5;
- (7) a fee on conviction of certain offenses involving issuing or passing a subsequently dishonored check (Art. 102.0071, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed \$30; ~~and~~
- (8) a court cost on conviction of a Class C misdemeanor in a county with a population of 3.3 million or more, if authorized by the county commissioners court (Art. 102.009, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed \$7; and
- (9) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$0.10.

SECTION _____. Section 102.121, Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 102.121. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN MUNICIPAL COURT: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. The clerk of a municipal court shall collect fees and costs on conviction of a defendant as follows:

- (1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;
- (2) a fee for withdrawing request for jury less than 24 hours before time of trial (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;
- (3) a jury fee for two or more defendants tried jointly (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . one jury fee of \$3;
- (4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;
- (5) a fee for technology fund on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.0172, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed \$4; ~~and~~
- (6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed \$5; and
- (7) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$0.10.

SECTION _____. Subchapter D, Chapter 1701, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Section 1701.164 to read as follows:

Sec. 1701.164. COLLECTION OF CERTAIN INCIDENT-BASED DATA SUBMITTED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. The commission shall collect and maintain incident-based data submitted to the commission under Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, including incident-based data compiled by a law enforcement agency from reports received by the law enforcement agency under Article 2.133 of that code. The commission in consultation with the Department of Public Safety, the Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas, the W. W. Caruth, Jr., Police Institute at Dallas, and the Texas Police Chiefs Association shall develop guidelines for submitting in a standard format the report containing incident-based data as required by Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure.

SECTION _____. Subsection (a), Section 1701.501, Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

- (a) Except as provided by Subsection (d), the commission shall revoke or suspend a license, place on probation a person whose license has been suspended, or reprimand a license holder for a violation of:
 - (1) this chapter;

(2) the reporting requirements provided by Articles 2.132 and 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure;
or

(3) a commission rule.

SECTION _____. (a) The requirements of Articles 2.132, 2.133, and 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by this Act, relating to the compilation, analysis, and submission of incident-based data apply only to information based on a motor vehicle stop occurring on or after January 1, 2010.

(b) The imposition of a cost of court under Article 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure, as added by this Act, applies only to an offense committed on or after the effective date of this Act. An offense committed before the effective date of this Act is covered by the law in effect when the offense was committed, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose. For purposes of this section, an offense was committed before the effective date of this Act if any element of the offense occurred before that date.

Racial and Ethnic Designations (H.B. 3051)

H.B. No. 3051 - An Act relating to the categories used to record the race or ethnicity of persons stopped for or convicted of traffic offenses.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Article 2.132(a)(3), Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

(3) "Race or ethnicity" means the following categories:

(A) Alaska native or American Indian;

(B) ~~[of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic,]~~ Asian or Pacific Islander;

(C) black;

(D) white; and

(E) Hispanic or Latino ~~[, Native American, or Middle Eastern descent]~~.

SECTION 2. Section 543.202(a), Transportation Code, is amended to read as follows:

(a) In this section, "race or ethnicity" means the following categories:

(1) Alaska native or American Indian;

(2) ~~[of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic,]~~ Asian or Pacific Islander;

(3) black;

(4) white; and

(5) Hispanic or Latino ~~[, or Native American descent]~~.

SECTION 3. This Act takes effect September 1, 2017.

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 3051 was passed by the House on May 4, 2017, by the following vote: Yeas 143, Nays 2, 2 present, not voting.

Chief Clerk of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 3051 was passed by the Senate on May 19, 2017, by the following vote: Yeas 31, Nays 0.

Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED: _____

Date

Governor

The Sandra Bland Act

(S.B. 1849)

S.B. No. 1849

An Act relating to interactions between law enforcement and individuals detained or arrested on suspicion of the commission of criminal offenses, to the confinement, conviction, or release of those individuals, and to grants supporting populations that are more likely to interact frequently with law enforcement.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

ARTICLE 1. SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1.01. SHORT TITLE. This Act shall be known as the Sandra Bland Act, in memory of Sandra Bland.

ARTICLE 2. IDENTIFICATION AND DIVERSION OF AND SERVICES FOR PERSONS SUSPECTED OF HAVING A MENTAL ILLNESS, AN INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, OR A SUBSTANCE ABUSE ISSUE

SECTION 2.01. Article 16.22, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 16.22. EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF DEFENDANT SUSPECTED OF HAVING MENTAL ILLNESS OR INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY [MENTAL RETARDATION]. (a)(1) Not later than 12 [72] hours after receiving credible information that may establish reasonable cause to believe that a defendant committed to the sheriff's custody has a mental illness or is a person with an intellectual disability [mental retardation], including observation of the defendant's behavior immediately before, during, and after the defendant's arrest and the results of any previous assessment of the defendant, the sheriff shall provide written or electronic notice of the information to the magistrate. On a determination that there is reasonable cause to believe that the defendant has a mental illness or is a person with an intellectual disability [mental retardation], the magistrate, except as provided by Subdivision

(2), shall order the local mental health or intellectual and developmental disability [mental retardation] authority or another qualified mental health or intellectual disability [mental retardation] expert to:

(A) collect information regarding whether the defendant has a mental illness as defined by Section 571.003,

Health and Safety Code, or is a person with an intellectual disability [mental retardation] as defined by Section 591.003, Health and Safety Code, including information obtained from any previous assessment of the defendant; and

(B) provide to the magistrate a written assessment of the information collected under Paragraph (A).

(2) The magistrate is not required to order the collection of information under Subdivision

(1) if the defendant in the year preceding the defendant's applicable date of arrest has been determined to have a mental illness or to be a person with an intellectual disability [mental retardation] by the local mental health or intellectual and developmental disability [mental retardation] authority or another mental health or intellectual disability [mental retardation] expert described by Subdivision

(1). A court that elects to use the results of that previous determination may proceed under Subsection (c).

(3) If the defendant fails or refuses to submit to the collection of information regarding the defendant as required under Subdivision (1), the magistrate may order the defendant to submit to an examination in a mental health facility determined to be appropriate by the local mental health or intellectual and developmental disability [mental retardation] authority for a reasonable period not to exceed 21 days. The magistrate may order a defendant to a facility operated by the Department of State Health Services or the Health and Human Services Commission [Department of Aging and Disability Services] for examination only on request of the local mental health or intellectual and developmental disability [mental retardation] authority and with the consent of the head of the facility. If a defendant who has been ordered to a facility operated by the Department of State Health Services or the Health and Human Services Commission [Department of Aging and Disability Services] for examination remains in the facility for a period exceeding 21 days, the head of that facility shall cause the defendant to be immediately transported to the committing court and placed in the custody of the sheriff of the county in which the committing court is located. That county shall reimburse the facility for the mileage and per diem expenses of the personnel required to transport the defendant calculated in accordance with the state travel regulations in effect at the time.

(b) A written assessment of the information collected under Subsection (a)(1)(A) shall be provided to the magistrate not later than the 30th day after the date of any order issued under Subsection (a) in a felony case and not later than the 10th day after the date of any order issued under that subsection in a misdemeanor case, and the magistrate shall provide copies of the written assessment to the defense counsel, the prosecuting attorney, and the trial court. The written assessment must include a description of the procedures used in the collection of information under Subsection (a)(1)(A) and the applicable expert's observations and findings pertaining to:

(1) whether the defendant is a person who has a mental illness or is a person with an intellectual disability [mental retardation];

(2) whether there is clinical evidence to support a belief that the defendant may be incompetent to stand trial and should undergo a complete competency examination under Subchapter B, Chapter 46B; and

(3) recommended treatment.

(c) After the trial court receives the applicable expert's written assessment relating to the defendant under Subsection (b) or elects to use the results of a previous determination as described by Subsection (a)(2), the trial court may, as applicable:

(1) resume criminal proceedings against the defendant, including any appropriate proceedings related to the defendant's release on personal bond under Article 17.032;

(2) resume or initiate competency proceedings, if required, as provided by Chapter 46B

or other proceedings affecting the defendant's receipt of appropriate court-ordered mental health or intellectual disability [mental retardation] services, including proceedings related to the defendant's receipt of outpatient mental health services under Section 574.034, Health and Safety Code; or

(3) consider the written assessment during the punishment phase after a conviction of the offense for which the defendant was arrested, as part of a presentence investigation report, or in connection with the impositions of conditions following placement on community supervision, including deferred adjudication community supervision.

(d) This article does not prevent the applicable court from, before, during, or after the collection of information regarding the defendant as described by this article: (1) releasing a defendant who has a mental illness [mentally ill] or is a person with an intellectual disability [mentally retarded defendant] from custody on personal or surety bond; or

(2) ordering an examination regarding the defendant's competency to stand trial.

SECTION 2.02. Chapter 16, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by adding Article 16.23 to read as follows:

Art. 16.23. DIVERSION OF PERSONS SUFFERING MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS OR SUBSTANCE ABUSE ISSUE. (a) Each law enforcement agency shall make a good faith effort to divert a person suffering a mental health crisis or suffering from the effects of substance abuse to a proper treatment center in the agency's jurisdiction if:

(1) there is an available and appropriate treatment center in the agency's jurisdiction to which the agency may divert the person;

(2) it is reasonable to divert the person;

(3) the offense that the person is accused of is a misdemeanor, other than a misdemeanor involving violence; and

(4) the mental health crisis or substance abuse issue is suspected to be the reason the person committed the alleged offense.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to a person who is accused of an offense under Section 49.04, 49.045, 49.05, 49.06, 49.065, 49.07, or 49.08, Penal Code.

SECTION 2.03. Section 539.002, Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 539.002. GRANTS FOR ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPANSION OF COMMUNITY COLLABORATIVES. (a) To the extent funds are appropriated to the department for that purpose, the department shall make grants to entities, including local governmental entities, nonprofit community organizations, and faith-based community organizations, to establish or expand community collaboratives that bring the public and private sectors together to provide services to persons experiencing homelessness, substance abuse issues, or [and] mental illness. [The department may make a maximum of five grants, which must be made in the most populous municipalities in this state that are located in counties with a population of more than one million.] In awarding grants, the department shall give special consideration to entities:

(1) establishing [a] new collaboratives; or

(2) establishing or expanding collaboratives that serve two or more counties, each with a population of less than 100,000 [collaborative].

(b) The department shall require each entity awarded a grant under this section to:

(1) leverage additional funding from private sources in an amount that is at least equal to the amount of the grant awarded under this section; [and]

(2) provide evidence of significant coordination and collaboration between the entity, local mental health authorities, municipalities, local law enforcement agencies, and other community stakeholders in establishing or expanding a community collaborative funded by a grant awarded under this section; and

(3) provide evidence of a local law enforcement policy to divert appropriate persons from jails or other detention facilities to an entity affiliated with a community collaborative for the purpose of providing services to those persons.

SECTION 2.04. Chapter 539, Government Code, is amended by adding Section 539.0051 to read as follows:

Sec. 539.0051. PLAN REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN COMMUNITY COLLABORATIVES. (a) The governing body of a county shall develop and make public a plan detailing:

(1) how local mental health authorities, municipalities, local law enforcement agencies, and other community stakeholders in the county could coordinate to establish or expand a community collaborative to accomplish the goals of Section 539.002;

(2) how entities in the county may leverage funding from private sources to accomplish the goals of Section 539.002 through the formation or expansion of a community collaborative; and

(3) how the formation or expansion of a community collaborative could establish or support resources or services to help local law enforcement agencies to divert persons who have been arrested to appropriate mental health care or substance abuse treatment.

(b) The governing body of a county in which an entity that received a grant under Section 539.002 before September 1, 2017, is located is not required to develop a plan under Subsection (a).

(c) Two or more counties, each with a population of less than 100,000, may form a joint plan under Subsection (a).

ARTICLE 3. BAIL, PRETRIAL RELEASE, AND COUNTY JAIL STANDARDS

SECTION 3.01. The heading to Article 17.032, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 17.032. RELEASE ON PERSONAL BOND OF CERTAIN [MENTALLY ILL] DEFENDANTS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS OR INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY.

SECTION 3.02. Articles 17.032(b) and (c), Code of Criminal Procedure, are amended to read as follows:

(b) A magistrate shall release a defendant on personal bond unless good cause is shown

otherwise if the:

(1) defendant is not charged with and has not been previously convicted of a violent offense;

(2) defendant is examined by the local mental health or intellectual and developmental disability [mental retardation] authority or another mental health expert under Article 16.22 [of this code];

(3) applicable expert, in a written assessment submitted to the magistrate under Article 16.22:

(A) concludes that the defendant has a mental illness or is a person with an intellectual disability [mental retardation] and is nonetheless competent to stand trial; and

(B) recommends mental health treatment or intellectual disability treatment for the defendant, as applicable; and

(4) magistrate determines, in consultation with the local mental health or intellectual and developmental disability [mental retardation] authority, that appropriate community-based mental health or intellectual disability [mental retardation] services for the defendant are available through the [Texas] Department of State [Mental] Health Services [and Mental Retardation] under Section 534.053, Health and Safety Code, or through another mental health or intellectual disability [mental retardation] services provider.

(c) The magistrate, unless good cause is shown for not requiring treatment, shall require as a condition of release on personal bond under this article that the defendant submit to outpatient or inpatient mental health or intellectual disability [mental retardation] treatment as recommended by the local mental health or intellectual and developmental disability [mental retardation] authority if the defendant's:

(1) mental illness or intellectual disability [mental retardation] is chronic in nature; or

(2) ability to function independently will continue to deteriorate if the defendant is not treated.

SECTION 3.03. Article 25.03, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 25.03. IF ON BAIL IN FELONY. When the accused, in case of felony, is on bail at the time the indictment is presented, [it is not necessary to serve him with a copy, but] the clerk shall [on request] deliver a copy of the indictment [same] to the accused or the accused's [his] counsel[,] at the earliest possible time.

SECTION 3.04. Article 25.04, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 25.04. IN MISDEMEANOR. In misdemeanors, the clerk shall deliver a copy of the indictment or information to the accused or the accused's counsel at the earliest possible time before trial [it shall not be necessary before trial to furnish the accused with a copy of the indictment or information; but he or his counsel may demand a copy, which shall be given as early as possible

SECTION 3.05. Section 511.009(a), Government Code, as amended by Chapters 281 (H.B. 875), 648 (H.B. 549), and 688 (H.B. 634), Acts of the 84th Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, is reenacted and amended to read as follows:

- (a) The commission shall:
- (1) adopt reasonable rules and procedures establishing minimum standards for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of county jails;
 - (2) adopt reasonable rules and procedures establishing minimum standards for the custody, care, and treatment of prisoners;
 - (3) adopt reasonable rules establishing minimum standards for the number of jail supervisory personnel and for programs and services to meet the needs of prisoners;
 - (4) adopt reasonable rules and procedures establishing minimum requirements for programs of rehabilitation, education, and recreation in county jails;
 - (5) revise, amend, or change rules and procedures if necessary;
 - (6) provide to local government officials consultation on and technical assistance for county jails;
 - (7) review and comment on plans for the construction and major modification or renovation of county jails;
 - (8) require that the sheriff and commissioners of each county submit to the commission, on a form prescribed by the commission, an annual report on the conditions in each county jail within their jurisdiction, including all information necessary to determine compliance with state law, commission orders, and the rules adopted under this chapter;
 - (9) review the reports submitted under Subdivision (8) and require commission employees to inspect county jails regularly to ensure compliance with state law, commission orders, and rules and procedures adopted under this chapter;
 - (10) adopt a classification system to assist sheriffs and judges in determining which defendants are low-risk and consequently suitable participants in a county jail work release program under Article 42.034, Code of Criminal Procedure;
 - (11) adopt rules relating to requirements for segregation of classes of inmates and to capacities for county jails;
 - (12) require that the chief jailer of each municipal lockup submit to the commission, on a form prescribed by the commission, an annual report of persons under 17 years of age securely detained in the lockup, including all information necessary to determine compliance with state law concerning secure confinement of children in municipal lockups;
 - (13) at least annually determine whether each county jail is in compliance with the rules and procedures adopted under this chapter;
 - (14) require that the sheriff and commissioners court of each county submit to the commission, on a form prescribed by the commission, an annual report of persons under 17 years of age securely detained in the county jail, including all information necessary to determine compliance with state law concerning secure confinement of children in county jails;
 - (15) schedule announced and unannounced inspections of jails under the commission's jurisdiction using the risk assessment plan established under Section 511.0085 to guide the inspections process;
 - (16) adopt a policy for gathering and distributing to jails under the commission's jurisdiction information regarding:
 - (A) common issues concerning jail administration;
 - (B) examples of successful strategies for maintaining compliance with state law and the rules,

standards, and procedures of the commission; and

(C) solutions to operational challenges for jails;

(17) report to the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments on a jail's compliance with Article 16.22, Code of Criminal Procedure;

(18) adopt reasonable rules and procedures establishing minimum requirements for jails to:

(A) determine if a prisoner is pregnant; and

(B) ensure that the jail's health services plan addresses medical and mental health care, including nutritional requirements, and any special housing or work assignment needs for persons who are confined in the jail and are known or determined to be pregnant;

(19) provide guidelines to sheriffs regarding contracts between a sheriff and another entity for the provision of food services to or the operation of a commissary in a jail under the commission's jurisdiction, including specific provisions regarding conflicts of interest and avoiding the appearance of impropriety; [and]

(20) adopt reasonable rules and procedures establishing minimum standards for prisoner visitation that provide each prisoner at a county jail with a minimum of two in-person, noncontact visitation periods per week of at least 20 minutes duration each;

(21) [(20)] require the sheriff of each county to:

(A) investigate and verify the veteran status of each prisoner by using data made available from the Veterans Reentry Search Service (VRSS) operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or a similar service; and

(B) use the data described by Paragraph (A) to assist prisoners who are veterans in applying for federal benefits or compensation for which the prisoners may be eligible under a program administered by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs;

(22) [(20)] adopt reasonable rules and procedures regarding visitation of a prisoner at a county jail by a guardian, as defined by Section 1002.012, Estates Code, that:

(A) allow visitation by a guardian to the same extent as the prisoner's next of kin, including placing the guardian on the prisoner's approved visitors list on the guardian's request and providing the guardian access to the prisoner during a facility's standard visitation hours if the prisoner is otherwise eligible to receive visitors; and

(B) require the guardian to provide the sheriff with letters of guardianship issued as provided by Section 1106.001, Estates Code, before being allowed to visit the prisoner; and

(23) adopt reasonable rules and procedures to ensure the safety of prisoners, including rules and procedures that require a county jail to:

(A) give prisoners the ability to access a mental health professional at the jail through a telemental health service 24 hours a day;

(B) give prisoners the ability to access a health professional at the jail or through a telehealth service 24 hours a day or, if a health professional is unavailable at the jail or through a telehealth service, provide for a prisoner to be transported to access a health professional; and

(C) if funding is available under Section 511.019, install automated electronic sensors or cameras to ensure accurate and timely in-person checks of cells or groups of cells confining at-risk individuals.

SECTION 3.06. Section 511.009, Government Code, is amended by adding Subsection (d) to read

as follows:

(d) The commission shall adopt reasonable rules and procedures establishing minimum standards regarding the continuity of prescription medications for the care and treatment of prisoners. The rules and procedures shall require that a qualified medical professional shall review as soon as possible any prescription medication a prisoner is taking when the prisoner is taken into custody.

SECTION 3.07. Chapter 511, Government Code, is amended by adding Sections 511.019, 511.020, and 511.021 to read as follows:

Sec. 511.019. PRISONER SAFETY FUND. (a) The prisoner safety fund is a dedicated account in the general revenue fund.

(b) The prisoner safety fund consists of:

(1) appropriations of money to the fund by the legislature; and

(2) gifts, grants, including grants from the federal government, and other donations received for the fund.

(c) Money in the fund may be appropriated only to the commission to pay for capital improvements that are required under Section 511.009(a)(23).

(d) The commission by rule may establish a grant program to provide grants to counties to fund capital improvements described by Subsection (c). The commission may only provide a grant to a county for capital improvements to a county jail with a capacity of not more than 96 prisoners.

Sec. 511.020. SERIOUS INCIDENTS REPORT. (a) On or before the fifth day of each month, the sheriff of each county shall report to the commission regarding the occurrence during the preceding month of any of the following incidents involving a prisoner in the county jail:

(1) a suicide;

(2) an attempted suicide;

(3) a death;

(4) a serious bodily injury, as that term is defined by

Section 1.07, Penal Code;

(5) an assault;

(6) an escape;

(7) a sexual assault; and

(8) any use of force resulting in bodily injury, as that term is defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code.

(b) The commission shall prescribe a form for the report required by Subsection (a).

(c) The information required to be reported under Subsection (a)(8) may not include the name or other identifying information of a county jailer or jail employee.

(d) The information reported under Subsection (a) is public information subject to an open records request under Chapter 552.

Sec. 511.021. INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION OF DEATH OCCURRING IN COUNTY JAIL. (a) On the death of a prisoner in a county jail, the commission shall appoint a law enforcement agency, other

than the local law enforcement agency that operates the county jail, to investigate the death as soon as possible.

(b) The commission shall adopt any rules necessary relating to the appointment of a law enforcement agency under Subsection

(a), including rules relating to cooperation between law enforcement agencies and to procedures for handling evidence.

SECTION 3.08. The changes in law made by this article to Article 17.032, Code of Criminal Procedure, apply only to a personal bond that is executed on or after the effective date of this Act. A personal bond executed before the effective date of executed, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.

SECTION 3.09. Not later than January 1, 2018, the Commission on Jail Standards shall:

(1) adopt the rules and procedures required by Section 511.009(d), Government Code, as added by this article, and the rules required by Section 511.021(b), Government Code, as added by this article; and

(2) prescribe the form required by Section 511.020(b), Government Code, as added by this article.

SECTION 3.10. Not later than September 1, 2018, the Commission on Jail Standards shall adopt the rules and procedures required by Section 511.009(a)(23), Government Code, as added by this article. On and after September 1, 2020, a county jail shall comply with any rule or procedure adopted by the Commission on Jail Standards under that subdivision.

SECTION 3.11. To the extent of any conflict, this Act prevails over another Act of the 85th Legislature, Regular Session, 2017, relating to non-substantive additions to and corrections in enacted codes.

ARTICLE 4. PEACE OFFICER AND COUNTY JAILER TRAINING

SECTION 4.01. Chapter 511, Government Code, is amended by adding Section 511.00905 to read as follows:

Sec. 511.00905. JAIL ADMINISTRATOR POSITION; EXAMINATION REQUIRED. (a) The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement shall develop and the commission shall approve an examination for a person assigned to the jail administrator position overseeing a county jail.

(b) The commission shall adopt rules requiring a person, other than a sheriff, assigned to the jail administrator position overseeing a county jail to pass the examination not later than the 180th day after the date the person is assigned to that position. The rules must provide that a person who fails the examination may be immediately removed from the position and may not be reinstated until the person passes the examination.

(c) The sheriff of a county shall perform the duties of the jail administrator position at any time there is not a person available who satisfies the examination requirements of this

section.

(d) A person other than a sheriff may not serve in the jail administrator position of a county jail unless the person satisfies the examination requirement of this section.

SECTION 4.02. Section 1701.253, Occupations Code, is amended by amending Subsection (j) and adding Subsection (n) to read as follows: commission shall require an officer to complete a 40-hour statewide education and training program on de-escalation and crisis intervention techniques to facilitate interaction with persons with mental impairments. An officer shall complete the program not later than the second anniversary of the date the officer is licensed under this chapter or the date the officer applies for an intermediate proficiency certificate, whichever date is earlier. An officer may not satisfy the requirements of this subsection [section] or Section 1701.402(g) by taking an online course on de-escalation and crisis intervention techniques to facilitate interaction with persons with mental impairments.

(n) As part of the minimum curriculum requirements, the commission shall require an officer to complete a statewide education and training program on de-escalation techniques to facilitate interaction with members of the public, including techniques for limiting the use of force resulting in bodily injury.

SECTION 4.03. Section 1701.310(a), Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

(a) Except as provided by Subsection (e), a person may not be appointed as a county jailer, except on a temporary basis, unless the person has satisfactorily completed a preparatory training program, as required by the commission, in the operation of a county jail at a school operated or licensed by the commission. The training program must consist of at least eight hours of mental health training approved by the commission and the Commission on Jail Standards.

SECTION 4.04. Section 1701.352(b), Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

(b) The commission shall require a state, county, special district, or municipal agency that appoints or employs peace officers to provide each peace officer with a training program at least once every 48 months that is approved by the commission and consists of:

(1) topics selected by the agency; and

(2) for an officer holding only a basic proficiency certificate, not more than 20 hours of education and training that contain curricula incorporating the learning objectives developed by the commission regarding:

(A) civil rights, racial sensitivity, and cultural diversity;

(B) de-escalation and crisis intervention techniques to facilitate interaction with persons with mental impairments; [and]

(C) de-escalation techniques to facilitate interaction with members of the public, including techniques for limiting the use of force resulting in bodily injury; and

(D) unless determined by the agency head to be inconsistent with the officer's assigned duties:

(i) the recognition and documentation of cases that involve child abuse or neglect, family violence, and sexual assault; and

(ii) issues concerning sex offender characteristics.

SECTION 4.05. Section 1701.402, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Subsection (n) to read

as follows:

(n) As a requirement for an intermediate proficiency certificate or an advanced proficiency certificate, an officer must complete the education and training program regarding de-escalation techniques to facilitate interaction with members of the public established by the commission under Section 1701.253(n).

SECTION 4.06. Not later than March 1, 2018, the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement shall develop and the Commission on Jail Standards shall approve the examination required by Section 511.00905, Government Code, as added by this article.

SECTION 4.07. (a) Not later than March 1, 2018, the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement shall establish or modify training programs as necessary to comply with Section 1701.253, Occupations Code, as amended by this article.

(b) The minimum curriculum requirements under Section 1701.253(j), Occupations Code, as amended by this article, apply only to a peace officer who first begins to satisfy those requirements on or after April 1, 2018.

SECTION 4.08. (a) Section 1701.310, Occupations Code, as amended by this article, takes effect January 1, 2018.

(b) A person in the position of county jailer on September 1, 2017, must comply with Section 1701.310(a), Occupations Code, as amended by this article, not later than August 31, 2021.

ARTICLE 5. MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS, RACIAL PROFILING, AND ISSUANCE OF CITATIONS

SECTION 5.01. Article 2.132, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by amending Subsections (b) and (d) and adding Subsection (h) to read as follows:

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

(1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;

(2) strictly prohibit peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;

(3) implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the agency if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual;

(4) provide public education relating to the agency's compliment and complaint process, including providing the telephone number, mailing address, and e-mail address to make a compliment or complaint with respect to each ticket, citation, or warning issued by a peace officer;

(5) require appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the agency who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the agency's policy adopted under this article;

(6) require collection of information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a ticket, citation, or warning is issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, including information

relating to:

- (A) the race or ethnicity of the individual detained;
- (B) whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual detained consented to the search; [and]
- (C) whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual;
- (D) whether the peace officer used physical force that resulted in bodily injury, as that term is defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code, during the stop;
- (E) the location of the stop; and
- (F) the reason for the stop; and

(7) require the chief administrator of the agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, to submit an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision (6) to:

- (A) the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement; and
- (B) the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency, if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state.

(d) On adoption of a policy under Subsection (b), a law enforcement agency shall examine the feasibility of installing video camera and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motor vehicle regularly used to make motor vehicle stops and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make motor vehicle stops. The agency also shall examine the feasibility of equipping each peace officer who regularly detains or stops motor vehicles with a body worn camera, as that term is defined by Section 1701.651, Occupations Code. If a law enforcement agency installs video or audio equipment or equips peace officers with body worn cameras as provided by this subsection, the policy adopted by the agency under Subsection (b) must include standards for reviewing video and audio documentation.

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

SECTION 5.02. Article 2.133, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by amending Subsection (b) and adding Subsection (c) to read as follows:

(b) A peace officer who stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance shall report to the law enforcement agency that employs the officer information relating to the stop, including:

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

- (A) the person's gender; and
- (B) the person's race or ethnicity, as stated by the person or, if the person does not state the person's race or ethnicity, as determined by the officer to the best of the officer's ability;

(2) the initial reason for the stop;

(3) whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search;

(4) whether any contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of the search

and a description of the contraband or evidence;

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

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

(B) any probable cause or reasonable suspicion existed to perform the search; or

(C) the search was performed as a result of the towing of the motor vehicle or the arrest of any person in the motor vehicle;

(6) whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop or the search, including a statement of whether the arrest was based on a violation of the Penal Code, a violation of a traffic law or ordinance, or an outstanding warrant and a statement of the offense charged;

(7) the street address or approximate location of the stop; [and]

(8) whether the officer issued a verbal or written warning or a ticket or citation as a result of the stop; and

(9) whether the officer used physical force that resulted in bodily injury, as that term is defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code, during the stop.

(c) The chief administrator of a law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, is responsible for auditing reports under Subsection (b)

to ensure that the race or ethnicity of the person operating the motor vehicle is being reported.

SECTION 5.03. Article 2.134(c), Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

(c) A report required under Subsection (b) must be submitted by the chief administrator of the law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, and must include:

(1) a comparative analysis of the information compiled under Article 2.133 to:

(A) evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle stops, within the applicable jurisdiction, of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities; [and]

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

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

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

SECTION 5.04. Article 2.137, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 2.137. PROVISION OF FUNDING OR EQUIPMENT. (a) The Department of Public Safety shall adopt rules for providing funds or video and audio equipment to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment in law enforcement motor vehicles and motorcycles or equipping peace officers with body worn cameras [as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A)], including specifying criteria to prioritize funding or equipment provided to law enforcement agencies. The criteria may include consideration of tax effort, financial hardship,

available revenue, and budget surpluses. The criteria must give priority to:

(1) law enforcement agencies that employ peace officers whose primary duty is traffic enforcement;

(2) smaller jurisdictions; and

(3) municipal and county law enforcement agencies.

(b) The Department of Public Safety shall collaborate with an institution of higher education to identify law enforcement agencies that need funds or video and audio equipment for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment in law enforcement motor vehicles and motorcycles or equipping peace officers with body worn cameras [as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A)]. The collaboration may include the use of a survey to assist in developing criteria to prioritize funding or equipment provided to law enforcement agencies.

(c) To receive funds or video and audio equipment from the state for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment in law enforcement motor vehicles and motorcycles or equipping peace officers with body worn cameras [as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A)], the governing body of a county or municipality, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency serving the county or municipality, shall certify to the Department of Public Safety that the law enforcement agency needs funds or video and audio equipment for that purpose.

(d) On receipt of funds or video and audio equipment from the state for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment in law enforcement motor vehicles and motorcycles or equipping peace officers with body worn cameras [as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A)], the governing body of a county or municipality, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency serving the county or municipality, shall certify to the Department of Public Safety that the law enforcement agency has taken the necessary actions to use and is using [installed] video and audio equipment and body worn cameras for those purposes [as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A) and is using the equipment as required by Article 2.135(a)(1)].

SECTION 5.05. Article 2.1385(a), Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

(a) If the chief administrator of a local law enforcement agency intentionally fails to submit the incident-based data as required by Article 2.134, the agency is liable to the state for a civil penalty in an [the] amount not to exceed \$5,000 [of \$1,000] for each violation. The attorney general may sue to collect a civil penalty under this subsection.

SECTION 5.06. Article 2.135, Code of Criminal Procedure, is repealed.

SECTION 5.07. Articles 2.132 and 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by this article, apply only to a report covering a calendar year beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

SECTION 5.08. Not later than September 1, 2018, the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement shall:

(1) evaluate and change the guidelines for compiling and reporting information required under Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by this article, to enable the guidelines to better withstand academic scrutiny; and

(2) make accessible online:

(A) a downloadable format of any information submitted under Article 2.134(b), Code of Criminal

Procedure, that is not exempt from public disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code; and
(B) a glossary of terms relating to the information to make the information readily understandable to the public. This Act takes effect September 1, 2017.

Senate Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 1849 passed the Senate on May 11, 2017, by the following vote:
Yeas 31, Nays 0.

Secretary of the Senate

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 1849 passed the House on May 20, 2017, by the following vote:
Yeas 137, Nays 0, one present not voting.

ARTICLE 6. EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 6.01. Except as otherwise provided by this Act,

Approved:

Date

Governor

Chief Clerk of the House

**DALLAS
POLICE DEPARTMENT
RACIAL PROFILING POLICY**

DPD PLANNING UNIT

GENERAL ORDER REVISION TRACKING

DATE REQUESTED: 2/22/2023

PROPOSED GENERAL ORDER REVISION TITLE:


G.O. 432.00 Biased Policing and Racial Profiling

UNIT REQUESTING ORDER: Office of Chief Police NAME: Planning Unit

PURPOSE OF THE REQUEST: Update on Racial Profiling for Consultant.

CHIEF OF POLICE

- I approve this draft, please issue. (Please sign and date below)
- I have made changes, see comments below. (Please return to Planning.)



Eddie Garcia
Chief of Police

2/23/23

Date

Note: When instructions are completed, please return to the Planning Unit for processing.

**CLASSIFIED* This is a draft for approval discussion only. The content should be treated as such unless officially published by the Planning Unit*



Dallas Police Department General Order

432.00 Biased Policing and Racial Profiling General Order

Revised 2/24/23

432.00 Biased Policing and Racial Profiling

432.01 Purpose

The purpose of this General Order is to reaffirm the Dallas Police Department's commitment to unbiased policing in all its encounters between an officer and any person; to reinforce procedures that serve to ensure public confidence and mutual trust through the provision of services in a fair and equitable fashion, and to protect officers from unwarranted accusations of misconduct when acting within the dictates of departmental policy and the law. Biased policing and Racial Profiling are strictly prohibited. At no time will a sworn employee rely upon an individual's protected status in any reasonable suspicion or probable cause determination.

432.02 Definitions:

- A. "Biased Policing" is defined as the application of police authority based on a protected status rather than on an individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.
- B. "Motor Vehicle Stop" means an occasion in which a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance.
- C. "Protected Status" includes race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, age, gender, gender identity/expression, sexual orientation, disability, or any other legally protected status.
- D. "Racial Profiling" is defined as a law enforcement-initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.
- E. "Race or Ethnicity" is defined as a person's particular descent, including White, Black, Hispanic or Latino, Asian or Pacifica Islander, or Alaska Native or American Indian descent.

432.03 Examples of biased policing include, but are not limited to:

- A. Initiating a traffic stop on a particular vehicle because of the protected status of the driver or of a passenger in a vehicle.
- B. Stopping or detaining the driver of a vehicle or passenger in a vehicle based on the determination that a person or that protected status is unlikely to own or possess that specific make or model of vehicle.
- C. Stopping or detaining an individual based upon the determination that a person of that protected status is unlikely to be in that place or part of town.
- D. Stopping a driver when looking for a suspect if the only commonality between the suspect and the driver or a passenger is their protected status.
- E. Singling out an individual for enforcement who is part of a group of individuals exhibiting similar behavior (for example, a group of drivers exceeding the speed limit) because of the individual's protected status.
- F. The unlawful seizure and/or forfeiture of a person's assets based on protected status.

432.04 Biased Policing and Racial Profiling Complaints and Investigations

- A. The department shall accept complaints from any person who believes they have been stopped or searched based on racial, ethnic, or national origin profiling. No person shall be discouraged, intimidated, or coerced from filing a complaint, nor discriminated against because he or she filed such a complaint.
- B. If an officer initiating a stop receives an allegation of racial profiling, the officer shall provide their name and badge number to the individual with information on how to contact Internal Affairs or the officer's supervisor. Any employee contacted shall provide that person with

Dallas Police Department General Order
432.00 Biased Policing and Racial Profiling

Revised 02/24/23

information on the department's process for filing a complaint. All employees will report any allegation of racial profiling to their supervisor before the end of their shift.

1. Officers shall provide information, including telephone number, mailing address, and email address for contacting Internal Affairs to any individual who inquires about reporting an incident perceived to be racially motivated, or who wishes to generate a complaint.
 2. Any supervisor/manager receiving a racial profiling complaint shall notify the Internal Affairs Division in a timely manner of the complaint and the action taken.
 3. Supervisors shall monitor the adherence to the General Orders by all employees under their command and shall initiate an investigation into all alleged violations established under this General Order.
- C. All complaints will be acknowledged in writing to the complainant who will receive information regarding the disposition of such complaint within a reasonable period of time. The investigation shall be reduced to writing and any reviewer's comments or conclusions shall be sent through the chain of command to the Chief of Police or designee. When applicable, findings and/or recommendations for disciplinary action, retraining, or changes in policy shall be part of the recommendation to the Chief of Police or designee.
- D. Allegations of misconduct and disciplinary action shall follow the procedures as outlined in General Order 510.00. Officers shall be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination for engaging in racial profiling.
- E. If there is a departmental video or audio recording of the events upon which a complaint of racial profiling is based, upon commencement of an investigation into the complaint and written request of the officer made the subject of the complaint, this department shall promptly provide a copy of the recording to that officer.

432.05 Training

- A. All officers will receive formal, yearly, documented training in biased policing policy, procedures, or legal aspects.
- B. Training will be included in basic and in-service classes for all sworn personnel and will include examples of biased policing.

432.06 Reporting of Racial Profiling Motor Vehicle Stops

- A. Any officer conducting a motor vehicle stop shall collect information required by Articles 2.132 and 2.133 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, outlined in General Order 302.13.

During all motor vehicle stops (regardless of if a citation is issued or not), officers are required to record and report the following information:

- A. *The gender of the individual stopped*
- B. *The race or ethnicity of the individual*
- C. *If the race or ethnicity was known prior to the stop*
- D. *A reason for the stop*
- E. *Location of the stop*
- F. *If a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual detained consented to the search*
- G. *The reason for the search*
- H. *If any contraband was discovered*
- I. *Description of discovered contraband*
- J. *Result of the stop*
- K. *If there was an arrest, what the arrest was based on*
- L. *If any physical force resulting in bodily injury was used*

Officers shall ensure all data is gathered from every motor vehicle stop and submitted prior to the end of their shift. Supervisors shall ensure officers comply with this order.

- B. In accordance with Article 2.134 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, the information collected will be compiled, analyzed, and submitted to the governing body of the City of Dallas and the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement no later than March 1 of each year.
- C. An annual administrative review of biased policing complaints, and their disposition, will be submitted to the Chief of Police no later than March 1 of each year.

**Dallas Police Department General Order
432.00 Biased Policing and Racial Profiling**

Revised 02/24/23

- D. Supervisors have the responsibility of monitoring the activities of subordinates to ensure that neither biased policing nor racial profiling is being practiced. Supervisors will take immediate corrective action if these practices are observed and will document the infraction accordingly.

432.07 Public Education

- A. The police department will inform the public of its guidelines against racial profiling and the compliment and complaint process by telling them the agency's compliment and complaint process, including providing the telephone number, mailing address, and e-mail address to make a compliment or complaint with respect to each ticket, citation, or warning issued by a peace officer. Methods that may be utilized to inform the public of the process are in person, news media, radio, service or civic presentations, the Internet, as well as city council and committee meetings. Additionally, information will be made available as appropriate in languages other than English.

432.08 Motor Vehicle Stop Data Audits

- A. The Audit for Traffic Stop Data will be completed monthly by the first-level supervisor and submitted to the next-level supervisor by the 10th of each month. It is recommended that supervisors work on their audits each week to make it more manageable. The How to Guide will be on the intranet under the "[Forms](#)" tab.
- B. Supervisors are looking to ensure a Racial Profiling Report was done on the Traffic Stop Data Form. (If the officer is E-Citation certified and used an E-Citation on the Traffic Stop a Racial Profiling Report was done). It is the supervisor's responsibility to know which of their employees are actively using E-Citation machines.
- C. The [Motor Vehicle Stop Data Non-Compliance Report](#) is on the intranet and available to all supervisors under the "Information" tab, "Crime Reports/Maps" link, "Interactive Reports" link, "Home" link, "Planning Monthly Reports" link, "Traffic Stops" link, "[TrafficMarkOutsNoRP Record](#)" link.



Motor Vehicle Stops Data Sergeant Audit Form

Refer to General Orders 302.13 Reports Required and General Order 432.00 Racial Profiling

Reviewed Officer Badge Date

Division Watch Compliant

Incident #	<input type="text"/>	Review	<input type="text"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	N <input type="checkbox"/>
Incident #	<input type="text"/>	Review	<input type="text"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	N <input type="checkbox"/>
Incident #	<input type="text"/>	Review	<input type="text"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	N <input type="checkbox"/>
Incident #	<input type="text"/>	Review	<input type="text"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	N <input type="checkbox"/>
Incident #	<input type="text"/>	Review	<input type="text"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	N <input type="checkbox"/>
Incident #	<input type="text"/>	Review	<input type="text"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	N <input type="checkbox"/>
Incident #	<input type="text"/>	Review	<input type="text"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	N <input type="checkbox"/>
Incident #	<input type="text"/>	Review	<input type="text"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	N <input type="checkbox"/>
Incident #	<input type="text"/>	Review	<input type="text"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	N <input type="checkbox"/>
Incident #	<input type="text"/>	Review	<input type="text"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	N <input type="checkbox"/>
Incident #	<input type="text"/>	Review	<input type="text"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	N <input type="checkbox"/>
Incident #	<input type="text"/>	Review	<input type="text"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	N <input type="checkbox"/>

Comments

Reviewing Supervisor Badge Date

Reviewing Lieutenant Badge Date

Division Commander Badge Date

Supervisors, complete, print, and forward to your chain of command.

For additional questions regarding the information presented in this report, please contact:

Del Carmen Consulting©
817.681.7840
www.texasracialprofiling.com
www.delcarmenconsulting.com

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Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno
Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Flock Purchase – Additional Cameras and Extended Data Retention Period**

The Dallas Police department was granted a budget enhancement of \$200,000 in fiscal year 23/24 for the purchase of new Flock (ALPR) cameras. The Department is seeking approval to reappropriate a portion of these funds for increased data retention time for new and existing Flock cameras. The current retention subscription is for 30 days.

Flock cameras are a valuable investigative tool for DPD officers and detectives and often aid in the identification of suspect vehicles, which ultimately results in an arrest of the suspect. The current 30-day retention period inhibits the use of the captured data by its brevity. An increased retention period is needed for long term investigations and serial offenses, which may last six months or more, and offenses where suspect vehicles are identified late in the investigation process.

The Dallas Police Department requests a portion of this budget enhancement be used to increase the retention period for data collected and stored by Department Flock cameras from 30 days to 1 year. The annual subscription cost for the increased data storage is \$300.00 per camera. This increase in retention is well within the parameters of the city's retention rules. The data retention increase would apply to flock cameras currently under contract, the new cameras included in this budget enhancement and future Flock camera additions. Increasing the total number of cameras will be beneficial, whereas a greater retention period will greatly increase the cost to benefit ratio of these devices and enhance their usefulness in offense investigations.

There is a one-time installation and setup fee for new cameras requested as part of this enhancement of approximately \$10,750.00. This will cover the addition of 43 new cameras to the existing camera network, with increased retention time. The increased cost of retention for existing Flock cameras is approximately \$67,500.00. The total breakdown of cost is,

- 43* additional cameras at \$2500.00 per camera, with added retention time (\$120,400.00)
- One time setup fee for new cameras* of \$10,750.00
- Increased data retention for all existing Flock cameras, \$67,500.00
- The total cost will be \$198,650.00.

DATE August 27, 2024
SUBJECT **Flock Purchase – Additional Cameras and Extended Data Retention Period**
PAGE **2 of 2**

The Dallas Police Department requests approval for this investigative enhancement and thanks the board for its consideration in this matter.

Service First, Now!



Dominique Artis
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Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Elizabeth Saab, Chief of Strategy, Engagement, and Alignment (I)
Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Marshal's Homeless Action Response Team Activity Report**

The Marshal's office assigns Deputies to work on the Homeless Action Response Team (HART) and assists the office of homeless solutions daily on encampment cleaning and closures. Deputy Marshal's collaborate with code enforcement, Dallas Animal Services, and crises response teams to ensure the safety of everyone while addressing encampments.

The activity information below was collected for the month of July.

Number of encampments worked: 117
Investigation of sleeping/encampment in park: 8
Number of encampments cleaned/decommissioned: 30
Drugs/drug paraphernalia seized: 0
Weapons Seized: 0
Stolen property seized: 0
Enforcement action citation/arrest:0

Service First, Now!

David Pughes

David Pughes

Dallas City Marshal

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Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno
Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Facility Construction Update**

Please accept this memorandum as an update to the ongoing construction projects involving fire stations through a collaboration between Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) and the Building Services Department (BSD), the Office of Bond and Construction Management (BCM), Office of Economic Development (ECO), and construction contractors:

1. DFR accepted delivery of 6 new generators that will support critical infrastructure and ensure continuous emergency response capabilities during power outages. The generators will be installed at the following Fire Stations:
 - a. Fire Station 2 (4211 Northaven, Council District 13)
 - b. Fire Station 7 (6010 Davenport, Council District 12)
 - c. Fire Station 15 (111 E. 8th Street, Council District 1)
 - d. Fire Station 18 (660 N. Griffin, Council District 14)
 - e. Fire Station 31 (9365 Garland Rd., Council District 9)
 - f. Fire Station 52 (2504 S. Cockrell Hill, Council District 3)
2. DFR was awarded funding in the recent bond election to replace Fire Station 43 (2844 Lombardy Ln., Council District 6) and remodel Fire Station 11 (3828 Cedar Springs Rd., Council District 14).
 - a. DFR and BCM are working to identify a suitable site for new Station 43.
 - b. Scope of work assessments related to lead and asbestos remediation and a draft of the remodel design for Station 11 are in progress.
3. Station 22 (12200 Coit Rd., Council District 11) and Station 35 (3839 Walnut Hill Ln., Council District 13) were modified to accommodate new Single Function Paramedic Rescue Units in July 2024.
4. Asbestos remediation projects continue to be prioritized based on the extent of current damage to contaminated areas; Station 48 (10480 E. Northwest Hwy, Council District 9) is next on the schedule.

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SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Facility Construction Update**
PAGE **2 of 2**

5. DFR has begun a project to upgrade all Fire Stations from analog to digital landlines. While all new sites are designed and built with digital lines, the existing facilities must be converted one at a time. Currently, 6 of DFR's 59 Fire Stations have had their lines upgraded.

Should you have, any questions or concerns please contact interim Fire Chief Justin Ball at justin.ball@dallasfire.gov.

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Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno
Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Fleet Maintenance Update**

Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR), to provide excellent service delivery to the residents of the City of Dallas, strives to maintain adequate resources to allow for efficient and effective emergency response. Please accept this memorandum as an update to the status of the DFR emergency fleet.

The status of emergency apparatus, as of August 2, 2024, is as follows:

UNIT	OPTIMAL	CURRENT	SQUAD***	RESERVE	REPAIR*	ON ORDER**
ENGINE	58	58	0	1	18	4
TRUCK	23	23	0	4	9	2
RESCUE	47	47	0	3	17	34

****Repairs are apparatus currently out of service and being repaired***

*****Orders are apparatus expected to be delivered by end of CY24, but delivery times may change due to supply chain or fabrication issues at the factory.***

******Squads are only in service when Engines or Trucks are out of service***

As requested, the following table illustrates the emergency response apparatus removed from service due to catastrophic loss (i.e., accidents) since FY21:

UNIT	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	TOTAL
ENGINE	2	1	1	0	4
TRUCK	1	0	0	0	1
RESCUE	2	0	1	0	3
BLOCKER	0	0	1	0	1

Reserve unit repairs in each of our three major categories are ongoing and DFR anticipates its reserve fleet to improve due to the addition of new units and completion of repairs. To address potential apparatus shortages and minimize negative effects on departmental operations, DFR has developed and deployed various strategies, including

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SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Fleet Maintenance Update**
PAGE **2 of 2**

the utilization of an emergency fleet rental agreement, the Squad Program, and the Blocker Program.

DFR's fleet maintenance program has evolved to include a more aggressive and comprehensive preventative maintenance (PM) plan for all apparatus. To address staffing concerns, DFR has strengthened its mechanic technician recruitment and retention through expanded recruitment sources and partnerships, improved salary scales, improved training, and a robust succession plan.

DFR anticipates that through the above plans and programs, any major negative operational effects from fleet shortages will be avoided. It is our expectation that the resulting improved operational, training, and staffing plans will aid in further protecting the status of our emergency fleet for years to come.

Should you have questions, or need additional information, please contact Interim Fire Chief Justin Ball at justin.ball@dallasfire.gov.

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Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno
Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **August 28, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2619 ordinance amending
Chapter 51A, "Dallas Development Code: First Responder Street Toppers**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on August 28, 2024.

AGENDA ITEM #24-2619

An ordinance amending Chapter 51A, "Dallas Development Code: Ordinance No. 19455, as amended," of the Dallas City Code by adding a new Division 51A-9.600; (1) providing for first responder street toppers to honor members of the Dallas Police Department and Dallas Fire-Rescue who have been lost in the line of duty; (2) providing a penalty not to exceed \$2,000.00; (3) providing a saving clause; (4) providing a severability clause; and (5) providing an effective date - Financing: No cost consideration to the City

BACKGROUND

This ordinance will allow for the placement of Street Toppers at the locations where Dallas Police and Dallas Fire-Rescue First Responders lost his or her life serving the citizens of Dallas in the line of duty. The First Responder Street Toppers will include the member's name, rank, and "End of Watch" date.

Line of duty deaths will be reviewed internally by DPD / DFR for inclusion in the program. When possible, DPD and DFR will work with Transportation Department and any available surviving family for the creation and installation of remaining and future signs.

The first phase of First Responder Street Topper installations is set to begin this fall, with an Opening Ceremony tentatively scheduled for Thursday, September 5th, 2024. This ceremony will serve to publicly signal the beginning of the First Responder Street Topper Program and will include the installation of toppers for members from both DPD and DFR in designated sites in the Central Business District. The remainder of the first phase of toppers will be installed throughout the fall. Subsequent phases will follow in 2025.

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214) 670- 5299.

Service First, Now!

DATE August 27, 2024
SUBJECT **August 28, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2619 ordinance amending
Chapter 51A, "Dallas Development Code: First Responder Street Toppers**
PAGE **2 of 2**



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CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno
Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **August 28, 2024 City Council Agenda Item #24-1586 Adoption of the City of Dallas Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on August 28, 2024.

AGENDA ITEM #24-1586

Adopt the City of Dallas Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) in compliance with the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to maintain eligibility for pre-disaster and post-disaster federal mitigation funding as well as state mitigation funding. Federal regulations require an update to the HMP every five years to maintain eligibility for federal mitigation funding and some state mitigation funding - Financing: No cost consideration to the City

BACKGROUND

In 2009, the City of Dallas participated in the original development of the Dallas County Local Mitigation Strategy instead of maintaining a stand-alone mitigation plan. In 2016, the City of Dallas participated in the update to Dallas County's mitigation plan. In 2018, the city moved to a stand-alone plan under the City of Dallas Local Mitigation Action Plan.

In summer of 2022, the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) began the HMP update cycle. During the update cycle, community and city stakeholders were involved in a Mitigation Working Group where regular meetings were held to discuss hazard mitigation activities, plan updates, and other items relating to the HMP. Additionally, members of the public were provided with an opportunity to give feedback on the HMP update through a survey that OEM created and advertised via social media, city websites, and a city blog post. Public Townhalls were also held and advertised to provide members of the public with an opportunity to hear about and discuss the HMP in-person with OEM staff.

Hazard Mitigation Plans are used to assemble data about the hazards that impact the City of Dallas and quantify hazards into a vulnerability analysis. This analysis is then used to develop long-term sustainable projects. The City is under no obligation to complete any of the projects listed in the plan.

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214) 670- 5299.

Service First, Now!

DATE August 27, 2024
SUBJECT **August 28, 2024 City Council Agenda Item #24-1586 Adoption of the City of Dallas
Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)**
PAGE **2 of 2**



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Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

TO Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

SUBJECT **August 28, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2103 Three-year service contract for Deaf Link's Accessible Hazard Alert System**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on August 14, 2024. This memorandum is being provided in lieu of a briefing to the Public Safety Committee that was rescheduled for August 27, 2024.

AGENDA ITEM #24-2103

Authorize a three year service contract for Deaf Link's Accessible Hazard Alert System for the Office of Emergency Management – Deaf Link, Inc., sole source – Not to exceed \$352,755.00 – Financing: General Fund

BACKGROUND

This action does not encumber funds; the purpose of a service contract is to establish firm pricing for services, for a specific term, which are ordered on an as needed basis.

This service contract will provide for a stand-alone, web-based, opt-in, accessible emergency notification system for City of Dallas residents. Deaf Link's Accessible Hazard Alert System (AHAS™) provides the Office of Emergency Management with the ability to send alerts in accessible formats by converting emergency notifications into American Sign Language (ASL) videos with English and Spanish voice and Text, including text formats readable by web-connected Braille readers. AHAS™ is an opt-in subscriber-based system. AHAS™ provides services 24/7 to send accessible emergency information for persons who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, Blind, Deaf-Blind and those with Literacy challenges. Deaf Link and the AHAS™ program support the Access and Functional Needs (AFN) community and persons with sensory disabilities by providing accessible information before, during and after emergency events or disasters. The AHAS program will provide the City of Dallas with 24/7/365 capability to send unlimited accessible alerts and emergency information in response to Emergency Alert System (EAS) event codes for Warnings, Watches, and Emergencies, Civil Emergency Messages (CEM), Terrorism events, Amber Alerts, and National Weather Service (NWS) watches and warnings as directed by the Client. AHAS is compatible with the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)

DATE August 27, 2024
SUBJECT **August 28, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2103 Three-year service contract for Deaf Link's Accessible Hazard Alert System**
PAGE **2 of 2**

The Office of Emergency Management previously briefed the Public Safety Committee on this software during the November 13, 2023, meeting, as part of the "Overview of Emergency Alert and Warning Systems Used in the City of Dallas" presentation.

If you have any questions regarding this agenda item, please contact Travis Houston at travis.houston@dallas.gov or (214) 422-2715.

Service First, Now!



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Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno
Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **August 28, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2164 Acceptance of a grant from
Cities for Financial Empowerment Fund, Inc. (CFE)**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on August 28, 2024.

AGENDA ITEM #24-2164

Authorize the (1) acceptance of a grant from Cities for Financial Empowerment Fund, Inc. (CFE) for Emergency Financial Empowerment in the amount of \$150,000.00 to support municipal engagement to improve the financial stability of low and moderate income households by embedding financial empowerment strategies into local government infrastructure for the period July 1, 2023 through September 30, 2025; (2) establishment of appropriations in an amount not to exceed \$150,000.00 in the CFE EFE Grant Fund; (3) receipt and deposit of funds in an amount not to exceed \$150,000.00 in the CFE EFE Grant Fund; and (4) execution of the grant agreement and all terms, conditions, and documents required by the agreement - Not to exceed \$150,000.00 - Financing: Cities for Financial Empowerment Grant Funds.

BACKGROUND

As part of the Emergency Financial Empowerment (EFE) Grant, the CFE Fund will provide the Grantee with technical assistance, including staff time, and grant funds to fulfill the following expectations and tasks. The EFE initiative, and the work performed by the Grantee under the Program, will be conducted in two phases.

During Phase One (the Planning Phase) of this grant period, the Office of Emergency Management (OEM), along with core team members from other city departments, especially the Office of Community Care (OCC), and external stakeholders, will participate in trainings and learning community activities in order to ultimately develop and draft the EFE implementation plan to be submitted to the CFE fund at the end of the grant period. organized by the CFE Fund and their Consultants throughout the grant period.

The overall goal of this grant is to help OEM to identify areas (opportunities) within existing disaster response/emergency management landscapes to embed financial

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SUBJECT **August 28, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2164 Acceptance of a grant from
Cities for Financial Empowerment Fund, Inc. (CFE)**
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empowerment efforts and create/build upon partnerships; to understand the different local organizations and city/county departments that could serve within the selected financial empowerment network to promote household financial stability; and to identify gaps within emergency preparedness and response landscapes that could be addressed to further financial empowerment efforts.

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214) 670- 5299.

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Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Elizabeth Saab, Chief of Strategy, Engagement, and Alignment (I)
Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno
Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **August 28, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-941 three-year service agreement for language interpretation and associated equipment rental, American Sign Language interpretation, and translation services for Municipal Court Judiciary and Office of Communications and Customer Experience - Translation & Interpretation Network, LLC**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on August 28, 2024.

AGENDA ITEM #24-941

Authorize a three-year service price agreement for spoken language interpretation and associated equipment rental, American Sign Language interpretation, and translation services for Municipal Court Judiciary and Office of Communications and Customer Experience - Translation & Interpretation Network, LLC in the estimated amount of \$550,668.50, WorldWide Interpreters, Inc. in the estimated amount of \$393,030.00, Effectiff, LLC in the estimated amount of \$35,366.40, and Homeland Language Services, LLC in the estimated amount of \$31,075.10, lowest responsible bidders of eighteen - Total estimated amount of \$1,010,140.00 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

BACKGROUND

This action does not encumber funds; the purpose of a service price agreement is to establish firm pricing for services, for a specific term, which are ordered on an as needed basis according to annual budgetary appropriations. The estimated amount is intended as guidance rather than a cap on spending under the agreement, so that actual need combined with the amount budgeted will determine the amount spent under this agreement.

This service price agreement will provide spoken language interpretation and associated equipment rental, American Sign Language interpretation, and translation services for Municipal Court Judiciary and Office of Communications and Customer Experience. Written translation and oral interpretation services are a vital part of ensuring that the City continues to equitably engage with residents and provide them with access and

DATE August 27, 2024
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information to Citywide functions and meetings as well as department specific initiatives and meetings.

As part of the solicitation process and in an effort to increase competition, the Office of Procurement Services used its procurement system to send out email notifications to vendors registered under relevant commodity codes. To further increase competition, the Office of Procurement Services uses historical solicitation information, the Internet, and vendor contact information obtained from user departments to contact additional vendors.

On November 10, 2015, the City Council authorized a living wage policy that requires contractors to pay their employees a “living wage” rate as established annually by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator for Dallas County by Resolution No. 15-2141. The calculated living wage during the solicitation process of this contract is \$17.82; the selected vendor meets this requirement.

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CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno
Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **August 28, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2493 three-year Interlocal Agreement with Southern Methodist University Simmons School of Education and Human Development to provide consulting and technical assistance for the Dallas Police Department**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on August 28, 2024.

AGENDA ITEM #

Authorize a three-year Interlocal Agreement with Southern Methodist University Simmons School of Education and Human Development to provide consulting and technical assistance for the Dallas Police Department Virtual Reality De-escalation Site-Based Initiative Grant Project for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2026 - Not to exceed \$662,301.00 - Financing: BJA FY 23 Virtual Reality De-escalation Site-Based Initiative Fund

BACKGROUND

This item will assist the Dallas Police Department in developing Virtual Reality (VR) training scenarios for officers. Our department will use existing data from the Use of Force Analysis System and receive input from stakeholders and trainers to identify common scenarios that require de-escalation skills, such as encounters with individuals experiencing mental health crises. This training will help enhance accuracy and relevance in the creation of virtual scenarios. As trainees navigate through scenarios, the VR system will capture movement, decisions, and actions and provide a dashboard of their responses, allowing for immediate analysis and feedback so they may learn from their mistakes and refine future responses. The VR simulator and dashboard will be adapted and updated regularly based on data-driven lessons learned.

This project will consist of a team that is well-equipped to conduct the research, including the Dallas Police Department and researchers from Southern Methodist University with expertise in curriculum design, VR simulation, violence prevention, and program evaluation. With experienced trainers at the Dallas Police Academy, a robust research design, and a capable team, the project aims to improve officers' performance, promote community trust, and contribute to the larger goal of strengthening police and community relationships.

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214) 670- 5299.

DATE August 27, 2024

SUBJECT **August 28, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2493 three-year Interlocal Agreement with Southern Methodist University Simmons School of Education and Human Development to provide consulting and technical assistance for the Dallas Police Department**

PAGE **2 of 2**

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CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno
Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **August 28, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2407 Five-year Agreement for a
law Enforcement Monitoring Facility for the Dallas Police Department**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on August 28, 2024.

AGENDA ITEM #24-2407

Authorize a five-year purchasing agreement for a Law Enforcement Monitoring Facility product for the Dallas Police Department - Gladiator Forensics, LLC, sole source - Not to exceed \$196,400.00 - Financing: Confiscated Monies-Federal Fund (\$102,000.00) and General Fund (\$94,400.00) (subject to annual appropriations)

BACKGROUND

This action does not encumber funds; the purpose of a purchasing agreement is to establish firm pricing for services, for a specific term, which are ordered on an as-needed basis according to annual budgetary appropriations. The estimated amount is intended as guidance rather than a cap on spending under the agreement, so that actual need combined with the amount budgeted will determine the amount spent under this agreement.

This sole-source purchasing agreement will provide for a Law Enforcement Monitoring Facility (LEMF) product that will include Gladiator's Enterprise Sensor Processing and Analytics platform, Gladiator Autonomous Receiver platform, and IQ Express Portal integrated platforms. This agreement includes system setup and five licenses allowing fifteen end-users to access the platforms, training, and five years of maintenance.

The vendor's LEMF platform can ingest data from all common telecommunications carriers, including calls, texts, and other data types, and act as a highly integrated solution capable of communicating with mapping and analyzing datasets generated by existing surveillance equipment. By extending our data interpretation capabilities beyond just call data from major carriers, we can enhance our investigations with additional data sets. This will allow for a more comprehensive analysis, which is pivotal in building robust cases. Our current systems are not capable of interpreting text and other data types. Gladiator's platform is capable of harvesting data from 5G environments, a capability that

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for a law Enforcement Monitoring Facility for the Dallas Police Department**
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the Police Department's current systems do not have. Gladiator's interoperable framework enables it to effortlessly interface with our current infrastructure, ensuring a smooth flow of data between systems.

Currently, the Houston Police Department and the Texas Department of Public Safety employ Gladiator Forensics. With the acquisition of this product, the Dallas Police Department would be able to instantly collaborate and cross-reference records with these agencies. This feature is essential to combating violent crime, addressing the ongoing Fentanyl crisis, and maintaining situational awareness of emerging threats.

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CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 27, 2024

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
TO Cara Mendelsohn (Chair), Kathy Stewart (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno
Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **August 28, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2408 Authorize an Interlocal Agreement with Tarrant County**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on August 28, 2024.

AGENDA ITEM #24-2408

Authorize an Interlocal Agreement with Tarrant County, through The Tarrant County Medical Examiner's Office for the provision of forensic, drug, toxicological, environmental, and physical evidence analysis, and other similar medical/forensic analytical services for the period September 1, 2024 through September 30, 2028 - Estimated amount of \$500,000.00 - Financing: General Fund

BACKGROUND

This action does not encumber funds; the purpose of a price agreement is to establish firm pricing for services over a specific term, which are ordered on an as-needed basis according to annual budgetary appropriations. The estimated amount is intended as guidance rather than a cap on spending under the agreement, so that the combined need and budgeted amount will determine the spending under this agreement.

Since January 2000, the City of Dallas has annually entered into an interlocal agreement with Dallas County for forensic laboratory services through the Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences at Dallas (SWIFS).

SWIFS' services include the analysis of drug evidence, Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) analysis and comparison, microscopic (trace) evidence analysis, and the identification of fire accelerants. These services are vital to the successful investigation and prosecution of crime. This agreement is not intended to replace the services provided by SWIFS with those from Tarrant County, but rather to expand our testing options and capacity to ensure timely and effective forensic analysis.

The proposed Interlocal Agreement will provide services from September 1, 2024 through September 30, 2028.

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214) 670- 5299.

DATE August 27, 2024
SUBJECT **August 28, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2408 Authorize an Interlocal Agreement with Tarrant County**
PAGE **2 of 2**

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