

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2024

24-0015

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

PRESENT: [5] Mendelsohn, Stewart, Moreno, Atkins, Willis

ABSENT: [0]

The meeting was called to order at 1:05 p.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 3:21 p.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.

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2024

EXHIBIT A

RECEIVED

2024 SEP -6 AM 11:27

**CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TEXAS**

City of Dallas

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

Public Notice

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**POSTED CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TX**



Public Safety Committee

September 9, 2024

1:00 PM

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=mdcedc62c10087c4f0b11f96a125828c1>

Call to Order

MINUTES

1. 24-2743 Approval of the August 27, 2024 Minutes

BRIEFING ITEMS

- A. 24-2744 Dallas Violent Crime Reduction Plan: Year 3 Evaluation
[Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department, Dr. Michael R. Smith, Dr. Rob Tillyer, Dr. Brandon Tregle, Dr. Stephanie M. Cardwell, Dr. Chantal Fahmy, University of Texas at San Antonio UTSA]
- B. 24-2745 Overview of Police and Fire Recruiting and Retention
[Pollyanna Ashford, Major of Police, Dallas Police Department, Delridge Williams, Assistant Chief, Dallas Fire Rescue Department]
- C. 24-2746 Community Preparedness Program Overview
[Cassandra Wallace, Manager, Community Preparedness, Outreach & Recovery, Office of Emergency Management & Crisis Response]

BRIEFING MEMOS

- D. 24-2748 Public Safety Dashboards
[Dominique Artis, Chief of Public Safety (I), City Manager's Office]
- E. 24-2750 Dallas Fire-Rescue 2023 Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Annual Report
[Justin Ball, Chief of Fire (I), Dallas Fire Rescue Department]
- F. 24-2751 Dallas Fire Rescue Facility Construction Update
[Justin Ball, Chief of Fire (I), Dallas Fire Rescue Department]
- G. 24-2752 Dallas Fire Rescue Fleet Maintenance Update
[Justin Ball, Chief of Fire (I), Dallas Fire Rescue Department]
- H. 24-2753 Dallas Marshal's Office 2023 Racial Profiling Report
[David Pughes, City Marshal, Dallas Marshal's Office]
- I. 24-2826 Marshal's Homeless Action Response Team Activity Report
[David Pughes, City Marshal, Dallas Marshal's Office]

- J. 24-2754 The National Faith & Blue Organization
[Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department]
- K. 24-2848 Dallas Police Recruiting Referral Pilot Program Update
[Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas police Department]

UPCOMING AGENDA ITEMS

- L. 24-2832 Authorize a five-year service contract, with two one-year renewal options, for a property room evidence management system for the Police Department - Omnigo Software LLC, most advantageous proposer of seven - Not to exceed \$772,481.21 - Financing: General Fund (\$472,481.21) and Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (\$300,000.00), (subject to annual appropriations)
- M. 24-2755 Authorize a three-year service contract for the purchase of gunshot detection equipment and services for the Police Department - Crime Gun Intelligence Technologies, LLC sole source - Not to exceed \$336,362.00- Financing: Communications Services Fund (subject to annual appropriations)
- N. 24-2841 Authorize Amendment # 1 to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) effective November 1, 2023, through October 31, 2028, between the City of Dallas and Texas A&M Task Force 1, a division of Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) on Liability and Workers Compensation, and General Provisions - Financing: No Cost Consideration
- O. 24-2843 Authorize payments to Dallas County for processing and maintaining City prisoners at the Lew Sterrett Criminal Justice Center for the period October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025 - Not to exceed \$7,878,250.00 - Financing: General Fund (subject to appropriations)
- P. 24-2871 Authorize the **(1)** application for and acceptance of a grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) through the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) for the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) Comprehensive 2025 (Grant No. 2025-Dallas-S-1YG-00036, CFDA / Assistance Listing No. 20.600) in the amount of \$788,382.00 for travel expenses and overtime reimbursement for the period of October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025; **(2)** establishment of appropriations in the amount not to exceed \$788,382.00 in the TxDOT FY25 STEP Comprehensive Grant Fund; **(3)** receipt and deposit of funds in the amount not to exceed \$788,382.00 in the TxDOT FY25 STEP Comprehensive Grant Fund; **(4)** a local cash match in the amount not to exceed \$219,253.20; and **(5)** execution of the award with TxDOT and all terms, conditions, and documents required by the agreement - Total amount not to exceed \$1,007,635.20 - Financing: TxDOT FY25 STEP Comprehensive Grant Fund (\$788,382.00) and General Fund (\$219,253.20) (subject to appropriations)

- Q. 24-2845 Authorize **(1)** the Dallas Police Department to receive and deposit funds in the amount of \$600,000.00 from various federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to participate in investigations, receive reimbursements, share asset forfeitures, and set out operational procedures as requested for various task forces including, but not limited to those shown (list attached to the Agenda Information Sheet) for reimbursement of overtime for investigative services for FY 2024-25; **(2)** a City contribution of Federal Insurance Contributions Act costs in the amount of \$8,700.00; **(3)** an increase in appropriations in an amount not to exceed \$600,000.00 in the Various Task Force Fund; and **(4)** execution of the agreements - Total not to exceed \$608,700.00 - Financing: General Fund (\$8,700.00) (subject to appropriations) and Various Task Force Fund (\$600,000.00)
- R. 24-2846 Authorize a three-year sole source services agreement for an online community member incident reporting portal and management system, Desk Officer Reporting System (DORs), for the Police Department - LexisNexis Risk Solutions FL Inc., sole source - Not to exceed \$320,909.64 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)
- S. 24-2847 Authorize Supplemental Agreement No. 2 to extend the service contract with CentralSquare Technologies, LLC (previously Public Safety Corporation) for the processing of security alarm permit applications and renewals and collection of fees associated with security alarm permits and false alarms for the Police Department extending the term from October 2, 2024 to October 1, 2025 - Estimated Annual Net Revenue: General Fund \$3,500,000.00
- T. 24-2881 Authorize a five-year service contract for preventative maintenance and repair agreement for gate, gate operators, and card readers, for the Police Department with Convergent Technologies, LLC through procurement by Sourcewell Cooperative Purchasing Program (Contract 030421-CTL) – Amount not to exceed \$3,122,875.00 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

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
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2024

EXHIBIT B

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

SEPTEMBER 9, 2024

Item 1: Approval of the August 27, 2024 Minutes

Councilmember Moreno moved to adopt the minutes as presented.

Motion seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Atkins and unanimously adopted.

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

SEPTEMBER 9, 2024

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item A: Dallas Violent Crime Reduction Plan: Year 3 Evaluation

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department; and
- Dr. Michael R. Smith, Professor, University of Texas at San Antonio UTSA

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

SEPTEMBER 9, 2024

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item B: Overview of Police and Fire Recruiting and Retention

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Pollyanna Ashford, Major of Police, Dallas Police Department;
- Domonic Artis, Chief of Public Safety, City Manager's Office; and
- Israel Herrera, Deputy Chief, Personnel & Training Division, Dallas Police Department

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

SEPTEMBER 9, 2024

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item C: Community Preparedness Program Overview

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Kevin Oden, Director, Integrated Public Safety Solutions;
- Cassandra Wallace, Manager, Community Preparedness, Outreach & Recovery, Office of Emergency Management & Crisis Response; and
- Travis Houston, Director, Office of Emergency Management

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

SEPTEMBER 9, 2024

BRIEFING MEMOS

- Item D: Public Safety Dashboards
- Item E: Dallas Fire-Rescue 2023 Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Annual Report
- Item F: Dallas Fire Rescue Facility Construction Update
- Item G: Dallas Fire Rescue Fleet Maintenance Update
- Item H: Dallas Marshal's Office 2023 Racial Profiling Report
- Item I: Marshal's Homeless Action Response Team Activity Report
- Item J: The National Faith & Blue Organization
- Item K: Dallas Police Recruiting Referral Pilot Program Update

The committee discussed the items.

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

SEPTEMBER 9, 2024

UPCOMING AGENDA ITEMS

- Item L: Authorize a five-year service contract, with two one-year renewal options, for a property room evidence management system for the Police Department - Omnigo Software LLC, most advantageous proposer of seven - Not to exceed \$772,481.21 - Financing: General Fund (\$472,481.21) and Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (\$300,000.00), (subject to annual appropriations)
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OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

SEPTEMBER 9, 2024

UPCOMING AGENDA ITEMS (cont.)

- Item Q: Authorize **(1)** the Dallas Police Department to receive and deposit funds in the amount of \$600,000.00 from various federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to participate in investigations, receive reimbursements, share asset forfeitures, and set out operational procedures as requested for various task forces including, but not limited to those shown (list attached to the Agenda Information Sheet) for reimbursement of overtime for investigative services for FY 2024-25; **(2)** a City contribution of Federal Insurance Contributions Act costs in the amount of \$8,700.00; **(3)** an increase in appropriations in an amount not to exceed \$600,000.00 in the Various Task Force Fund; and **(4)** execution of the agreements – Total not to exceed \$608,700.00 - Financing: General Fund (\$8,700.00) (subject to appropriations) and Various Task Force Fund (\$600,000.00)
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The committee discussed the items.

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2024

EXHIBIT C

Dallas Violent Crime Reduction Plan: Year 3 Evaluation

Dr. Michael R. Smith
Dr. Rob Tillyer
Dr. Brandon Tregle
Dr. Stephanie M. Cardwell
Dr. Yongjae (David) Nam

Center for Applied Community and Policy Research
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice

September 9, 2024

UTSA[®]

The University of Texas at San Antonio[™]

Overview

- May 2021: The Dallas Police Department began executing a three-part strategic plan to reduce violent crime.
 - Phase 1 – **Hot Spots Policing**
 - Phase 2 – **Place Network Investigations (PNI)**
 - Phase 3 – **Focused Deterrence**

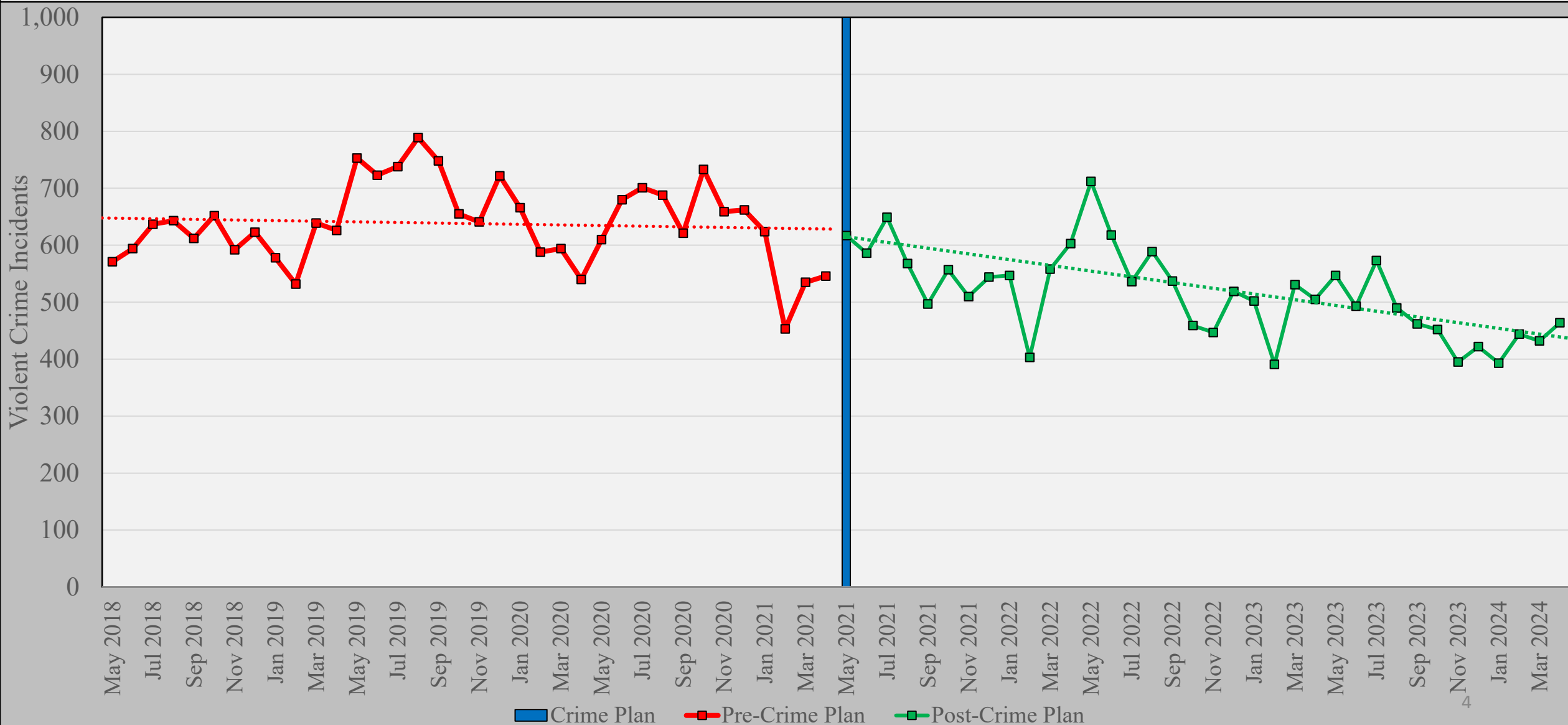
Year 3 Evaluation

This presentation summarizes the methodology and analyses undertaken to independently and empirically evaluate the impact of these strategies.

1. City-wide: trend in violent crime since the introduction of the Crime Plan
2. Phase 1: Violent crime reduction effect of hot spot treatments
3. Phase 2: Impact of PNI activities
4. Phase 3: Results from initial Focused Deterrence Call-In Sessions

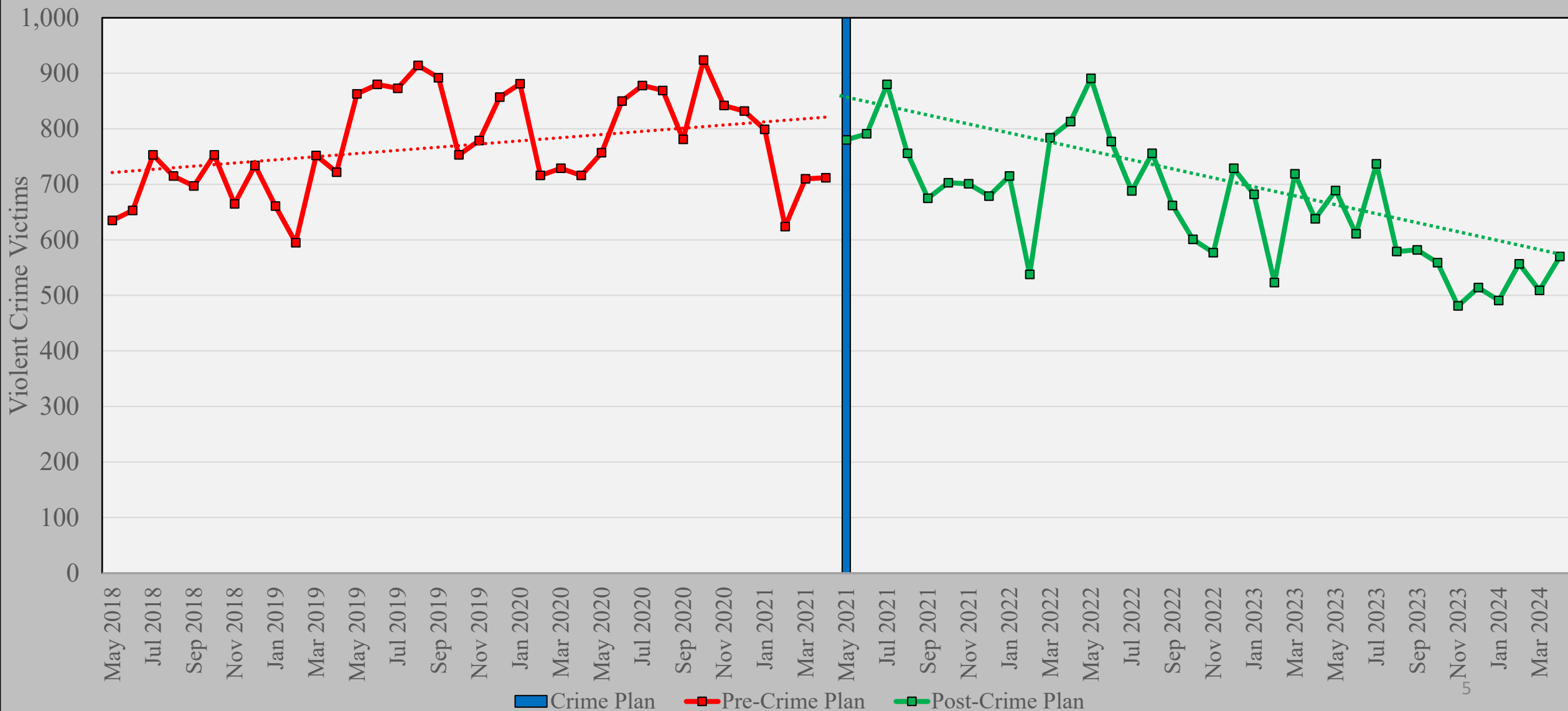
Dallas Violent Crime Incidents Per Month: May 2018 - Apr 2024

Dallas experienced a **19.2% decrease** in average violent crime incidents since the beginning of the Crime Plan (May 2021-Apr 2024) compared to the previous 36 months (May 2018-Apr 2021).



Dallas Violent Crime Victims Per Month: May 2018 - Apr 2024

Dallas experienced a **13.8% decrease** in average violent crime victims since the beginning of the Crime Plan (May 2021-Apr 2024) compared to the previous 36 months (May 2018-Apr 2021).



City-Wide Crime Summary

- Dallas experienced a **19.2% decrease** in average violent crime incidents since the start of the Crime Plan (May 2021 – April 2024) compared to the previous 36 months
- Compared to the 36 months before the Crime Plan:
 - Individual robberies and business robberies were **38.1%** and **44.6%** lower, respectively.
 - The number of violent crime victims decreased by **13.8%**.
 - Aggravated assaults were up **2.9%**.
 - **7.2%** increase in murders
- *Note that the number of murders and aggravated assaults have fallen each year over the past three years but remain slightly higher than pre-Covid levels*

Crime in Treated Hot Spots

- Since the start of the Crime Plan, and compared to the three years before, treatment grids experienced an **average decrease of 32.9%** in violent crime, while crime dropped **7.1% in catchment grids**.
- Violent crime in treated hot spots **fell by 38% in Year 3** (May 2023-Apr 2024) of the Crime Plan and **46% in surrounding catchment areas** compared to the previous year.
- Continued strong hot spots treatment effect with no consisted evidence of crime displacement in surrounding areas.

DPD Crime Plan Compliance (Fidelity)

Fidelity: The extent to which the DPD deployed officers to the designated high visibility treatment grids during the appropriate days and times identified in the treatment plans (**84% fidelity in Year 3**)

Treatment Period	Fidelity Rate	Treatment Period	Fidelity Rate
Period 1	62%	Period 8	85%
Period 2	74%	Period 9	71%
Period 3	79%	Period 10	77%
Period 4	89%	Period 11	86%
Period 5	69%	Period 12	89%
Period 6	75%	Period 13	90%
Period 7	79%	Period 14	90%

Mid-Term Strategy – Place Network Investigations

- A problem-focused investigation of violence-prone locations
- Multi-agency effort that included OIPSS, Code Enforcement, etc.
- Measurement of process and impact measures from May 2023-April 2024 across five locations:
 - 3550 E Overton
 - 11760 Ferguson Rd
 - 11511 Ferguson Rd
 - 3535 Webb Chapel
 - 4722 Meadow (June 2023 – April 2024 ONLY)

PNI – Implementation Summary

- DPD and its city partners have refined a replicable strategy for dealing with violent crime and its antecedents in apartment complexes with historically high rates of violence.
- Code violations addressed at all PNI locations.
- Community meetings/events (e.g., safety coalition meetings) held at some locations; additional work to be done at these locations.
- DPD engaged in extensive efforts to identify and root out criminal networks operating/residing in the complexes.

PNI Impact Results

PNI Location	Outcome Measure	Monthly Average		Percent Change* Treatment v. 24 Months Pre-Treatment
		Treatment	24 Months Pre-Treatment	
3550 E. Overton		Feb 2022 – Apr 2024	Feb 2020 – Jan 2022	
	Violent Offenses	0.8	1.7	-54.5%
	Violent Victims	1.0	2.3	-57.2%
	Violence-Related Calls for Service	5.0	9.6	-47.4%
	Family Violence	0.6	0.7	-16.7%
	Family Violence Victims	0.6	0.7	-21.6%
11760 Ferguson		Feb 2022 – Apr 2024	Feb 2020 – Jan 2022	
	Violent Offenses	1.3	0.9	37.4%
	Violent Victims	1.4	1.0	38.7%
	Violence-Related Calls for Service	0.6	1.8	-69.0%
	Family Violence	0.3	0.5	-38.5%
	Family Violence Victims	0.3	0.5	-38.5%

*Percent changes are based on small monthly averages and should be interpreted with caution.

PNI Impact Results

PNI Location	Outcome Measure	Monthly Average		Percent Change* Treatment v. 24 Months Pre-Treatment
		Treatment	24 Months Pre-Treatment	
11511 Ferguson		Feb 2022 – Apr 2024	Feb 2020 – Jan 2022	
	Violent Offenses	0.3	0.4	-28.9%
	Violent Victims	0.5	0.6	-17.5%
	Violence-Related Calls for Service	1.3	0.9	52.4%
	Family Violence	0.1	0.3	-74.6%
	Family Violence Victims	0.1	0.4	-80.2%
3535 Webb Chapel		May 2023 – Apr 2024	May 2021 – Apr 2023	
	Violent Offenses	0.8	1.1	-25.9%
	Violent Victims	1.5	1.1	38.5%
	Violence-Related Calls for Service	2.9	2.6	12.9%
	Family Violence	0.1	0.2	-50.0%
	Family Violence Victims	0.1	0.2	-60.0%
4722 Meadow		Jun 2023 – Apr 2024	Jun 2021 – May 2023	
	Violent Offenses	1.0	1.0	0.0%
	Violent Victims	1.5	1.5	-5.7%
	Violence-Related Calls for Service	4.3	5.5	-22.3%
	Family Violence	0.3	0.2	63.6%
	Family Violence Victims	0.3	0.4	-34.5%

*Percent changes are based on small monthly averages and should be interpreted with caution.

Focused Deterrence

- The focused deterrence strategy in Dallas is designed for residents in the city who are at a high risk of engaging in violent behavior.
- This involves multiple stakeholders communicating with identified program participants to:
 1. Repeatedly communicate the message that violence will not be tolerated and that engaging in future violence will result in criminal sanctions (law enforcement community)
 2. Offer a wide array of services to clients based on needs assessments (social service providers)

Focused Deterrence Program Evidence

- To date, DPD has coordinated two call-in sessions: June 6th and November 14th, 2023.

Data on Call-In Clients as of May 9, 2024

Client Type	# of Clients Recruited for the Program	# who Attended a Call-In	# of Services Initially Requested by Clients	Contacted/ Attempted Contacts by DPD to Clients	Contacted/ Attempted Contacts by SDEP to Clients	# of Clients Arrested for Non-violent Offense Since Call-In	# of Clients Arrested for Violent Offense Since Call-In
Tier 1	13	8	49	115	175	4	0
Tier 2	35	17	96	256	419	6	2
Total	48	25	145	371	594	10	2*

*Arrests were were not gun-related

Next Steps

- **Maintain effort in all three phases of the Crime Plan**, which has been effective in reducing violent crime and increasing community safety in Dallas.
- Hot Spots: **Continue using data to identify and treat high crime locations**
- PNI:
 - Continue efforts at 3 PNI sites; replace 2 (3550 E. Overton & 11511 Ferguson Rd) with new locations
 - **Utilize all available legal levers to enforce city ordinances on nuisance and violent crime abatement against recalcitrant property owners**
- Focused Deterrence:
 - Continued conversations with the offices of Probation/Parole for mandatory compliance with call in sessions
 - **Move to incorporate a custom notification model**
 - Notification delivered to clients residence it is a 5-10 minute conversation
 - Team is made up of Law Enforcement, Social Worker, Prosecutor, Credible Messenger

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 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 August 2024**

During August 2024, the Dallas Police Department's Personnel Division hosted two on-site testing events at Jack Evans Headquarters. These events consisted of applicant processing, physical fitness tests, oral interview boards, and polygraph exams. Thirty-six (36) applicants participated on August 8. They were from TX, WI, CA, WA, CO, PR, and FL. Thirty-eight (38) applicants participated on August 22. They were from TX, AZ, CA, and GA. In August, 58 applicants were referred by Civil Service, all of whom 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 August 2024:

SWORN

- REFERRED BY CIVIL SERVICE – 58
- BACKGROUND PHASE – 70 (in and/or completed in August)
- NEXT ACADEMY CLASS #402 - September 25: (projecting 60)

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

- PROCESSED BY DPD: 82
 - 911 CALL TAKER – 30
 - DISPATCHER – 6
 - OTHER - 46
- BACKGROUND: 24
 - 911 CALL TAKER - 9
 - DISPATCHER - 3
 - OTHER - 12

- ONBOARDED: 19
 - 911 CALL TAKER - 9
 - DISPATCHER - 3
 - OTHER - 7

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 no presentations at colleges or universities. Recruiters attended five (5) career fairs, one of which was in Nashville, TN. The team participated in five (5) additional recruiting events throughout August, one of which was in Orlando, FL.

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 August 2024:

- August 1 Lowes Vanderbilt NAPOA Career Fair – Nashville, TN
- August 2 Reliant Hiring Expo – Houston / Mayor's Back to School Fair
- August 3-4 Police Recruiting and Retention Summit, Orlando, FL
- August 6 Prospective Applicants' TEAMS Meeting
- August 8 North Texas Career Fair – Globe Life Park
- August 8 On-site Testing
- August 10 Youth Empowerment Expo
- August 17 Fort Worth City Career Fair
- August 20 Prospective Applicants' TEAMS Meeting
- August 21 Fort Cavazos Career Fair
- August 22 On-site Testing
- August 23 Class 397 Graduation
- August 24 Hugapalooza Recruiting Event – Klyde Warren Park
- August 31 47th Annual Anand Bazaar: India Association of North Texas

DATE September 9, 2024
SUBJECT **Dallas Police Department Recruiting Update for August 2024**
PAGE **2 of 2**



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

c: Kimberly Bizzor Tolbert, City Manager (I)
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Billieae Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Majed A. Al-Ghafry, 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 Police Recruiting & Retention August 2024

**Public Safety Committee
September 9, 2024**

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

Retention Strategies



Employee Referral Program

Total Payout

* \$5,000 per referral

3 Payment Benchmarks

- * Academy Graduation - \$1,000
- * Probation Completion - \$1,000
- * 5-year anniversary from date of hire - \$3,000



Hiring Numbers 2021 - Present



	Academy Classes	Started the Academy	Graduated	Completed Training
2021	6	175	143	127
2022	8	246	166	139
2023	7	196	158	*64
2024	5	187	**18	***

* For 2023, 3 classes have not completed field training

**2024, only 1 of the 5 classes has graduated.

***None of the 2024 classes have completed field training



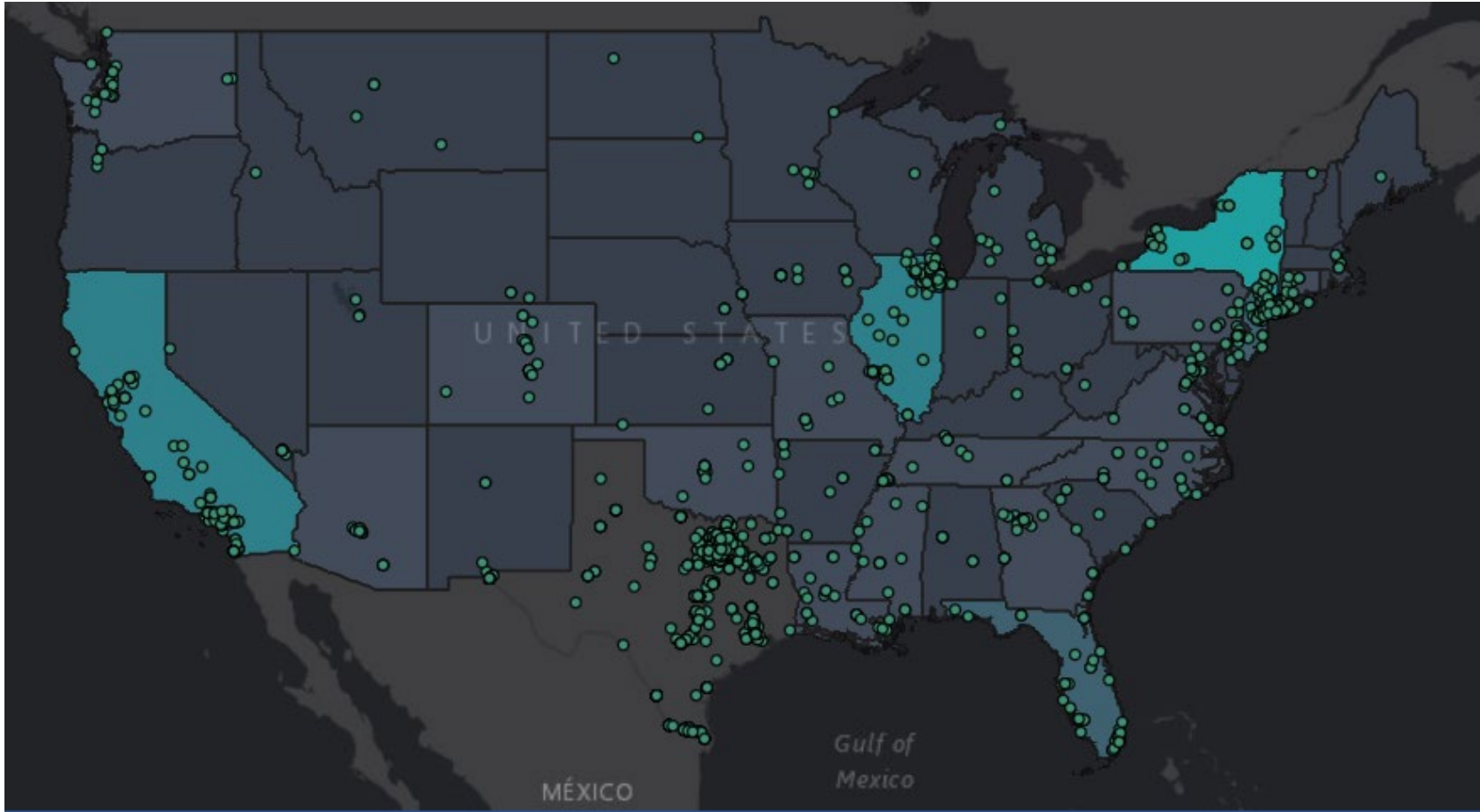
Reasons for Not Graduating



	2021	2022	2023	2024
Academic Failure	1	5	7	
Resignation	12	28	20	3
Termination	2	6	1	
Physical Training	2	2	1	
Recycled	15	39	9	1
TOTALS	32	80	38	4



Applicant Map 2021-Present



TX	2263
NY	238
IL	161
PR	122
CA	92



DPD – August



August 1 through August 31:

SWORN*	
Police Applicants Referred by Civil Service & Contacted by DPD	58
Background Phase	81
Next Academy Class #402: September 25, 2024	Projected: 60

PROFESSIONAL STAFF*	
Processed by DPD	82
Entered Background	24
Onboarded	19

*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	1139
Process(ed/ing) Applicants	703
Failed Background	31
Entered Academy	187

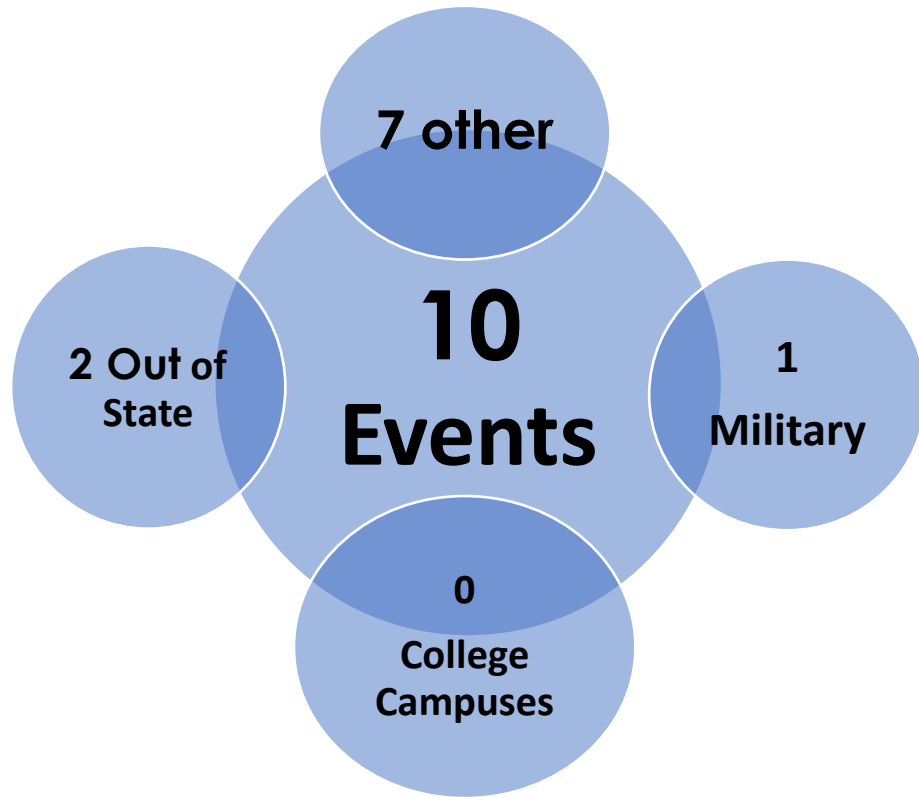
*These statistics change daily.

911 Call Taker Trainee	FY24/Q3 - YTD
Total # of Applicants	465
Total Meeting MQs	44
Completed Exam/Pending	156/209
Pass/Fail	79/77
No Shows	56

Police Dispatcher	FY24/Q3 - YTD
Total # of Applicants	260
Total Failed MQs	58
Total Completed Exam	79
Pass/Fail	49/30
No Shows	123



DPD Recruiting Efforts August 2024





City of Dallas

Dallas Police Recruiting & Retention August 2024

**Public Safety Committee
September 9, 2024**

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

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 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 August 2024**

The data below reflects the number of Dallas Fire-Rescue Department FROT applicants processed during the month of August 2024:

Fire Rescue Officer Trainee (FROTs):

- Total Applications 335
- Referred by CVS to DFD 117
- On Boarded 0

The data below reflects the number of Dallas Fire-Rescue Department FROT applicants processed for FY 23-24:

- Total Applications 3,368
- Referred by CVS to DFD 1,492
- On Boarded (FROT) 245
- On Boarded (Single Function Paramedic) 23

The information below is a list of Dallas Fire-Rescue department recruiting activities during the month of August 2024:

- Job Fair at Texas Rangers Stadium – Aug. 8th
- Not My Son Carnival of Knowledge/ Councilman Adam Bazaldua – Aug. 10th

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

Service First, Now!

DATE September 9, 2024
SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Department Recruiting Update for August 2024**
PAGE **2 of 2**



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

- c: Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, City Manager (I)
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
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Directors and Assistant Directors



City of Dallas

Dallas Fire-Rescue Recruiting / Retention August 2024

**Public Safety Committee
September 9, 2024**

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

Dallas Fire-Rescue Recruiting and Retention



2024 Hiring
Numbers

Recruiting
and Retention
Priorities

Recruiting
and Retention
Strategies

Performance
Measures



FY 23-24 Hiring Data



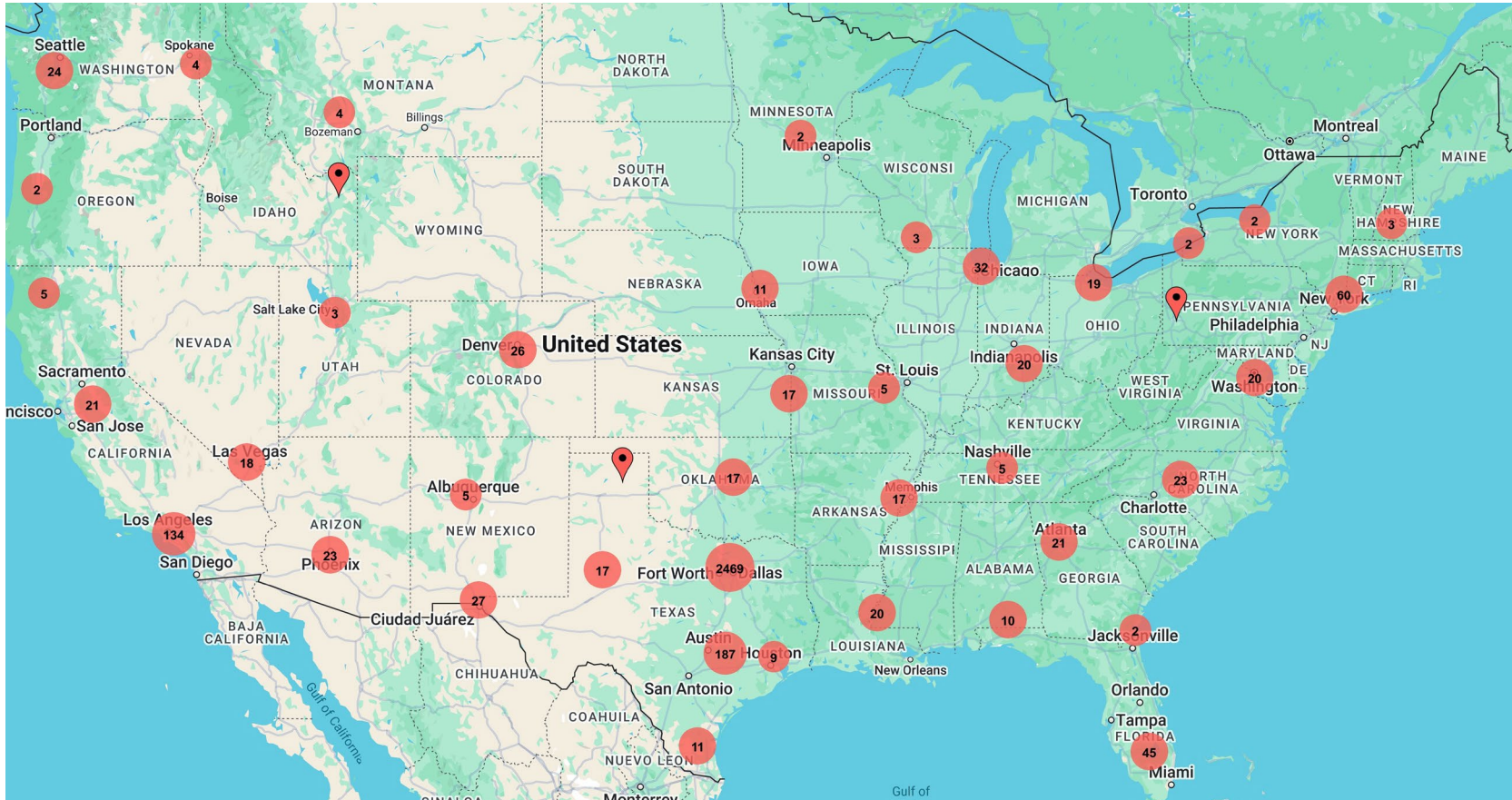
October 1, 2023 through September 1, 2024

SWORN APPLICATIONS	
Fire Applicants to Civil Service (CVS)	2744
Referred by CVS	1241
In Process (CVS)	47

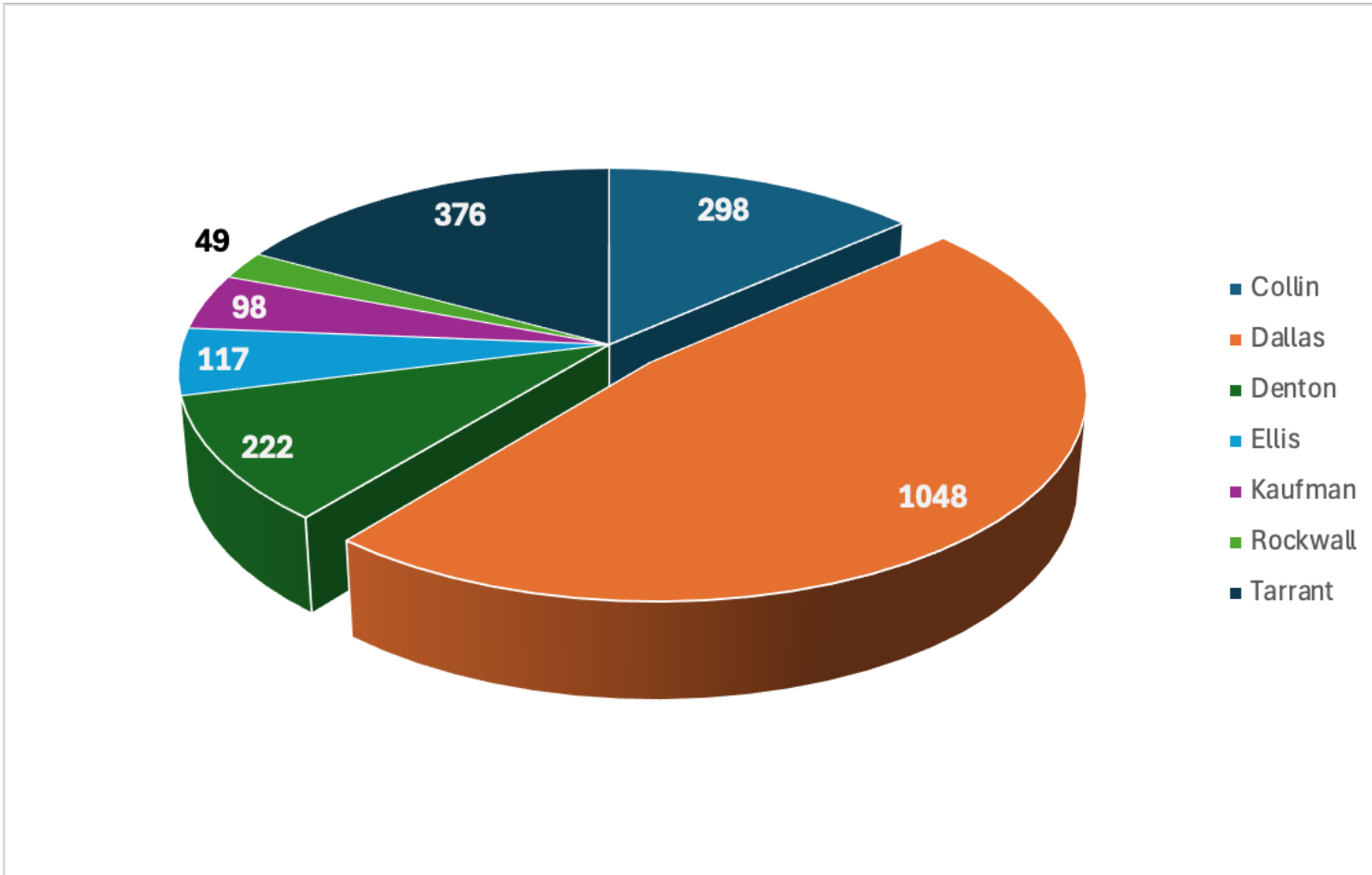
ONBOARDED	
Trainee Fire-Rescue Officer	245
Single Function Paramedic	23



FY 23-24 Fire Rescue Officer Trainees



FY 23-24 Fire Rescue Officer Trainees



Recruiting Activities



Booth	1
Career Day	4
Career Fair	32
Community Event	12
HS Field Trip Engagement	1
Pop-up	3
Promotions	1
School Visit	12
College Visit	19
Grand Total	85



Recruiting and Retention Priorities FY 2025



- 203 New Hires
- Increase number of female applicants
- Hire local
- Repeat high yield tactics



Recruiting and Retention Priorities FY 2025



- Build out SkillBridge
- Improve Academy and Paramedic School Pass Rate
- Improve retention of members with less than 5 years



Recruiting and Retention Strategies



- Female Firefighters
 - Women's universities
 - Athletic Departments
 - Female High School
 - Marketing Campaign



Recruiting and Retention Strategies



- Local Talent
 - High Schools
 - Job Fairs
 - Sporting Events
 - Signature Events



Recruiting and Retention Strategies



- High Yield
 - Educational Institutions
 - Job Fairs
 - Offsite visits



Recruiting and Retention Strategies



- SkillBridge
 - Military Installations
 - Networking



Recruiting and Retention Strategies



- Pass rates
 - Data
 - Texas Success Initiative Assessment
 - Reading comprehension
 - Structured study hall
 - Prep class



Recruiting and Retention Strategies



➤ Retention

- Defining the issue
- Class mentor
- Engagement



Performance Measures



- Increase female applications
- Visit Dallas high schools
- Decrease fire academy and paramedic school failure rates
- Decrease attrition of younger member
- Increase number of applicants





City of Dallas

Dallas Fire-Rescue Recruiting / Retention

August 2024

**Public Safety Committee
September 9, 2024**

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



City of Dallas

Community Preparedness Program Overview

**Public Safety Committee
September 9, 2024**

Cassandra Wallace, Manager
Community Preparedness, Outreach & Recovery
Office of Emergency Management & Crisis Response

National Preparedness Month



- Sponsored by FEMA within the Department of Homeland Security
- Recognized each September since 2004 to promote family and community disaster planning now and throughout the year
- The 2024 theme is “Start a Conversation”



Community Preparedness Programs



- Community Emergency Response Team
- Community Partnerships
- Community Engagement
- Emergency Financial Empowerment
- 2024 Preparedness Fair



Community Emergency Response Team



- CERT is celebrating 17 years of service to the City of Dallas and over 5,000 residents have received training
- Classes are offered quarterly, including one Spanish class annually
- The 20-hour CERT class includes basic emergency response skills
- Advanced training opportunities include amateur radio communications, CPR, search & rescue, and more



CERT Activations



- CERT volunteers serve at community events and disaster activations and are available to support other city departments as needed
 - Sheltering
 - Vaccine Operations
 - Public Safety Exercises
 - Damage Assessment
 - Ransomware Response
 - Resident Resource Centers



Community Partnerships



- Our Community Partners program brings local businesses and agencies together to build relationships before disasters to enhance our ability to respond when incidents occur



Community Engagement



- Disaster preparedness presentations are available upon request to educate businesses, community groups, and faith-based organizations
- Public education at community events



Emergency Financial Empowerment



- One of five cities to receive the first Emergency Financial Empowerment grant from Cities for Financial Empowerment
- Briefed to Public Safety Committee on Aug. 27
- Approved by City Council on Aug. 28



Next Steps



- City of Dallas Preparedness Fair Sept. 21
10 a.m. to 2 p.m. at UNT Dallas
- Next CERT class starts Nov. 9; register at dallascert.com





City of Dallas

Community Preparedness Program Overview

**Public Safety Committee
September 9, 2024**

Cassandra Wallace, Manager
Community Preparedness, Outreach & Recovery
Office of Emergency Management & Crisis Response

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 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 Public Safety Dashboards – August 2024**

The Dallas Police Department (DPD) continues to focus on violent crime reduction throughout the city. In August 2024, Violent Crime was -11.56% with -798 crimes year to date, compared to August 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]

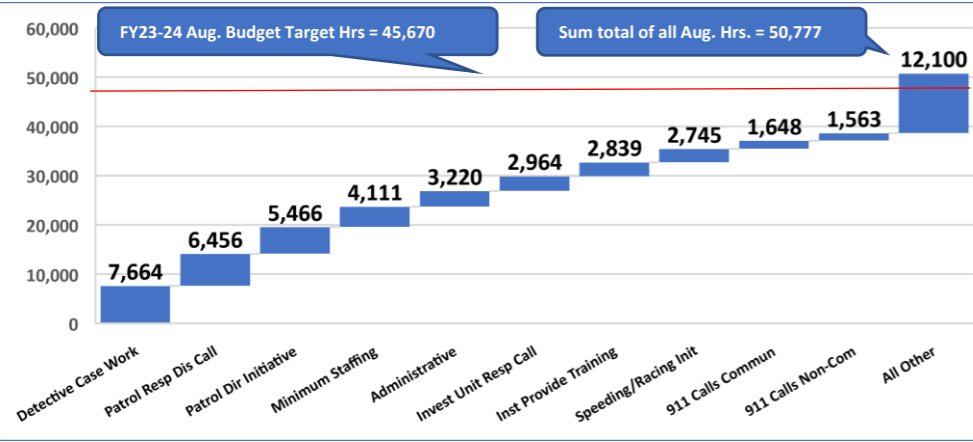
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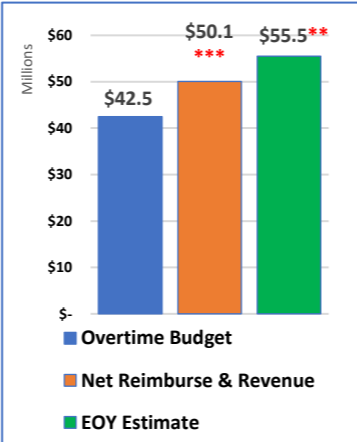
Dallas Police Department Dashboard August 2024

FY23-24 BUDGET

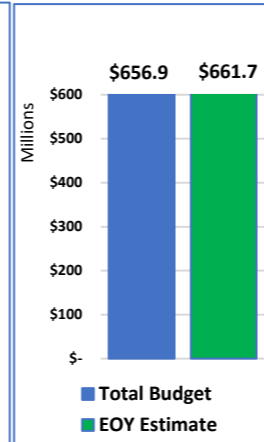
August Top 10 OT Activity Codes (By Hrs.)*



Sworn Overtime

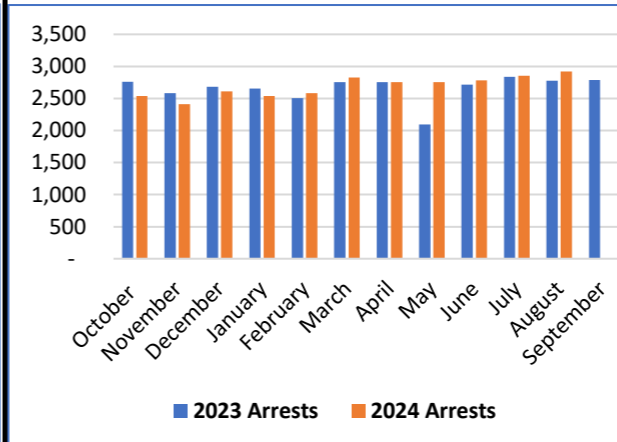


Total Budget



CRIME REPORTING *****

Total Arrests



Year to Date Crime (NIBRS)

January 1, 2024 - August 31, 2024

Offense	2024	2023	Count DIFF	% Change	Clearance Rate
Assault Offenses	17,198	17,762	-564	-3.2%	59.0%
Agg Assault FV	1,120	1,145	-25	-2.2%	-
Simple Assault FV	6,728	6,663	65	1.0%	-
Homicide Offenses	164	193	-29	-15.0%	75.0%
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	131	170	-39	-22.9%	-
Human Trafficking	60	46	14	30.4%	48.2%
Kidnapping / Abduction	137	118	19	16.1%	73.5%
Sex Offenses	436	574	-138	-24.0%	55.2%
Sub-Total	17,995	18,693	-698	-3.7%	59.2%
Arson	101	84	17	20.2%	5.9%
Bribery	2	1	1	100.0%	100%
Burglary / Breaking & Entering	3,881	4,143	-262	-6.3%	8.0%
Counterfeiting / Forgery	115	177	-62	-35.0%	12.2%
Destruction / Vandalism	5,947	6,735	-788	-11.7%	10.3%
Embezzlement	93	198	-105	-53.0%	18.3%
Extortion / Blackmail	5	37	-32	-	40.0%
Fraud	1,651	1,758	-107	-6.1%	51.9%
Larceny / Theft	16,452	18,843	-2,391	-12.7%	5.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	10,161	12,012	-1,851	-15.4%	6.3%
Robbery	1,500	1,606	-106	-6.6%	26.4%
Stolen Property Offenses	544	606	-62	-10.2%	98.5%
Sub-Total	40,452	46,200	-5,748	-12.4%	10.6%
Animal Cruelty	103	70	33	47.1%	24.3%
Drug / Narcotics	7,500	6,913	587	8.5%	62.5%
Gambling	63	51	12	23.5%	20.6%
Pornography / Obscene Material	39	39	0	0.0%	51.3%
Prostitution Offenses	274	485	-211	-43.5%	72.3%
Weapon Law Violations	1,461	1,635	-174	-10.6%	69.7%
Sub-Total	9,440	9,193	247	2.7%	63.2%
Total	67,887	74,086	-6,199	-8.4%	30.1%

SWORN STAFFING AND HIRING FISCAL YEAR****

Function	FY 23-24 YTD	FY 22-23 YTD	FY 21-22
CBD	93	89	80
Central	158	168	180
NE	280	274	311
SE	242	256	279
SW	244	241	265
NW	222	228	236
NC	184	193	214
SC	239	238	264
Nuisance Abatement	6	9	10
Community Affairs (NPO)	104	102	92
Right Care	22	23	18
Patrol Total	1,794	1,818	1,948
Support	127	119	118
Administrative	190	182	136
Investigations	507	500	462
Tactical and Special Ops	287	275	256
Trainees	168	164	164
Total	3,073	3,058	3,084

PATROL PERFORMANCE CALENDAR YEAR TO DATE

Function	Crime Change by Division				Response time	
	Person	Property	MTD Total	YTD Total	Priority 1	Priority 2
CBD						
Central	7.06%	-15.40%	-24.51%	-7.60%	7.42	40.42
NE	-0.21%	-14.15%	-26.47%	-10.81%	10.29	121.90
SE	-9.47%	-11.72%	-13.06%	-3.29%	14.22	140.25
SW	-6.88%	-0.86%	-10.85%	-3.86%	11.94	71.22
NW	-5.89%	-11.06%	-17.52%	-9.44%	8.96	49.89
NC	5.93%	-21.93%	-27.34%	-14.98%	10.10	58.30
SC	-9.00%	-11.57%	-19.44%	-9.94%	12.39	86.10

*CBD crime and response time data included in Central

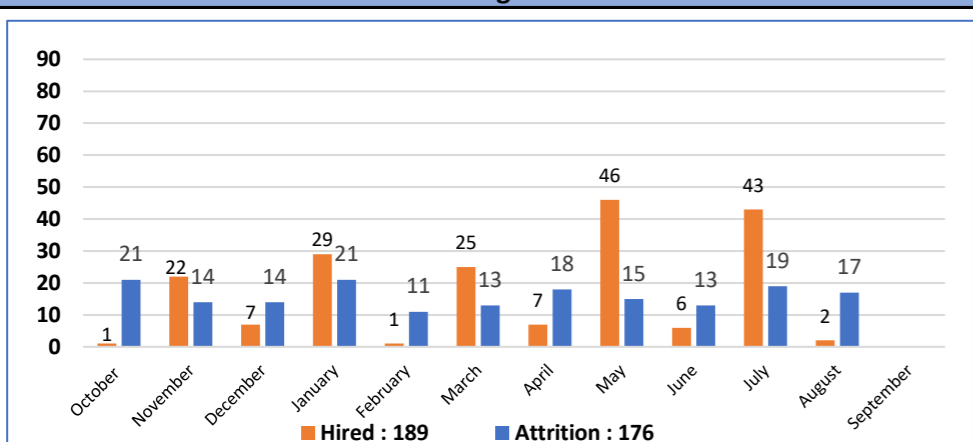
INTERNAL AFFAIRS*****

Complaint Type	2024 YTD	2023 YTD	% Change
Investigations Completed	174	177	-1.7%
Use of Force Complaints Received	39	54	-27.8%
Investigations Over 200 Days *****			
Active Investigations	29	Awaiting Chief of Police Hearing	4
Investigation suspended	11	Awaiting Bureau Chief Hearing	9
Awaiting Corrective Action	28	Total	81

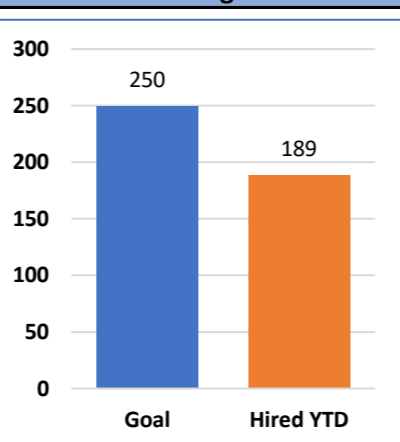
COMMUNICATIONS

911 Call Center Information			
911 Calls MTD	Aug Avg Answer	Aug Service Level	
155,863	3 Seconds	94.86%	
911 Operator Staffing			
Trainee	Operator	Actual	Authorized
13	88	101	130

FY 23-24 Hiring and Attrition



FY23-24 Hiring Goal : 250



Top 911 Calls

Type	Calls YTD	August-2024	August-2023
Major Disturbance	67,958	8,582	9,122
Other Incidents *****	35,005	4,520	4,653
Other Escalated *****	40,621	5,028	5,320
Suspicious Person	16,368	2,091	1,922
Minor Accident	9,667	1,081	2,094
Business Alarm	12,133	1,481	1,631
Major Accident	12,940	1,709	1,693
Loud Music	12,623	1,323	1,161
Burg Motor Veh	776	78	118
Crisis Intervention	8,662	1,084	1,137
911 Hang-up	2,696	350	385

August Reports

Expeditor Reports	DORS Reports
1,814	1,835

Dispatched Calls and Response Time

Date	Priority 1 Response Time	Priority 2 Response Time	Priority 3 Response Time	Priority 4 Response Time	Dispatched 911 Calls
Aug-24	11.39	93.29	214.04	244.38	39,795
YTD 2024	10.98	82.09	209.76	240.08	325,989
Aug-23	11.18	95.63	360.45	336.91	44,427
YTD 2023	11.25	108.15	664.54	702.75	365,292

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.

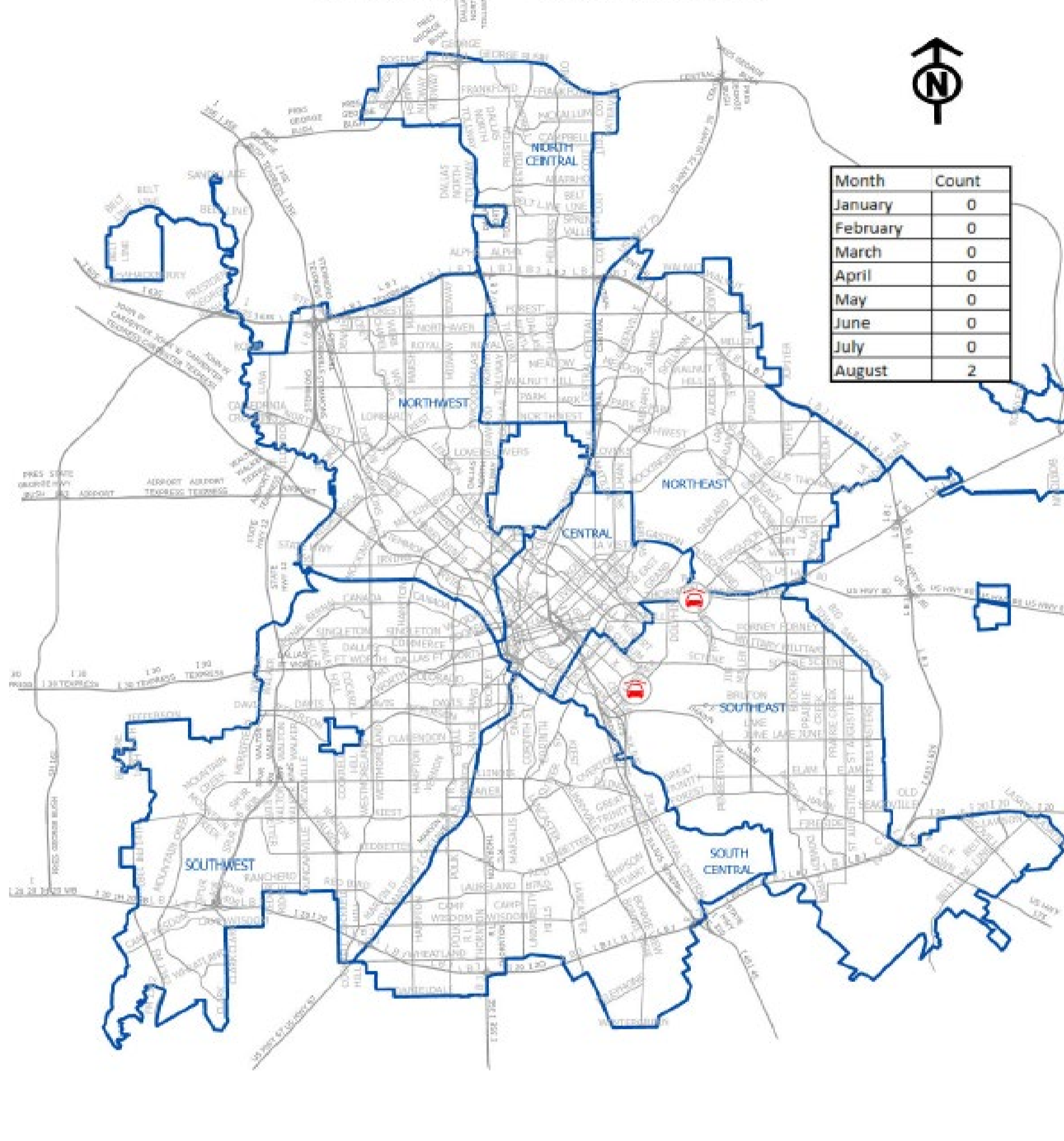
***** Other Incident Calls - used when a call is received but does not fit into any other category of signals. Ex. harassing phone calls, criminal trespass, death notifications

***** 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

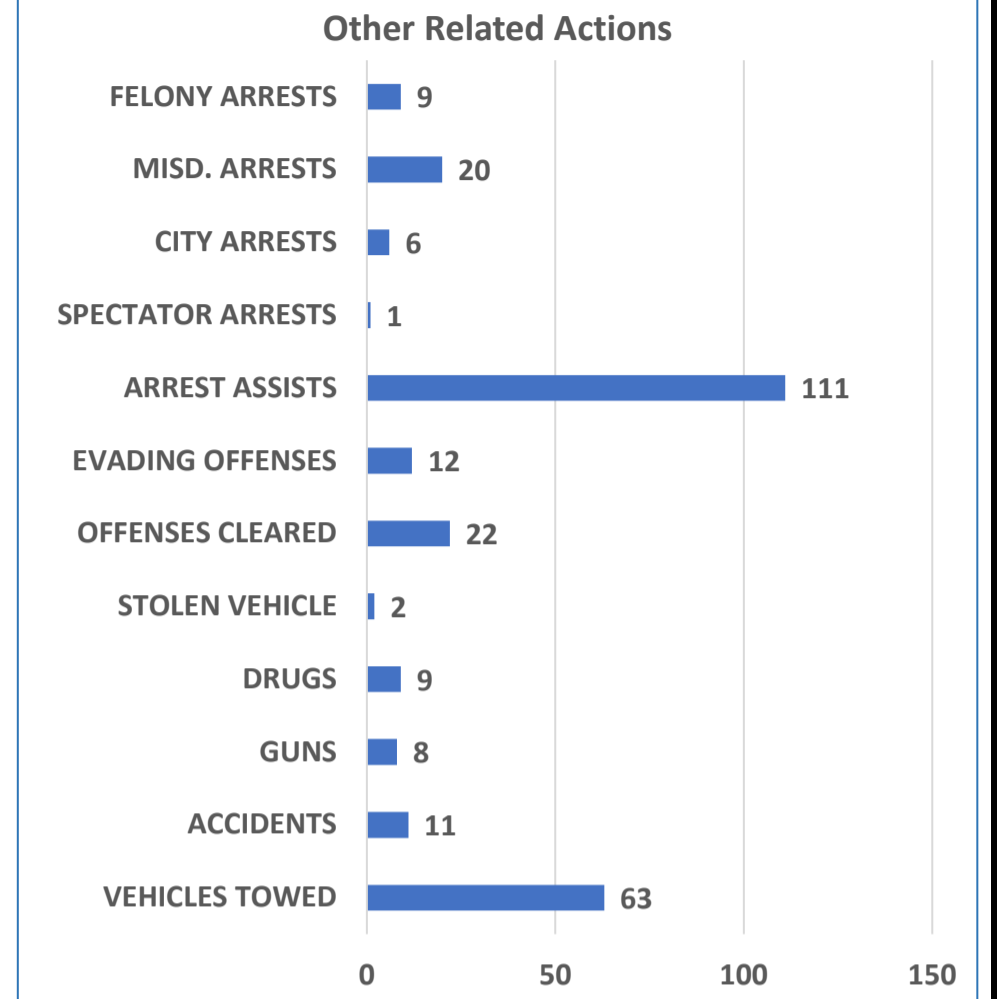
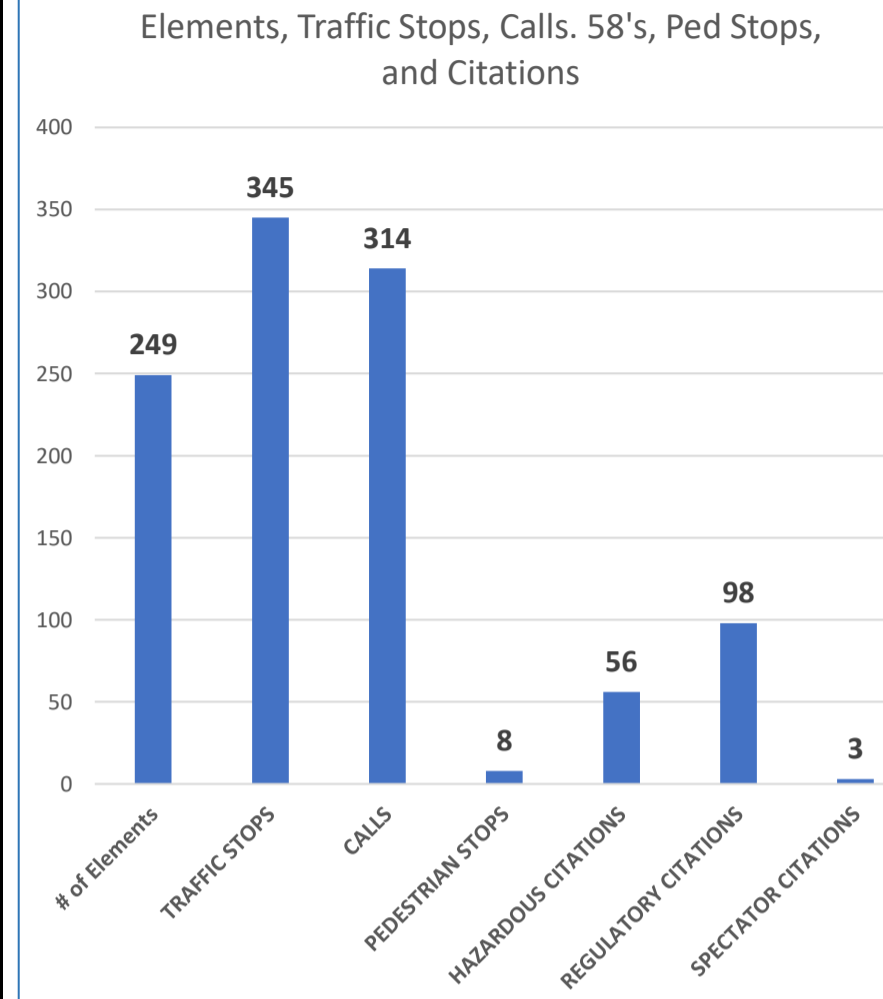
Takeover Locations



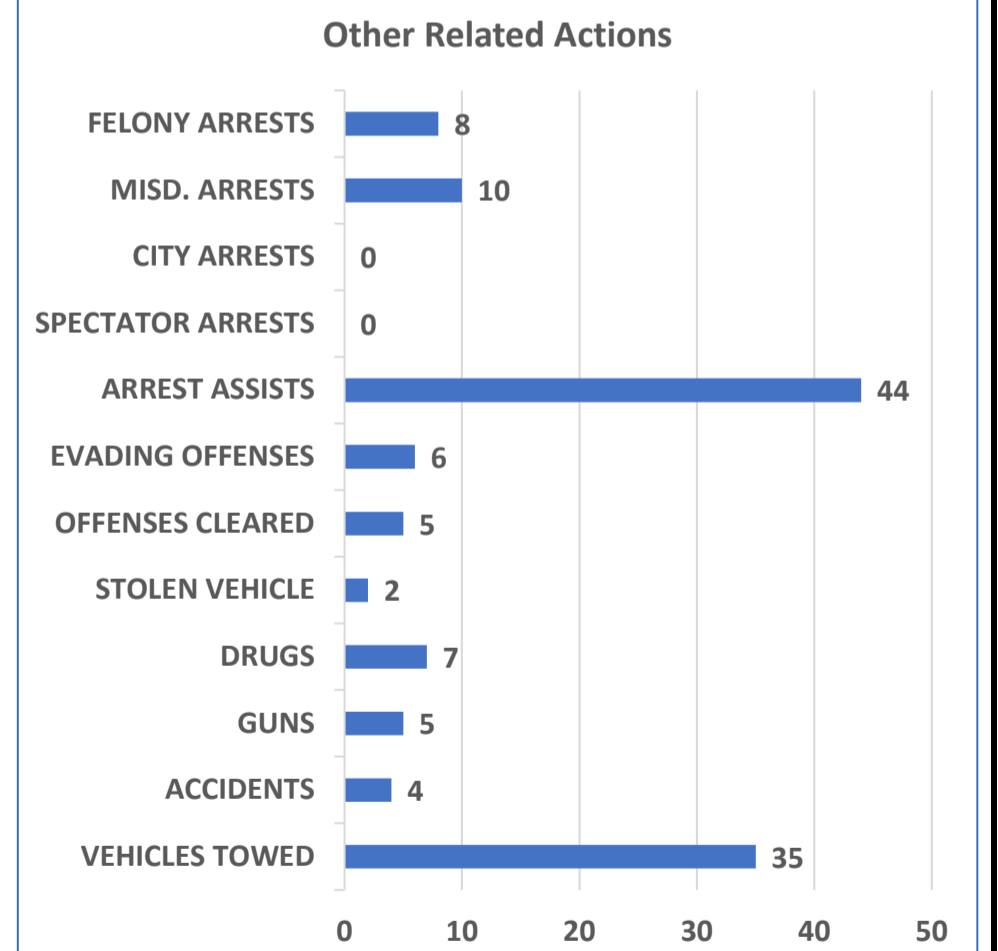
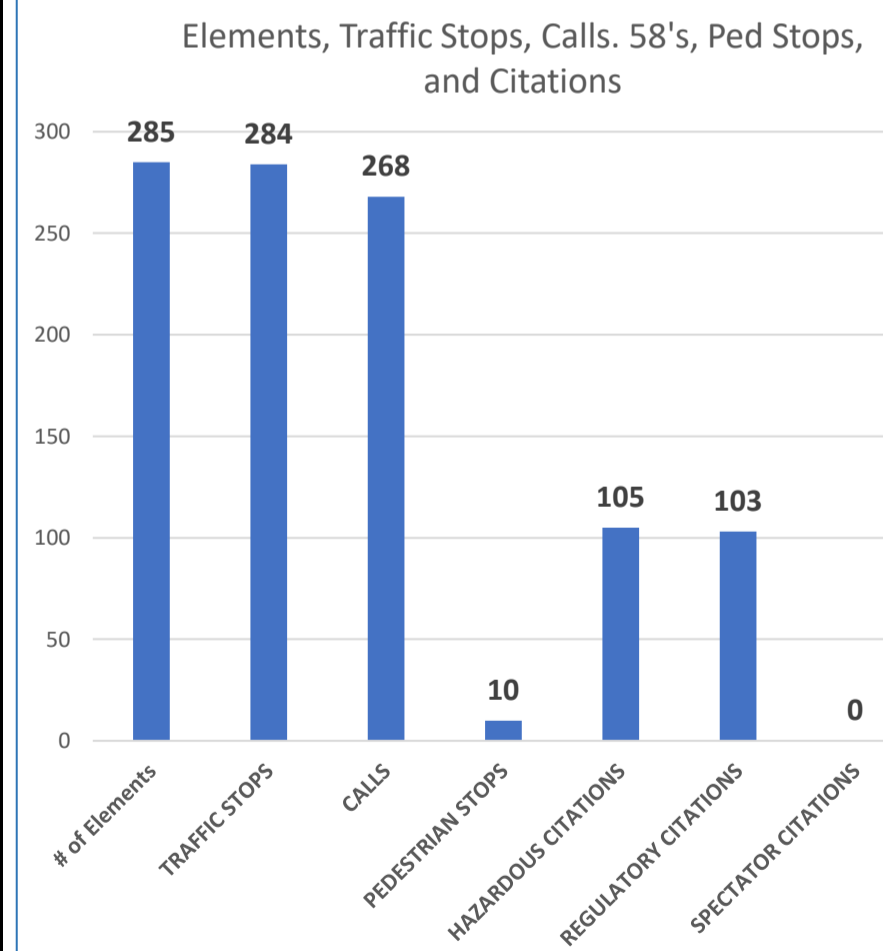
Date/Time: 9/4/2024 11:04 AM



Jul-24



Aug-24



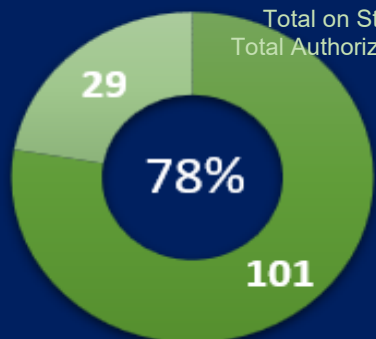
Notes: Take Over Locations- S. Malcolm X Blvd / Elsie Faye Higgins and Samuel Blvd / Ferguson

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 (August) 2024

Sr Call Takers – 09
 Call Takers -79
 Trainees – 13
 Total on Staff – 101
 Total Authorized – 130



Month	Service Level Comparison		
	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	94.86%	95.96%	96.92%
September		92.16%	98.26%
FY' Service Level	92.09%	93.62%	96.47%



August 2024
 Service Level

94.86%



YTD Level
 Jan 1 – August 31, 2024

91.41%



Average Answer Time
 August 2024

:03



August 2024
 Total 9-1-1 Calls

155,863



Call Takers in Training

13



Call Takers in Background

24

Month	Total Emergency Calls		
	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	155,863	159,472	156,616
September		154,748	152,545

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

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 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 (DFR) Public Safety Dashboard - August 2024**

Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) had 24,708 dispatched incidents for the month of August, which represents a small increase from the 24,624 in July. 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 again reached a success rate of 91% for the Structure Fire response metric, DFR failed to reach the EMS response goal in the month of August with a rate of 86%. We will continue to analyze data and adjust resources and strategies as necessary to achieve our target goals.

We had 2 significant fires for the month of August, down from the 6 we had in July. Inspection activity increased from July (4,861 from 4,668). Our rescue unit hours of utilization (UHU) numbers increased slightly to 36.0% for Frontline units.

We currently have 77 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/DFRDashboardwithExecutiveSummary_DRAFT/DFREXECUTIVESUMMARYFORMONTHENDING?:iid=1&:refresh=yes

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.

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) 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)
Billerae 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



DFR Executive Summary for Month Ending: August 2024

192,921

Total 911 DFR Incidents
Incidentes totales de 911 DFR

86%

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

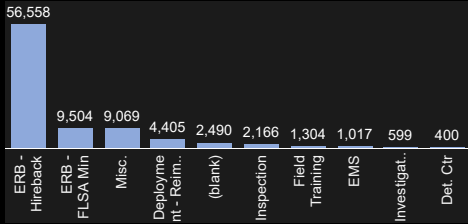
41%

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

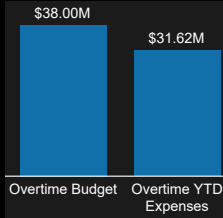
91%

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

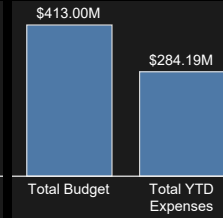
Overtime Hours Breakdown Categorías de Horas Extras Trabajadas



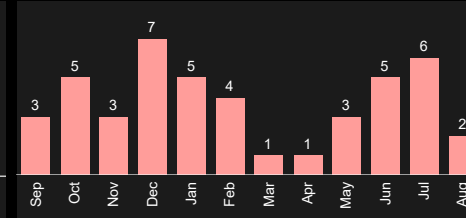
Sworn Overtime Porpuesto de Horas Extras



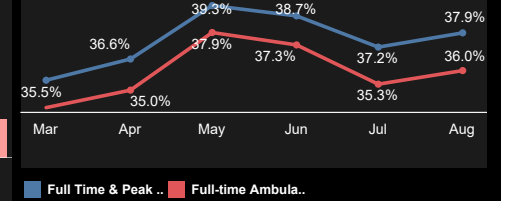
Total Budget* Presupuesto



Significant Fires Incendios Significativos por Mes



Ambulance Unit Hour Utilization Rate Tasa de Utilización de Ambulancias (Optimal 25-30%)

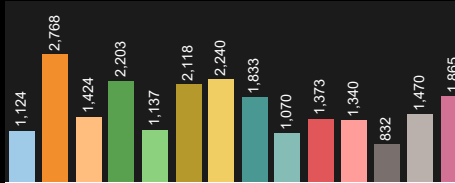


Sworn Staffing & Hiring Categorías de Personal

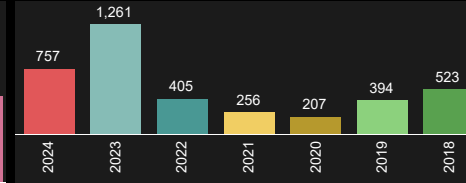
	2022	2023	2024
EMS & Emergency Respo..	1,598	1,625	1,675
Dispatch Comms & GIS	59	60	65
Fire Prevention & Inspecti..	95	88	112
Training & Recruitment	188	210	293
Arson Investigation EOD	27	26	24
Aircraft Rescue Fire Fight..	44	45	45
Total Staff	2,011	2,054	2,214

Number of Frontline Paramedics: 886
Total Number of Active Paramedics: 1,671

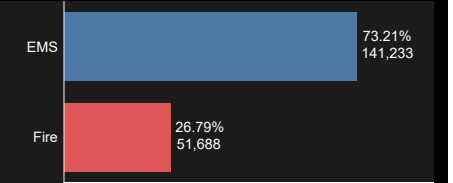
Incident Response Data by Council District Incidentes por Distrito del Concejo Municipal



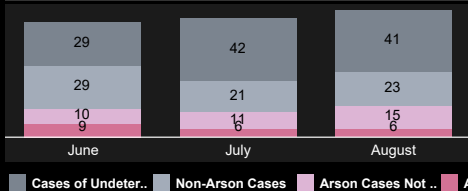
Smoke Detector Installs Instalaciones de Alarma de Humo



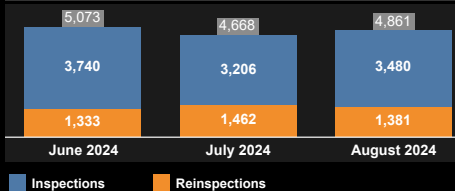
Fire Communications & Dispatch Despachos por Categorías de Incidente



Arson Investigations Case Breakdown Investigaciones de Indendio Provocado



Inspections & Re-Inspections Inspecciones de Estructuras



Academy Breakdown Información de la Academia

Class:	373	374	375	376
# of Trainees	20	20	18	19
Start Date	Mar-23	Mar-23	Jul-23	Jul-23
End Date	Apr-24	Apr-24	Sep-24	Sep-24
ERB Assigned	Oct-24	Oct-24	Feb-25	Feb-25

Fleet Status Estatus de la Flota

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

*Orders are deliveries expected by end of CY23
*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 September 9, 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 2023 EMS Annual Report**

In accordance with industry best practices and to enhance departmental communication, Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) has produced an annual report for our EMS Division for the calendar year 2023.

Similar in scope and content to the recently released DFR Departmental Annual Report, the EMS Annual Report is focused on specific information for our emergency medical responses. Included in the report are sections covering the Office of the Medical Director, Special Events, Special Programs, Quality Management, and Education. The report is attached for your reference.

Should you have questions, or need additional information, 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]

c: Kimberly Bizzor Tolbert, City Manager (I)
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
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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 FIRE-RESCUE 2023 EMS ANNUAL REPORT



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23	Partnership with BioTel
24	Looking to the Future

DALLAS FIRE-RESCUE



MISSION

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

PURPOSE

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.

CORE VALUES

- Integrity
- Dedication
- Diversity
- Respect
- Compassion
- Customer Service

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

MISSION

To provide the highest level of clinical support, education and advocacy for the Department's EMS paramedics, firefighters, and officers and to help ensure they consistently deliver "Excellence in Care" to patients in need of emergency medical evaluation, treatment, and transport.



CORE VALUES

- Integrity
- Professionalism
- Family (biologic, cultural and work)
- Empathy
- Equity
- Accountability
- Respect for All Persons

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEFS



Currently serving as the Deputy Chief of Emergency Medical Services, I am part of the team that works tirelessly to support and improve the level of service provided by our paramedics every day. Over the past year, DFR's paramedics and firefighters have enhanced the quality of care provided to the residents and visitors of Dallas through increased training as well as new and innovative programs. This report details the results of the hard work of front-line personnel and support staff that make the Dallas Fire-Rescue Department a leader in EMS services.

Deputy Chief Scott Clumpner



When I was first assigned to this position, a wise colleague told me, "You can't spell 'problems' without 'EMS'." During my short tenure as the Section Chief of EMS, I have been most impressed by the collaborative and innovative solutions to problems that face our paramedics in the field. Through the Single Function Paramedic Program, we have expanded our ability to recruit qualified paramedics and add units to the field during peak run volume. The Medic I pilot program has provided an alternative response model to care for low acuity patients while care for our most critical patients, in cardiac arrest, has been supplemented with additional field supervisors carrying specialized equipment. No matter the operational challenge, EMS is committed to taking care of the medics that take care of our city.

This report is testament to dedication and hard work on the part of all our members in making DFR an innovative provider of pre-hospital care.

Section Chief Chris Chiara

A special thanks to the entire Office of the Medical Director. Their leadership has been instrumental in providing vision and direction for DFR's EMS Division. Their commitment and support of DFR's paramedics and EMS Division have made this report a reality, and we are truly grateful for their expertise.



MESSAGE FROM THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR



The Dallas Fire-Rescue Office of the Medical Director, in collaboration with DFR EMS leadership is pleased to present this annual report on the status and accomplishments of EMS within the City of Dallas. As we all know, the “S” in “EMS” refers to “SERVICE”. We exist first and foremost to be of SERVICE to others and we must never lose sight of this primary mission. We are the “safety net” for our healthcare system, ensuring the highest quality out-of-hospital emergency care for critically ill or injured patients, as well as those who have nowhere else to turn for medical help, or those who have fallen through the cracks in the system. All deserve and receive timely, appropriate, and compassionate emergency care.

This annual report showcases how the Department’s Office of The Medical Director provides clinical support, education and advocacy for our paramedics, firefighters, and officers to help them deliver “Excellence in Care” to all patients in need of emergency evaluation, with state-of-the-art and science, evidence-based treatment.

We care for every patient with dignity and respect, regardless of their complaint or their life circumstances. We recognize the privilege of tending to the sick and injured and for sometimes being given the opportunity to save someone’s life. For this, we are truly blessed.

S. Marshal Isaacs, MD



EMS DIVISION STAFF

Deputy Chief Scott Clumpner
Section Chief Chris Chiara

LOGISTICS

Captain Charles Jones
Dolores Dunn, Office Assistant
Eddie Ortiz, Administrative Specialist
Dasia McCullum, Administrative Specialist
Lieutenant Casey Mantyh, Budget
Lieutenant John Murray, Admin

SPECIAL EVENTS

Captain Gregory Courson
Lieutenant Rogelio Trevino
Lieutenant Chris Washington

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Captain Tim Sullivan
Lieutenant Zachary Clark, Single Function
Lieutenant Jerry Ledesma, RIGHT Care
Lieutenant Clinton Page, MODSS
Chris Williams
Jonathan Robinson
Able Ramirez
Jerromie Jones
Robert Kober
Jarrod Gilstrap
Brandon Asberry
Perry Anderson
Hilda Diaz

QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Lieutenant Rudy Woolridge

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR STAFF AND DIVISIONS



Dr. Marshal Isaacs
Chief Medical Officer
and Medical Director



Dr. Brian Miller
Senior Deputy
Medical Director



Betzy Ortiz
Administrator

QUALITY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The Quality Management Division (QMD) serves as the cornerstone and critical component of medical direction. Tasked with implementing the DFR EMS Quality Management Plan, this division is focused on identifying trends in order to ensure system-wide improvement in clinical care. To accomplish this, QMD staff conducts analyzes and reports on EMS data, reviews individual patient care cases, liaises with hospital partners, and provides feedback and recognitions for members.



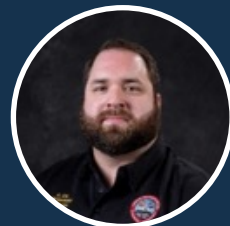
Dr. Al Lulla
Deputy Medical
Director



Samuel Kordik
QMD Manager



Brittney Salinas
Quality Specialist



Austin Cox
Quality Specialist



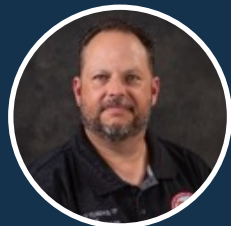
Will Mercer
Quality Specialist

CLINICAL PRACTICE DIVISION

The Clinical Practice Division (CPD) is responsible for field mentoring, proactive education, and consistent support of DFR paramedics, firefighters, and officers. As the newest Division, the CPD serves as the outward “face” of the OMD to the field.



Dr. Faroukh Mehkri
Deputy Medical
Director



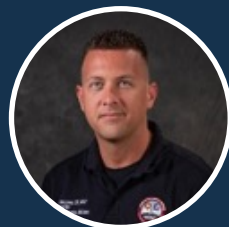
Chris Thompson
CPD Manager



Brandon Vinson
Clinical Practice
Specialist



Paul Hobin
Clinical Practice
Specialist



Josh Petersen
Clinical Practice
Specialist



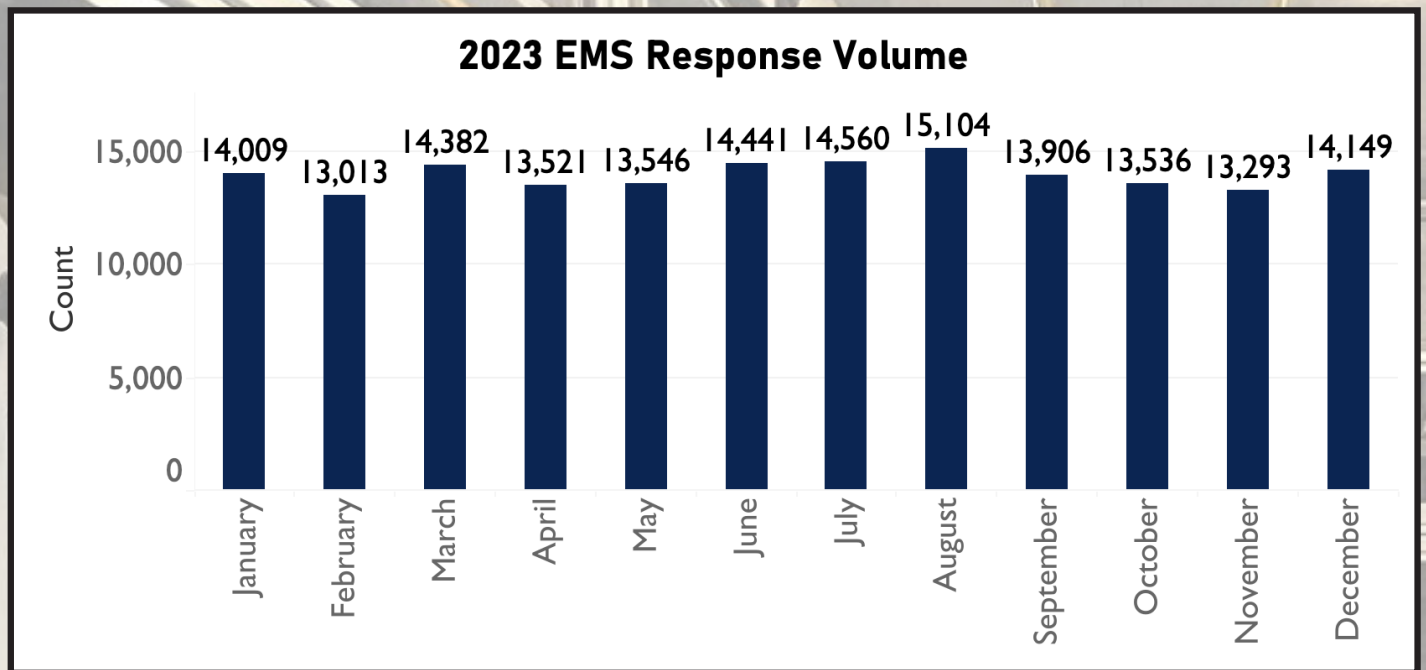
Michael Nelson
Clinical Practice
Specialist

2023 PRIORITIES AND OUTCOMES

- Establish the Clinical Practice Division of the Office of the Medical Director to provide enhanced field training and education.
- Implement the CPR Life Saver Award program to acknowledge crews who successfully resuscitated cardiac arrest patients.
- Deploying new medical equipment, including the LUCAS chest compression devices and the automated IV pumps.
- Working with the BioTel Medical Director and leadership to customize the Clinical Practice Guidelines set for Dallas Fire-Rescue.
- Launching the Single Function Career Path, which resulted in improving response times and reducing unit hour utilization.
- Implementing the Overdose Response Team and leading the Opioid Task Force.
- Implementing the Medic I program to respond to low-acuity service requests in the Central Business District.
- Expanding special events medical coverage, including entering into a three-year contract with the State Fair of Texas to the EMS provider and partnering with University Park FD to assist with large events at Southern Methodist University.
- Expanding RIGHT Care to provide 24-hour response to patients in behavioral health crises.
- Implementing the DART Cares program to address the unmet medical, behavioral, and social support needs of individuals on DART trains or at DART stations.
- Begin participation in the Cardiac Arrest Registry to Enhance Survival (CARES) program to benchmark cardiac arrest survival against national performance.



DALLAS FIRE-RESCUE EMS AT A GLANCE



47 front-line ambulances
8 single function ambulances
883 front-line paramedics
269,388 EMS incidents
189,527 ambulances dispatched
156,822 patient contacts
108,284 patients transported

EMS SPECIAL PROGRAMS

SINGLE FUNCTION PARAMEDICS

Providing an alternate staffing model, the single-function paramedic program consists of thirty-two uniform paramedic-only members that staff eight Rescues during peak demand hours, between 10:00 am and 10:00 pm on a rotating schedule. By utilizing paramedics who are not engaged in fire suppression, this program is able to recruit from experienced paramedics throughout the United States and provide valuable additional EMS coverage during the busiest times of the day.

MEDICAL OUTREACH, DIVERSION, AND SOCIAL SUPPORT (MODSS)

This eight-person team provides targeted services to the city's at-risk population and high utilizers of emergency medical services. Through partnerships with numerous local and regional agencies, this program is able to improve quality of life, reduce utilization of 911 EMS and emergency department services, and improve overall health for its patients. During severe weather events, the MODSS team assists in staffing at shelters and maintains an on-call schedule to address acute needs in the field.

OVERDOSE RESPONSE TEAM (ORT)

Through a partnership with Dallas County Health and the Recovery Resource Council, this program provides follow-up care and long-term treatment referrals for patients who have experienced an opioid overdose or other substance abuse disorder. A DFR paramedic works alongside a Peer Specialist from the Recovery Resource Council on ten-hour shifts, four days a week.



Nathan Hunsinger/Dallas Observer



MEDIC 1 PILOT PROGRAM



The Medic 1 program pairs a DFR paramedic with a Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) member from the Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions (IPSS) to address low-acuity 911 calls in the Central Business District. Responding in a DFR-marked SUV, this team is able to resolve many citizens needs without requiring a Rescue or other apparatus, thus freeing those units up to respond to more emergent needs in the city. Medic 1 operates during weekdays from 8:00 am to 8:00 pm and is currently staffed by rotating shifts amongst MODSS team members. Current run volume averages 177 runs per month.

CITY DETENTION CENTER (CDC) MEDICS

DFR provides three full-time paramedic members who provide 24-hour medical coverage to the City Detention Center (detox unit) in the City Marshal's office at 1600 Chestnut. These paramedics provide medical screening of all detainees at intake to ensure safety and ensure that trained paramedics are rapidly available in the event of a medical emergency. Staffing this facility with DFR paramedics also reduces the need for Rescues to respond and transport individuals who may safely remain at the CDC.

RIGHT CARE

The Rapid Integrated Group Healthcare Team (RIGHT Care) provides 24-hour behavioral health response services through the 911 system. Each RIGHT Care unit is staffed with specially-trained DFR paramedics, Dallas Police Department law enforcement officers, and behavioral health clinicians from Parkland Health or the North Texas Behavioral Health Authority (NTBHA). These teams are equipped to provide rapid, safe, on-site behavioral health services to patients throughout the city. RIGHT Care units can also provide transport to alternative behavioral health destinations.



SPECIAL EVENTS

The Special Events division provides administrative and operational oversight for more than 1,300 annual vendor and city-sponsored events. A group of 150 experienced paramedic members provide staffing for these events utilizing eight dedicated Special Event Rescues, 4 mini-ambulances, 4 mobile units, and bike teams.

AMERICAN AIRLINES CENTER

DFR Special Events paramedics and officers provide medical coverage to arena staff, patrons, athletes, and performers for all arena events.

FAIR PARK

DFR provides a large team of paramedics during the three weeks of the State Fair of Texas in addition to providing medical support for various events through the year at venues in Fair Park and the Cotton Bowl.

DART CARES

Following a similar model as RIGHT Care, DART Cares is a pilot program that pairs a DFR paramedic member with a DART police officer, and a Parkland Health behavioral health clinician. This team rides DART trains and canvasses DART stations and platforms, proactively identifying individuals with unmet healthcare and social services needs and provides them with options and support to meet those needs. During this pilot phase, a team of thirty DFR paramedics staff four DART Care units on a rotating basis.

BRIDGE HOMELESS CENTER

In order to reduce Rescue responses and transports, DFR provides 24/7 staffing from 6:00 am to 8:00 pm to respond on-site for low-acuity calls at the Bridge, complete an assessment, and help direct individuals to the most appropriate resources for their needs.



OTHER EMS ACTIVITIES

EMS LOGISTICS & FINANCE

These personnel maintain the \$22 million EMS operating budget and all capital equipment (items such as Lifepack Cardiac Monitor/Defibrillators, stretchers, stair chairs, and specialty vehicles). Additionally, these staff members provide oversight over EMS billing, which generates about \$45 million in annual revenue. These staff members also have liaison responsibilities with various state and federal regulatory agencies to maintain compliance.

EMS WAREHOUSE

The EMS Warehouse, located at DFR's Dolphin Road facility, provides logistics support for DFR EMS, ordering and stocking medications and EMS supplies. In addition to routine equipment and supply functions, this team completed two significant projects in 2023. First, the EMS Warehouse replaced Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs) across the Department. Second, the logistics team replaced expiring Cyanokit treatment kits, which are a vital antidote for cyanide poisoning, one of the primary causes of death from smoke inhalation.

FEDERAL CHEMPACK PROGRAM



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

As part of the Strategic National Stockpile, CHEMPACKs are pre-positioned supply depots containing nerve agent medications that can treat up to 1,000 patients and field packs with auto-injectors that can treat 454 patients. Supported by the CDC and the Department of Homeland Security, these containers are often located in hospitals or fire departments to allow for rapid response to an incident. In the event of a large scale chemical release or nerve agent attack in the City of Dallas, these medications can be accessed through a DFR activation SOP and would provide life-saving treatment for potentially thousands of affected individuals.

Implementation of this program at DFR required substantial work by the EMS Division and OMD to develop activation SOPs, acquire the correct federal licensing, and setup the cache locations.

TEXAS EMERGENCY MEDICAL TASK FORCE (EMTF)

The Texas Emergency Medical Task Force brings together medical personnel from agencies across the state to respond to disasters and provide emergency medical support. In 2023, Dallas Fire-Rescue deployed numerous resources to respond to multiple incidents across the state and provide emergency assistance. DFR personnel responded in multiple roles, including providing medical support for wildland firefighting crews, contributing Rescues and Strike Team Leaders for Ambulance Strike Teams, and contributing experienced EMS leaders to serve as Medical Incident Support Team members.

IMPROVING CARE THROUGH COMMUNICATION

DALLAS CITY COUNCIL PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE BRIEFINGS

Tasked with oversight of the city's public safety functions, this standing committee meets monthly and reviews key reports from various city departments. DFR EMS made multiple presentations throughout 2023 to the committee, ensuring city leadership and the public were kept informed of Department activities and proposed projects.

DPD-DFR LIAISON MEETINGS

Beginning in 2023, key leaders from Dallas Fire-Rescue EMS and Dallas Police Department began regular meetings to improve coordination and provide avenues of communication between departments.





A FOCUS ON EDUCATION

Formed in January 2023, the OMD Clinical Practice Division is responsible for in-field mentoring, proactive education, and consistent support of DFR paramedics, firefighters, and officers. In collaboration with the EMS Operational leadership, this Division has played a pivotal role in providing training for DFR members and in supporting several key OMD initiatives in 2023.

FIELD TRAINING

When a DFR station officer identifies a need for additional training or skills practice, they can reach out to the CPD team and individualized, targeted education can be brought directly to the station.

CPD members also complete ride-outs with EMS Field Supervisors and assist paramedic interns when requested by EMS Operations.

1,040
Hours of Field
Training
Provided

> 300
Members
In-Station Training

DFR EMS BOOTCAMP

The OMD conducts a five-day, 40-hour “EMS Bootcamp” for newly graduated DFR Paramedics before they begin independent response. Led by OMD staff, this intensive training includes classroom lectures, hands-on skill sessions, case-based

discussions, high-fidelity simulations, and Q&A sessions with the Medical Directors. This training is

intended to bridge the transition of new paramedics from their initial education to providing real-world care to patients.

6
Bootcamps

210
Members
attended
Bootcamps



NEW PROCEDURE & EQUIPMENT TRAINING



In 2023, the department launched two new pieces of equipment, the LUCAS mechanical CPR Device, and the Sapphire IV pump. The Clinical Practice Division developed training materials for DFR members delivered by Dallas College and provided hands-on training for EMS supervisors. Additionally, the CPD team conducted in-house training for all DFR members on humeral head IO placement, a new procedure for obtaining IV access in critically ill patients.

CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT PLANS

In some instances, the Medical Director may identify significant deficiencies in a member’s knowledge or skill level that necessitate formal remedial education. The Clinical Practice Division drafts a specific improvement plan and then meets with the member to complete whatever training is required.



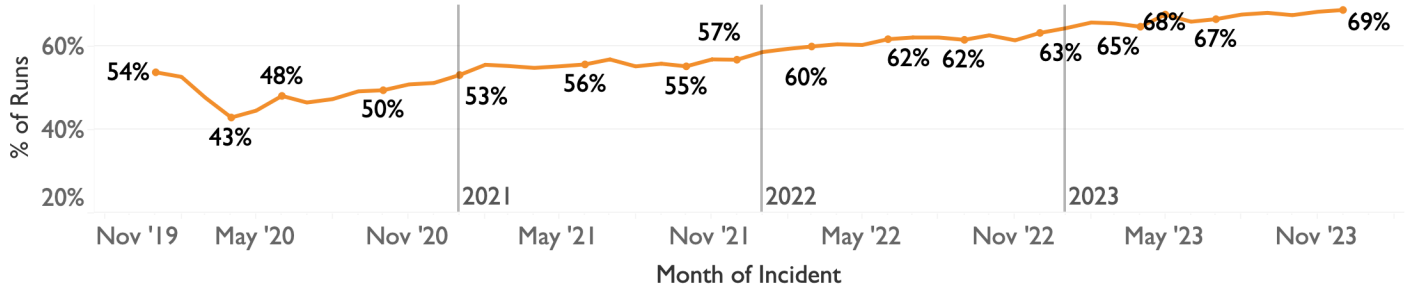
G.J. McCarthy/The Dallas Morning News

MEASURABLE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

The Quality Management Division (QMD) serves as the cornerstone and critical component of medical direction. This team implements the DFR EMS Quality Management Plan and is focused on identifying trends in order to ensure system-wide improvement in clinical care. To accomplish this, the team reviews individual cases, employs large-scale data analytics, and creates dashboards and comprehensive reports. Additionally, the QMD identifies cases where DFR members provided exemplary care and delivers in-station recognition to these field providers.

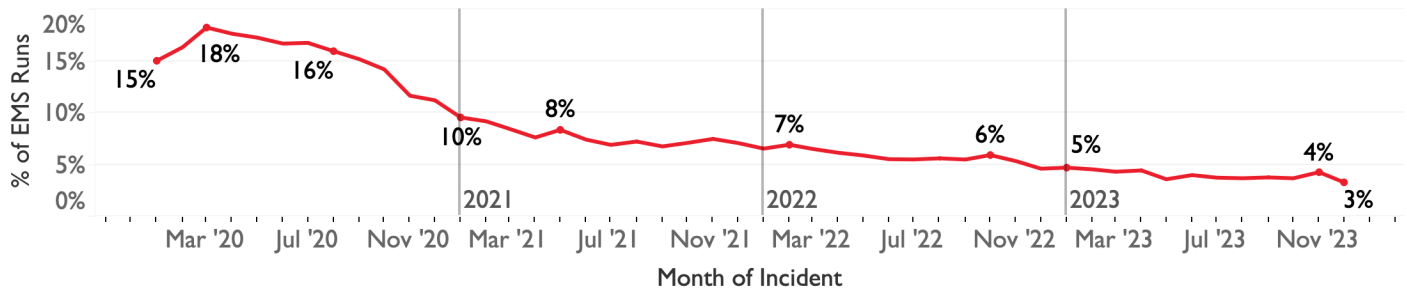
EMS RESPONSE OUTCOMES

Transport Rates



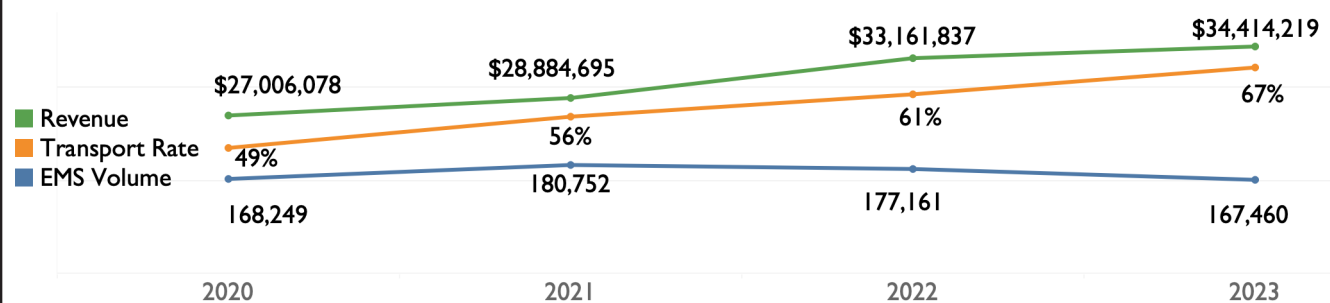
Most EMS responses result in the patient being taken to the hospital. Not transporting patients can result in poor outcomes for the patient and increased risk for the city. To ensure high-quality care, the Quality Management Program monitors the transport rate (see Figure 2). Over the past two years, improvements in education, field supervision, and medical treatment policies have increased the number of patients being transported. The current transport rate is consistent with those of other large cities.

Rate of "No Patient" Documented



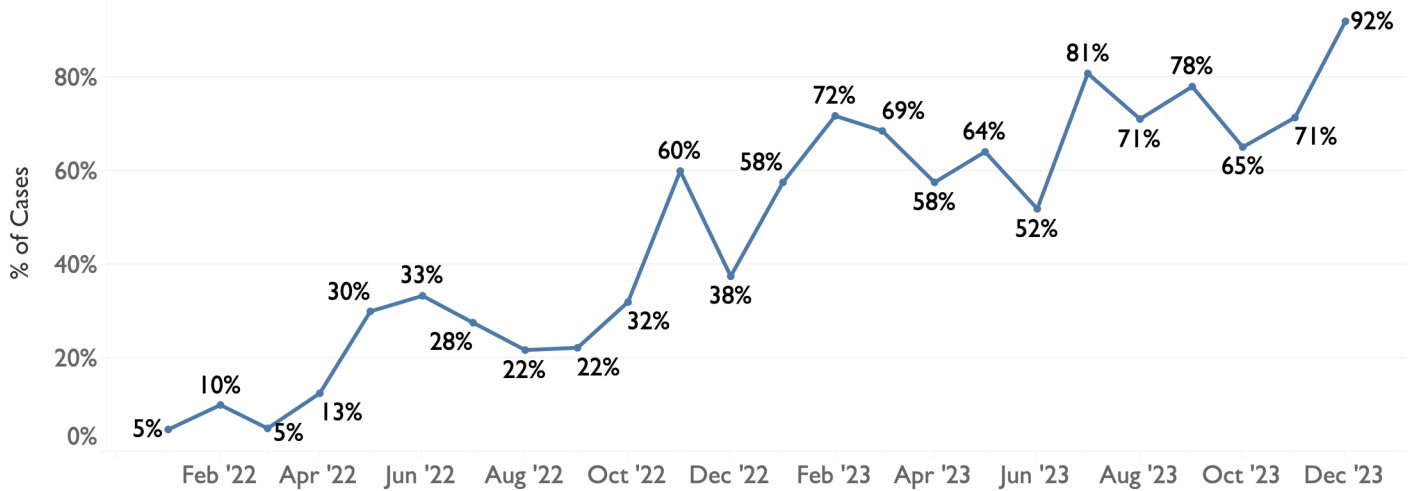
When EMS responses do not result in a transport, they can be documented as either a patient encounter or a non-patient EMS response. Patient encounters require additional documentation. This graph shows the number of EMS responses with no patient documented. These may be calls where no sick or injured person was identified or where EMS response was not needed. Quality improvement efforts have reduced the rate of these situations, resulting in improved safety and reduced risk to the city.

EMS Volume, Transport Rates & EMS Revenue



Increased patient transport rates and improved documentation have impacts beyond better patient outcomes. These improvements have also translated to increased EMS reimbursement revenue, reducing uncompensated EMS care and enabling Dallas Fire-Rescue to be better stewards of taxpayer money.

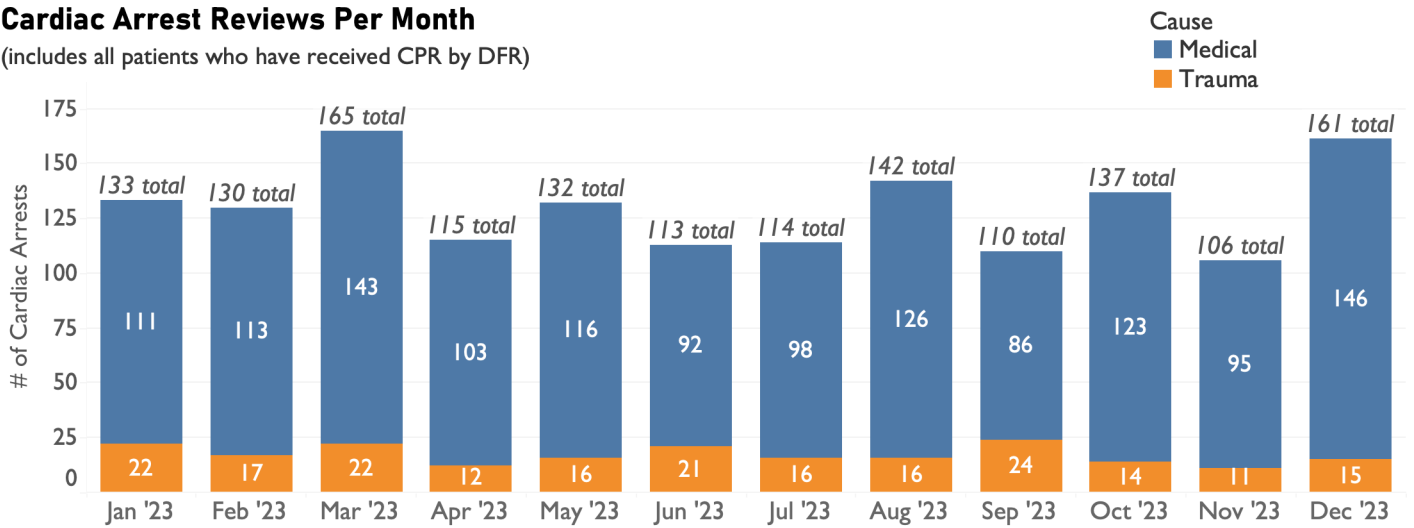
Appropriate Care for Behavioral Health Emergencies



Agitated behavioral health patients pose a high risk to themselves and others. Quality improvement efforts have focused on improving compliance with DFR policies and Clinical Practice Guidelines to ensure these emergencies are appropriately managed. These efforts have led to a significant improvement in compliance, resulting in safer care and improved outcomes for these patients while reducing risk to the city.

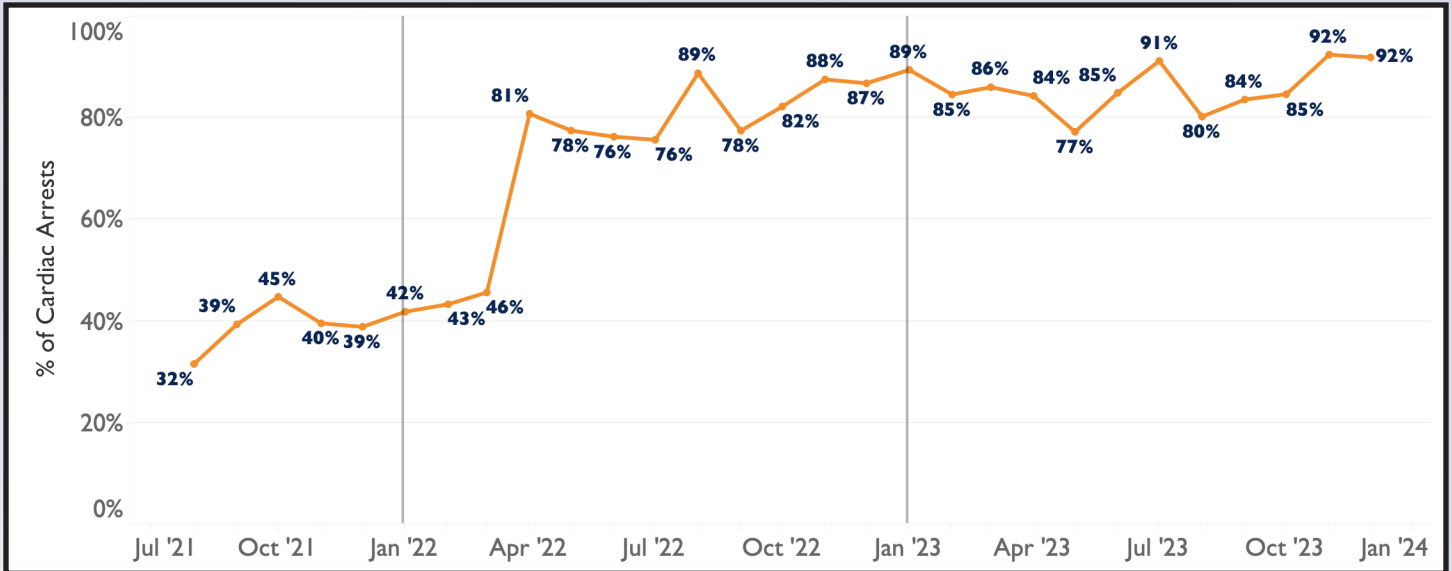
Cardiac Arrest Reviews Per Month

(includes all patients who have received CPR by DFR)



This figure shows the number of cardiac arrests each month, broken down into whether it was caused by trauma or a medical issue. Dallas Fire-Rescue OMD staff reviews every 911 call involving a patient who receives CPR by DFR members, evaluating patient care documentation, cardiac monitor data files, hospital patient outcome information, and other data points.

EMS SUPERVISORS ASSISTING IN CARDIAC ARREST CARE



EMS Supervisors bring additional clinical experience and training to scenes as well as carrying specialized medical equipment such as the Sapphire IV pump and the LUCAS mechanical CPR device. On cardiac arrest cases, EMS Field Supervisors can assist with patient care and provide real-time mentorship and supervision to ensure compliance with the Clinical Practice Guidelines.

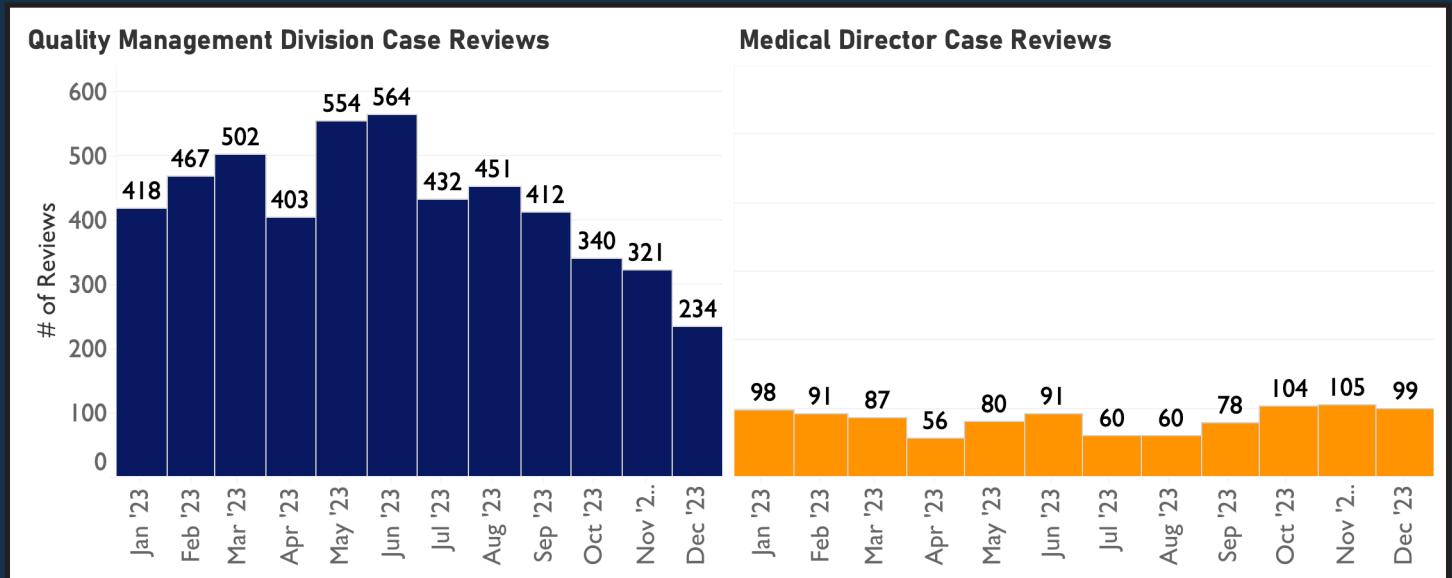


The Sapphire IV pump is a tool used to precisely set the rate that certain intravenous medications are administered. These include medications used to raise blood pressure when a patient is experiencing shock. Accurately setting the dose and rate on the medications is critical to ensure effectiveness and patient safety.



The LUCAS mechanical CPR device uses a battery-powered piston to perform chest compressions on patients in cardiac arrest, allowing for these patients to be moved to a Rescue and transported to the hospital with effective CPR while DFR members can be safely seatbelted in the back of the moving ambulance.

QUALITY MANAGEMENT CASE REVIEWS



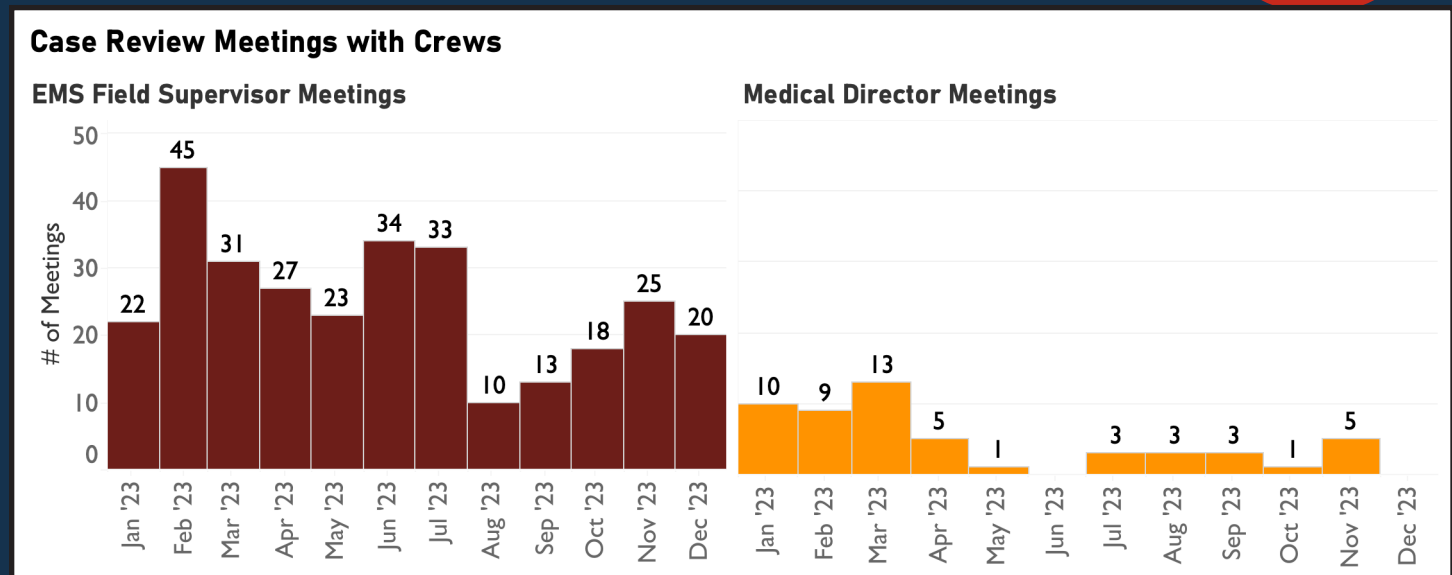
Reviewing the care provided by DFR paramedics, firefighters, and officers ensures that patients receive “Excellence in Care” and provides valuable insights on how we may continuously improve quality. Every cardiac arrest and other high-acuity case receives an in-depth review by quality management staff, along with any concerns or commendations received from area hospitals, patients, and internally from DFR officers and members. Complaints, recognitions, and significant cases are also reviewed weekly by a DFR Medical Director.

4,781
CASE REVIEWS
BY QM STAFF

1,009
CASE REVIEWS
BY MEDICAL
DIRECTORS

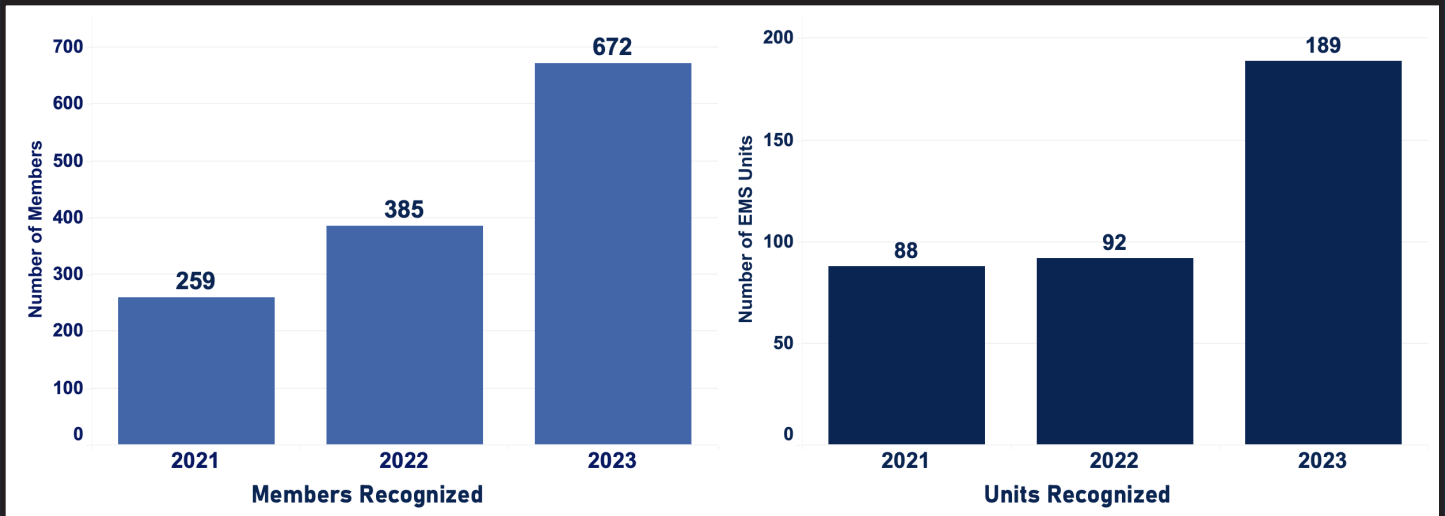
97%
CASE REVIEWS
COMPLETED
WITHIN 3
WEEKS

When these reviews identify a specific need for additional education to be provided to the crew, an EMS Supervisor or Medical Director meets with the crew (see below). This provides an opportunity to address training gaps and ensure every DFR member gets the support they need to provide high-quality patient care.



RECOGNITIONS

The DFR Office of the Medical Director and EMS Division leadership seek to recognize EMS crews when they provide excellent patient care. This is accomplished by issuing recognitions to the crew and their stations.



LIFE SAVING AWARDS

DFR OMD and EMS leadership recognize lifesaving efforts by DFR paramedics, members, and officers when a cardiac arrest patient is successfully resuscitated and leaves the hospital with normal brain function or minimal brain injury.



- 84** PATIENTS SURVIVED CARDIAC ARREST
- 23** UNITS RECOGNIZED
- 168** MEMBERS RECOGNIZED

COLLABORATIONS TO IMPROVE CARE

The Quality Management Division, along with EMS Operations, works closely with other parts of DFR and outside organizations to improve the emergency care provided to our patients.

Quality Management Committee

The Quality Management Committee meets every month and includes individuals from DFR leadership, the OMD, and frontline paramedics, officers, and members. This committee provides oversight and input into quality management processes and activities at DFR.

Dispatch Steering Committee

Starting in 2023, DFR OMD and EMS leadership began meeting regularly with representatives from Dallas Fire-Rescue's Communications Center. These meetings provided valuable opportunities for collaboration, improving communication, and identifying areas for improvement in EMS operations.

ImageTrend ePCR Support

DFR paramedics document patient care using the ImageTrend software suite. The Quality Management Division has supported DFR operations by providing in-house administration, configuration, and reporting assistance for this software. In 2023, the Division completed a major data structure upgrade mandated by the state. Staff from the Division and OMD meet weekly with ImageTrend representatives to continuously update and improve the end-user experience for DFR paramedics documenting patient care.

Cardiac Arrest Registry to Enhance Survival (CARES)

Starting in 2023, the EMS Division and Office of the Medical Director started work to join the CARES registry. This registry, hosted by Emory University in Atlanta, links cardiac arrest resuscitation data from EMS agencies and receiving hospitals across the nation to measure performance and guide system improvement.



RESEARCH & CONFERENCE CONTRIBUTIONS

The Office of the Medical Director and the EMS division actively contribute to numerous research projects as well as presenting at numerous state and national industry conferences. These publications and presentations share the successes and lessons learned at Dallas Fire-Rescue and promote improvements in prehospital emergency medical care across the country.

PediDOSE Research Study

Since 2023, DFR participated in an on-going multi-center research project investigating optimal doses of medication for pediatric seizure patients. OMD physicians and staff assisted DFR in implementing this study and in collaborating with researchers at UT Southwestern and Children's Medical Center.

Trauma Patient Handoff Study

Beginning in 2023, DFR paramedics and Rescues participated in a project at Parkland Health directed at improving patient handoff and communication for trauma patients.

Conference Posters and Presentations

DFR EMS Leadership and OMD staff presented a well-received presentation showcasing the Department's Quality Management Program at the state EMS conference. OMD staff additionally presented more than a dozen posters and presentations at numerous national conferences throughout the year on topics as diverse as treating behavioral emergency patients and EMS body cameras.

Future Research Collaborations

Dallas Fire-Rescue and the OMD are in the planning stages of several research projects to take place in 2024 and following years. These include collaborations with UT Southwestern, Children's Medical Center, Parkland Health, and other institutions and will be studying topics including ventilation for pediatric cardiac arrest, trauma patients, and cardiac arrest management.



PARTNERSHIP WITH BIOTEL

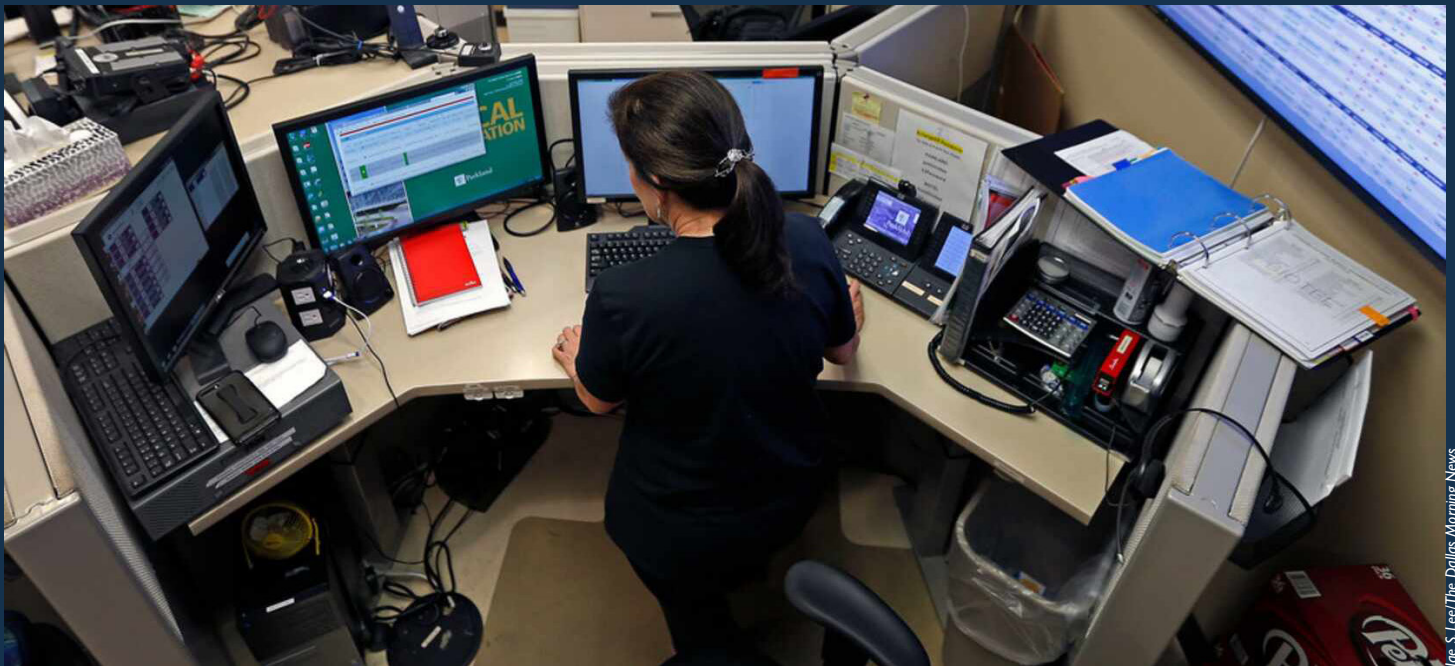
Dallas Fire-Rescue is a founding member of the BioTel EMS System, a longstanding collaboration between Parkland Health, UTSW, Dallas Fire-Rescue, and other regional EMS agencies. The BioTel Communications Center provides immediate clinical consultation for DFR members and connects them with receiving hospitals across the city. Located next to Parkland's Emergency Department, the radio room is staffed by highly-trained emergency nurses and paramedics and supported by a team of emergency medicine and EMS physicians. Other functions of BioTel include:

- Maintaining system-wide, evidence-based treatment guidelines.
- EMS personnel infection exposure management.
- Coordinating patient flow during mass casualty incidents.
- Real-time consultation with EMS lawyers for medico-legal issues.
- Coordination between EMS providers and receiving hospitals.
- Social services consultation.
- Quality management and EMS personnel training support.

>10,000
CALLS PER
YEAR

17
STAFF
MEMBERS

13
MEMBER
AGENCIES



Joe S. Lee/The Dallas Morning News

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The EMS Division and the Office of the Medical Director are focused on continuing to build on past successes to further improve the quality of EMS care provided to patients in the city of Dallas. Some key priorities for 2024 include:

Prehospital Blood Transfusion Pilot Project

Dallas Fire-Rescue is in process of deploying blood products in the city, providing rapid blood transfusions for severely injured and ill patients during transport to the hospital for definitive care.

Improved Life-saving Treatment Options

In 2024, DFR will be implementing the i-gel supraglottic airway device, a new tool for improved airway and breathing support in critically ill patients. DFR paramedics will also receive training on distal femur IO needle placement, a new technique for giving life-saving medications and IV fluids in the sickest patients.

EMS Credentialing Plan

The OMD will be developing a robust plan to recognize the education, training, and skills verification for various levels of EMS personnel within Dallas Fire-Rescue.

Bridge to Treatment

This expansion of the Overdose Response Team's capabilities will engage with overdose survivors treated by DFR paramedics to provide them with additional treatment options.

Bystander CPR/Public AED

One of the most effective ways to improve cardiac arrest survival is to ensure people near the victim are able to rapidly begin CPR and that they have ready access to an automated external defibrillator (AED) while awaiting fire department personnel and resources.

Active Shooter Response Training

Throughout 2024, Dallas Fire-Rescue will be refining its approach to active shooter response. DFR EMS and the OMD will be providing guidance and training around updated approaches to managing these chaotic scenes.





Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 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 2023 EMS Annual Report**

In accordance with industry best practices and to enhance departmental communication, Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) has produced an annual report for our EMS Division for the calendar year 2023.

Similar in scope and content to the recently released DFR Departmental Annual Report, the EMS Annual Report is focused on specific information for our emergency medical responses. Included in the report are sections covering the Office of the Medical Director, Special Events, Special Programs, Quality Management, and Education. The report is attached for your reference.

Should you have questions, or need additional information, please contact Interim Fire Chief Justin Ball at justin.ball@dallasfire.gov.

Service First, Now!



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
Majed A. Al-Ghafry, 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

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 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 Facilities and Real Estate Management (FRM), the Office of Bond and Construction Management (BCM), Office of Economic Development (ECO), and construction contractors:

1. DFR previously accepted delivery of 6 new generators that will support critical infrastructure and ensure continuous emergency response capabilities during power outages. This is an ongoing project; 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). This is an ongoing project.
 - 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. Asbestos remediation projects continue to be prioritized based on the extent of current damage to contaminated areas; work on Station 48 (10480 E. Northwest Hwy, Council District 9) began September 3rd, 2024.
4. 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

DATE September 9, 2024
SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Facility Construction Update**
PAGE **2 of 2**

existing facilities must be converted one at a time. Currently, 7 of DFR's 59 Fire Stations have had their lines upgraded.

5. Fire Station 18 (660 N. Griffin, Council District 14) is undergoing roof renovations. Completion is expected in the next two weeks.
6. The DFR Maintenance building at the 5000 Dolphin Road (Council District 2) has one repair bay wall where bricks have started to fall. This has impacted the ability to use that stall for apparatus repairs and has closed an employee restroom. FRM's Capital Division is working to make the area safe, the next step is a repair assessment.
7. A grant-funded project was arranged in cooperation with the Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ) to install a water-saving irrigation system at the DFR Training Administration and Academy buildings at 5000 Dolphin Road (Council District 2). This project is expected to be completed this month and will help preserve existing trees and shrubs at this location.

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

Service First, Now!



Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety (I)

c: Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, City Manager (I)
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
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Robin Bentley, Assistant City Manager (I)
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Elizabeth Saab, Chief of Strategy, Engagement, and Alignment (I)
Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 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 September 5, 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

DATE September 9, 2024
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.

Service First, Now!



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Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2024

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

SUBJECT **Dallas Marshal's Office 2023 Racial Profiling Report**

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.

Although the Dallas Marshal's Office does not regularly conduct traffic enforcement, a small number of traffic stops are conducted by Dallas Deputy Marshal's annually. In accordance with these laws, the Dallas Marshal's Office collected and reported in calendar year 2023, (353) traffic and motor vehicle related contacts for the purpose of identifying racial profiling practices. 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 Marshal's Office remains in compliance with the Texas Racial Profiling Law and the Sandra Bland Act.

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

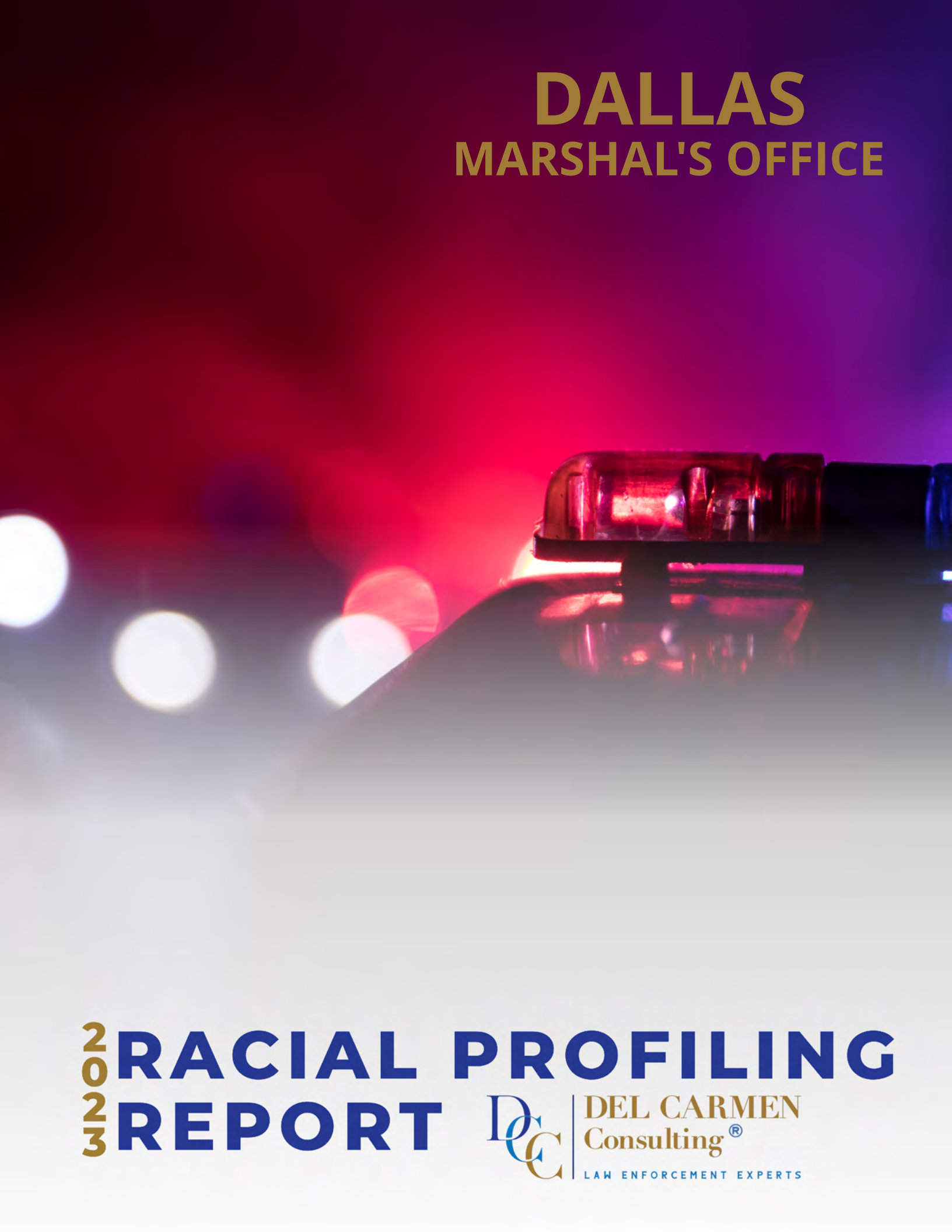
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DALLAS MARSHAL'S OFFICE

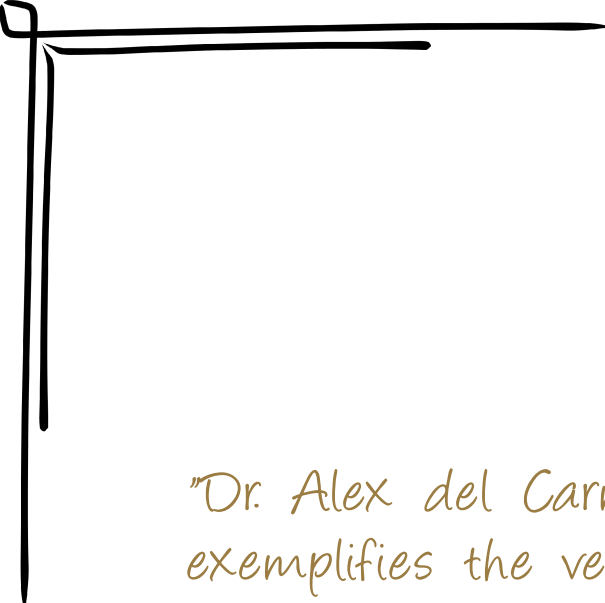


2023 RACIAL PROFILING REPORT



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)



August 4, 2024

Dallas Marshal's Office
1600 Chestnut St.
Dallas, TX 75226



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 Marshal's Office, 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 Marshal's Office 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 Marshal's Office 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 Marshal's Office 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 Marshal's Office'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 Marshal's Office

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 Marshal's Office launched an educational campaign aimed at informing the public on issues relevant to the racial profiling complaint process.

The Marshal's Office 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 Marshals. In addition, each time a marshal 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 Marshals 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 marshals of the Dallas Marshal's Office have completed the TCOLE basic training on racial profiling. The main outline used to train the marshals of Dallas has been included in this report.

It is important to recognize that the Chief of the Dallas Marshal's Office 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 Marshal's Office 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.

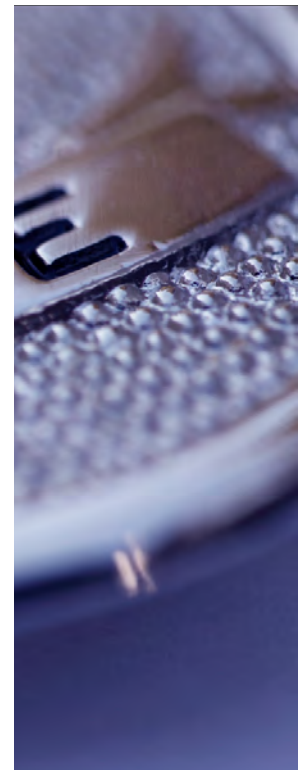
- A. There are appropriate reasons for unusual traffic stops (suspicious behavior, the officer's intuition, MOs, etc.), but police work must stop short of cultural stereotyping and racism.
- B. Racial profiling would result in criminal arrests, but only because it would target all members of a race randomly – 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 marshals 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.



A check above indicates that the Dallas Marshal's Office has not received any complaints, on any members of its police services, for having violated the Texas Racial Profiling Law during the time period of 1/1/23-12/31/23.

Complaints Filed for Possible Violations of The Texas Racial Profiling Law

Complaint Number	Alleged Violation	Disposition of the Case

Additional Comments:

Tables Illustrating Motor Vehicle-Related Contacts

TIER 2 DATA

TOTAL STOPS: 353

STREET ADDRESS OR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF STOP.

City Street	304
US Highway	5
State Highway	13
County Road	0
Private Property	31

WAS RACE OR ETHNICITY KNOWN PRIOR TO STOP?

Yes	7
No	346

RACE OR ETHNICITY

Alaska Native/American Indian	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	9
Black	89
White	77
Hispanic/Latino	176

GENDER

Female Total: 86

Alaska Native/American Indian	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2
Black	16
White	21
Hispanic/Latino	46

Male Total: 267

Alaska Native/American Indian	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	7
Black	73
White	56
Hispanic/Latino	130

REASON FOR STOP?

Violation of Law Total: 88

Alaska Native/American Indian	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	20
White	9
Hispanic/Latino	58

Pre-existing Knowledge Total: 18

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	4
White	6
Hispanic/Latino	8

Moving Traffic Violation Total: 175

Alaska Native/American Indian	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	8
Black	45
White	46
Hispanic/Latino	75

TIER 2 DATA

Vehicle Traffic Violation Total: 72

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	20
White	16
Hispanic/Latino	35

Contraband (in plain view) Total: 0

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

WAS SEARCH CONDUCTED?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	9
Black	17	72
White	3	74
Hispanic/Latino	11	165
TOTAL	31	322

Probable Cause Total: 5

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	4
White	0
Hispanic/Latino	1

Inventory Total: 1

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

REASON FOR SEARCH?

Consent Total: 0

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

Incident to Arrest Total: 25

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	13
White	2
Hispanic/Latino	10

TIER 2 DATA

WAS CONTRABAND DISCOVERED?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0
Black	5	12
White	0	3
Hispanic/Latino	1	10
TOTAL	6	25

Did the finding result in arrest?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0
Black	5	0
White	0	0
Hispanic/Latino	1	0
TOTAL	6	0

DESCRIPTION OF CONTRABAND

Drugs Total: 4

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

Currency Total: 0

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

Weapons Total: 1

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

Alcohol Total: 1

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

Stolen Property Total: 0

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

Other Total: 0

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

RESULT OF THE STOP

Verbal Warning Total: 143

Alaska Native/American Indian	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	9
Black	36
White	31
Hispanic/Latino	66

Written Warning Total: 0

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

Citation Total: 179

Alaska Native/American Indian	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	36
White	43
Hispanic/Latino	99

Written Warning and Arrest Total: 0

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

Citation and Arrest Total: 2

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

Arrest Total: 29

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	16
White	3
Hispanic/Latino	10

TIER 2 DATA

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

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

Violation of Traffic Law Total: 5

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	1
Hispanic/Latino	4

Violation of City Ordinance Total: 0

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

Outstanding Warrant Total: 24

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	16
White	2
Hispanic/Latino	6

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

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	9
Black	0	89
White	0	77
Hispanic/Latino	0	176
TOTAL	0	353

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	2	1	1	0	1%	1%	1%	0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	9	0	9	0	3%	0%	6%	0%
Black	89	37	36	0	25%	20%	25%	0%
White	77	43	31	0	22%	24%	22%	0%
Hispanic/ Latino	176	100	66	0	50%	55%	46%	0%
TOTAL	353	181	143	0	100%	100%	100%	0%



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	1%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3%	5%
Black	25%	14%
White	22%	60%
Hispanic/Latino	50%	19%
TOTAL	100%	98%

Table 3. Motor Vehicle Searches and Arrests.

Race/Ethnicity	Searches	Consent Searches	Arrests
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Black	17	0	17
White	3	0	3
Hispanic/Latino	11	0	11
TOTAL	31	0	31

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

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	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Black	17	5	12	17	55%	83%	48%	55%
White	3	0	3	3	10%	0%	12%	10%
Hispanic/Latino	11	1	10	11	35%	17%	40%	35%
TOTAL	31	6	25	31	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	0	0%
Black	0	0%
White	0	0%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0%
TOTAL	0	0%

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	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Black	1	0	0	16	50%	0%	0%	67%
White	0	1	0	2	0%	20%	0%	8%
Hispanic/ Latino	1	4	0	6	50%	80%	0%	25%
TOTAL	2	5	0	24	100%	100%	0%	100%

Table 9. Contraband Hit Rate

Race/ Ethnicity	Searches	Contraband Found Yes	Contraband Hit Rate	Search Percent	Contraband Percent
Alaska Native/ American Indian	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Black	17	5	29%	55%	83%
White	3	0	0%	10%	0%
Hispanic/Latino	11	1	9%	35%	17%

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 Marshal's Office 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 Marshal's Office 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 Marshal's Office 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 Marshal's Office 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 Hispanics, followed by Blacks. Of those who came in contact with police, most tickets or citations were issued to Hispanics and Whites; this was followed by Blacks.

While reviewing searches and arrests, the data showed that most searches took place among Blacks. When considering all searches, none were consensual, while most custody arrests were 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 and Hispanics. Overall, the police department does not report any 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 and Asians who came in contact with police was the same or lower than the percentage of White and Asian households in DFW that claimed in the last census to have access to vehicles. The opposite was true of Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians. That is, a higher percentage of Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians came in contact with police than the percentage of Black, Hispanic, and American Indian households in DFW that claimed in the last census to have access to vehicles. It should be noted that the percentage difference among American Indian contacts with households is of less than 3%; thus, deemed by some as statistically insignificant.

The comprehensive analysis of the searches resulting in contraband shows that the most significant contraband hit rate is of Blacks. 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. The lowest contraband hit rate was among Whites.

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 Marshal's Office has engaged Del Carmen Consulting™ 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 Marshal's Office 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 Marshal's Office 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 Marshal's Office 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 Marshal's Office 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 Marshal's Office 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 marshals 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 marshals 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

REGULATI

TAX

FEDERA

For additional questions regarding the information presented in this report, please contact:

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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 and 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

President of the

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 MARSHAL'S OFFICE RACIAL PROFILING POLICY

DALLAS MARSHAL'S OFFICE - GENERAL ORDERS

	Directive 430.00	Approved:	Effective Date:	03/14/2024	Reference:
	Biased Policing	David Pughes, Marshal	Revised Date:		

430.00 Biased Policing and Racial Profiling

430.01 Purpose

The purpose of this General Order is to reaffirm the Dallas Marshal's Office 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.*

430.02 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.


430.03 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.

430.04 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 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 inquiries 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 City Marshal or designee. When applicable, findings and/or recommendations for disciplinary action, retraining, or changes in policy shall be part of the report to the City Marshal 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.

DALLAS MARSHAL'S OFFICE - GENERAL ORDERS

	Directive 430.00	Approved:	Effective Date:	03/14/2024	Reference:
	Biased Policing	David Pughes, Marshal	Revised Date:		

- 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, the department shall promptly provide a copy of the recording to that officer if requested in writing.

430.05 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.

430.06 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.

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 City Marshal no later than March 1 of each year.
- 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.*

430.07 Public Education

- A. The City of Dallas Marshal's Office will inform the public of its guidelines against racial profiling for law enforcement and the complaint process, including providing the telephone number, mailing address, and e-mail address to make a complaint with respect to a traffic stop, citation and/or search conducted 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.

430.08 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.

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 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.

Homeless Encampment Activity: August 1-31, 2024

Number of encampments/decommissioned locations Marshal's responded to: 130

Investigation of sleeping/encampment in parks or on trails: 7

Number of encampments cleaned: 70

Number of encampments decommissioned: 1

Approximate observation counts of unsheltered individuals contacted during OHS operations: *(The Office of Homeless Solutions will begin tracking this in September)*

Drugs/drug paraphernalia seized: 0

Weapons Seized: 0

Stolen property seized: 0

Enforcement action citation/arrest: 5

Verbal warning issued by Marshal: 1

Service First, Now!



David Pughes
City Marshal

c: Kimberly Bizzor Tolbert, City Manager (I)
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Biliera 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

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2024

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

SUBJECT **The National Faith & Blue Organization**

The National Faith & Blue Weekend is a powerful initiative that builds bridges to more engaged communities. At the heart of the initiative is the reinforcement of connections between law enforcement professionals and the communities they serve. The initiative was launched in 2020 by MovementForward, Inc. (MFI), with the support of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) of the U.S. Department of Justice. MFI convened focus groups across the country to learn about best practices for law enforcement agencies and faith-based organizations to jointly create inclusive and safe communities. The organizers represent every major national law enforcement membership and professional organization in the United States and every faith tradition. Faith & Blue is based on the premise that strong communities are built through mutual respect and understanding. Law enforcement and faith institutions are key pillars of each community, and when they work together, neighborhoods thrive.

During the second weekend of each October, houses of worship and law enforcement agencies jointly organize activities designed to foster ways for residents and law enforcement professionals to relate as ordinary people with shared values, hopes, and dreams. The partners who are part of National Faith & Blue Weekend believe that finding ways to work together around our many commonalities instead of being divided by our differences creates a much stronger community.

The Dallas Police Department has participated in Faith & Blue week since 2021. We have partnered with faith-based nonprofit organizations such as Project Unity and Behind Every Door. We have also participated in numerous prayer breakfasts with local churches.

For 2024, the Dallas Police Department, Community Engagement Bureau, has the following events planned thus far:

1. October 9, 2024 – “Together We Dine”, in partnership with Project Unity
2. October 11, 2024 – Community Prayer Breakfast – Church (TBD)
3. October 12, 2024 – Unity Walk – Ronald Kirk Pedestrian Bridge

Furthermore, each Patrol Division’s Neighborhood Policing Officer unit will host an event during Faith & Blue Week.

DATE September 9, 2024
SUBJECT **The National Faith & Blue Organization**
PAGE **2 of 2**

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214) 670-5299.

Service First, Now!



Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety (I)

c: Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, City Manager (I)
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
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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

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 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 Recruiting Referral Pilot Program**

Please refer to the attached memorandum from Interim City Manager Kimberly Bizzor Tolbert regarding the Dallas Police Recruiting Referral Pilot Program.

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214) 670-5299.

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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)
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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 September 6, 2024

TO Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

SUBJECT **Dallas Police Recruiting Referral Pilot Program**

As previously briefed to the Public Safety Committee, I am pleased to provide an update and share our enthusiastic recommendation for the proposed recruiting referral bonus program for the Dallas Police Department.

A Primary Focus Area of my 100-Day Transition Plan is to prioritize how we attract and retain top talent for the City of Dallas. We have eliminated grooming barriers for first responders and are supporting education requirement changes. Referral bonuses will serve as a tremendous addition to our recruitment efforts.

The proposed FY 2024-25 budget includes the pilot referral program. An initial bonus of \$1,000 will be offered to the referring sworn Dallas Police team member for the first 100 recruits who graduate from the police academy, for applications received beginning in October 2024.

To effectively market and increase the visibility of this initiative, we plan to engage various police associations in promoting the program. Our marketing strategy includes informational sessions, targeted communications through department channels, and collaboration with community partners to maximize outreach and engagement. By leveraging the networks and influence of these associations, we aim to drive participation and awareness among our sworn employees.

The additional payments we are proposing will be made to the referring sworn Dallas Police team member at various stages of the recruit's employment, with total referral bonuses potentially reaching up to \$5,000. This structured approach ensures continued incentives for maintaining high recruitment and retention standards, rewarding sustained engagement and performance through distributed payments.

Based on the pilot program's success, there is potential to expand the number of referral spots in FY26. Our flexible approach allows for data-driven adjustments, enhancing the program's effectiveness and alignment with our recruitment goals, while being mindful of budgetary constraints.

We believe this initiative presents a dynamic opportunity to strengthen our team and foster a more engaged and motivated workforce. We look forward to the Dallas Police Department's and City Council's continued collaboration to bring this program to fruition.

DATE September 6, 2024
SUBJECT **Dallas Police Recruiting Referral Pilot Program**
PAGE **2 of 2**

Chief Artis will be available to answer any questions on the proposed pilot at the Public Safety Committee on the proposed pilot on Monday, September 9. I will also be joining him.

Should you have any questions, please contact me or Chief Dominique Artis, Chief of Public Safety, at Dominique.Artis@Dallas.gov.

Service First, Now!



Kimberly Bizer Tolbert
City Manager (I)

c: Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Billerae Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
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Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2024

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

SUBJECT **September 11, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2422 Service Contract for a Property Room Evidence Management System for the Police Department**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on September 11, 2024.

AGENDA ITEM #24-2422

Authorize a five-year service contract, with two one-year renewal options, for a property room evidence management system for the Police Department - Omnigo Software LLC, most advantageous proposer of seven - Not to exceed \$772,481.21 - Financing: General Fund (\$472,481.21) and Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (\$300,000.00) (subject to annual appropriations)

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 property room evidence management system for the Dallas Police Department (DPD). The vendor-hosted platform will be utilized to track the receipt, storage, transfer, and disposal of property and evidence retained by department personnel. The system offers timesaving enhancements over the current process such as the ability to send approval requests for property disposals automatically and customized user experiences tailored to specific of job responsibilities. This contract also includes required hardware such as wired and wireless barcode scanners, barcode label printers, and electronic signature pads. This hardware streamlines the processing and inventorying of evidence entering and leaving the property room.

The Property Unit takes in approximately 100,000 items each year and has a disposal rate of 101 percent annually. Various types of property and evidence are processed by the Property Unit such as general property, firearms, drugs, and currency. The Property Unit operates out of a building located at 1725 Baylor Street for most of the property stored but also uses some space at the DPD Auto Pound for larger items. These two locations combined account for an estimated 100,000 square feet of storage and evidence processing space.

A five-member committee from the following departments reviewed and evaluated the qualifications:

DATE September 9, 2024
SUBJECT **September 11, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2422 Service Contract for a Property Room Evidence Management System for the Police Department**
PAGE **2 of 3**

- Fire-Rescue Department (1)
- Police Department (2)
- Water Utilities Department (1)
- Office of Procurement Services (1)*

*The Office of Procurement Services evaluated cost and local preference, if applicable.

The committee selected the successful respondents on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualifications under the following criteria:

- Functional capabilities 30 points
- Cost 30 points
- Technical capabilities 25 points
- Experience and expertise 10 points
- Local Preference 5 points

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 \$18.24; the selected vendor meets this requirement.

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214) 670-5299.

Service First, Now!



Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety (I)

DATE September 9, 2024

SUBJECT **September 11, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2422 Service Contract for a
Property Room Evidence Management System for the Police Department**

PAGE **3 of 3**

c: Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, City Manager (I)
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Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2024

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

SUBJECT **September 11, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2614 Three-year Service Contract for the Purchase of Gunshot Detection Equipment and Services for the Police Department**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on September 11, 2024.

AGENDA ITEM #24-2614

Authorize a three-year service contract for the purchase of gunshot detection equipment and services for the Police Department - Crime Gun Intelligence Technologies, LLC, sole source - Not to exceed \$336,362.00 - Financing: Communications Services Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

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 three-year service contract will provide for the purchase of gunshot detection equipment and services for the Police Department. The Dallas Police Department (DPD) will utilize this equipment to detect gunshot events in targeted areas of the City. The equipment will alert DPD personnel to possible shooting events and provide audio recordings and event location within seconds for DPD personnel verification. This verification will increase the accuracy of the gunshot event before dispatching officers to the area for response, saving critical officers time. Due to the system's realtime alerting capabilities, DPD will be able to respond to actual gunshot events and collect evidence, such as bullet casings, and witness statements rapidly before the evidence is destroyed or lost.

Equipment being purchased through this contract will be strategically and inconspicuously deployed in areas of the City with high levels of reported or actual gunshot activity. The devices can geolocate suspected gunshot activity to within a few meters. The system's advanced technology can distinguish between the sound of fireworks, automotive engine backfires, and similar sounds and that of actual gunshots.

This gunshot detection equipment is uniquely capable of being easily deployable by DPD Officers with training provided by the supplier. The transportable nature of the equipment, along with its self-calibrating capabilities allows DPD to easily move equipment from one area of the City to another without intervention from the supplier.

DATE September 9, 2024
SUBJECT **September 11, 2024, City Council Agenda Item #24-2614 Three-year Service Contract for the Purchase of Gunshot Detection Equipment and Services for the Police Department**
PAGE **2 of 2**

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214) 670-5299.

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Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety (I)

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Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2024

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

SUBJECT **September 25, 2024, City Council Draft Agenda 24-2427 Texas A&M Task Force
Memorandum of Understanding**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on September 25, 2024.

DRAFT AGENDA ITEM 24-2427

Authorize Amendment #1 to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) effective November 1, 2023, through October 31, 2028, between the City of Dallas and Texas A&M Task Force 1, a division of Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) on Liability and Workers Compensation, and General Provisions - Financing: No Financing.

BACKGROUND

TEEX is the Sponsoring Agency, as that term is defined in 42 USC 5165f(a)(6), for TX-TF1, a Task Force as defined in 42 USC 5165f(a)(9), as a cooperating party under a Memorandum of Agreement dated December 8, 2008, between the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State of Texas.

The purpose of the MOU is to delineate responsibilities and procedures for Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) activities under the authority of the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act, Public law 93-288, as amended 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq., and Title 44 CFR Part 208 – National Urban Search and Rescue Response System.

The current MOU, authorized under Administrative Action # 236500 on October 30, 2023, needs to be revised to provide that DFR personnel will receive the same workers comp benefits while injured during a TEEX deployment that they would receive if injured on duty with DFR and provide that TEEX will fully reimburse the City for those benefits paid out under the City's program. Additionally, the MOU needs to be revised to clarify that pursuant to Texas Govt Code Section 421.062, the City of Dallas is not responsible for any civil liability that arises from the furnishing of a service under the MOU.

In case of disaster, TEEX, the State's designated sponsoring agency may request urban search and rescue assistance from City of Dallas, as a participating agency through Dallas Fire-Rescue Department (DFR). Upon thorough review of the request and first considering the City's staffing level needs are satisfied, DFR may approve endorsed members to deploy as assigned under Texas Task Force 1. After deployment of its

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DATE September 9, 2024
SUBJECT **September 25, 2024, City Council Draft Agenda Item 24-2427 Texas
A&M Task Force Memorandum of Understanding**
PAGE **2 of 2**

members for a State requested assistance, DFR completes reimbursement request to ensure that the City of Dallas is timely reimbursed as provided for under the MOU.

FISCAL INFORMATION

No cost consideration

Fund	FY 2024	FY 2025	Future Years
General Fund	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214) 670-5299.

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Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety (I)

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Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2024

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

SUBJECT **September 25, 2024, City Council Draft Agenda Item #24-2338 Lew Sterrett Criminal Justice Center**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on September 25, 2024.

DRAFT AGENDA ITEM #24-2338

Authorize payments to Dallas County for processing and maintaining City prisoners at the Lew Sterrett Criminal Justice Center for the period October 1, 2024, through September 30, 2025 - Not to exceed \$7,878,250.00 - Financing: General Fund (subject to appropriations)

BACKGROUND

On November 22, 1978, the City Council authorized a Criminal Justice Center Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with Dallas County which granted the City a leasehold in the Lew Sterrett Criminal Justice Center for processing and maintaining City jail prisoners.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2025	FY 2026	Future Years
General Fund	\$7,878,250.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214) 670-5299.

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Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety (I)

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Elizabeth Saab, Chief of Strategy, Engagement, and Alignment (I)
Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2024

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

SUBJECT **September 25, 2024, City Council Draft Agenda Item #24-2676 Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) Grant**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on September 25, 2024.

DRAFT AGENDA ITEM #24-2676

Authorize the **(1)** application for and acceptance of a grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) through the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) for the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) Comprehensive 2025 (Grant No. 2025-Dallas-S-1YG-00036, CFDA / Assistance Listing No. 20.600) in the amount of \$788,382.00 for travel expenses and overtime reimbursement for the period of October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025; **(2)** establishment of appropriations in the amount not to exceed \$788,382.00 in the TxDOT FY25 STEP Comprehensive Grant Fund; **(3)** receipt and deposit of funds in the amount not to exceed \$788,382.00 in the TxDOT FY25 STEP Comprehensive Grant Fund; **(4)** a local cash match in the amount not to exceed \$219,253.20; and **(5)** execution of the award with TxDOT and all terms, conditions, and documents required by the agreement - Total amount not to exceed \$1,007,635.20 - Financing: TxDOT FY25 STEP Comprehensive Grant Fund (\$788,382.00) and General Fund (\$219,253.20) (subject to appropriations)

BACKGROUND

The TxDOT STEP Comprehensive grant fund provides for the reimbursement of overtime salaries paid to officers and supervisors enforcing specific traffic laws at targeted locations. The focus is on driving while intoxicated (DWI) violations, speeding, occupant restraint use, and traffic control device violations. The goals are: (1) to increase effective enforcement and adjudication of traffic safety-related laws to reduce fatal and serious injury crashes; (2) to reduce the number of DWI related crashes, injuries and fatalities; and (3) to increase occupant restraint use in all passenger vehicles and trucks.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2025	FY 2026	Future Years
TxDOT FY25 STEP Comprehensive Grant Fund	\$788,382.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
General Fund	\$219,253.20	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$1,007,635.20	\$0.00	\$0.00

DATE September 9, 2024
SUBJECT **September 25, 2024, City Council Draft Agenda Item #24-2676 Selective
Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) Grant**
PAGE **2 of 2**

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214) 670-5299.

Service First, Now!



Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety (I)

c: Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, City Manager (I)
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Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2024

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

SUBJECT **September 25, 2024, City Council Draft Agenda Item #24-2528 Various Task Force
Fund for the Police Department**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on September 25, 2024.

DRAFT AGENDA ITEM #24-2528

Authorize **(1)** the Dallas Police Department to receive and deposit funds in the amount of \$600,000.00 from various federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to participate in investigations, receive reimbursements, share asset forfeitures, and set out operational procedures as requested for various task forces including, but not limited to those shown (list attached to the Agenda Information Sheet) for reimbursement of overtime for investigative services for FY 2024-25; **(2)** a City contribution of Federal Insurance Contributions Act costs in the amount of \$8,700.00; **(3)** an increase in appropriations in an amount not to exceed \$600,000.00 in the Various Task Force Fund; and **(4)** execution of the agreements - Total not to exceed \$608,700.00 - Financing: General Fund (\$8,700.00) (subject to appropriations) and Various Task Force Fund(\$600,000.00)

BACKGROUND

The Dallas Police Department is routinely asked to participate in various federal, state, and local law enforcement investigation task forces and receives reimbursement for expenses associated with those task forces from the sponsoring federal, state, or local agency involved. The reimbursed expenses are generally for the Dallas Police Department officers' overtime associated with the investigations. Occasionally, the task force agreement specifies reimbursement for other miscellaneous expenses.

The Dallas Police Department participates in approximately 18 to 25 task forces per year for varying lengths of time. Each task force investigation is usually confidential, and the officers assigned to the investigation are generally undercover officers. Each task force agreement specifies the nature, the time- period and maximum amount of reimbursement the City may receive and must be signed by an authorized official of the City.

The purpose of this agenda item is to create a better tracking-monitoring system on all task force activities. In Fiscal Year 1999-00, the Dallas Police Department initiated a procedure to obtain approval for all task force participation through one City Council resolution in lieu of processing an Administrative Action for each task force each fiscal year. This procedure ensures that the agreements are processed in a routine, but confidential manner.

DATE September 9, 2024
 SUBJECT **September 25, 2024, City Council Draft Agenda Item #24-2528 Various Task Force Fund for the Police Department**
 PAGE **2 of 2**

Funding allocations represent projections only and are subject to modification based upon the progress and needs of the investigation. Additionally, resources are contingent upon the availability of federal, state, and local funds as well as the availability of Dallas Police Department officers to work on a task force as planned. Approval of this item will ensure that all task force revenues are authorized to be deposited, and subsequently, the general fund will be reimbursed consistent with the original overtime expenditures.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2025	FY 2026	Future Years
General Fund	\$8700.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Various Task Force Fund	\$600,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$608,700.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214) 670-5299.

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Dominique Artis
 Chief of Public Safety (I)

- c: Kimberly Bizzor Tolbert, City Manager (I)
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- Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2024

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

SUBJECT **September 25, 2024, City Council Draft Agenda Item #24-2675 Desk Officer Reporting System (DORs), for the Police Department - LexisNexis Risk Solutions FL Inc**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on September 25, 2024.

DRAFT AGENDA ITEM #24-2675

Authorize a three-year sole source services agreement for an online community member incident reporting portal and management system, Desk Officer Reporting System (DORs), for the Police Department - LexisNexis Risk Solutions FL Inc., sole source - Not to exceed \$320,909.64 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

BACKGROUND

This action does not encumber funds; the purpose of a services 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 services agreement will provide for a online community member incident reporting portal and management system, Desk Officer Reporting System (DORs), from LexisNexis. This agreement includes unlimited users, incident types, and report intake; unlimited customer support; unlimited maintenance; and system hosting in the LexisNexis secure hosting environment.

The vendor's platform is designed for law enforcement, DORS automates the reporting process for incidents occurring within a law enforcement agency's jurisdiction. DORS collects and gathers information from a wide variety of report types - such as minor vehicle accidents and other incident reports - from members of the public. All reports filed using DORS can be automatically imported into the records management systems, with accurate and appropriate UCR and NIBRS compliant coding. Additionally, the DORS system actively monitors inbound reports for possible duplicates or supplements and enables the agency reviewer to either merge the report as a supplement, mark as a duplicate or continue as an original.

DATE September 9, 2024
SUBJECT **September 25, 2024, City Council Draft Agenda Item #24-2675 Desk Officer Reporting System (DORs), for the Police Department - LexisNexis Risk Solutions FL Inc**
PAGE **2 of 2**

The online resident incident reporting portal provides residents and businesses the ability to enter incident reports on routines matters that do not require Police assistance. These services provide a more customer-friendly experience by providing the ability to enter and retrieve incident and crash incident reports without having to visit a police station to fill out a report. Additionally, the portal provides efficiencies by allowing police officers to deal with more urgent matters.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2024	FY 2025	Future Years
General Fund	\$34,608.00	\$106,160.04	\$180,141.60

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214) 670-5299.

Service First, Now!



Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety (I)

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- Robin Bentley, Assistant City Manager (I)
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- Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2024

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

SUBJECT **September 25, 2024, City Council Draft Agenda Item #24-2757 Service contract with CentralSquare Technologies, LLC**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on September 25, 2024.

DRAFT AGENDA ITEM #24-2757

Authorize Supplemental Agreement No. 2 to extend the service contract with CentralSquare Technologies, LLC (previously Public Safety Corporation) for the processing of security alarm permit applications and renewals and collection of fees associated with security alarm permits and false alarms for the Police Department extending the term from October 2, 2024 to October 1, 2025 - Estimated Annual Net Revenue: General Fund \$3,500,000.00

BACKGROUND

This Supplemental Agreement will provide for the continued use of CentralSquare Technologies, LLC's security alarm permitting and false alarm management system and administration services for the processing of security alarm permit applications or renewals and collection of fees associated with security alarm permits and false alarms in accordance with City Ordinance No. 26919 - Chapter 15C, Article I of the Dallas City Code.

Dallas Police Department's (DPD) Security Alarm Unit, in conjunction with the Dallas Water Utilities (DWU) Special Collection Section, are currently responsible for the administrative oversight of the City's Security Alarm Permitting and False Alarm fee collections. DPD uses the Crywolf system to capture and document false alarm calls and associated fees through the City's Computer Aided Dispatch System (CAD) and is responsible for ensuring alignment with State and City policies. The Crywolf system is utilized for the collection of fees associated with security alarm permit applications/renewals and false alarm calls. DWU reconciles all revenue disbursements received from CentralSquare Technologies, LLC verifying compliance with City Code and policies.

The vendor's Crywolf system facilitates efficient false alarm management and enforcement for City staff through seamless interface with the City's CAD system allowing access to alarm permit and permit holder data. The vendor's web platform greatly improves the user experience for customers, alarm companies, and City staff.

DATE September 9, 2024
SUBJECT **September 25, 2024, City Council Draft Agenda Item #24-2757 Service contract
with CentralSquare Technologies, LLC**
PAGE **2 of 2**

FISCAL INFORMATION

Estimated Revenue: General Fund \$3,500,000.00

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214)



Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety (I)

c: Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, City Manager (I)
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Biliera 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

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2024

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

SUBJECT **September 25, 2024, City Council Draft Agenda Item #24-2880 Convergent Technologies, LLC Contract**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on September 25, 2024.

DRAFT AGENDA ITEM #24-2880

Authorize a five-year service contract for preventative maintenance and repair agreement for gate, gate operators, and card readers, for the Police Department with Convergent Technologies, LLC through procurement by Sourcewell Cooperative Purchasing Program (Contract 030421-CTL) – Amount not to exceed \$3,122,875.00 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

BACKGROUND

This service contract will allow for preventative maintenance and repair agreement for gate, gate operators, and card readers for the Police Department (DPD). This agreement will provide for the immediate repair and upgrade of all DPD systems, devices, hardware, software restoring back to full, normal operation. The agreement includes a software support plan that will allow DPD's Lenel systems to keep pace with software revisions and advancements as made available by manufacturers. Such revisions will keep systems operating with the latest technology and provide a worry-free way to keep systems current. This agreement will provide for quarterly preventative maintenance services for all vehicle gate systems, pedestrian turnstiles, card readers, and all hardware for access systems. Comprehensive coverage provides full-service support throughout the year for all system and equipment malfunctions, reducing potential down time and additional security needs for DPD facilities.

The Sourcewell Cooperative Purchasing Program (Contract 030421-CTL) agreement is authorized by Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code and Subchapter F, Chapter 271, Texas Local Government Code. Section 271.102 of the Texas Local Government Code which authorizes a local government to participate in a Cooperative Purchasing Program with another local government or a local cooperative organization.

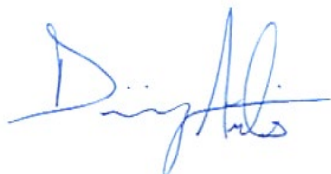
FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2025	FY 2026	Future Years
General Fund	\$685,875.00	\$522,400.00	\$1,914,600.00

DATE September 9, 2024
SUBJECT **September 25, 2024, City Council Draft Agenda Item #24-2880 Convergent Technologies, LLC Contract**
PAGE **2 of 2**

Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (214) 670-5299.

Service First, Now!



Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety (I)

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