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DALLAS, TEXAS

**City of Dallas**

*1500 Marilla Street  
Dallas, Texas 75201*

**Public Notice**

210 772

**POSTED** CITY SECRETARY  
DALLAS, TX



**Public Safety Committee**

**September 13, 2021  
1:00 PM**

## 2021 CITY COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS

COUNCIL COMMITTEE	
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b> Atkins (C), Arnold (VC), McGough, Narvaez, Resendez, West, Willis	<b>ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY</b> Blackmon(C), Ridley (VC), Arnold, Bazaldua, Resendez, Schultz, West
<b>GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</b> Mendelsohn (C), Willis (VC), Atkins, Bazaldua, McGough, Ridley, West	<b>HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS SOLUTIONS</b> Thomas (C), Moreno (VC), Arnold, Blackmon, Mendelsohn, Ridley, Schultz
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY</b> McGough (C), Mendelsohn (VC), Atkins, Moreno, Resendez, Thomas, Willis	<b>QUALITY OF LIFE, ARTS, AND CULTURE</b> Bazaldua (C), West (VC), Arnold, Blackmon, Narvaez, Ridley, Thomas
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b> Narvaez (C), Atkins (VC), Bazaldua, Mendelsohn, Moreno, Schultz, Willis	<b>WORKFORCE, EDUCATION, AND EQUITY</b> Schultz (C), Thomas (VC), Blackmon, McGough, Moreno, Narvaez, Resendez
<b>AD HOC JUDICIAL NOMINATING COMMITTEE</b> Resendez (C), Arnold, Bazaldua, Ridley, Thomas, West, Willis	<b>AD HOC LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS</b> Atkins (C), McGough, Mendelsohn, Narvaez, Willis
<b>AD HOC COMMITTEE ON COVID-19 RECOVERY AND ASSISTANCE</b> Thomas (C), Atkins, Mendelsohn, Moreno, Ridley	<b>AD HOC COMMITTEE ON GENERAL INVESTIGATING &amp; ETHICS</b> Mendelsohn (C), Atkins, Blackmon, McGough, Schultz

(C) – Chair, (VC) – Vice Chair

### 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."

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

The Public Safety Committee meeting will be held by videoconference and in the City Council Chambers, 6th Floor at City Hall. Individuals who wish to speak in accordance with the City Council Rules of Procedure must sign up with the City Secretary's Office.

The Public is encouraged to attend the meeting virtually; however, City Hall is available for those wishing to attend the meeting in person following all current pandemic-related public health protocols.

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 Channel 95 and bit.ly/cityofdallastv: <https://dallascityhall.webex.com/mw3300/mywebex/default.do?siteurl=dallascityhall&service=6>

## CALL TO ORDER

## MINUTES

- A. [21-1632](#) Approval of the August 9, 2021 Minutes

**Attachments:** [Minutes](#)

## BRIEFING ITEMS

- B. [21-1636](#) Dallas Fire-Rescue's Single Role Paramedic Pilot Program  
[Delridge Williams, Deputy Chief, Robert Borse, Lieutenant, Dallas Fire Rescues Department]

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

- C. [21-1637](#) Code Compliance Services Habitual Nuisance Property Designation  
[Carl Simpson, Director, Code Compliance Services]

**Attachments:** [Presentation](#)

- D. [21-1633](#) Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update  
[Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department]

**Attachments:** [Presentation Attachment](#)

- E. [21-1634](#) Benchmark Analytics (First Sign) - Early Warning System Update  
[Catrina Snead, Assistant Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department]

**Attachments:** [Presentation](#)

- F. [21-1635](#) Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAVS) For Public Safety  
[Albert Martinez, Executive Assistant Chief, Dallas Police Department]

**Attachments:** [Presentation](#)

- G. [21-1638](#) Public Safety Dashboards  
[Jon Fortune, Assistant City Manager, City Manager's Office]

**Attachments:** [Presentation](#)

#### **BRIEFING BY MEMORANDUM**

- H. [21-1760](#) Dallas Fire-Rescue's EMS Quality Assurance Program and Update on  
State Investigations  
[Dominique Artis, Fire Chief, Dallas Fire Rescues Department]

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

- I. [21-1763](#) September 22, 2021, City Council Agenda Item #50; 21-1670 - Interlocal  
Agreement for Biomedical On- Line Supervision with Dallas County- Dallas  
Fire- Rescue's Department  
[Dominique Artis, Fire Chief, Dallas Fire Rescue's Department]

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

- J. [21-1761](#) September 22, 2021, City Council Agenda Item #51; 21-1672 - Agreement  
to the Medical Direction Services and EMS Quality Management Program -  
Dallas Fire-Rescue Department  
[Dominique Artis, Fire Chief, Dallas Fire- Rescue's Department]

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

- K. [21-1639](#) Overview of Process to Review Dallas Police Department's Data Storage  
Needs  
[Albert Martinez, Executive Assistant Chief, Dallas Police Department,  
William Zielinski, Chief Information Officer, Information and Technology  
Services]

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

- L. [21-1640](#) P25 Radio Network Project Status Update  
[William Zielinski, Chief Information Officer, Information and Technology  
Services]

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



- M.     [21-1743](#)     Dallas Fire- Rescue's Fire Station Construction Projects Monthly Update  
                          [Dominique Artis, Fire Chief, Dallas Fire-Rescue Department]

**Attachments:**     [Memorandum](#)

- N.     [21-1745](#)     September 22, 2021, City Council Agenda Item #79; 21-1214 - Donation  
                          Agreement of an Aircraft- Dallas Police Department  
                          [Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department]

**Attachments:**     [Memorandum](#)

- O.     [21-1762](#)     Public Safety Notification Guidelines  
                          [Jon Fortune, Assistant City Manager, City Manger's Office]

**Attachments:**     [Memorandum](#)

**CLOSED EXECUTIVE SESSION**

- P.     [21-1764](#)     Legal issues regarding Texas Department of State Health Services:  
                          Amended Notice of Violation, City of Dallas Fire-Rescue Department,  
                          Emergency Medical Service Provider, Complaint No.1080210492,  
                          issued on September 8, 2021 (Sec.551.071 T.O.M.A)

**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]

# Public Safety Committee Meeting Record

The Public Committee meetings are recorded. Agenda materials are available online at [www.dallascityhall.com](http://www.dallascityhall.com).  
Recordings may be reviewed/copied by contacting the Public Safety Committee Coordinator at 214-671-5265.

**Meeting Date:** Monday, August 9, 2020

**Convened:** 1:01 P.M.

**Adjourned:** 3:53 P.M.

**Committee Members Present:**

Adam McGough, Chair  
Cara Mendelson, Vice Chair  
Tennell Atkins  
Jesse Moreno  
Jaime Resendez  
Casey Thomas, II  
Gay Donnell Willis

**Committee Members Absent:**

N/A

**Other Council Members Present:**

Paula Blackmon

**AGENDA:**

**Call to Order (1:01 P.M.)**

**BRIEFING ITEMS**

**A. Approval of the August 9, 2021 Minutes**

**Presenter(s):** Adam McGough, Chair

**Information Only:** ☐

**Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):**

A motion was made to approve the August 9, 2021 meeting minutes.

**Motion made by:** Tennell Atkins

**Item passed unanimously:** ☒

**Item failed unanimously:** ☐

**Motion Seconded by:** Jaime Resendez

**Item passed on a divided vote:** ☐

**Item failed on a divided vote:** ☐

**B. Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update**

**Presenter(s):** Paul Junger, Major, Dallas Police Department

**Information Only:** ☒

**Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):**

Staff provided a presentation overview of the Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update for July 2021. The presentation provided the results from our perspective, hot spot strategy impact, grid impact, reversing the trend, amplifying trust, and crime reduction next steps. A 90-day assessment update will be presented at the next scheduled Committee meeting, September 13, 2021. All other questions and concerns were answered.

**C. Overview of Strategies and Steps to Improve Service Level in 911 Call Center**

**Presenter(s):** Robert Uribe, Communication Administrator, Dallas Police Department

**Information Only:** ☒

**Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):**

Staff provided a presentation Overview of Strategies and Steps to Improve Service Level in 911 Call Center. The presentation provided the 911 current staffing, emergency call volumes, training improvements, staff incentives, immediate steps, 911 performance improvement, and long-term strategies. All other questions and concerns were answered.

**D. Dallas Fire- Rescue's Single Role Paramedic Pilot Program**

**Presenter(s):** Dominique Artis, Fire Chief, Dallas Fire Rescue's Department

**Information Only:** ☒

**Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):**

Due to time constraints, Chair McGough requested that this briefing be presents at the next scheduled Committee meeting, September 13, 2021.

**E. Code Compliance Services Habitual Nuisance Property Designation**

**Presenter(s):** Carl Simpson, Director, Code Compliance Services

**Information Only:** ☒

**Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):**

Due to time constraints, Chair McGough requested that this briefing be presents at the next scheduled Committee meeting, September 13, 2021.

**F. Public Safety Dashboards**

**Presenter(s):** Jon Fortune, Assistant City Manager, City Manager's Office

**Information Only:** ☒

**Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):**

Staff provided the Committee with the Public Safety Dashboards for July 2021 to provide a comprehensive snapshot of performance measures, critical areas of concerns, and staffing levels. Brita Andercheck, Director, Data Analytics & Business Intelligence, presented a live Dallas Fire-Rescues Dashboard. All other questions and concerns were answered.

**BRIEFING BY MEMORANDUM**

**G. FY22-FY23 Health Authority Contract with Dallas County**

**Presenter(s):** Rocky Vaz, Director, Office of Emergency Management

**Information Only:** ☒

**Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):**

The briefing memorandum referenced on the FY22-FY23 Health Authority Contract with Dallas County. All other questions and concerns were answered.

**H. Lew Sterrett Jail Contract Renegotiations Update**

**Presenter(s):** Gloria Lopez Carter, Director, Municipal Court & Detention Services

**Information Only:** ☒

**Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):**

The briefing memorandum referenced on the Lew Sterrett Jail Contract Renegotiations Update. All other questions and concerns were answered.

**I. August 11, 2021 City Council Agenda Item #62- Dallas Police Department Uniform Contract**

**Presenter(s):** Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department

**Information Only:** ☒

**Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):**

The briefing memorandum referenced on an upcoming City Council Agenda Item for the Dallas Police Department Uniform Contract. The Committee had no questions or concerns.

**J. August 25, 2021, City Council Agenda Items #38 and #39 – SWIFS Contract and Dallas County RIGHT Care Donation**

**Presenter(s):** Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department

**Information Only:** ☒

**Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):**

The briefing memorandum referenced on an upcoming City Council Agenda items for the SWIFS Contract and Dallas County RIGHT Care Donation. The Committee had no questions or concerns.

**K. August 25, 2021, City Council Agenda Items #24 and #25 – Inter-local Agreements (ILAs) to implement Mobile Crisis Response Teams**

**Presenter(s):** David Pughes, Director, Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions

**Information Only:** ☒

**Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):**

The briefing memorandum referenced on an upcoming City Council Agenda items for the Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions to implement mobile crisis response teams. The Committee had no questions or concerns.

**APPROVED BY:**

**ATTEST:**

Adam McGough, Chair  
Public Safety Committee

Karen Gonzalez, Coordinator  
Public Safety Committee

# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 10, 2021

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue's Single Role Paramedic Pilot Program**

As part of Dallas Fire-Rescue's (DFR) continual efforts to improve service delivery and emergency response, resource allocation, staffing strategies, and dispatch procedures are constantly being analyzed and evaluated. Ultimately, DFR has an overall goal of delivering excellent service delivery in an effective, efficient, and fiscally responsible manner.

To that end, DFR would like to announce plans to launch a pilot program in October 2021 to test a new Single Role Paramedic Career Path to allow the recruitment, employment, and advancement of individuals who desire to serve the citizens of Dallas as Paramedics rather than Firefighter / Paramedics.

As stated, this pilot is part of a larger effort to optimize the effectiveness of existing resources. For this pilot, DFR is concentrating specifically on our Peak Demand Rescues. These units are Advanced Life Support (ALS) Ambulance units that operate during peak call demand time periods and have been traditionally staffed utilizing overtime. These units have responded to emergency calls through the same methods as full-time rescues; they are placed at a particular station and are dispatched to calls within that station's area of response.

Over the last several years, however, the overtime staffing model has struggled to consistently keep these units in daily service and analysis of response times and unit hour utilization (UHU) has revealed areas for improvement in staffing and dispatch strategies.

DFR recently has completed Phase One of the Pilot Program, which was to overhaul the Peak Demand Staffing Scheduling System. Staffing rates had been 50-60% prior to this phase; after implementing the new scheduling strategy, the Peak Demands were staffed at 100% for the month of July 2021.

Beginning in October 2021, DFR will initiate Phase Two of the Pilot Program by changing the manner in which Peak Demand Rescues are dispatched to emergency calls. They will continue to be strategically placed across the city; however, these units will now be automatically filled in at pre-established prioritized station locations within areas that historically have demonstrated high call volumes. This process of proactively staging units before the call comes in rather than reacting to incidents should prove to both reduce response times and address pockets of high UHU numbers.

Phase Three of the Pilot Program will begin in the second quarter of fiscal year 2022. This phase consists of testing the staffing model utilizing existing single-role paramedics from the DFR EMS Division. This phase will provide the opportunity to test and evaluate the staffing model and work schedule of this new proposed career path.

DATE September 10, 2021  
SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue's Single Role Paramedic Pilot Program**

Finally, Phase Four of the Pilot Program will involve expansion to full implementation of the Single Role Paramedic Career Path with an anticipated increase in the number of Peak Demand Rescues.

If successful, the anticipated benefits of this program include increased departmental diversity, increased morale and performance, improved response times and resource flexibility, and improved fiscal responsibility.

We look forward to making this presentation to you. Please let me know if you have any questions or require any further information.



Jon Fortune  
Assistant City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager  
Chris Caso, City Attorney  
Mark Swann, City Auditor  
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary  
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge  
Kimberly Bizar Tolbert, Chief of Staff to the City Manager

Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager  
Joey Zapata, Assistant City Manager  
Dr. Eric A. Johnson, Chief of Economic Development and Neighborhood Services  
M. Elizabeth Reich, Chief Financial Officer  
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Chief of Equity, and Inclusion  
Directors and Assistant Directors



**City of Dallas**

# **Dallas Fire-Rescue's Single Role Paramedic Pilot Program**

**Public Safety Committee  
September 13, 2021**

Delridge Williams, Deputy  
Chief, Robert Borse, Lieutenant,  
Dallas Fire Rescue Department  
City of Dallas



# Presentation Overview



- To provide a high-level overview of the Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) Peak Demand Rescue Staffing Proposal:
  - Background
  - Historical Data
  - Current Resources, Staffing, and Challenges
  - Work Group Recommendations
  - Single Role Paramedic Career Path



# Background



- DFR's primary function is Emergency Response
  - Calls for service for both Fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
  - Breakdown of call types (2020)
    - Fire: 36,037
    - EMS: 210,754



# Background



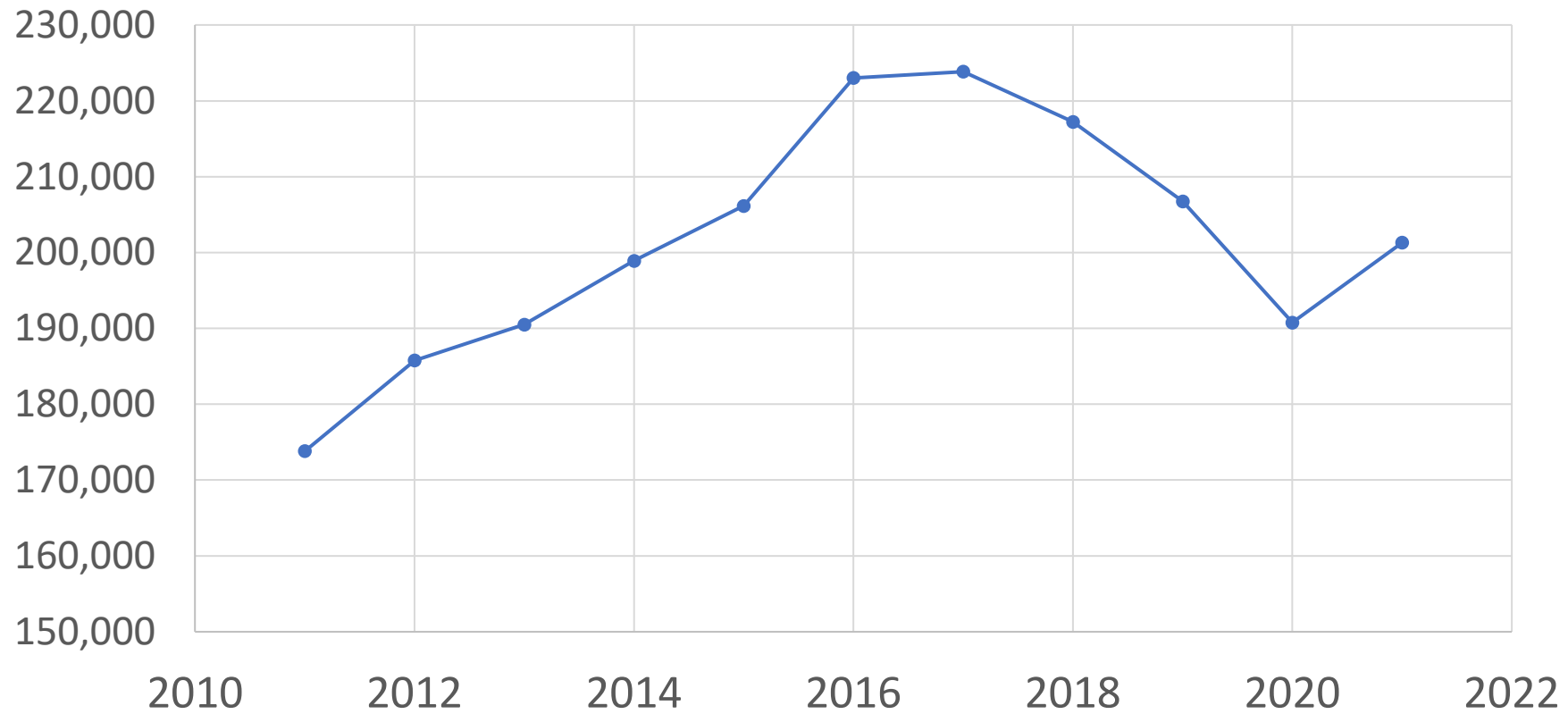
- DFR strives to provide Emergency Response with special attention to these guiding principals:
  - Safety
  - Effectiveness
  - Efficiency
  - Fiscal Responsibility



# Historical Data



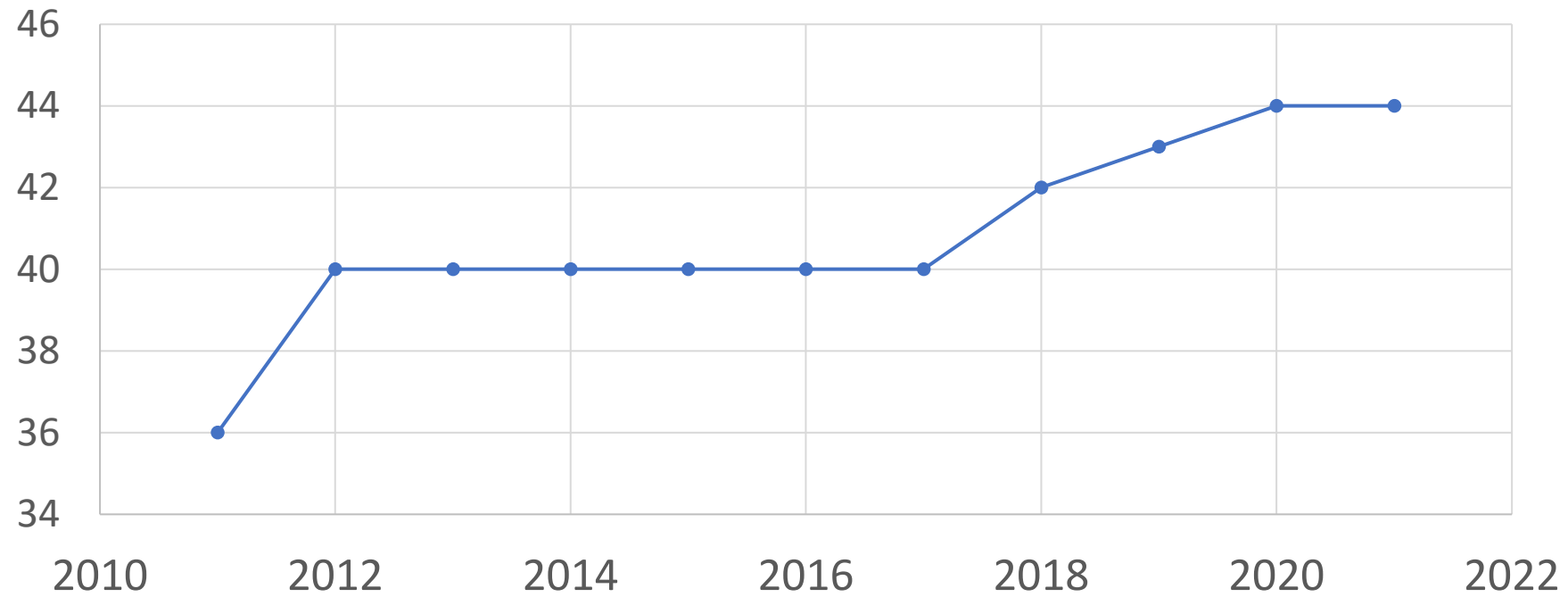
## Rescue Run Volume



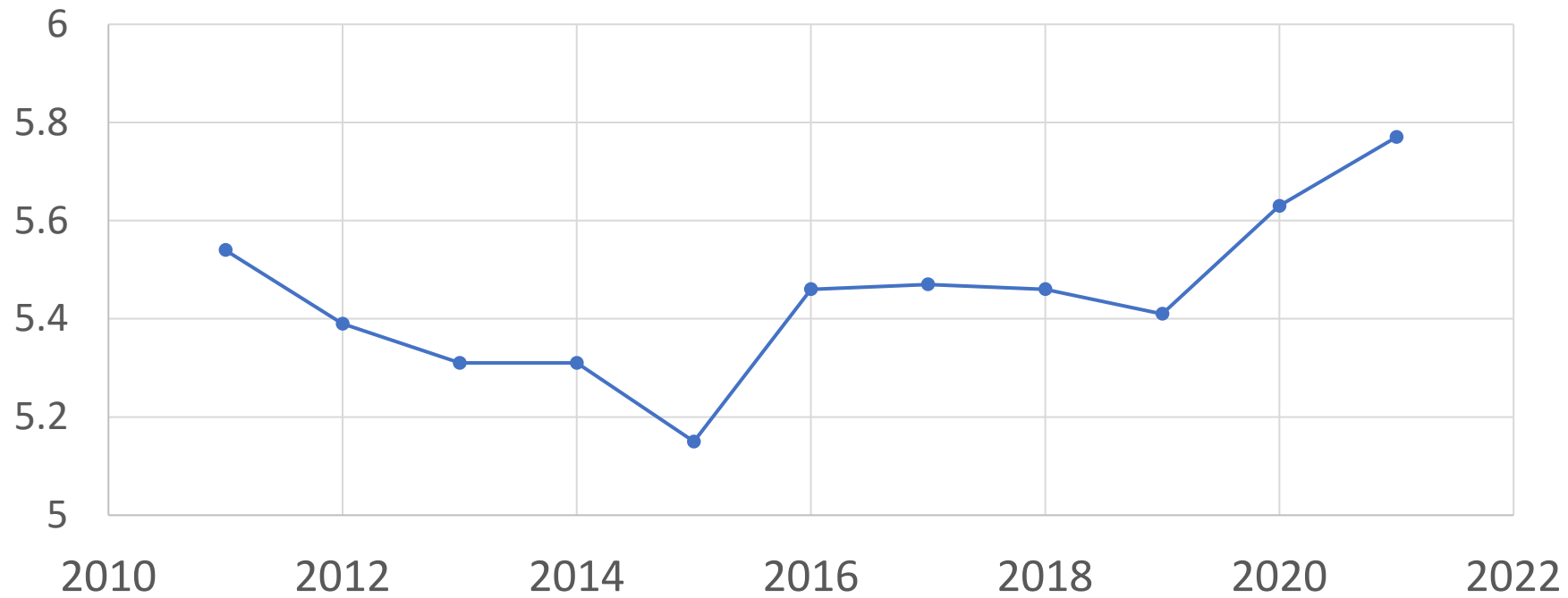
# Historical Data



## Front Line Rescue



## Rescue Response Times



# Current Resources / Staffing



- DFR EMS Response
  - 44 Front Line Rescues
    - Each staffed by two uniformed full-time employees (FTEs), both paramedics
  - 57 Fire Engines
    - Each staffed by four uniformed FTEs
    - At least one of which is a paramedic
  - 5 Peak Demand Rescues
    - Each staffed by two paramedic members on overtime (OT)





# Current Challenges



- Keep up with demand
  - Decrease Response Times
    - Achieve and maintain 9:00 response time 90% of the time
  - Maintain acceptable UHU levels
    - Front Line Rescues: 30-35%
    - Peak Demand Rescues: 60-70%
  - Improve fiscal responsibility

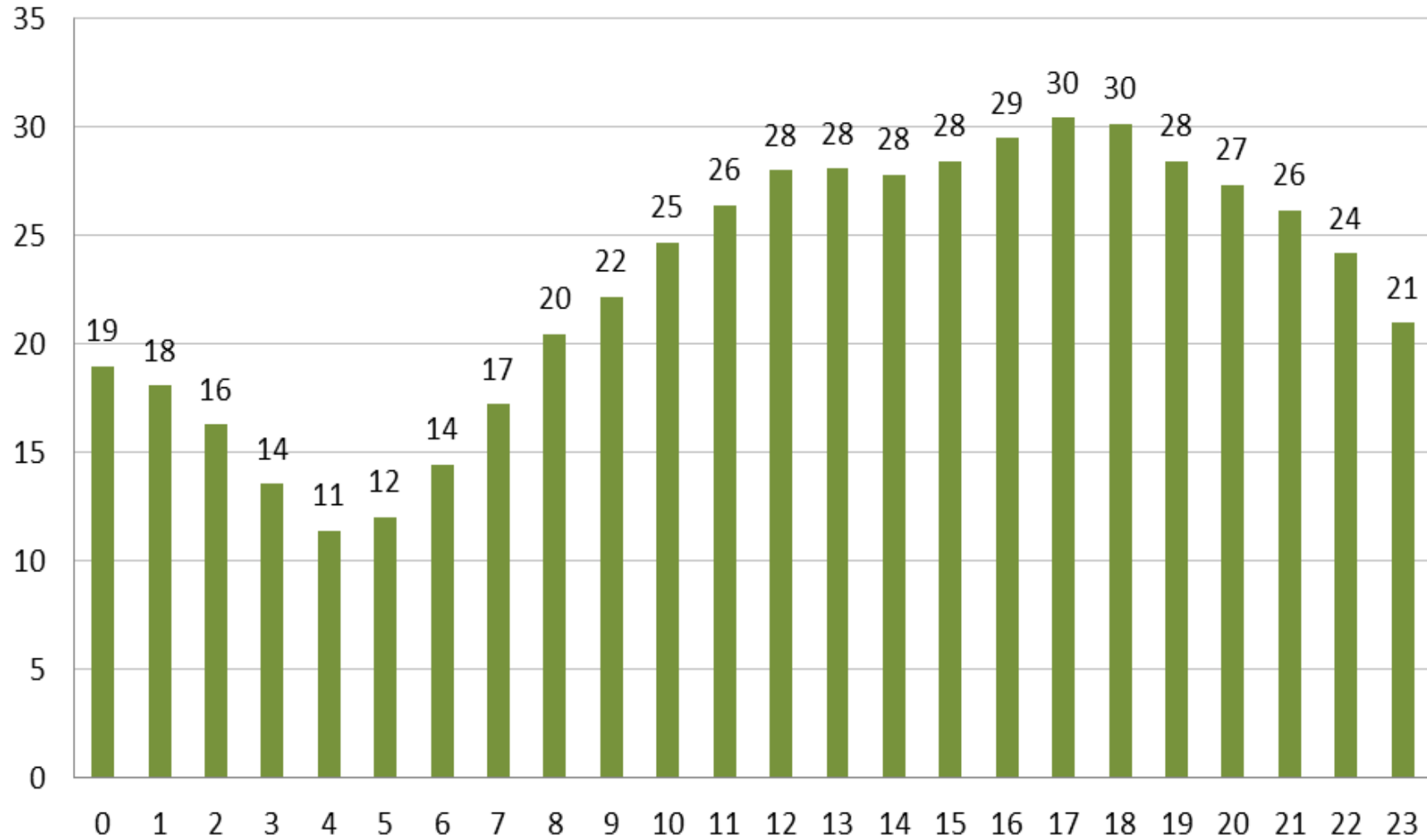




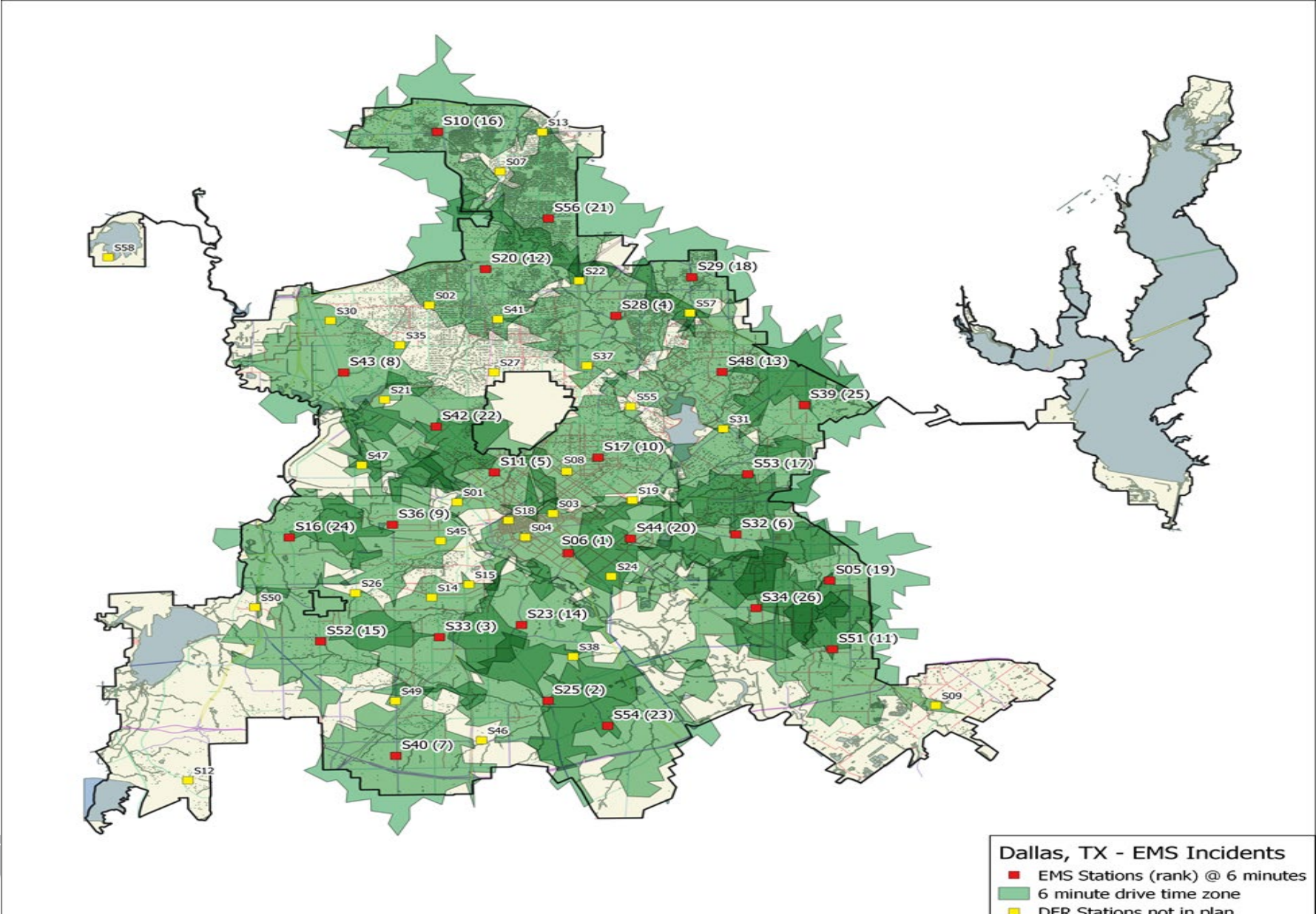
# Current Challenges



Average EMS Calls per Day by Hour



# Current Challenges



# Current Challenges



- Current Department Initiatives
  - Develop, Track, and Address Performance Measures
    - Turn-out time (1:00 is the standard)
    - At-hospital time (in development)
  - Improve Peak Demand Staffing
  - Optimize the dispatch location of Peak Demand Units



# Workgroup Recommendations



- Workgroup formed April 2021
  - Administration, EMS Leadership, and Association Reps
  - Develop, Vet, and Recommend Options to Best Staff Peak Demand Rescues
  - Determine the most efficient way to utilize our resources





# Single Role Paramedic Career Path



- Recruitment of existing civilian Paramedics
  - Provides opportunity to become uniformed employees without performing Fire Operations
  - Training time and cost reduced
  - Expansion of recruiting options
  - Possible partnership with DISD and Dallas College to build “local pipeline” for recruiting
- Advancement possibilities within EMS Division
- Potential transfer to Fire Operations



# Single Role Paramedic Career Path



- Anticipated Benefits
  - Increased departmental diversity
  - Increased departmental morale and performance
    - Personnel “want” to do the job they are performing
    - Peaks can be added more frequently than front-line units, thereby improving performance measures more efficiently (i.e., better “bang for your buck”)
  - Affords more resources and flexibility to EMS Division
    - Programs (Special Events, RIGHT Care, MCHP, Facility Imbedded Medics, etc.)



# Single Role Paramedic Career Path



- Anticipated Benefits
  - Improved efficiency and fiscal responsibility in the area of resource expansion
    - Would add units in areas and times of greatest need
    - Future additional resources would be a mix of front-line and peak demand units, which may prove more fiscally responsible.
  - Would reduce OT expenditure from Peak Demands
    - Replaced by more regular, predictable “straight-time” cost of newer employees



# Phased Implementation



- Phase 1 (Current and ongoing)
  - Improve Scheduling of Peak Demand Rescues
    - Staffing rates had been historically 50-60%
    - July 2021 was staffed at 100%
    - Will continue to track and evaluate
- Phase 2 (1<sup>st</sup> Quarter FY 22)
  - Implement Manual Fill-In Optimized Staging of Peaks
    - Peaks will be auto-filled in at pre-established prioritized stations as vacancies appear





# Phased Implementation



- Phase 3 (2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter FY 22)
  - Test Staffing Model utilizing existing single-role paramedics in EMS Division
- Phase 4 (TBD)
  - Possible further expansion with additional units





**City of Dallas**

# **Dallas Fire-Rescue's Single Role Paramedic Pilot Program**

**Public Safety Committee  
August 9, 2021**

**Questions?**



**City of Dallas**

# **Code Compliance Services Habitual Nuisance Property Designation**

**Public Safety Committee  
September 13, 2021**

Carl Simpson, Director  
Code Compliance Services  
City of Dallas

# Presentation Overview



- Current Enforcement
- Enhancement Considerations
- Enforcement Advantages
- Enhancement Recommendations
- Future Enhancement Plans





# Current Enforcement



- Most commercial establishments operate after regular Code Compliance work hours
  - Response may occur after the reported violation
  - Relies heavily on witness accounts of activity
  - Limited dedicated staffing detailed to these after-hour activities
- Recently, Code Compliance, in collaboration with Dallas Fire Rescue and DPD, has dedicated a team of inspectors to late night issues – ie. noise, overcrowding, etc.



# Current Enforcement (continued)



- However, there are limited enforcement tools in place to change the behaviors some operators - often resulting in repeated visits from DFR, DPD, and Code.
- Citations and fines are often the cost of doing business.
- Resulting in nuisance behavior continuing to negatively impact neighboring communities quality of life and the expense of valuable city resources.



# Enhancement Considerations



- Consider expanding Article VIII, “Habitual Criminal Properties,” of Chapter 27 of the Dallas City Code to include occupancy, noise, and other code violations as an abatable nuisance activity to create an additional enforcement tool.
- Currently, Article VIII regulates habitual criminal properties.
  - **Chief of Police** has authority to enforce
  - Defines a habitual criminal property as a site with **5 or more** abatable criminal activities within **365 days**
  - Allows for a property to be **designated a habitual criminal property** if the owner has not implemented measures necessary to abate the criminal activity
  - Following designation, the owner is required to pay a **fee** and post a **placard** notifying the public of the designation.



# Enhancement Considerations (Continued)



- Amend Chapter 27, Article VIII to add “nuisance” as follows:
  - **Code Director and Fire Marshal** have authority to enforce habitual nuisance violations
  - A property is presumed a habitual nuisance property if the property is the site of **three or more citations for code violations** (noise, overcrowding, vehicular traffic interference) within **365 days**
  - Allows for a property to be **designated a habitual nuisance property** if the owner has not implemented measures necessary to abate the nuisance activity





# Enhancement Considerations (Continued)



- CODE VIOLATIONS means violations of the following provisions of the Dallas City Code:
  - Section 107.6, “Overcrowding,” of Chapter 16, “Dallas Fire Code.”
  - Section 30-1, “Loud and Disturbing Noises and Vibrations,” of Chapter 30, “Noise.”
  - Section 30-4, “Loudspeakers and Amplifiers,” of Chapter 30, “Noise.”
  - Section 51A-6.102, “Noise Regulations,” of Article VI, “Environmental Performance Standards,” of Chapter 51A, “Dallas Development Code.
  - Conditions in planned development or specific use permit ordinances regulating outdoor live music, outdoor patios, the operation of outdoor speakers and amplification, and hours of operation of a use.



# Enhancement Considerations (Continued)



- Require habitual criminal **and nuisance** properties to implement certain conditions to help abate criminal activity or code violations. Possibilities might include:
  - Security guards.
  - Monitoring for loitering, vandalism, excessive noise, crowd control, illegal acts.
  - Crowd control protocols.
  - Limitation on hours of entertainment activities.
  - Use of identification scanners.
  - Litter control protocols.
  - Use of mechanical counting devices.
  - Employee training.
- Require notification to the plan commission if a property operating under a specific use permit is designated a habitual criminal or nuisance property.



# Enforcement Advantages



- This enhanced enforcement tool will:
  - Increase **efficiency and effectiveness**
  - **Support DFR** and enhances the ability to ensure safety of patrons due to occupancy violations
  - **Support DPD** and enhances the ability to respond to habitual noise complaints within commercial venues
  - **Improve the quality of life** for residents and patrons



# Future Considerations



- Amend to Chapter 14 to eliminate the defense to prosecution that allows restaurants to allow dancing without a **dance hall** license.
- Amend **definition of “restaurant”** in the Dallas Development Code and add additional provisions to this use:
  - Require an on-site commercial kitchen as part of a restaurant use.
  - Require a restaurant to operate under another certificate of occupancy during times the restaurant’s kitchen is closed.
- Create a **new music entertainment establishment use** as a commercial establishment with an occupancy of 50 or more people where a band or DJ provides music for customers.
  - SUP requirement.
  - May not operate as an accessory use.







**City of Dallas**

# **Code Compliance Services Habitual Nuisance Property Designation**

**Public Safety Committee  
August 9, 2021**

Carl Simpson, Director  
Code Compliance Services  
City of Dallas



**City of Dallas**

# **Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update**

**Public Safety Committee  
September 13, 2021**



Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police  
Dallas Police Department  
City of Dallas

# Presentation Overview



- Background on Violent Crime in Dallas
- Violent Crime Reduction Strategic Plan
- Evidence-Based Strategies
- Three Complementary Strategies
- Dallas Violent Crime Evaluation





# Background on Violent Crime in Dallas



- Chief Eddie Garcia was appointed in February 2021
- Chief Garcia, in consultation with experienced UTSA criminologists, developed a violent crime strategy
- Dallas is the nation's ninth largest city (1.3 million)
- DPD sworn strength is approximately 3,100 officers





# Violent Crime in Dallas



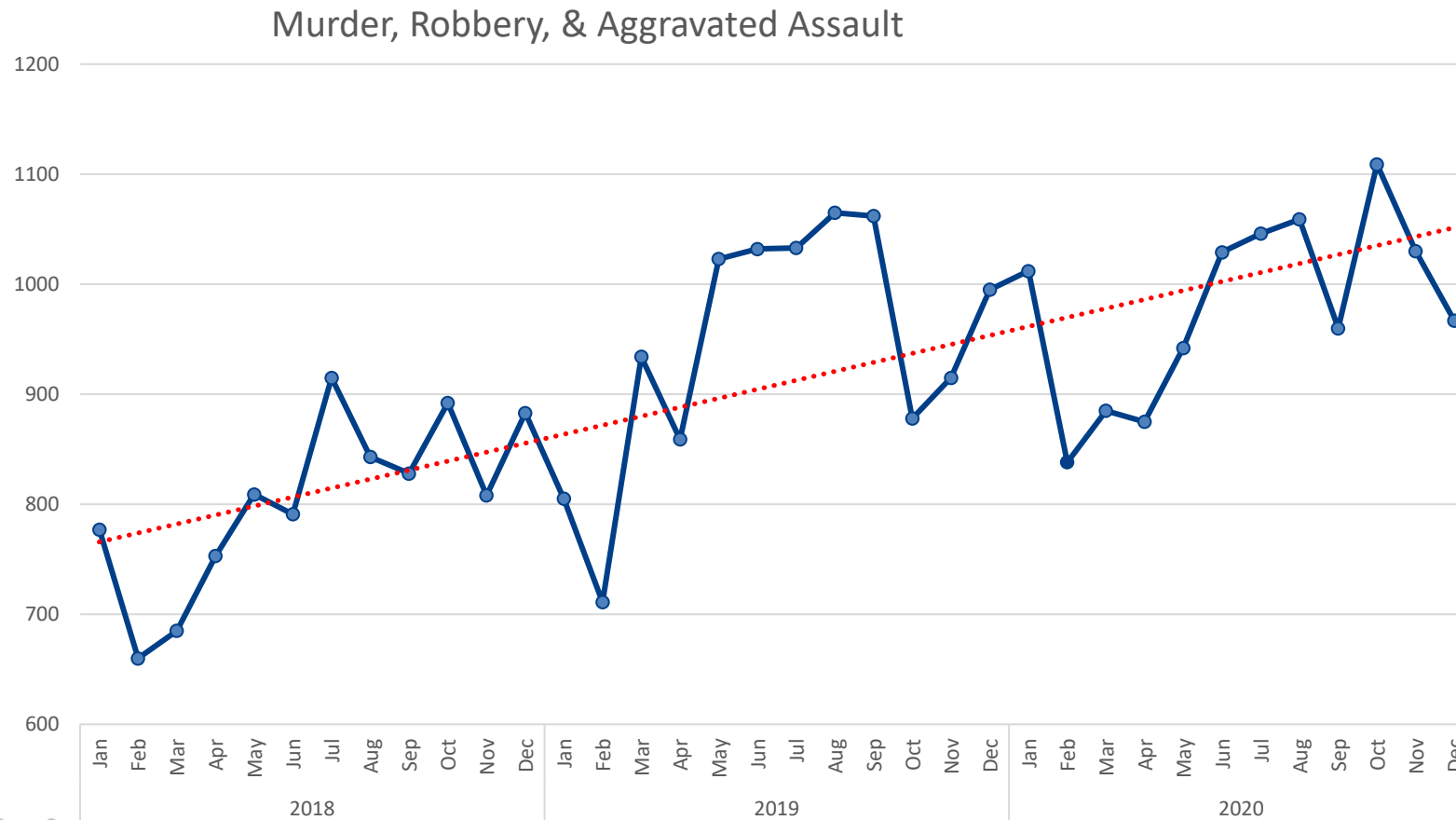
## Overall Violent Crime Trend, 2018-2020



# Violent Crime in Dallas Cont'd



## Street-Violence Trend, 2018-2020



# Violent Crime Reduction Strategic Plan



- By April 2021, DPD had a nearly completed draft of a new strategic plan to address violent crime in Dallas
  - **Evidence-based**
  - Community-focused
  - Multidisciplinary
  - Not heavy-handed
  - Informed by science and UTSA partnership
- Violent Crime Strategy was presented to Dallas City Council on May 5, 2021
- Response was extremely positive from elected leaders, community, and media



# Evidence-Based Strategies



- Plan was purposely built to bring together the best evidence for “what works” to reduce violent crime
- Components were staged to
  - Manage workload and available resources
  - Work synergistically to create near-term momentum with deeper impact in the mid- and long-term
- Careful thought and messaging went into not “over-policing”
  - Not “stop and frisk” or zero tolerance policing
  - Community stakeholder involvement
  - Multidisciplinary and multi-agency, including federal partnerships
- Constant and persistent real-time evaluation of *implementation* and *impact*
  - Flexibility to make immediate adjustments if needed



# Three Complementary Strategies



## Near Term

- Hot Spots Policing
  - 25 years of evidence demonstrates that most violent crime takes places in a relatively few, small, geographic areas
  - Police can drive down violent crime in and around targeted micro-areas often without displacing crime to surrounding areas
  - By impacting the most crime-prone areas, violent crime can be impacted within larger geographic areas (e.g., beats or divisions)



# Three Complementary Strategies (Cont.)



## Mid-Term

- Place Network Investigations
  - PNI targets networks of violence-prone places through a multidisciplinary strategy that involves CPTED principles *and* intelligence-led targeting of violence-prone offenders who make use of place networks to facilitate crime

## Long-Term

- Focused Deterrence
  - Goal is to change the behavior of high-risk offenders through a combination of deterrence, incapacitation, community involvement, and alternatives to a violent lifestyle
- Urban Blight and Disorder Abatement
  - Growing body of literature has documented an association between urban blight and violent crime





# Hot Spots Strategy Details



- Implementation of the Dallas Violent Crime Reduction Plan began with a soft roll-out of the near-term hot spots strategy on May 7, 2021, with full implementation about ten days later
- Hot spots strategy made use of an existing DPD map layer
  - 101,402 grids within the City of Dallas
  - 330' x 330' grids
- UTSA researchers analyzed one year of violent street crime data (murders, robberies, aggravated assaults) by grid and found
  - Only 5.9% of grids accounted for all reported violent street crime in Dallas in 2020
  - In the first quarter of 2021, just 1.6% of grids accounted for all violent street crime incidents, and 59 grids (.06%) accounted for 10.3% of these incidents in the entire city
  - The hot spots strategy began in these grids, eventually focusing on 47 of those producing the highest levels of street-level violent crime
- Two approaches
  - High visibility (18 grids) – lighted patrol cars on grids for 15 minutes during peak crime hours
  - Offender-focused (29 grids) – intelligence-led targeting of repeat offenders, known violent offenders, and those with outstanding warrants by specialized community response teams (CRTs)



# Hot Spots Evaluation Design



- By design, the Dallas Violent Crime Plan relies on relentless evaluation through its partnership with UTSA
- Process evaluation
  - Patrol officers are dispatched to their 15-minute high visibility assignments within targeted grids
  - CRT officers mark out on CAD whenever they are operating within targeted offender-focused grids
  - DPD commanders check CAD assignments against the operational plan to ensure fidelity – officers are in place in target grids during identified peak crime times
    - 95% compliance to date
- Impact evaluation
  - UTSA researchers receive monthly data from DPD crime analysis unit
    - Reported violent crimes
    - Violence-related calls for service
    - Arrests
  - Data are evaluated monthly and fully analyzed every 90 days for evidence of impact within targeted grids, catchment areas surrounding each grid to check for displacement, divisions, and city-wide



# 90 Day Evaluation Methodology

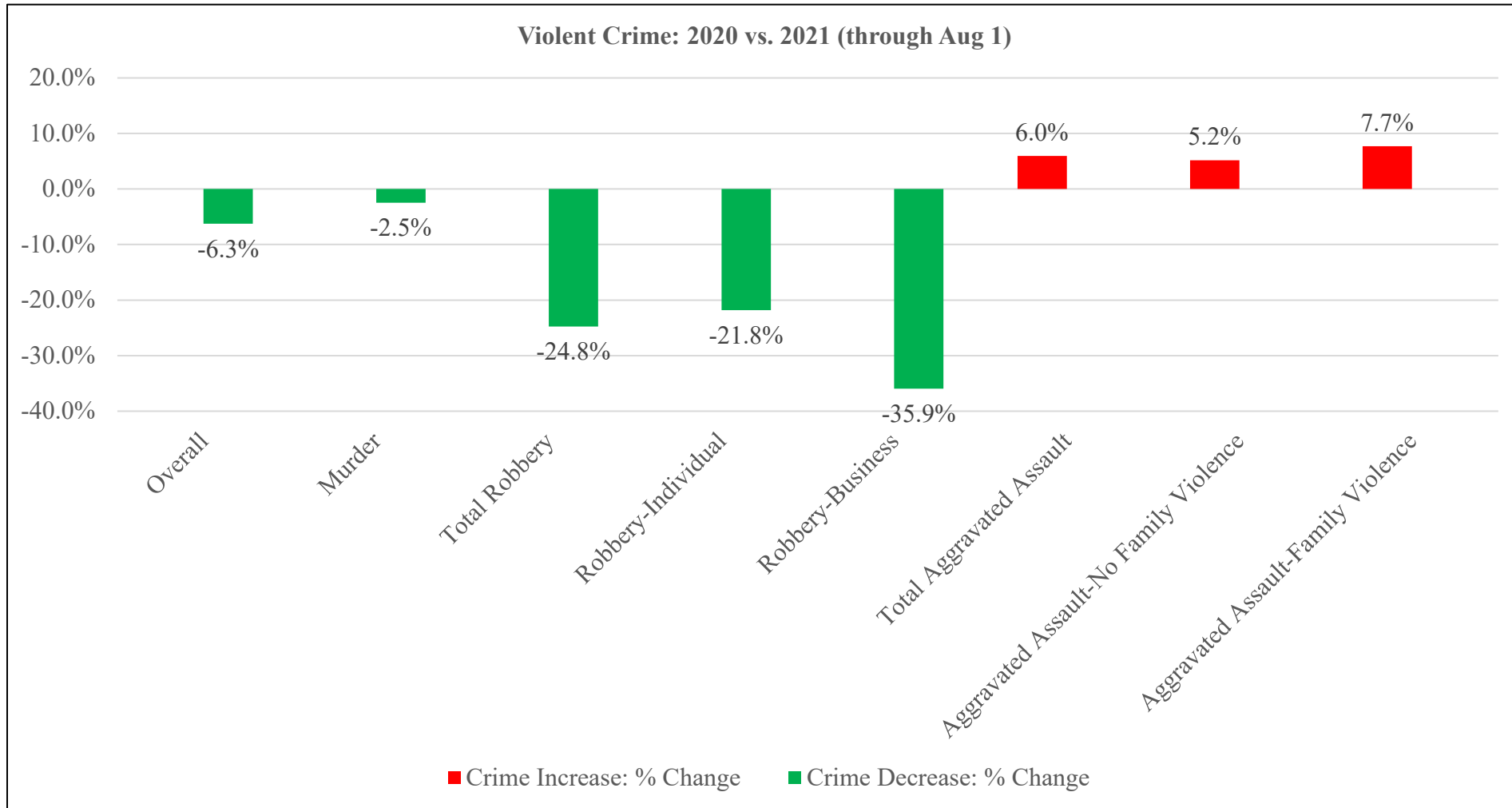


Several different lenses are used to gauge the impact of the initial hot spots strategy

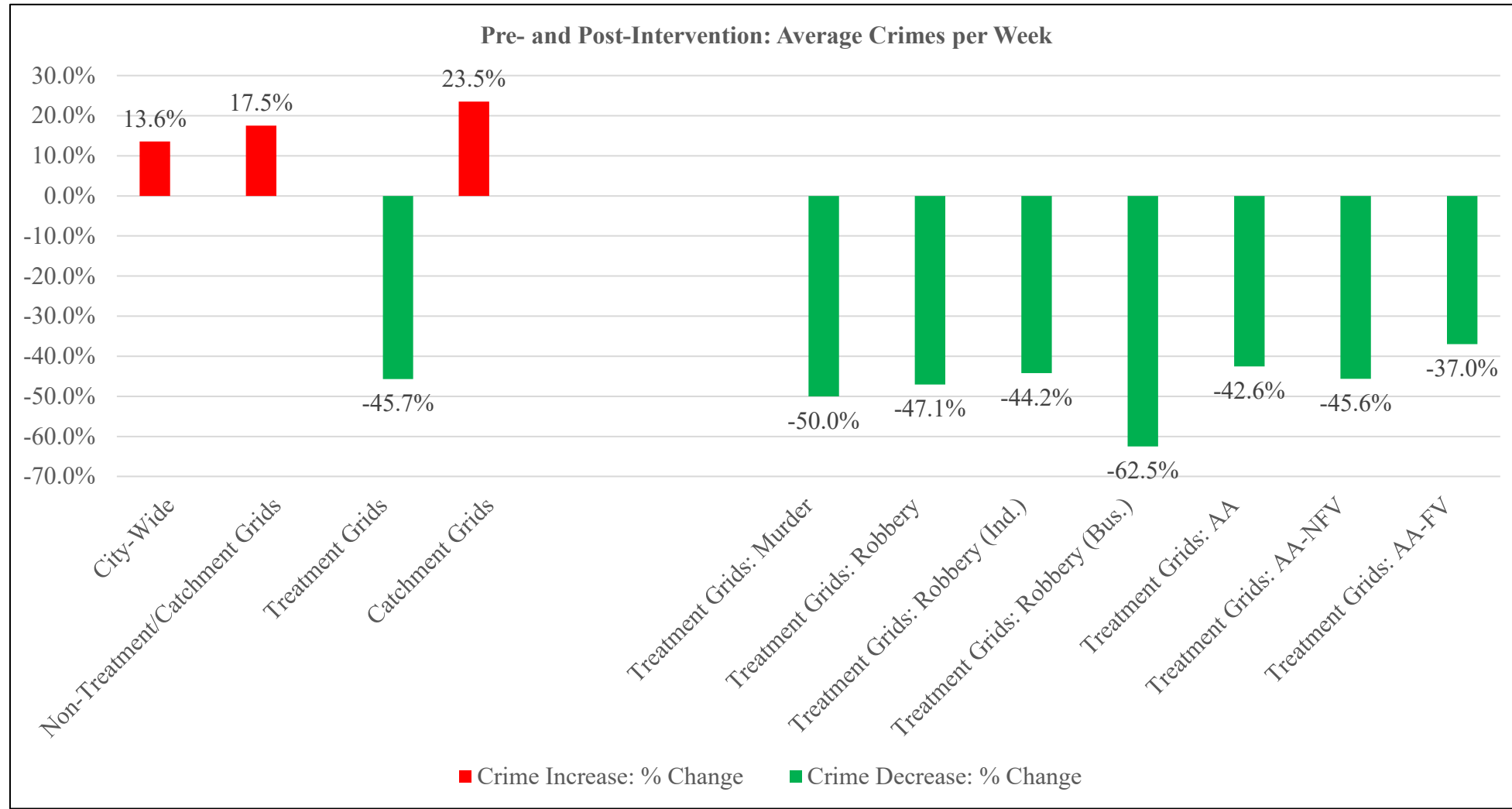
- Temporal
  - Year-to-year comparisons (2021 vs. 2020)
  - Weekly pre-post intervention comparisons (Jan 4-May 9, 2021 vs. May 10-Aug 1, 2021)
- Geographic
  - City-wide
  - Hot spots
  - Catchment areas – grids surrounding each targeted grid where crime displacement is most likely to occur
  - Patrol divisions



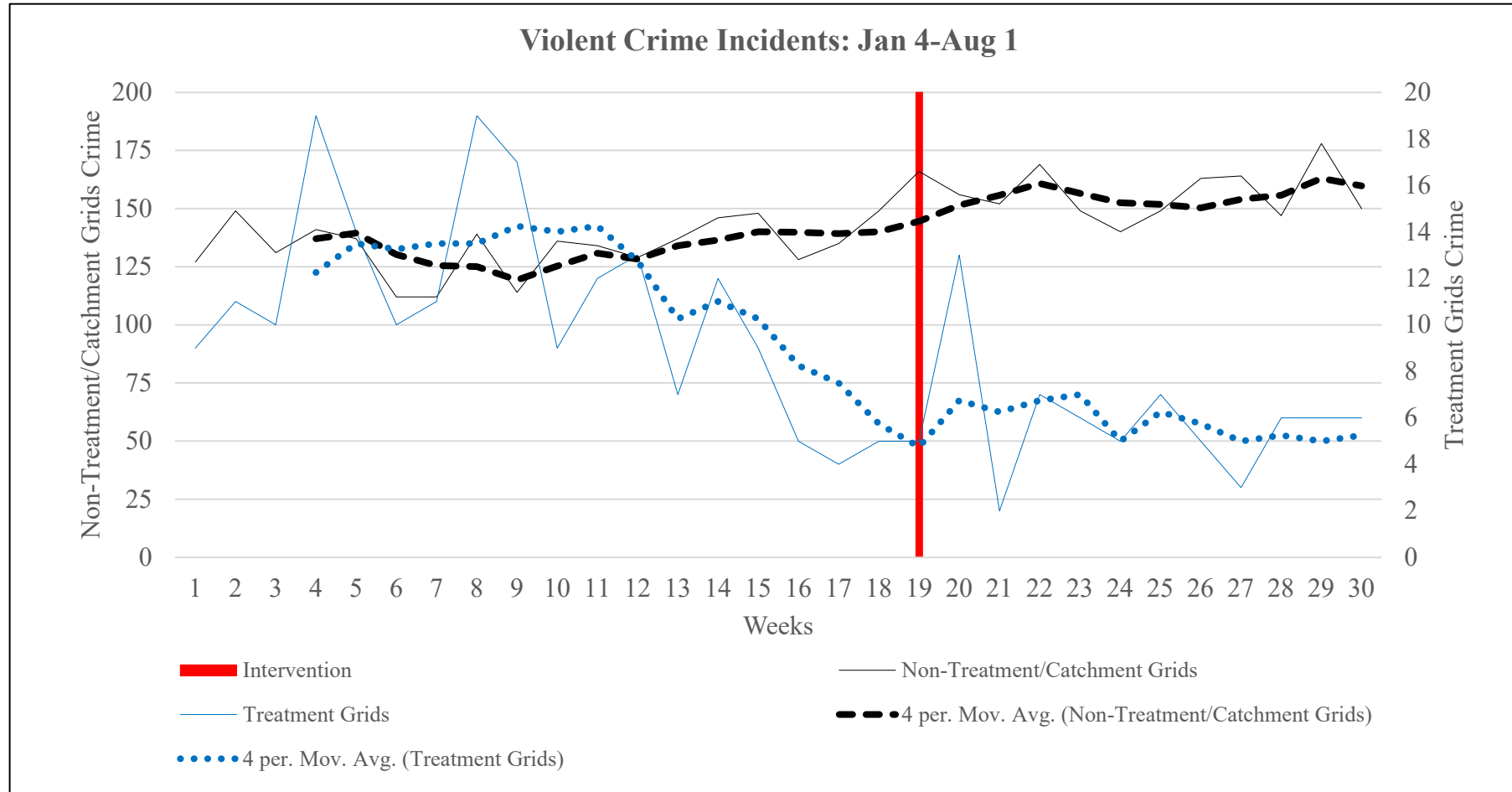
# Violent Crime Results



# Grid Impact by Crime Type



# City-Wide v. Grid Impacts



Violent crime increased somewhat in areas outside the treatment and catchment grids post-intervention (black lines), but it decreased substantially in the treatment grids even before the treatment went into effect and then continued to decrease further post-intervention (blue lines).

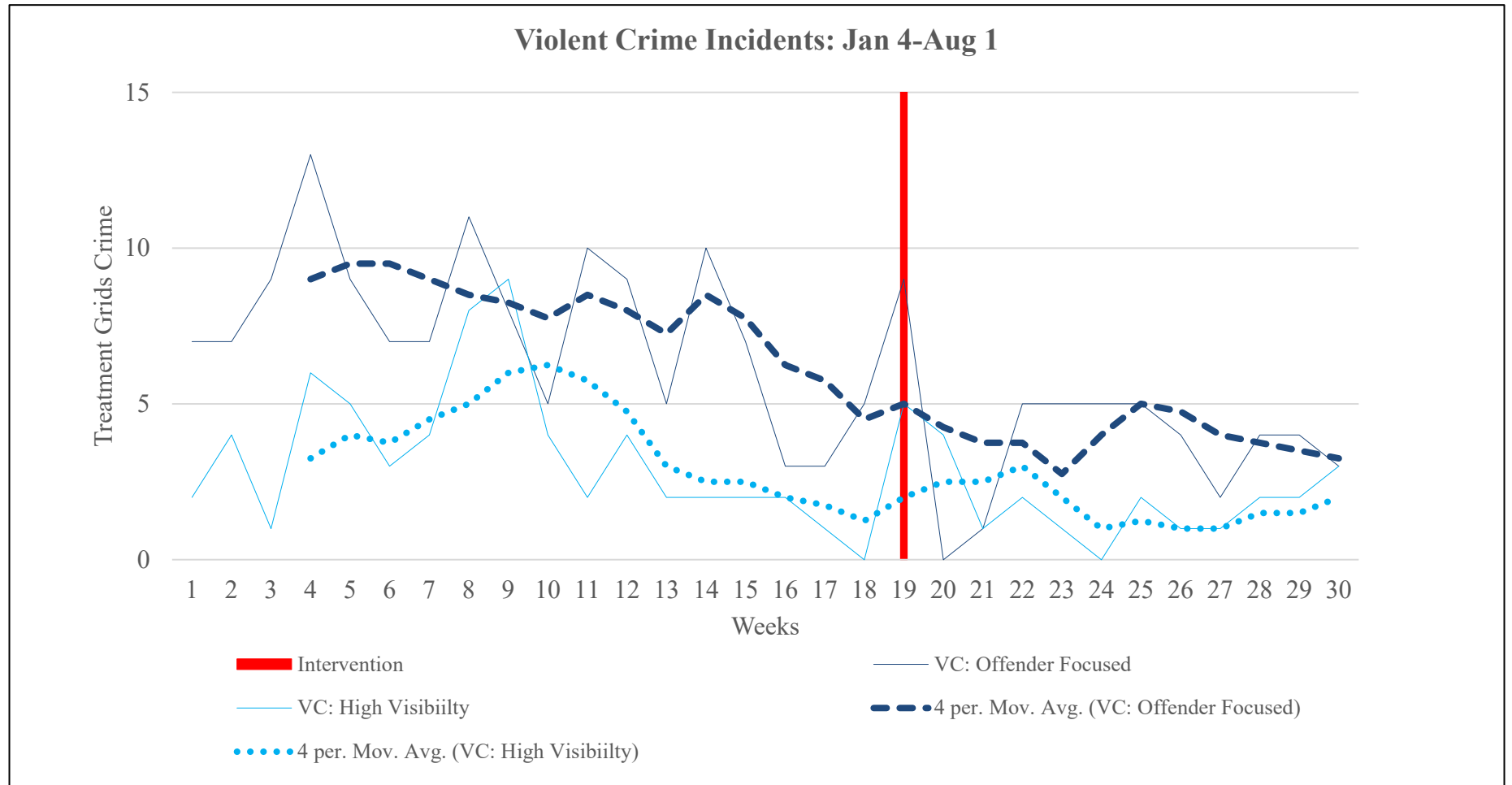




# Grid Intervention Treatment Types



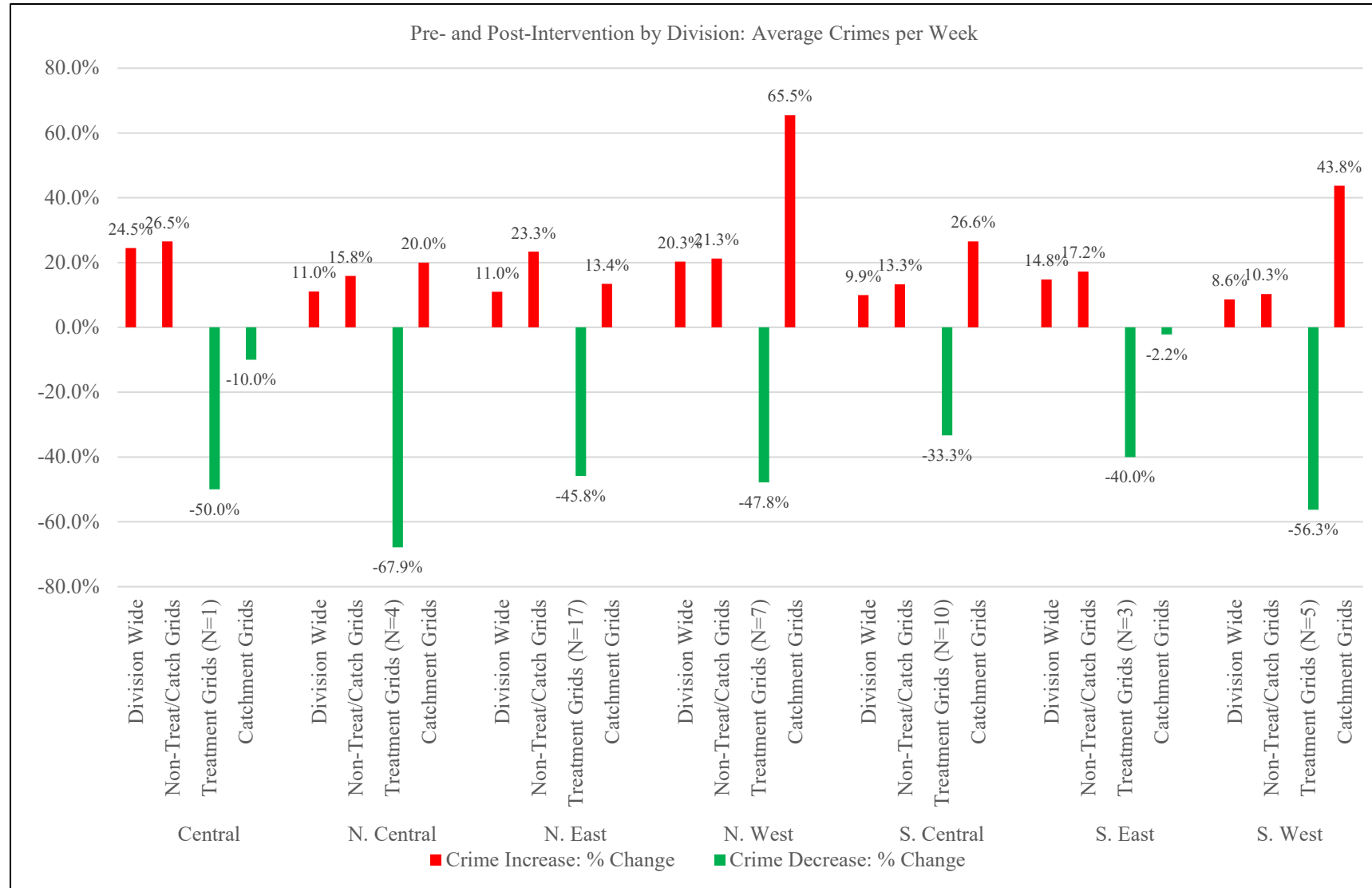
Across both the high visibility (blue dashed line) and offender-focused (black dashed line) interventions, crime has gone down in the treated grids, and those decreases have been maintained post-intervention.



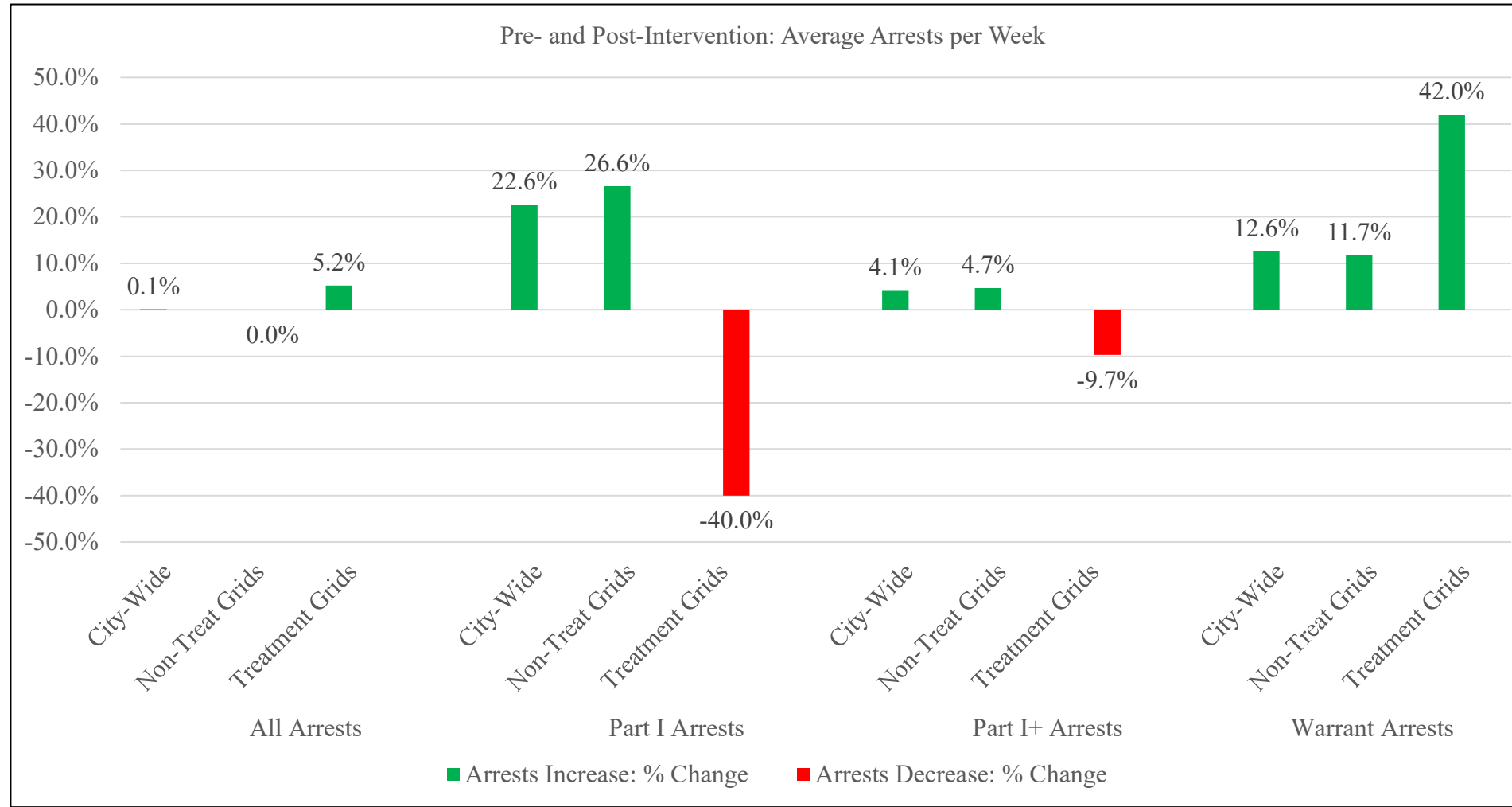
# Post-Intervention by Patrol Division



There is some evidence of displacement especially in NW & SW division catchment areas, while Central and SE catchment areas show diffusion of benefits. Targeted grids will be expanded in next 90 days to help address displacement.



# Pre- and Post-Intervention Arrests



Part I arrests decreased by 40% in the treatment grids even as violent crime fell almost 50%. Warrant-based arrests increased consistent with the strategy.



# Summary



- Dallas experienced rising levels of violent crime during the first half of 2021 consistent with many other cities in the U.S.
  - **But violent crime was down -6.3% from January-August 2021 compared to the same period in 2020**
- The hot spots strategy played a significant role in keeping violent crime in check during the first 90 days of implementation
  - Violent crime was down almost -46% in the targeted grids compared to the 18-week pre-intervention period, which helped hold down violence within divisions and city-wide
- Part I arrests were down significantly in the targeted grids while warrant-based arrests increased as the strategy focused on clearing outstanding warrants in high crime areas
- Violence-related calls for service decreased by almost 15% in the treated grids compared to comparable increases in non-treated areas.
  - The hot spots strategy had a measurable impact on reducing violence-related calls to the police in the treatment grids during the first 90-day period.



# Questions?



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**City of Dallas**

# **Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update**

**Public Safety Committee  
September 13, 2021**



Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police  
Dallas Police Department  
City of Dallas



# **Violent Crime Reduction Plan Hot Spot Intervention Evaluation: Phase 1**

**Michael Smith  
Rob Tillyer  
University of Texas at San Antonio**

**Delivered to the Dallas Police Department  
September 9, 2021**

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## Background

In early May 2021, the Dallas Police Department presented to the Public Safety Committee of the Dallas City Council a strategic plan to reduce violent crime in the city. The plan outlined near, mid, and long-term strategies to reverse the rising trend of violence in Dallas and lower the number of victims of violent crime. The near-term approach involved implementation of a hot spots policing strategy to increase police visibility in micro-locations characterized by high levels of violent street crime and to target repeat violent offenders in those locations. The evidence-based plan, including the hot spots strategy, was developed in collaboration with criminologists from the University of Texas at San Antonio who have been providing programmatic and analytic support to the DPD as the plan got underway in early May.

This report is the first in a series of interim reports that will outline the implementation and impacts of the overall Violent Crime Reduction Plan and its constituent components. Specifically, this report covers the first 90-day implementation period that began May 7, 2021 with the initial roll-out of the hot spots strategy and which covers an approximate 90-day period through August 1, 2021.

## Methodology

The UTSA research team analyzed the geographical occurrence of violent street crime (murder, robbery, aggravated assault) in Dallas during 2020 and the first quarter of 2021 to identify violent crime hot spots in the City where police resources initially should be focused in accordance with the Crime Plan. Utilizing an existing Dallas map layer of 330'x 330' grids, the UTSA team, working with DPD crime analysts and managers, sought to identify a subset of grids that accounted for a disproportionate amount of violent crime. Results of this analysis revealed the following features of how violence is concentrated in Dallas in a relatively small number of places:

- In 2020, 5.9% of the 101,402 grids in Dallas accounted for all reported violent street crime
- In the first quarter of 2021, only 1.6% of grids accounted for all reported violent street crime incidents
  - 59 grids (0.06%) reported three or more violent crime incidents, and they accounted for 10.3% of all violent crime incidents in Q1

Based on this analysis and available DPD resources, the UTSA team recommended that DPD begin its hot spots strategy by focusing on the top 50 grids that together accounted for approximately 10% of the reported violent street crime in Dallas. Eventually, this list was winnowed down to 47 target grids that would receive the initial hot spots treatment during the first 90-day implementation period.

The hot spots strategy involved two different treatments. Eighteen grids received a high visibility treatment that involved placing patrol cars in grids with their emergency lights illuminated during peak crime times and days of the week as revealed by UTSA's analysis.

Twenty-nine grids received an offender-focused treatment that involved targeting repeat and high-risk violent offenders by specialized Division-based Crime Response Teams (CRTs). The evaluation plan calls for a review of crime, arrest, and calls for service data every 90 days and for adjustments to be made to the targeted grids based on those reviews. The results reported below detail the impact of the hot spots strategy from May 7 – August 1, 2021.

To gauge the effects of the strategy during this initial 90-day period, we draw upon comparative data from 2020 and from the first four months of 2021. The intervention week shown below was week 19 (week of May 10, 2021) in the series.

## Results

### Violent Crime Evaluation

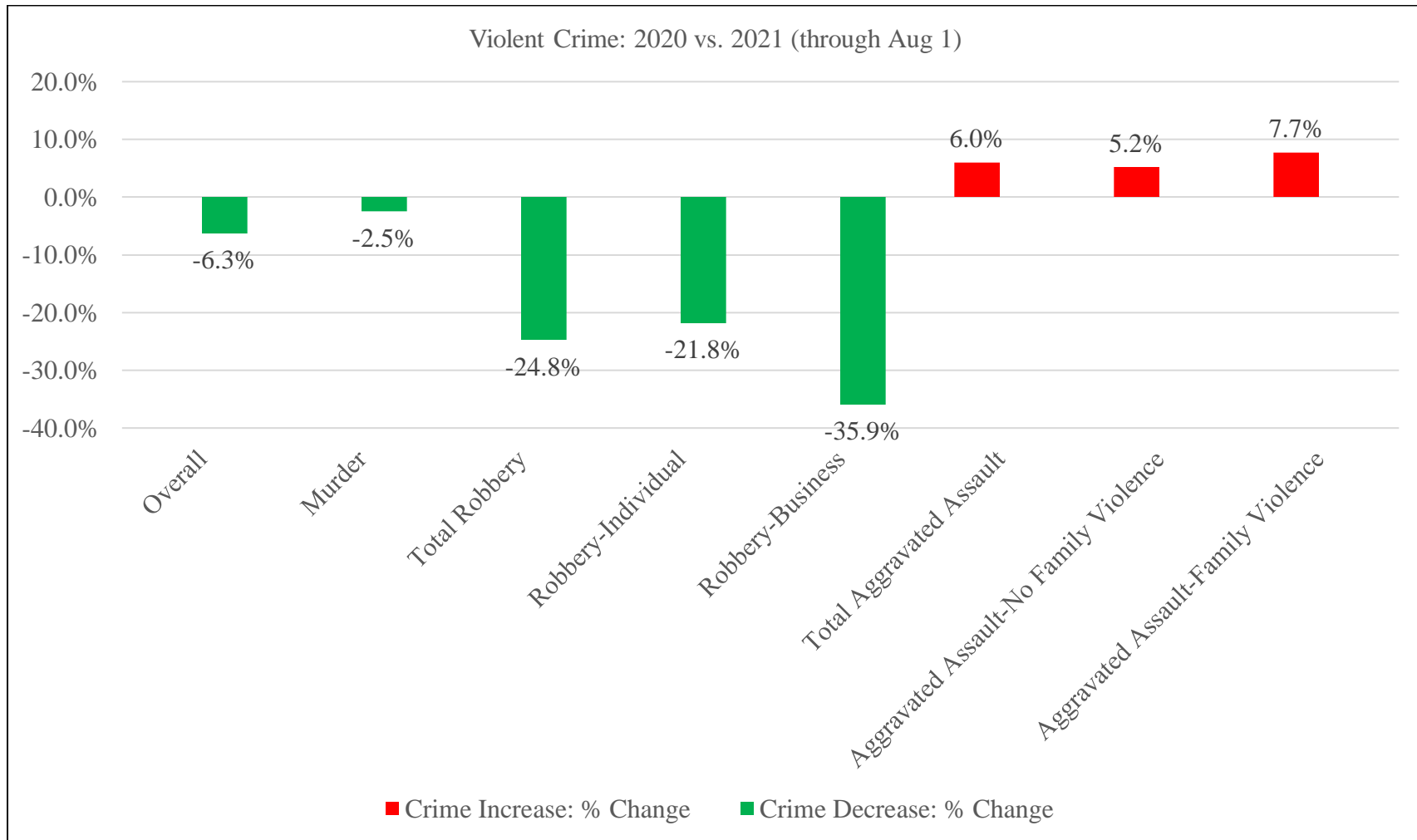
*2020 to 2021 Comparison*

**Table 1: Year to Year Violent Crime Comparison**

	Jan-Aug 2020	Jan-Aug 2021	Percent Change
All Violent Crime	5,392	5,054	-6.3%
Murder/Manslaughter	121	118	-2.5%
Total Robbery	2,019	1,519	-24.8%
Robbery: Individual	1,596	1,248	-21.8%
Robbery: Business	423	271	-35.9%
Total Aggravated Assault	3,301	3,498	6.0%
Agg Assault: No Family Violence	2,289	2,408	5.2%
Agg Assault: Family Violence	1,012	1,090	7.7%

Table 1 above and Figure 1 below compare violent crime trends throughout the city from January 1 through August 1, 2021 to the same period from 2020. Overall, violent crime in Dallas is down 6.3% in 2021 compared to the same period last year. Examining the data by crime type reveals large decreases in robberies (business and individual) and a small reduction in murders of 2.5%. Aggravated assaults, both family violence-related and non-family violence-related, are up slightly so far in 2021 over last year.

**Figure 1: Year to Year Violent Crime Comparison**



**Table 2: Violent Crime Summary**

	Pre-Intervention		Post-Intervention		Percent Change
	Total Incidents	Average per week (N=18)	Total Incidents	Average per week (N=12)	
City-Wide	2,815	156.4	2,131	177.6	13.6%
Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids	2,404	133.6	1,883	156.9	17.5%
Treatment Grids	196	10.9	71	5.9	-45.7%
Catchment Grids	215	11.9	177	14.8	23.5%
Treatment Grids Only					
Offender Focused Grids	135	7.5	47	3.9	-47.8%
High Visibility Grids	61	3.4	24	2.0	-41.0%

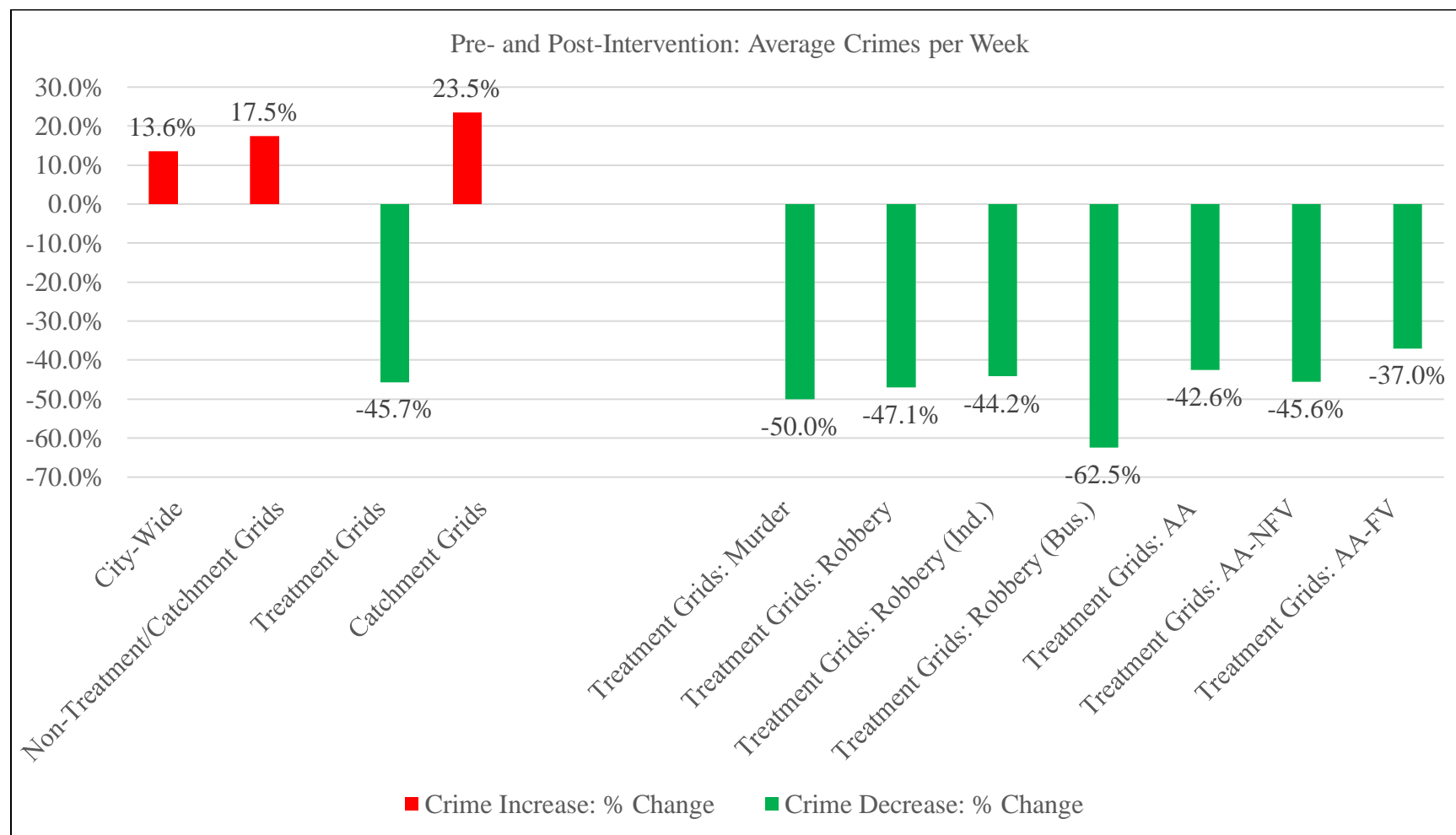
Table 2 above and Figure 2 below show changes in violent crime in 2021 since the implementation of the hot spots strategy during the week of May 10, 2021 (week 19 in the series). The pre-intervention period consists of 18 weeks (Jan 4-May 10), and the post-intervention consists of 12 weeks (May 10-August 1). As shown in Table 2, the average weekly number of reported violent crimes increased by 13.6% city-wide after the hot spots strategy went into effect. Since the summer months typically carry with them higher rates of reported crime, this increase was not unexpected. We also measured change in the 47 treatment grids, catchment areas immediately surrounding the treated grids, and in the grids outside of the treatment and catchment areas. *Importantly, reported weekly violent crime averages decreased by almost half (-45.7%) in the treated grids after the hot spots intervention*, while weekly averages outside the treatment and catchment areas *increased by 17.5%*.

The catchment areas represent grids immediately surrounding each treatment grid and were analyzed separately to check for crime displacement. Crime in the catchment grids increased at a higher rate than in non-catchment grids (23.5% versus 17.5%), which may represent a modest displacement effect. However, the impact of the significant crime reduction that occurred in the treatment grids can be seen in the more modest increase in average weekly crime city-wide (13.6%) compared to the catchment grids or non-treatment/non-catchment grids. In other words, because crime was reduced so significantly in the treatment grids and because they represent a disproportionate share of violent crime, the hot spots strategy mitigated the increase in violence that might otherwise have been seen throughout the city. Figure 2 below provides a visual representation of the changes in average weekly reported violent crime in the treatment, catchment, and non-treatment/catchment grids as well as by crime type within the treatment grids (right side of the figure).

We also examined differences across treatment types – high visibility grids compared to offender-focused grids. While crime was down significantly across both treatment types, it was down slightly more in the offender-focused grids (-47.8%) than in the high visibility grids (-41.0%). We will continue to monitor the effects of the two treatment types in the next 90-day period to see whether these treatment differences persist.



**Figure 2: Pre- and Post-Intervention Violent Crime**



**Figure 3: Non-Treatment/Catchment Violent Crime vs. Treatment Grid Violent Crime**

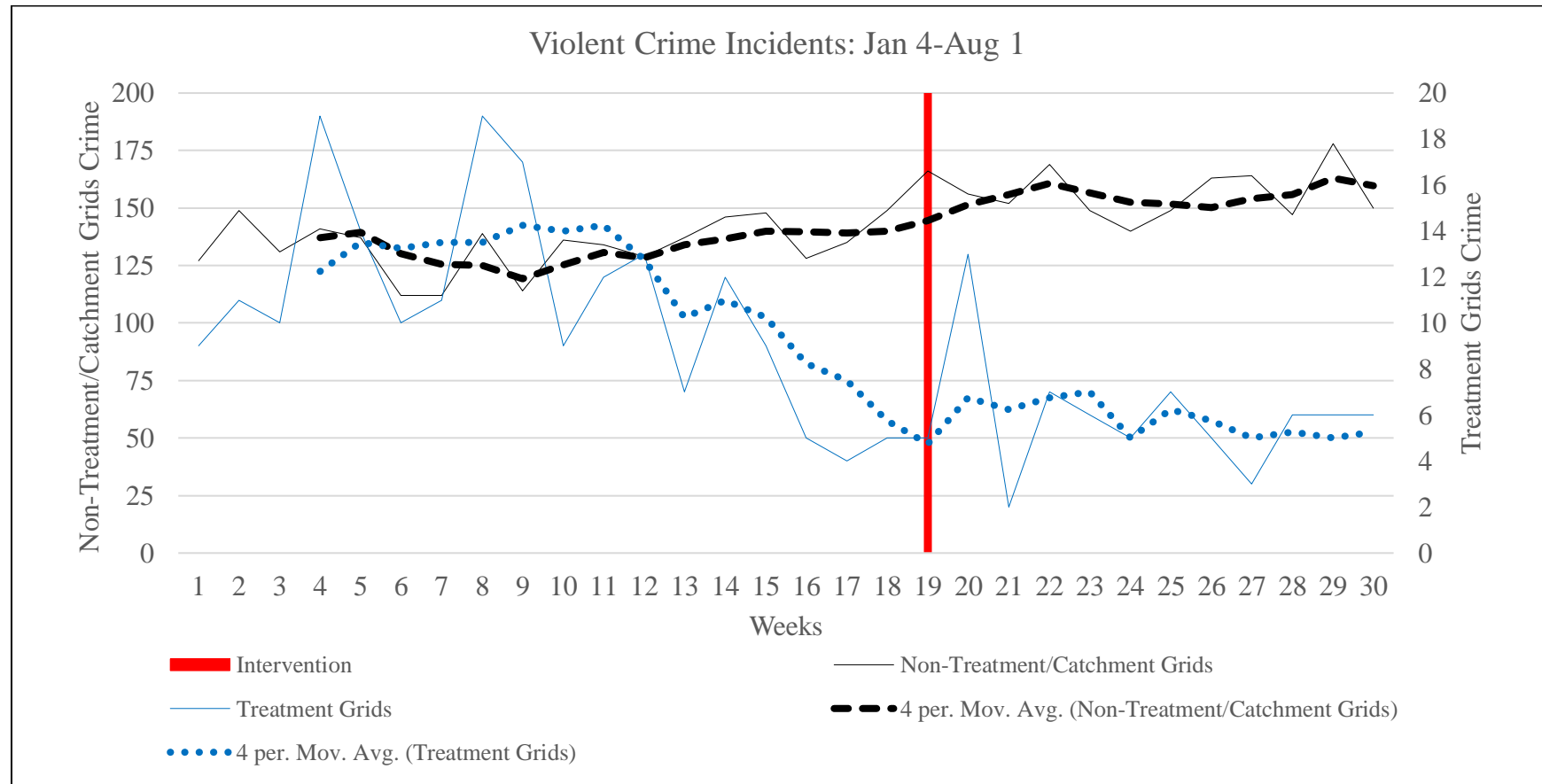


Figure 3 shows the longitudinal trends in weekly reported violent crime before and after the hot spots intervention. The solid lines represent the actual count of violent crime per week in non-treatment/catchment areas (in black) and the count of violent crimes in the treatment grids (in blue). The black dashed line represents the four-week moving average of reported violent crimes in grids outside the treatment or catchment areas (left-side axis) pre and post-intervention (red vertical line), while the blue dotted line represents the four-week moving average of violent crimes in the 47 treatment grids (right-side axis). Again, crime increased in areas outside the treatment and catchment areas post-intervention, and it decreased in the treatment areas even before the treatment went into effect and then continued to decrease before flattening out post-intervention.

**Figure 4: Non-Treatment/Catchment Violent Crime vs. Catchment Grid Violent Crime**

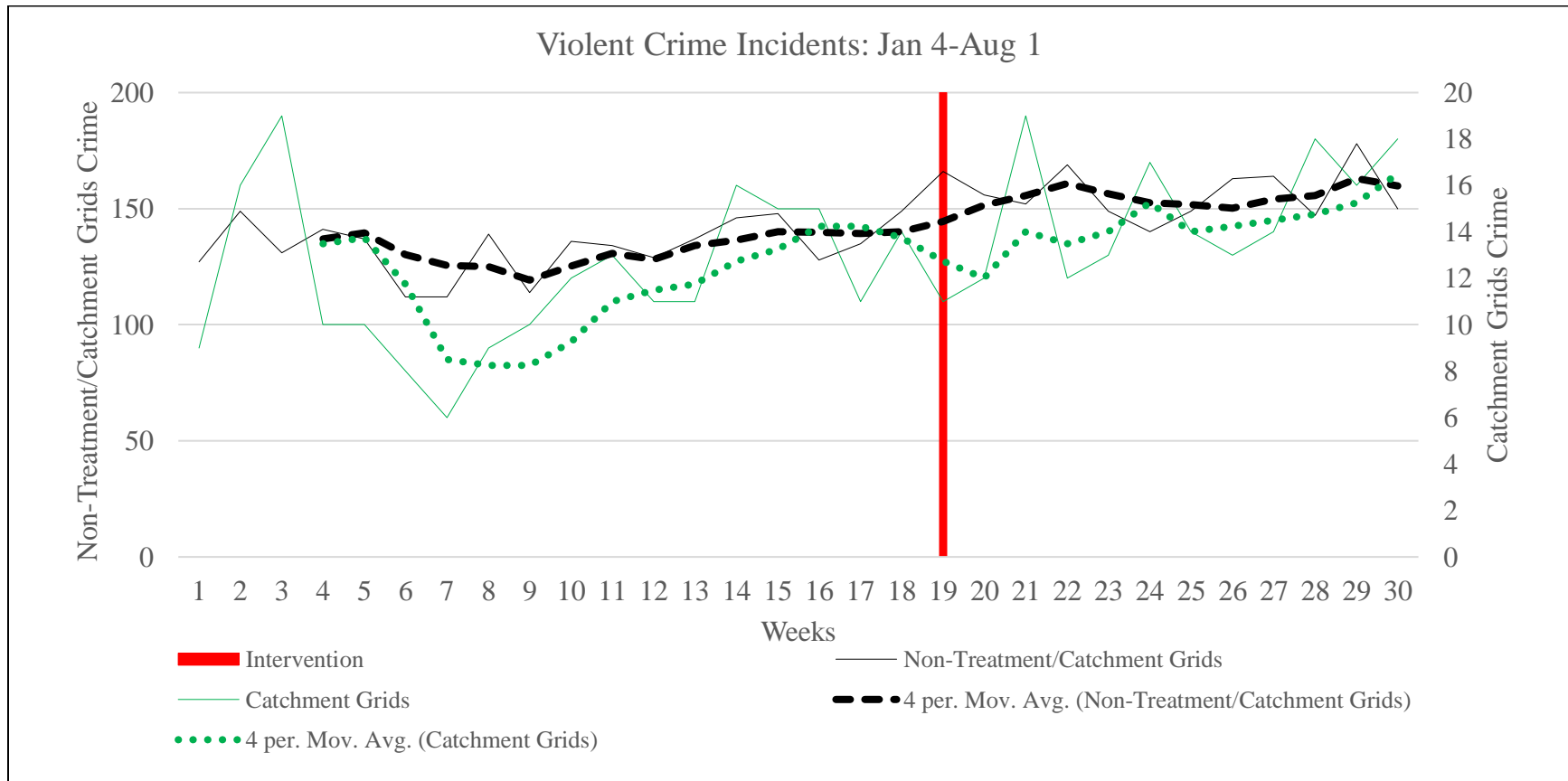


Figure 4 shows the increases in average weekly reported crimes in the catchment grids (green dotted line) and non-treatment/catchment grids (black dotted line) pre and post-intervention (red vertical line). Violent crime has continued to increase modestly in areas that were not treated with the hot spots intervention, but the increase has been slightly steeper (particularly in the later weeks) in the catchment grids, which again could indicate a modest displacement effect.

**Figure 5: Grid Intervention Types**

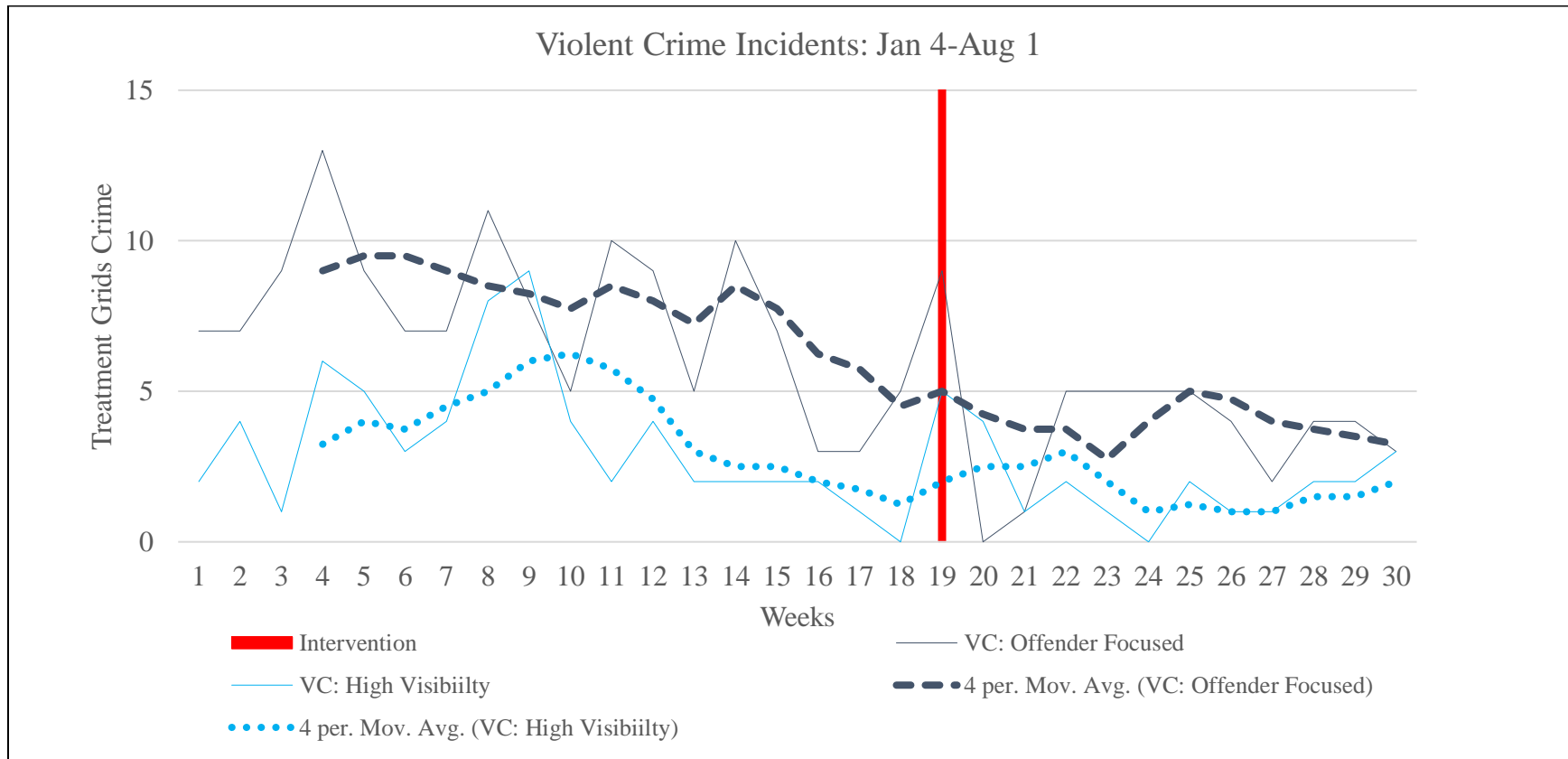


Figure 5 shows the decreases in reported weekly averages of violent crime pre and post-intervention by intervention type. Across both the high visibility (blue dashed line) and offender-focused (black dashed line) interventions, crime has gone down in the treated grids, and those decreases have been maintained post-intervention.

**Figure 6: Division-Percentage Change in Violent Crime**



Figure 6 shows changes in average weekly violent crime counts within the seven patrol divisions *before and after* the hot spots strategy was implemented. Changes are shown division-wide and within non-treatment/catchment grids, treatment grids, and catchment grids for each division. For example, average weekly violent crime was up 24.5% across the entire Central Division post-intervention, but it was up even more (26.5%) in the non-treated areas. This is because violent crime was down 50% in the treatment grids and down slightly in the catchment areas, and those areas helped hold down what would have been larger increases in the entire division without the hot spots treatment. Similarly, violent crime was down significantly in the treatment grids across all divisions, which helped to hold violent crime in check (although still increasing) within each of the divisions. The hot spots strategy had the greatest impact on the targeted grids in the North Central Division, and evidence of potential displacement into the catchment grids was greatest in the Northwest and Southwest divisions.

During the next 90-day treatment period, the targeted grids will be expanded slightly in some areas to account for adjacent high crime grids and to help minimize some of the displacement effects we may be seeing.

## **Arrest Evaluation**

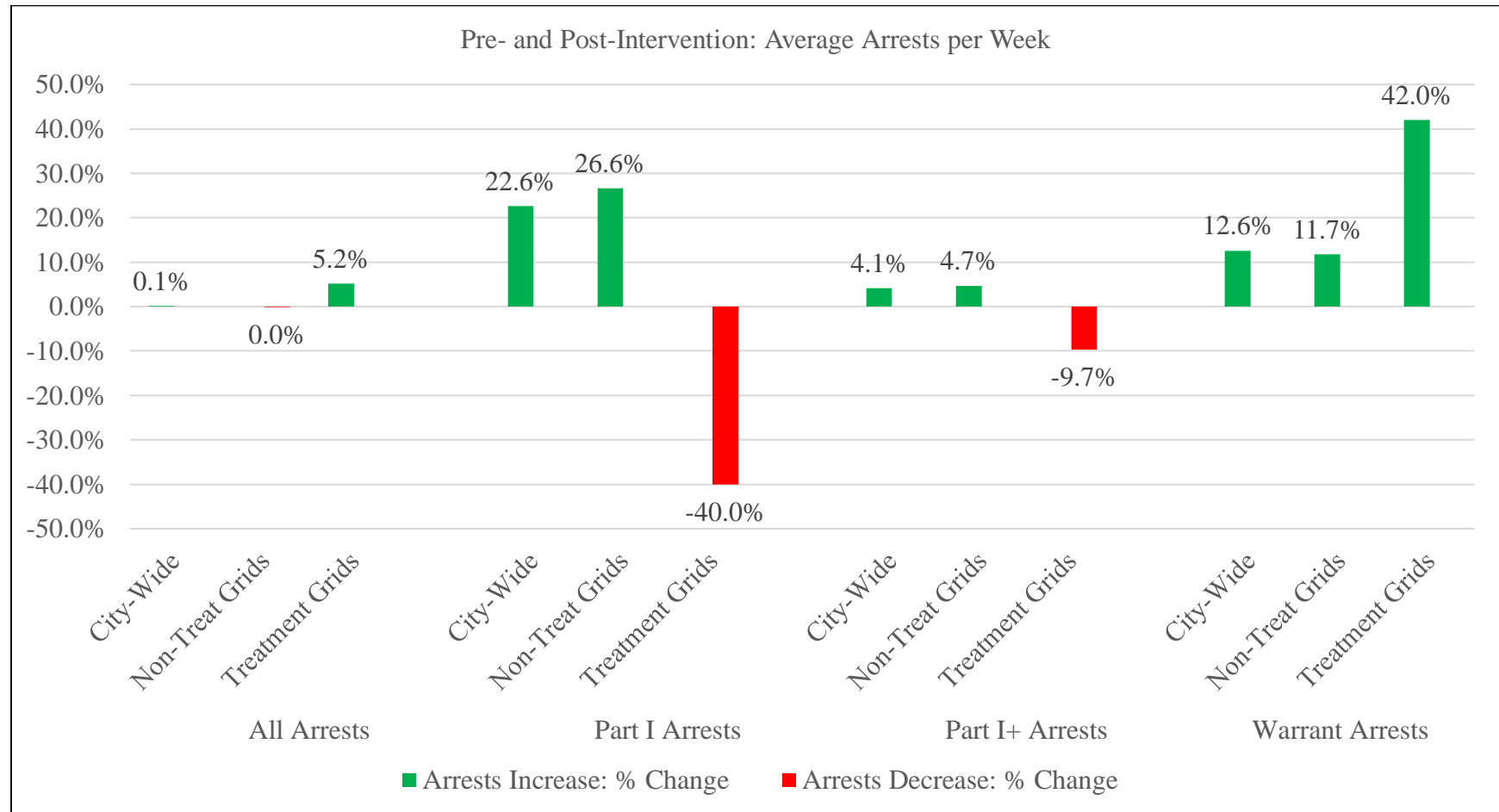
Using NIBRS crime categories, arrest data were evaluated using four measures prior to the intervention (Jan 4-May 9, 2021) and after the intervention (May 10, 2021-August 1, 2021):

1. All arrests
2. Part 1 arrests (murder & nonnegligent manslaughter; robbery of individuals; robbery of businesses; and aggravated assault without family violence)
3. Part 1+ arrests (murder & nonnegligent manslaughter; robbery of individuals; robbery of businesses; aggravated assault without family violence; simple assault; and weapons violations)
4. Warrant arrests (all warrant arrests)

Figure 7 below shows changes in the average number of weekly arrests city-wide and in treatment and non-treatment grids and by arrest type pre- and post- intervention. City-wide, arrests remained unchanged after the hot spots intervention while they were up slightly (5.2%) in the targeted grids. This is a remarkable success story for the hot spots strategy, which was purposely designed to avoid heavy-handed policing in the targeted grids. While violent crime was driven down by almost 50% (on average) in the targeted grids, it did not come at the cost of a large increase in overall arrests. Instead, the DPD made more Part I arrests for serious violent crime across the city, but significantly *fewer* (-40%) such arrests in the treatment grids. This likely represents a deterrent effect in the treatment grids and thus the need for fewer Part I arrests because violent crime was reduced so much in those areas. Consistent with the strategy, warrant-based arrests were up by more than 40% in the treatment grids as the DPD concentrated on arresting offenders in those areas with outstanding warrants.



**Figure 7: Pre- and Post-Intervention Arrests**



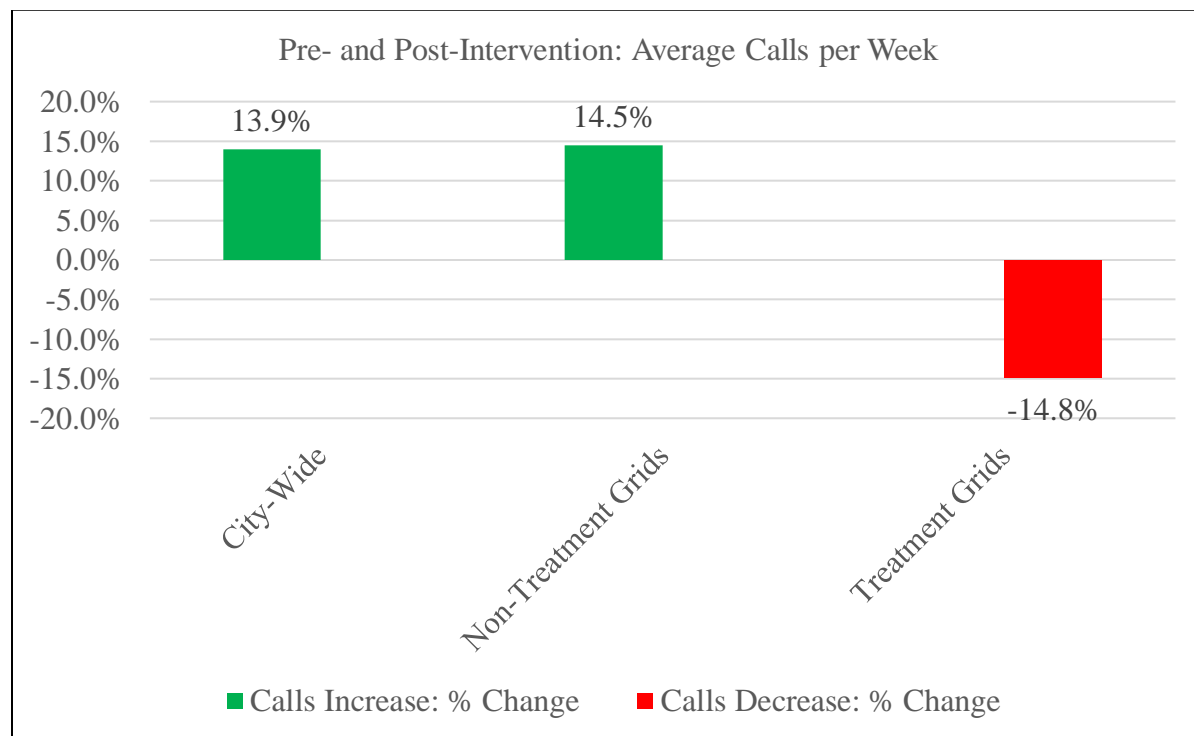
## Calls for Service Evaluation

In evaluating the impact of the hot spots strategy on calls for service, we examined changes in violence-related calls by the public pre- and post-intervention.<sup>1</sup> Consistent with the violent crime trends seen in 2021 so far, violence-related calls for service increased city-wide and in the non-treated grids post-intervention. However, they *decreased* by 14.8% in the treatment grids, and this helped hold the city-wide increase to a lower level than it likely would have been without the intervention.

**Table 3: Calls for Service Summary**

	Pre-Intervention		Post-Intervention		Percent Change
	<i>Total Calls for Service</i>	<i>Average per week (N=18)</i>	<i>Total Calls for Service</i>	<i>Average per week (N=12)</i>	
City-Wide	11,093	616.3	8,426	702.2	13.9%
Non-Treatment Grids	10,894	605.2	8,313	692.8	14.5%
Treatment Grids	199	11.1	113	9.4	-14.8%

**Figure 8: Pre- and Post-Intervention Calls for Service**



<sup>1</sup> 14 - Stabbing, Cutting; 17 - Kidnapping in Progress; 19 - Shooting; 41/20 - Robbery - In Progress; 41/25 - Criminal Aslt -In Prog; 6G - Random Gun Fire; 6XE - Disturbance Emergency; 6XEA - Disturbance Emerg Amb; DAEF-Dist Armed Encounter Foot; DAEV-Dist Armed Encounter Veh; DASF-Dist Active Shooter Foot; DASV-Dist Active Shooter Veh.

## Summary and Conclusion

This report analyzes changes in reported violent crime, arrests, and calls for service associated with implementation of the Dallas Violent Crime Reduction Plan in early May 2021. The first phase of the Plan consists of a hot spots strategy that focused police resources on small grids in the city (330'x 330') where violent crime disproportionately occurs. In Dallas, as in most U.S. cities, violent crime takes place in a relatively small number of places and is committed by a relatively small number of people. The Phase I Dallas violence reduction strategy recognizes this ecological distribution of crime. Beginning May 7, 2021, DPD, working with criminologists from the University of Texas at San Antonio, identified just 47 out of the 101,402 grids in Dallas that accounted for the highest levels of reported violent crime over the previous 16 months. Based on location-specific criteria, the target grids were assigned one of two treatments – either a high visibility strategy with increased police presence in lighted patrol cars during peak crime hours, or an offender-focused strategy involving specialized crime teams within each division who targeted repeat offenders and behavior associated with violent crime.

This report details the results of the hot spots strategy over its first 90 days – from the week of May 10, 2021 through August 1, 2021. Overall, Dallas experienced rising levels of violent crime during the first half of 2021 consistent with many other cities in the U.S. (Rosenfeld & Lopez, 2021). City-wide, violent crime rose by 13.6% during the initial summer months (May-July) compared to first 18 weeks of 2021, yet it was still down -6.3% from January-August 2021 compared to the same period in 2020. The hot spots strategy played a significant role in keeping violent crime in check during the first 90 days of implementation. In the 47 targeted treatment grids, violent crime was down almost -46% compared to the 18-week pre-intervention period, and the decreases were similar across grids receiving the two treatment types. The reductions were greatest in the target grids for murder and business robberies, but all categories of violent crime were down significantly in the targeted areas.

Part of the initial evaluation of the hot spots strategy involved examining crime in catchment areas immediately surrounding each targeted grid to check for crime displacement. When police resources are focused on hot spots, crime can sometimes be displaced to areas nearby, and we found some evidence that this may be occurring. Post-intervention, crime increased to a greater degree in the catchment areas than it did in non-treatment/non-catchment grids, although some divisions experienced a diffusion of benefits (i.e., crime reductions without direct treatment). The Crime Plan calls for 90-day analyses (reported here) and adjustments to the hot spot grids every 90 days. In the second 90-day period (September-November 2021), the boundaries of targeted hot spots will be expanded slightly in some cases to include adjacent high crime grids. In this way, the DPD hopes to reduce the potential for crime displacement in future 90-day periods.

This initial evaluation also examined the impact of the hot spots strategy on arrests and calls for service in the last 90 days. Despite the increased focus and police resources devoted to the targeted treatment grids, total arrests were up only slightly (5.2%) over pre-treatment levels in the target grids despite the almost 50% decrease in violent crime associated with the implementation of the strategy in those areas. Consistent with the strategy, warrant-based arrests increased by 42% in the target grids as DPD focused on clearing outstanding arrest warrants in

those grids. Finally, violence-related calls for service decreased by almost 15% in the treated grids compared to comparable increases in non-treated areas. Again, this suggests that the hot spots strategy had a measurable impact on reducing violence-related calls to the police in the treatment grids during the first 90-day period. The Appendix provides further crime-specific analyses of violent crime, additional information on division-level crime, and graphs of arrests in the treatment and non-treatment grids during Phase I.

Moving forward, DPD will make adjustments to the target grids in the next 90-day implementation period (September-November 2021). Many of the initial hot spot grids are no longer “hot” following the treatment, and new grids will be substituted based on UTSA’s crime analysis. A key take-away from this initial 90-day evaluation is that the hot spots strategy is having its intended effects. Violent crime is down significantly in the targeted grids, and because those grids contribute disproportionately to violent crime in Dallas, the strategy is helping to keep violent crime at lower levels city-wide than it otherwise would have been without the treatment impacts. As the city heads into the fall, which typically has lower levels of violence than the summer months, the year-over-year reduction seen in violent crime so far in 2021 can hopefully be maintained or even increased. The fall also will see the beginning of the second component of the Violent Crime Reduction Plan, which is focused on lowering crime and criminogenic conditions in networks of violent places.

## Appendix

**Table 4: Violent Crime Specific Summary**

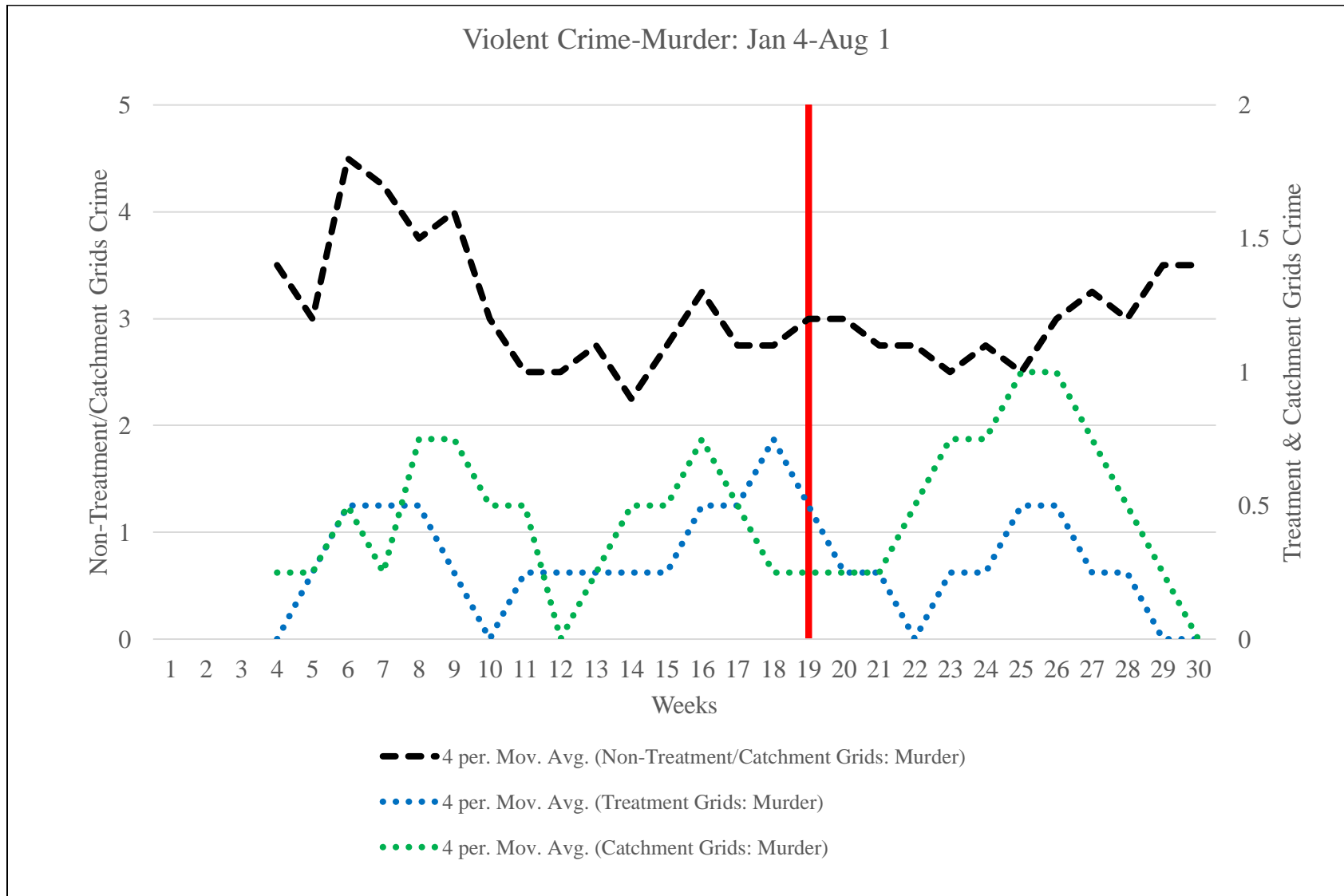
	Pre-Intervention		Post-Intervention		Percent Change
	<i>Total Incidents</i>	<i>Average per week (N=18)</i>	<i>Total Incidents</i>	<i>Average per week (N=12)</i>	
City-Wide: Murder	70	3.9	45	3.8	-3.6%
Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids: Murder	57	3.2	37	3.1	-2.6%
Treatment Grids: Murder	6	0.3	2	0.2	-50.0%
Catchment Grids: Murder	7	0.4	6	0.5	28.6%
City-Wide: Robbery	878	48.8	610	50.8	4.2%
Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids: Robbery	771	42.8	530	44.2	3.1%
Treatment Grids: Robbery	51	2.8	18	1.5	-47.1%
Catchment Grids: Robbery	56	3.1	62	5.2	66.1%
City-Wide: Robbery (Individual)	718	39.9	504	42.0	5.3%
Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids: Robbery (Ind.)	630	35.0	438	36.5	4.3%
Treatment Grids: Robbery (Ind.)	43	2.4	16	1.3	-44.2%
Catchment Grids: Robbery (Ind.)	45	2.5	50	4.2	66.7%
City-Wide: Robbery (Business)	160	8.9	106	8.8	-0.6%
Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids: Robbery (Bus.)	141	7.8	92	7.7	-2.1%
Treatment Grids: Robbery (Bus.)	8	0.4	2	0.2	-62.5%
Catchment Grids: Robbery (Bus.)	11	0.6	12	1.0	63.6%
City-Wide: Aggravated Assault (AA)	1,913	106.3	1,510	125.8	18.4%
Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids: AA	1,616	89.8	1,344	112.0	24.8%
Treatment Grids: AA	141	7.8	54	4.5	-42.6%
Catchment Grids: AA	156	8.7	112	9.3	7.7%
City-Wide: Aggravated Assault (AA-No Family Violence)	1,309	72.7	1,045	87.1	19.7%

Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids:					
AA-NFV	1,104	61.3	935	77.9	27.0%
Treatment Grids: AA-NFV	91	5.1	33	2.8	-45.6%
Catchment Grids: AA-NFV	114	6.3	77	6.4	1.3%
City-Wide: Aggravated Assault (AA-Family Violence)	604	33.6	465	38.8	15.5%
Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids:					
AA-FV	512	28.4	409	34.1	19.8%
Treatment Grids: AA-FV	50	2.8	21	1.8	-37.0%
Catchment Grids: AA-FV	42	2.3	35	2.9	25.0%

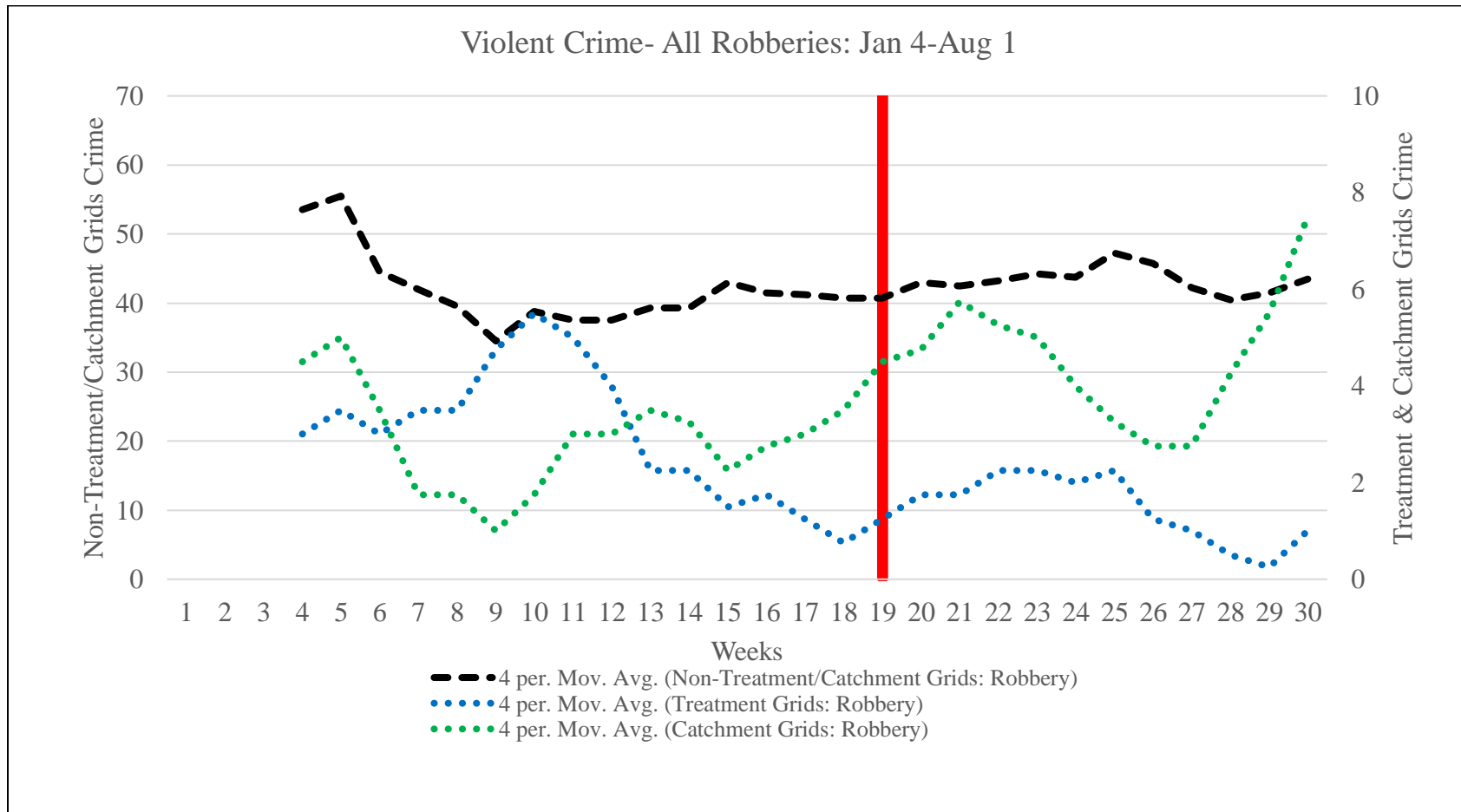
Crime specific total exceed the overall total as some incidents involved more than one crime.



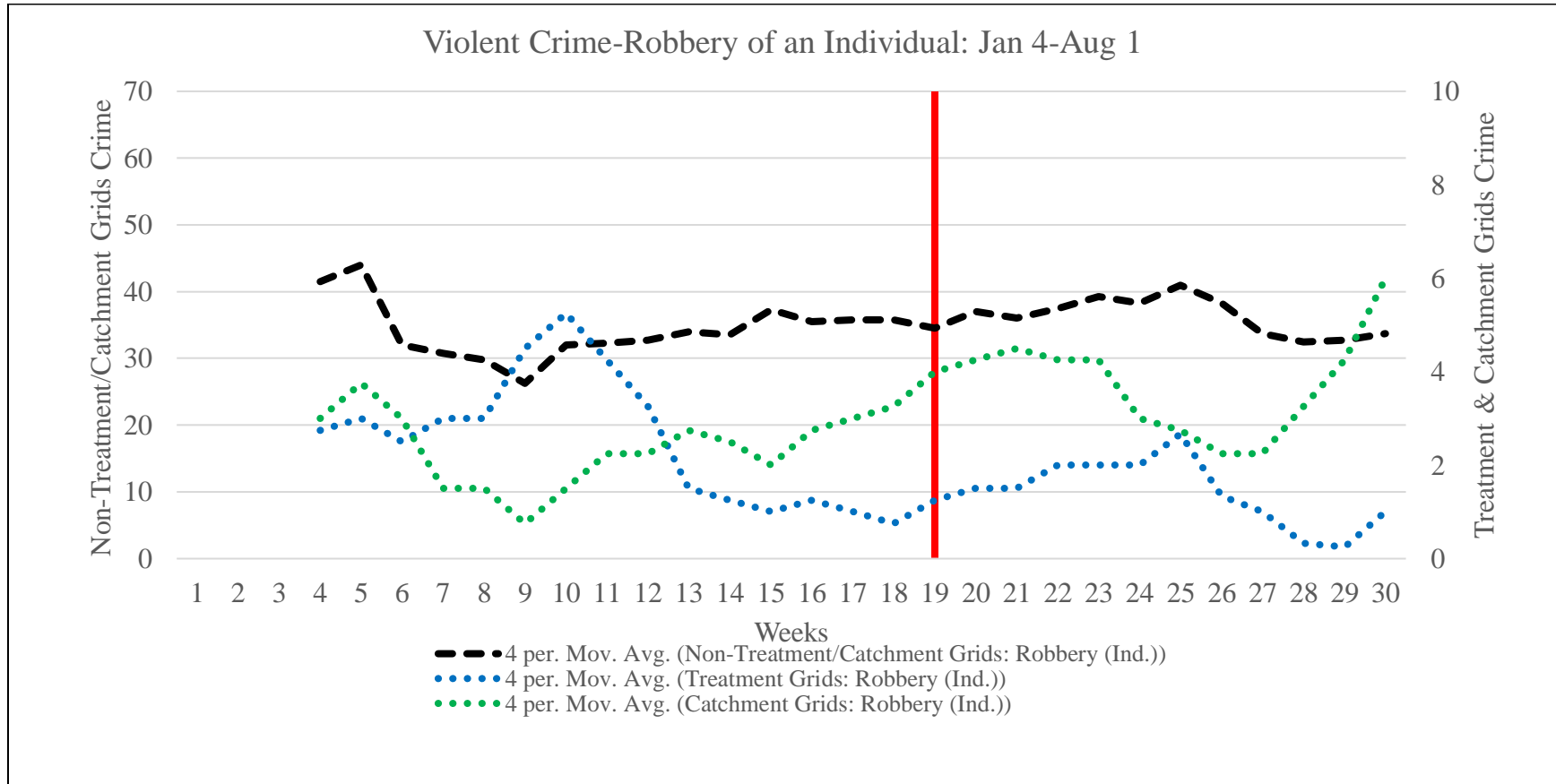
**Figure 9: Murder**



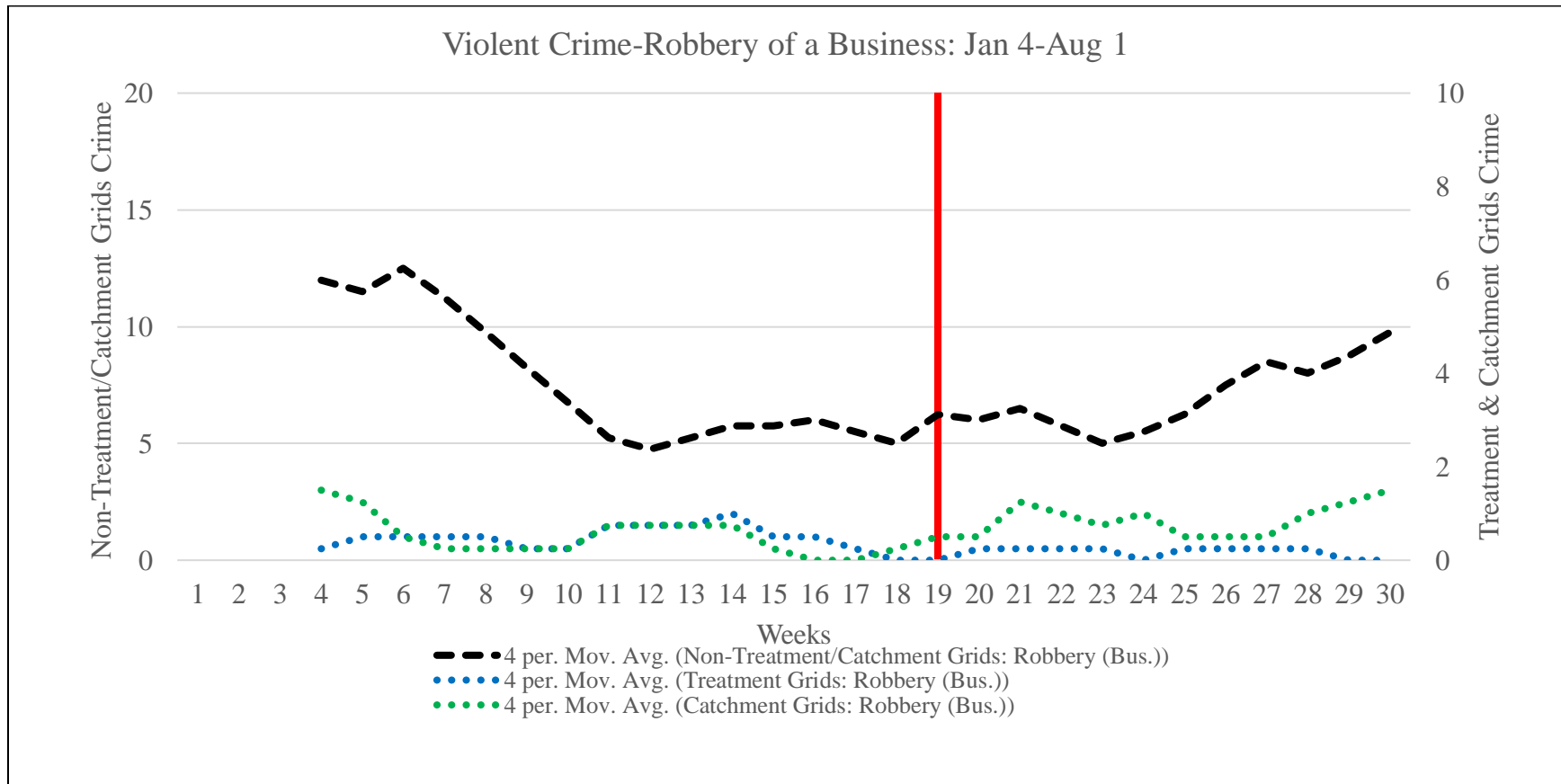
**Figure 10: All Robbery**



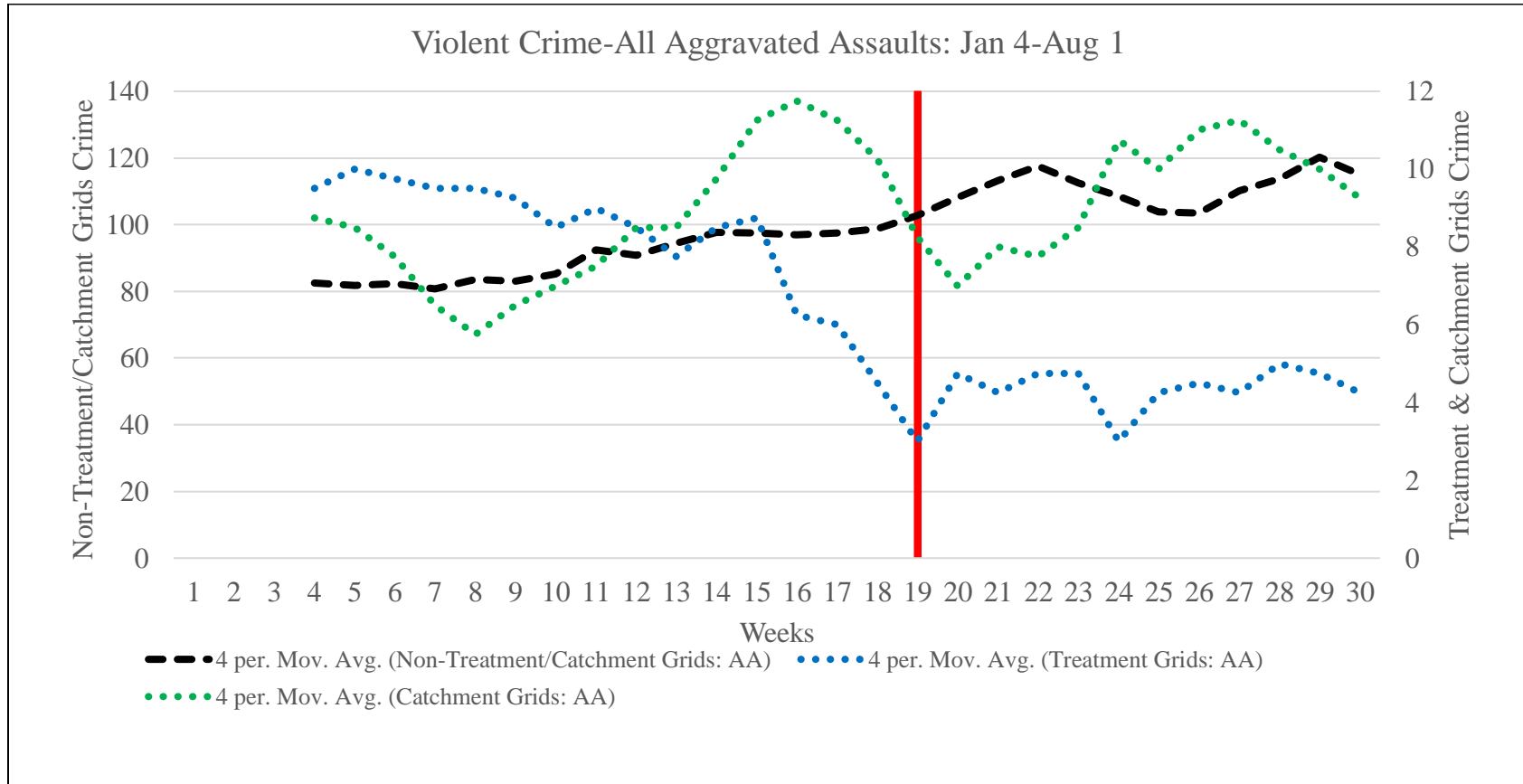
**Figure 11: Robbery (Individual)**



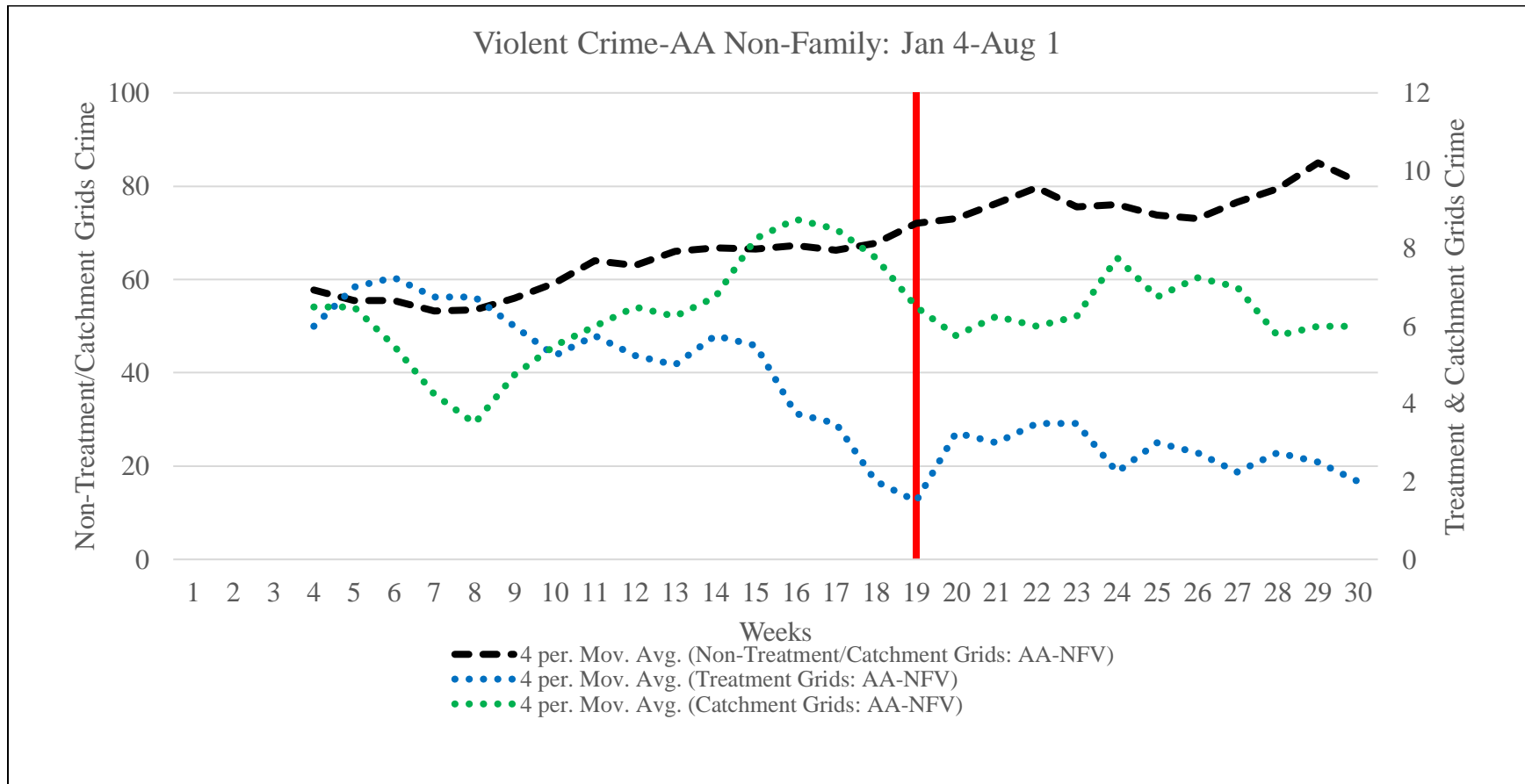
**Figure 12: Robbery (Business)**



**Figure 13: All Aggravated Assault**

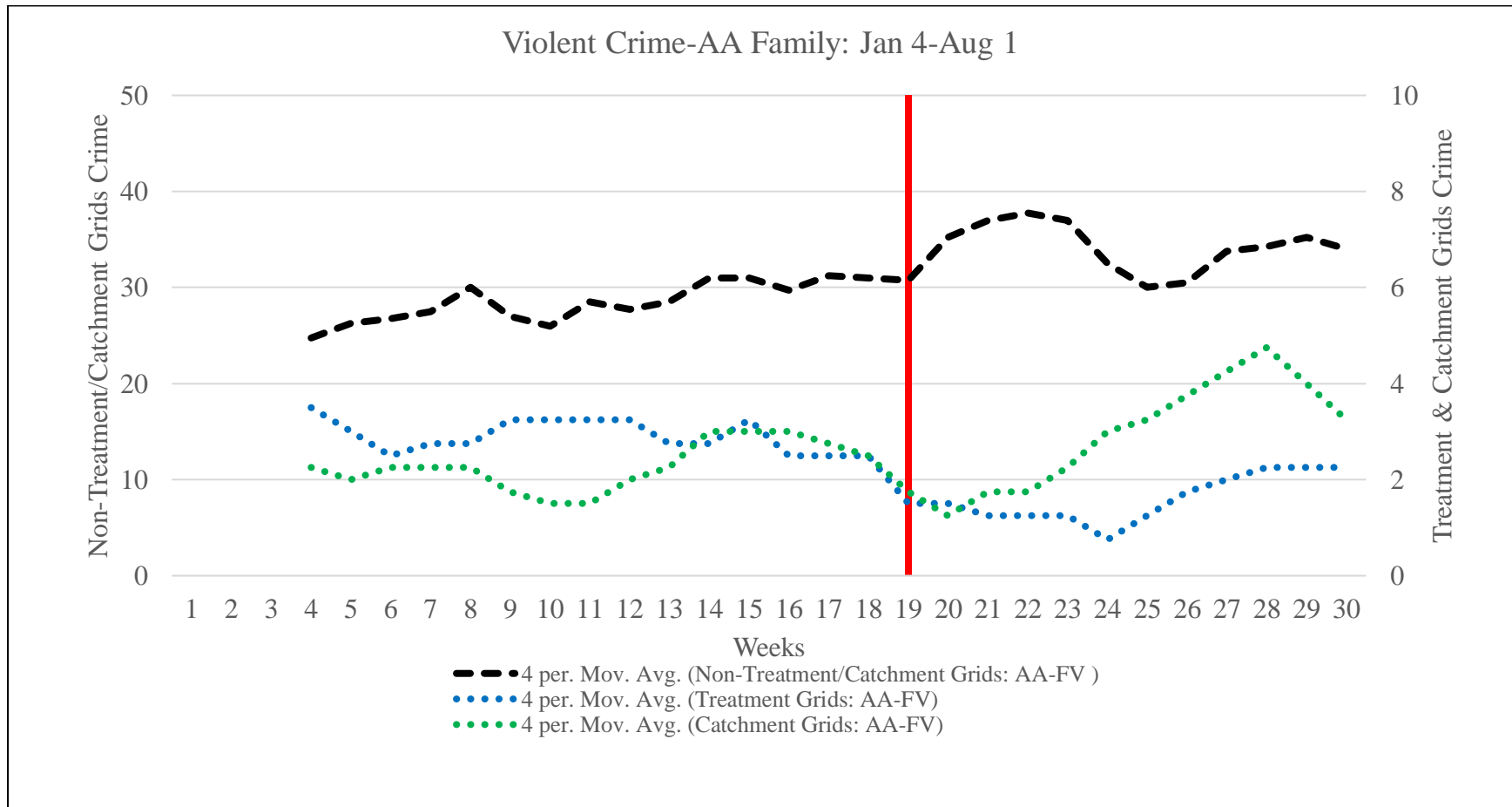


**Figure 14: Aggravated Assault (Non-family Violence)**





**Figure 15: Aggravated Assault (Family Violence)**



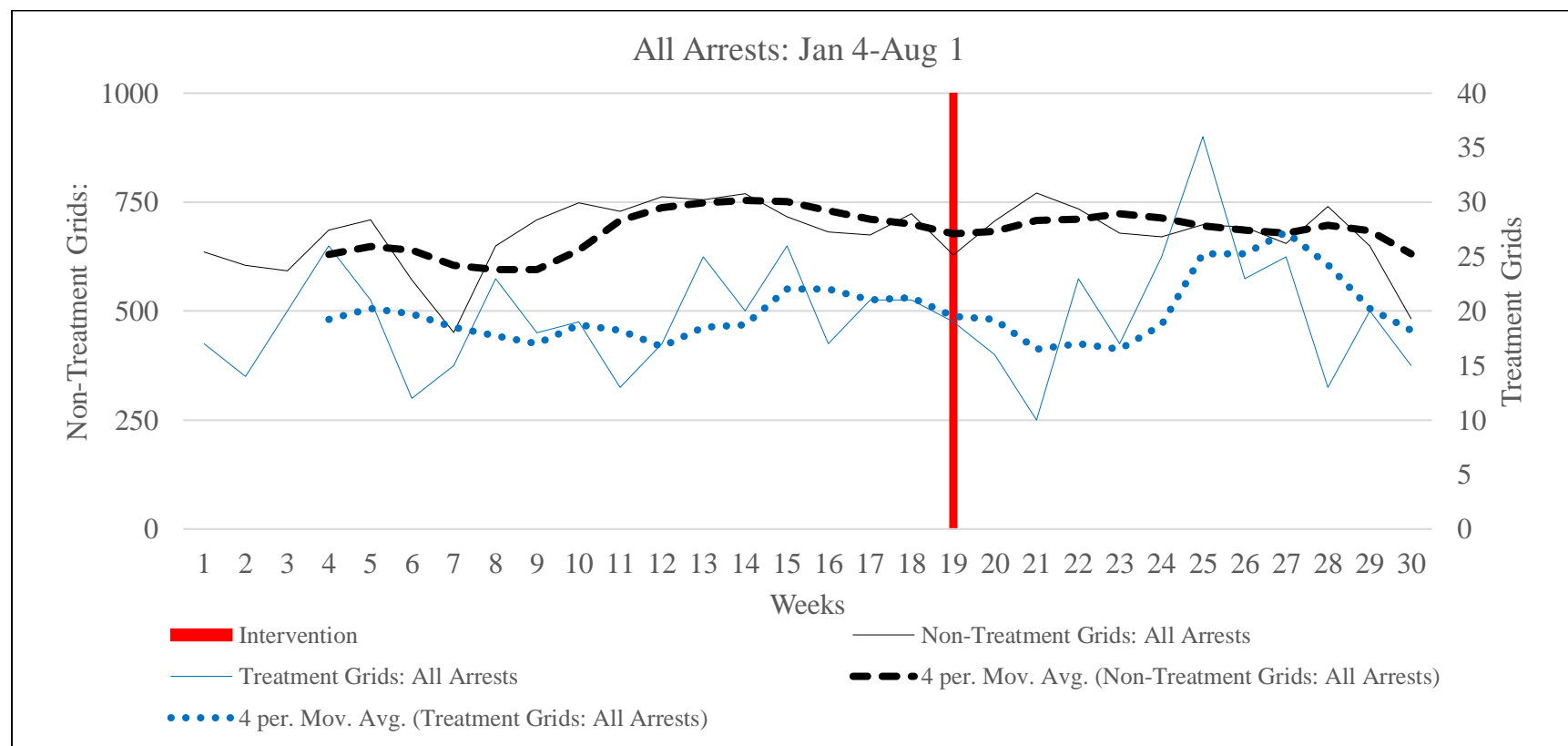
**Table 5: Division Violent Crime Summary**

	<b>Pre-Intervention</b>		<b>Post-Intervention</b>		<b>Percent Change</b>
	<i>Total Incidents</i>	<i>Average per week (N=18)</i>	<i>Total Incidents</i>	<i>Average per week (N=12)</i>	
Central: Division-Wide	288	16.0	239	19.9	24.5%
Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids	275	15.3	232	19.3	26.5%
Treatment Grids (N=1)	3	0.2	1	0.1	-50.0%
Catchment Grids	10	0.6	6	0.5	-10.0%
North Central: Division-Wide	231	12.8	171	14.3	11.0%
Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids	202	11.2	156	13.0	15.8%
Treatment Grids (N=4)	14	0.8	3	0.3	-67.9%
Catchment Grids	15	0.8	12	1.0	20.0%
North East: Division-Wide	469	26.1	347	28.9	11.0%
Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids	315	17.5	259	21.6	23.3%
Treatment Grids (N=17)	72	4.0	26	2.2	-45.8%
Catchment Grids	82	4.6	62	5.2	13.4%
North West: Division-Wide	313	17.4	251	20.9	20.3%
Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids	261	14.5	211	17.6	21.3%
Treatment Grids (N=7)	23	1.3	8	0.7	-47.8%
Catchment Grids	29	1.6	32	2.7	65.5%
South Central: Division-Wide	498	27.7	365	30.4	9.9%
Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids	421	23.4	318	26.5	13.3%
Treatment Grids (N=10)	45	2.5	20	1.7	-33.3%
Catchment Grids	32	1.8	27	2.3	26.6%
South East: Division-Wide	541	30.1	414	34.5	14.8%
Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids	503	27.9	393	32.8	17.2%
Treatment Grids (N=3)	15	0.8	6	0.5	-40.0%
Catchment Grids	23	1.3	15	1.3	-2.2%
South West: Division-Wide	475	26.4	344	28.7	8.6%
Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids	427	23.7	314	26.2	10.3%
Treatment Grids (N=5)	24	1.3	7	0.6	-56.3%
Catchment Grids	24	1.3	23	1.9	43.8%

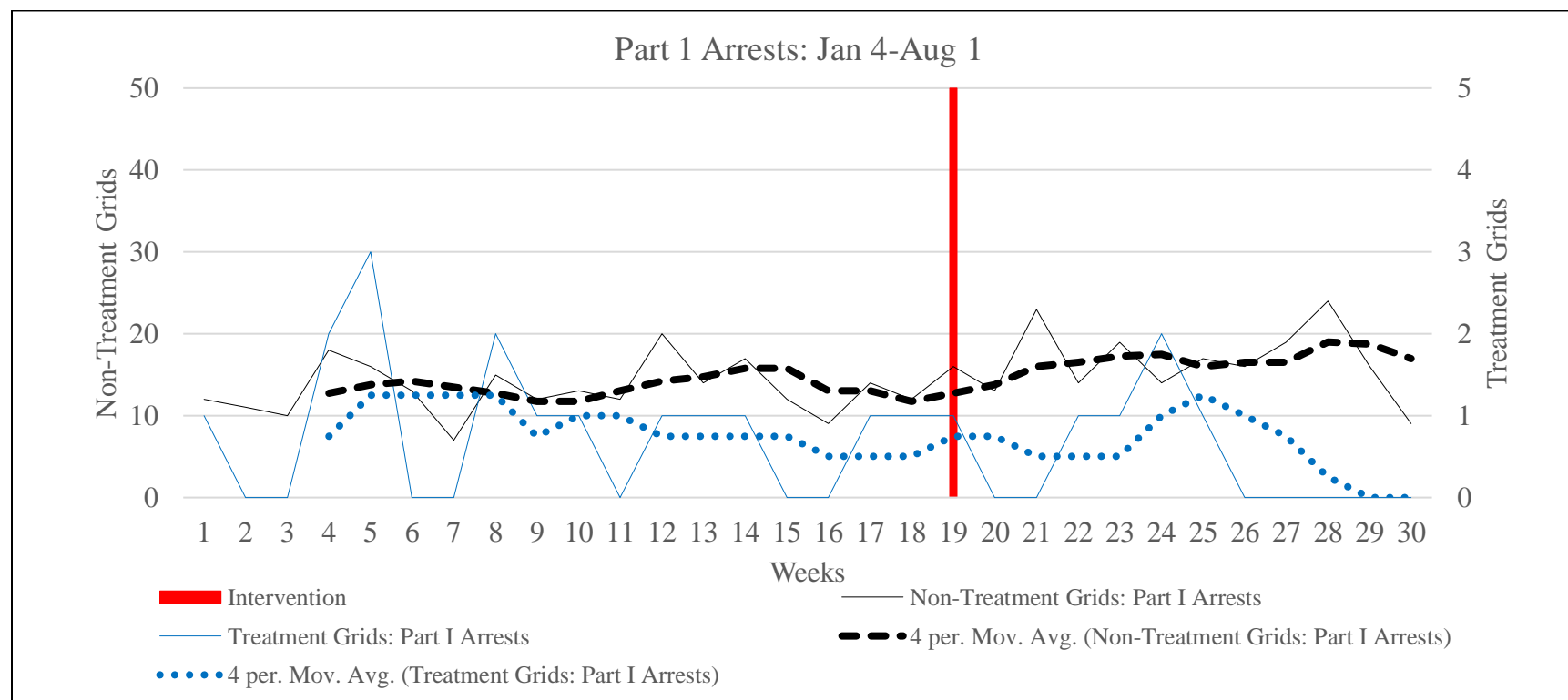
**Table 6: Arrest Summary**

	<b>Pre-Intervention</b>		<b>Post-Intervention</b>		<b>Percent Change</b>
	<i>Total Incidents</i>	<i>Average per week (N=18)</i>	<i>Total Incidents</i>	<i>Average per week (N=12)</i>	
City-Wide: All Arrests	12,516	695.3	8,352	696.0	0.1%
Non-Treatment Grids: All Arrests	12,171	676.2	8,110	675.8	0.0%
Treatment Grids: All Arrests	345	19.2	242	20.2	5.2%
City-Wide: Part I Arrests	252	14.0	206	17.2	22.6%
Non-Treatment Grids: Part I Arrests	237	13.2	200	16.7	26.6%
Treatment Grids: Part I Arrests	15	0.8	6	0.5	-40.0%
City-Wide: Part I+ Arrests	2,486	138.1	1,725	143.8	4.1%
Non-Treatment Grids: Part I+ Arrests	2,383	132.4	1,663	138.6	4.7%
Treatment Grids: Part I+ Arrests	103	5.7	62	5.2	-9.7%
City-Wide: Warrant Arrests	2,663	147.9	1,999	166.6	12.6%
Non-Treatment Grids: Warrant Arrests	2,588	143.8	1,928	160.7	11.7%
Treatment Grids: Warrant Arrests	75	4.2	71	5.9	42.0%

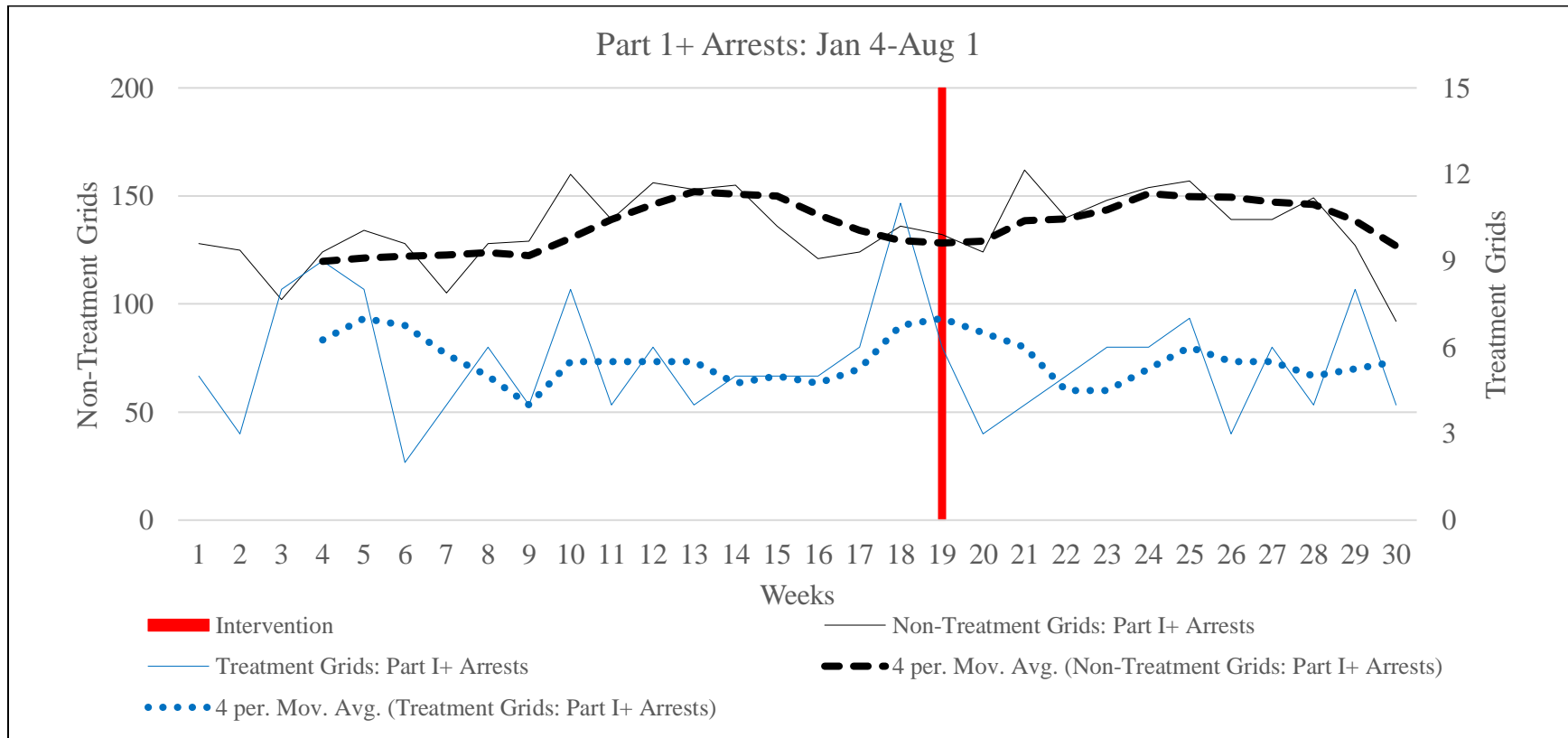
**Figure 16: Non-Treatment Grids vs. Treatment Grids: All Arrests**



**Figure 17: Non-Treatment Grids vs. Treatment Grids: Part I Arrests**

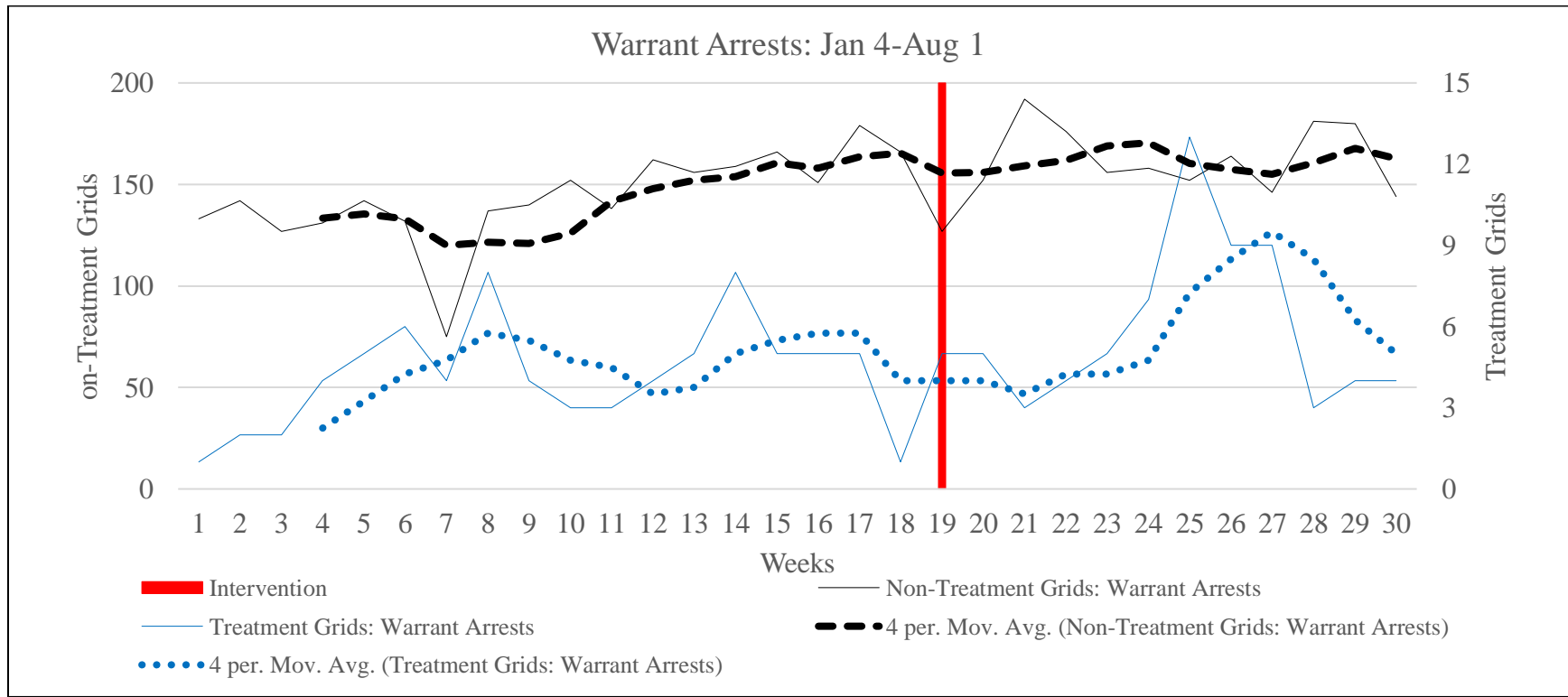


**Figure 18: Non-Treatment Grids vs. Treatment Grids: Part I+ Arrests**





**Figure 19: Non-Treatment Grids vs. Treatment Grids: Warrant Arrests**





**City of Dallas**

# **Benchmark Analytics (First Sign) - Early Warning System Update**

**Public Safety Committee  
September 13, 2021**

Catrina Shead, Assistant Chief of Police  
Dallas Police Department  
City of Dallas

# Presentation Overview



- Background
- Overview
- First Sign Early Intervention System EIS
- Key Concepts
- Officer Flagged in Early Warning System
- Courses of Action
- Improvements Targeted
- Status and Next Steps



# Background



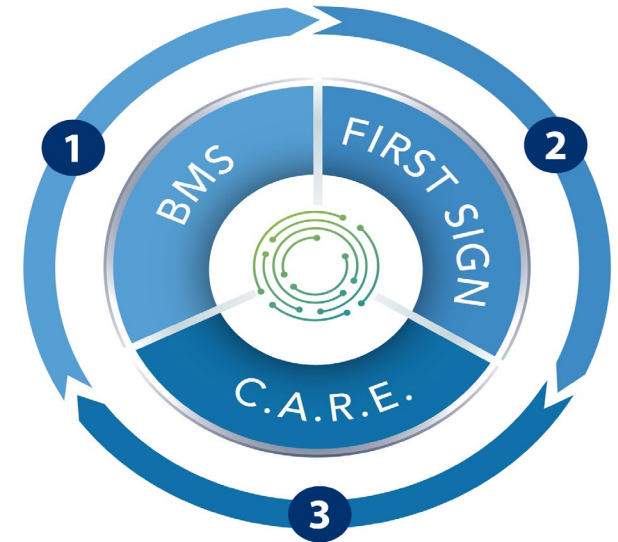
- Proactive Support for One Dallas R.E.A.L. Change FY21 Investments
- Pillar 6: Officer Safety and Wellness
- Selected Benchmark Analytics for deployment of First Sign Early Intervention System (EIS) an Early Warning System



# Overview: Main Components



1. Benchmark Management System (BMS): Comprehensive Officer Data System
2. First Sign: Research-Based Early Intervention
3. Case Action Response Engine (CARE): Officer-focused Intervention Management



# Data Sources



- Key data sources consumed by the Early Intervention System:

BENCHMARK TEMPLATES	SYSTEM
Data Source - Officer and Org. Data	Workday
Data Source - Internal Affairs Data	IA Pro
Data Source - Use of Force Data	IA Pro
Data Source - Vehicle Pursuit Data	IA Pro
Data Source - Arrest Data	RMS
Data Source - Training Data	IWM
Data Source - Compliments Data	IA Pro
Motor Vehicle Stops	CAD Stop Data eCitation





# First Sign Early Intervention System (EIS)



- Tracking and reviewing activities that can adversely affect both the officer and goals of the law enforcement agency
- Utilizing research-based information that helps to prioritize outreach to law enforcement personnel who may need the leadership of supervisors
- Developed by data scientists, who are experts in the field, and based on a holistic view of available information that is indicative of risk
- Intent is to help law enforcement personnel become more productive in a non-punitive way



# Use of The First Sign EIS Should Provide



- Pathways to obtain a healthy state of self-being
- Provide training/education/knowledge/skills
- Give job performance feedback
- Afford opportunities to improve performance
- Maintain consistent oversight, supervision, and leadership
- Bring a clear message that the agency has available resources to assist officers in meeting expectations



# Key Concepts



- Activity Type: The specific law enforcement behavior (i.e. arrests, use-of-force, etc.) being evaluated
- Risk Scores: Predict future risk by identifying activity patterns in law enforcement personnel data (i.e. arrest activity, use-of-force events, traffic stops, etc.) that have been shown historically to end up in adverse situations for law enforcement personnel or residents
- Risk Factor Profile: Highlights the combination of factors that caused the models to identify an officer for being at risk
- Risk Levels: An indicator to highlight the probability of an officer experiencing an adverse situation (i.e. suspension, etc.,) in a time-interval
  - Minimal Risk: Unlikely to experience an adverse situation in one year from current date
  - Advisable Risk: Activity patterns are trending towards experiencing an adverse situation in one year from the current date
  - Actionable Risk: Highly likely to experience an adverse situation in one year from the current date



# Key Concepts (Continued)



- The peer group models compare the rate of occurrence of the selected activity (i.e. arrests, use of force, etc. to their peers. Peers are defined by having a similar rank, unit of assignment, geography and time worked. Peer groups results do not determine risk; Instead, they identify activity patterns that differ from the norm.
- Category levels within peer groups are:
  - Very low
  - Low
  - Expected
  - High
  - Very High



# Employee gets flagged in the First Sign EIS



- Supervisors will:
  - Review the data within the supervisor early warning view for the reason(s) the employee was flagged
  - Consider the context for the employee's behavior
  - Determine the reason for the employee's actions
  - Consider the well-being of the employee
  - Review any pertinent materials/documents related to the issue
  - Meet with the employee





# Course of Action



- Action that stems from a First Sign EIS flag or a supervisor being proactive are non-disciplinary and meant to help officers improve behavior and/or performance
- Employ a non-punitive strategy that provides supports for an employee to get back on the right track and display improvement
- Select interventions with input from the employee to focus on identified areas of improvement
- Recommendations by a supervisor can be a course or multiple courses of action



# Courses of Action



- System provides information to supervisors for determining the best course(s) of action:
  - No action needed
  - One-on-one engagement (Mentoring/Coaching)
  - Training
  - Support programs (referral to counseling or education)
  - Reassignment (temporary)
  - Fitness for duty examination





# Areas of Improvement Targeted



- Time management
- Civilian engagement
- Teamwork
- Interpersonal skills
- Communication
- Conflict resolution
- Writing
- Open-mindedness
- Critical thinking
- Problem solving
- Agency policy knowledge
- Flexibility
- Flexibility
- Organization
- Job knowledge
- Job skills
- Leadership
- Respectfulness
- Listening
- Patience
- Proactiveness
- Perseverance
- Overall wellness
- Other



# Next Steps



- Deployment
  - Tentative launch date - October, 2021
  - Vendor will provide support on the day of launch
  - Continuous product feedback and improvements with the vendor every 3-6 months





**City of Dallas**

# **Benchmark Analytics (First Sign) - Early Warning System Update**

**Public Safety Committee  
September 13, 2021**

Catrina Shead, Assistant Chief of Police  
Dallas Police Department  
City of Dallas



**City of Dallas**

# **Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) For Public Safety**

**Public Safety Committee  
September 13, 2021**

Albert Martinez, Executive Assistant  
Chief of Police  
Dallas Police Department  
City of Dallas



# Presentation Overview



- Background/History
- Purpose
- UAS Squad
- Operational Guidelines
- UAS Applications
- Steps Taken
- UAS Fleet
- Proposed Actions
- Next Steps



# Background/History



- Technology is consistently advancing leading to new applications and uses
- DPD began the process of adopting UAS technology in 2015
- Only a supplement, not a replacement for police helicopter operations
- Static vs Dynamic events



# Purpose



- Aerial camera platform
- Augment coverage of large public events
- Departmental force multiplier
- Provide de-escalation tactics, transparency, and increased officer safety
- Provides real-time video streaming to web-based platforms
- Support Patrol/Investigative Operations





# UAS Squad



- 5 FAA Part 107 Pilots (4 officers/1 Sergeant)
- Assigned to Special Operations/Air Support Unit
- Working 7 days a week, 10 hour shifts with call backs.
- Duty Hours – 10a – 8p



# Operational Guidelines



- Requires a Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (COA) from the FAA to operate UAS in the airspace over Dallas
- DPD's Jurisdictional COA grants operational abilities in all of Dallas County as well as adjoining parts of Denton, Collin, Rockwall, and Kaufman Counties
- Standard use does not allow for UAS operations outside visual line of sight
- UAS will not perform a surveillance flight for the purpose of generating probable cause
- Cannot fly directly over people





# Operational Guidelines continued



- Texas Government Code outlines UAS operations
  - Chapter 423 Use of Unmanned Aircraft
  - Video recording is only authorized during:
    1. Warrant Searches
    2. In progress Felony Offenses
    3. Life and Death Incidences
  - Chapter 423 prohibits recording misdemeanors and offense resulting in fine only



# UAS Application



## Approved Uses:

- Preplanned Operations/Special Events
- Search and Rescue
- Investigating armed and dangerous suspects
- Missing person searches
- Support Criminal Investigations
  - 3-D crime scene reconstruction
  - Accident reconstruction
- Environmental and illegal dumping investigations
- Survey fire scenes and check for hot spots
- Civil Unrest
- Tactical Operations / Tactical Apprehensions
- Support DFR
- Environmental / Natural Disaster
- Hazardous Building Searches
- EOD Support
- Support Call Answering



# Steps Taken



- DPD Standard Operating Procedures finalized
- Risk Management Approval process finalized
- Trained Dallas Police Department FAA 107 pilots. Several helicopter unit personnel are also FAA licensed Remote Pilots
- Completed basic UAS training
- Fleet acquired
- Acquired FAA approval for UAS operations
- Acquired callsigns from Communications



# AIR ONE and UAS



- Air One is ideally used for any operation needing greater aerial view
- The UAS Squad is ideal for searches where Air One would not be able to see. i.e. Inside structures, under obstructions like trees, etc.
- High risk or high threat areas. i.e., abandoned/damaged buildings, armed suspects hiding from officers, etc.
- All UAS can record and preserve evidence.



# UAS Fleet



- DJI Mavic Mini 2 – 10
- Applications
  - Building searches
  - Training
  - Tactical Operations
  - Any situation where a low signature presence is required





# UAS Fleet



- DJI Mavic Enterprise Dual – 3
- Applications
  - Issue Crowd Warnings
  - Search Hazardous Locations
  - Find Hiding Suspects
  - Provide Actionable Intelligence for Tactical Situations



# UAS Fleet



- DJI FPV – 2
- Applications
  - Small precision application
  - Tactical application
  - Acts as a scout UAS
  - Active shooter / foot chases



# UAS Fleet



- DJI Matrice 300 RTK – 1
- Applications
  - Large Scale Events such as sporting events or parades
  - Any operations where commanders want a constant live video feed to coordinate and deploy resources
  - Natural disaster response/search and rescue
  - Night or low light missions



# Next Steps



- Coordinate PIO release to public
- Create Roll Call Training Bulletin
- Train Pilots
  1. 40 hours UAS Basic Pilot class. – completed July 29, 2021
  2. 4 weeks flight training time to include field deployments
  3. Collaborative training with local and state partners who already have UAS programs
  4. Future acquisition UAS and training Patrol Division personnel
- Brief Patrol Station Briefings
- Distribute General Orders/Patrol SOP







**City of Dallas**

# **Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) For Public Safety**

**Public Safety Committee  
September 13, 2021**

Questions

# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 13, 2021

TO Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

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

The Dallas Fire Rescue's Department is dedicated to openness, transparency, and accountability. On August 9, 2021, DFR presented to the Committee a live Public Safety Dashboard.

We strongly encourage the committee to explore the up-to-date measures and data. You can access the DFR's Performance Dashboard using the following link: <https://dallascitydata.dallascityhall.com/views/DFRDashboarbanner1/911DALLASFIRE-RESCUEINCIDENTSRESPONSETIMES?:isGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&:embed=y>

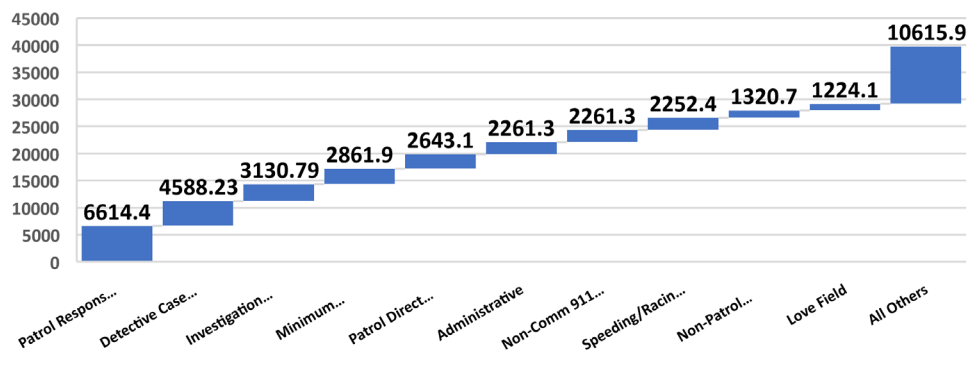
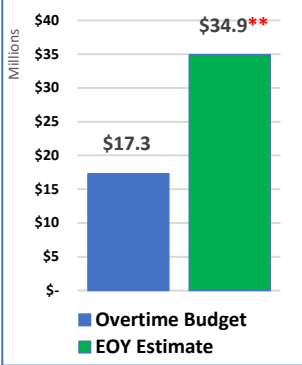
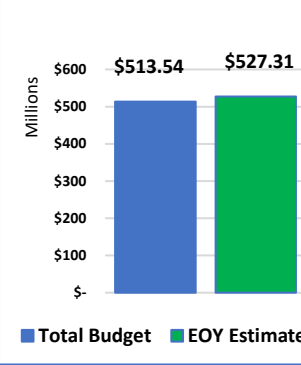
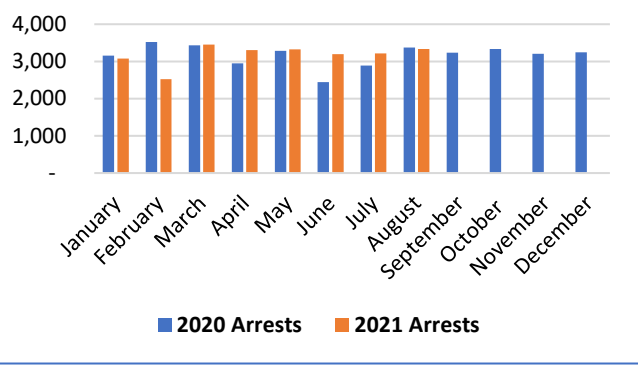
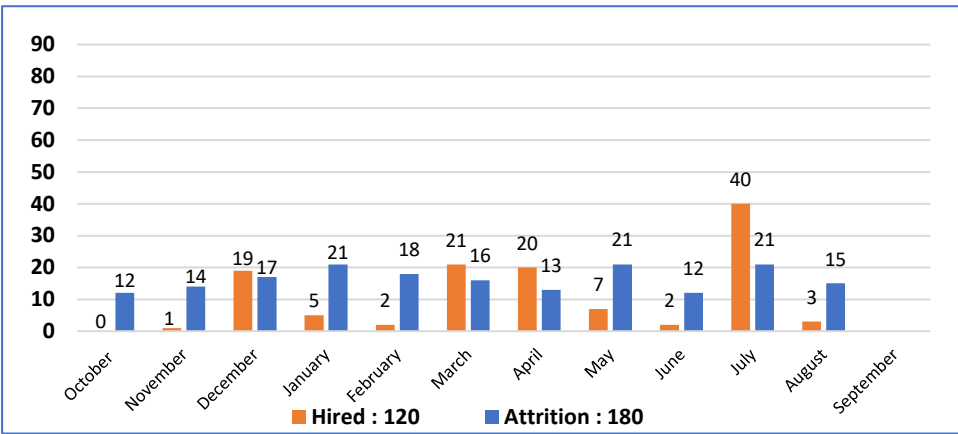

Staff is available to answer any questions or concerns.

Jon Fortune  
Assistant City Manger

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manger Chris Caso, City Attorney Mark Swann, City Auditor Billerae Johnson, City Secretary Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge Kimberly Bazor Tolbert, Chief of Staff to the City Manager Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager	Jon Fortune, Assistant City Manager Joey Zapata, Assistant City Manager Dr. Eric A. Johnson, Chief of Economic Development and Neighborhood Services M. Elizabeth Reich, Chief Financial Officer M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Chief of Equity, and Inclusion Directors and Assistant Directors
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Dallas Police Department Dashboard August 2021

FY20-21 BUDGET					CRIME REPORTING*****																																																																																																																																																																																																													
August Top 10 OT Activity Codes (By Hrs.)*				Sworn Overtime		Total Budget		Total Arrests YTD			Year to Date Crime (NIBRS) January 1, 2021 - August 31, 2021																																																																																																																																																																																																							
											<table><tr><th rowspan="10">Person</th><th>Offense</th><th>2021</th><th>2020</th><th>Count DIFF</th><th>% Change</th><th>Clearance Rate</th></tr><tr><td>Assault Offenses</td><td>19,340</td><td>19,660</td><td>-320</td><td>-1.6%</td><td>61.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Agg Assault FV</td><td>1,345</td><td>1,300</td><td>45</td><td>3.5%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Simple Assault FV</td><td>10,847</td><td>11,218</td><td>-371</td><td>-3.3%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Homicide Offenses</td><td>167</td><td>154</td><td>13</td><td>8.4%</td><td>77.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Murder &amp; Nonnegligent Manslaughter</td><td>141</td><td>144</td><td>-3</td><td>-2.1%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Human Trafficking</td><td>25</td><td>17</td><td>8</td><td>47.1%</td><td>70.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Kidnapping / Abduction</td><td>104</td><td>105</td><td>-1</td><td>-1.0%</td><td>75.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Sex Offenses, Forcible</td><td>508</td><td>525</td><td>-17</td><td>-3.2%</td><td>81.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Sex Offenses, Nonforcible</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>0</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Sub-Total</td><td>20,144</td><td>20,461</td><td>-317</td><td>-1.5%</td><td>62.6%</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="10">Property</td><td>Arson</td><td>141</td><td>128</td><td>13</td><td>10.2%</td><td>8.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Bribery</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>-3</td><td>-</td><td>0.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Burglary / Breaking &amp; Entering</td><td>4,399</td><td>5,462</td><td>-1,063</td><td>-19.5%</td><td>7.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Counterfeiting / Forgery</td><td>223</td><td>368</td><td>-145</td><td>-39.4%</td><td>15.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Destruction / Vandalism</td><td>6,944</td><td>7,334</td><td>-390</td><td>-5.3%</td><td>10.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Embezzlement</td><td>144</td><td>162</td><td>-18</td><td>-11.1%</td><td>17.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Extortion / Blackmail</td><td>11</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>-</td><td>0.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Fraud</td><td>1,321</td><td>1,292</td><td>29</td><td>2.2%</td><td>52.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Larceny / Theft</td><td>18,192</td><td>17,831</td><td>361</td><td>2.0%</td><td>4.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td><td>7,430</td><td>7,084</td><td>346</td><td>4.9%</td><td>8.7%</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="10">Society</td><td>Robbery</td><td>1,702</td><td>2,283</td><td>-581</td><td>-25.4%</td><td>27.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Stolen Property Offenses</td><td>321</td><td>84</td><td>237</td><td>282.1%</td><td>92.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Sub-Total</td><td>40,829</td><td>42,037</td><td>-1,208</td><td>-2.9%</td><td>9.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Animal Cruelty</td><td>63</td><td>77</td><td>-14</td><td>-18.2%</td><td>16.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Drug / Narcotics</td><td>6,757</td><td>4,132</td><td>2,625</td><td>63.5%</td><td>67.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Gambling</td><td>40</td><td>51</td><td>-11</td><td>-21.6%</td><td>0.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Pornography / Obscene Material</td><td>21</td><td>36</td><td>-15</td><td>-41.7%</td><td>88.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Prostitution Offenses</td><td>213</td><td>338</td><td>-125</td><td>-37.0%</td><td>87.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Weapon Law Violations</td><td>1,965</td><td>1,298</td><td>667</td><td>51.4%</td><td>79.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Sub-Total</td><td>9,059</td><td>5,932</td><td>3,127</td><td>52.7%</td><td>70.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>70,032</td><td>68,430</td><td>1,602</td><td>2.3%</td><td>31.9%</td></tr></table>					Person	Offense	2021	2020	Count DIFF	% Change	Clearance Rate	Assault Offenses	19,340	19,660	-320	-1.6%	61.8%	Agg Assault FV	1,345	1,300	45	3.5%		Simple Assault FV	10,847	11,218	-371	-3.3%		Homicide Offenses	167	154	13	8.4%	77.4%	Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	141	144	-3	-2.1%		Human Trafficking	25	17	8	47.1%	70.8%	Kidnapping / Abduction	104	105	-1	-1.0%	75.3%	Sex Offenses, Forcible	508	525	-17	-3.2%	81.1%	Sex Offenses, Nonforcible	-	-	0	-	-	Sub-Total	20,144	20,461	-317	-1.5%	62.6%	Property	Arson	141	128	13	10.2%	8.8%	Bribery	1	4	-3	-	0.0%	Burglary / Breaking & Entering	4,399	5,462	-1,063	-19.5%	7.2%	Counterfeiting / Forgery	223	368	-145	-39.4%	15.9%	Destruction / Vandalism	6,944	7,334	-390	-5.3%	10.2%	Embezzlement	144	162	-18	-11.1%	17.7%	Extortion / Blackmail	11	5	6	-	0.0%	Fraud	1,321	1,292	29	2.2%	52.0%	Larceny / Theft	18,192	17,831	361	2.0%	4.2%	Motor Vehicle Theft	7,430	7,084	346	4.9%	8.7%	Society	Robbery	1,702	2,283	-581	-25.4%	27.1%	Stolen Property Offenses	321	84	237	282.1%	92.0%	Sub-Total	40,829	42,037	-1,208	-2.9%	9.7%	Animal Cruelty	63	77	-14	-18.2%	16.7%	Drug / Narcotics	6,757	4,132	2,625	63.5%	67.9%	Gambling	40	51	-11	-21.6%	0.0%	Pornography / Obscene Material	21	36	-15	-41.7%	88.9%	Prostitution Offenses	213	338	-125	-37.0%	87.1%	Weapon Law Violations	1,965	1,298	667	51.4%	79.1%	Sub-Total	9,059	5,932	3,127	52.7%	70.2%	Total	70,032	68,430	1,602	2.3%	31.9%
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SWORN STAFFING AND HIRING FISCAL YEAR***				PATROL PERFORMANCE CALENDAR YEAR TO DATE																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Function	FY 20-21	FY 19-20	FY 18-19	Crime Change by Division				Response time																																																																																																																																																																																																										
CBD	85	104	104	Person	Property	MTD Total	YTD Total	Priority 1	Priority 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Central	184	176	190	14.55%	11.45%	3.21%	18.94%	6.79	25.94																																																																																																																																																																																																									
NE	335	353	313	-2.71%	-1.22%	-4.86%	3.19%	8.37	35.16																																																																																																																																																																																																									
SE	308	314	299	-11.29%	-18.41%	-13.03%	-9.13%	8.01	38.66																																																																																																																																																																																																									
SW	266	288	274	-2.95%	-9.57%	-6.65%	-0.40%	7.69	26.97																																																																																																																																																																																																									
NW	241	248	237	16.52%	-0.78%	-2.13%	6.93%	9.20	29.40																																																																																																																																																																																																									
NC	183	182	184	8.09%	6.17%	-0.76%	8.03%	8.59	28.86																																																																																																																																																																																																									
SC	318	322	286	-6.31%	-15.68%	-4.83%	-4.02%	7.92	29.03																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Nuisance Abatement	8	6	2	*CBD crime and response time data included in Central																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Community Affairs (NPO)	82	3	6																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Right Care	13	1,996	1,895	INTERNAL AFFAIRS																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Patrol Total	2,023			Complaint Type		2021 YTD	2020 YTD	% Change																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Support	109	146	140	Investigations Completed		245	193	26.9%																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Administrative	117	113	120	Use of Force Complaints Received		21	37	-43.2%																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Investigations	477	468	438	Investigations Over 200 Days*****																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Tactical and Special Ops	246	249	251	Active Investigations		11	Awaiting Chief of Police Hearing		1																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Trainees	117	177	223	Investigation suspended		13	Awaiting Bureau Chief Hearing		6																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Total	3,089	3,149	3,067	Awaiting Corrective Action		12	Total		43																																																																																																																																																																																																									
FY 20-21 Hiring and Attrition				FY20-21 Hiring Goal : 150		Top 911 Calls																																																																																																																																																																																																												
						<table><tr><th>Type</th><th>Calls YTD</th><th>August-2021</th><th>August-2020</th></tr><tr><td>Major Disturbance</td><td>74,733</td><td>10,145</td><td>10,141</td></tr><tr><td>Other Incidents</td><td>39,961</td><td>5,738</td><td>5,189</td></tr><tr><td>Other Escalated</td><td>36,948</td><td>4,927</td><td>5,012</td></tr><tr><td>Suspicious Person</td><td>16,143</td><td>2,233</td><td>2,249</td></tr><tr><td>Minor Accident</td><td>20,105</td><td>2,655</td><td>2,363</td></tr><tr><td>Business Alarm</td><td>12,586</td><td>1,510</td><td>1,379</td></tr><tr><td>Major Accident</td><td>12,521</td><td>1,835</td><td>1,443</td></tr><tr><td>Loud Music</td><td>14,844</td><td>1,693</td><td>1,759</td></tr><tr><td>Burg Motor Veh</td><td>2,508</td><td>409</td><td>290</td></tr><tr><td>Crisis Intervention</td><td>8,060</td><td>1,015</td><td>925</td></tr><tr><td>911 Hang-up</td><td>6,208</td><td>722</td><td>660</td></tr></table>				Type	Calls YTD	August-2021	August-2020	Major Disturbance	74,733	10,145	10,141	Other Incidents	39,961	5,738	5,189	Other Escalated	36,948	4,927	5,012	Suspicious Person	16,143	2,233	2,249	Minor Accident	20,105	2,655	2,363	Business Alarm	12,586	1,510	1,379	Major Accident	12,521	1,835	1,443	Loud Music	14,844	1,693	1,759	Burg Motor Veh	2,508	409	290	Crisis Intervention	8,060	1,015	925	911 Hang-up	6,208	722	660																																																																																																																																																									
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Date	Priority 1 Response Time	Priority 2 Response Time	Priority 3 Response Time	Priority 4 Response Time	Dispatched 911 Calls																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Aug-21	8.86	40.80	215.57	273.79	50,513																																																																																																																																																																																																													
YTD 2021	8.15	32.24	146.72	199.14	377,517																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Aug-20	8.25	26.70	106.11	142.47	52,629																																																																																																																																																																																																													
YTD 2020	9.66	26.73	89.89	122.27	382,214																																																																																																																																																																																																													

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.

\*\*YE estimate based on FY21’s YTD expenditure trends.

\*\*\*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.

Tac and Special Ops: Love Field, SWAT, Traffic, Helicopter, Mounted / K9, Gang.

Administrative: Executive Staff and Assistants, Personnel, Records, Legal, Property Room, Planning, Financial.

\*\*\*\*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

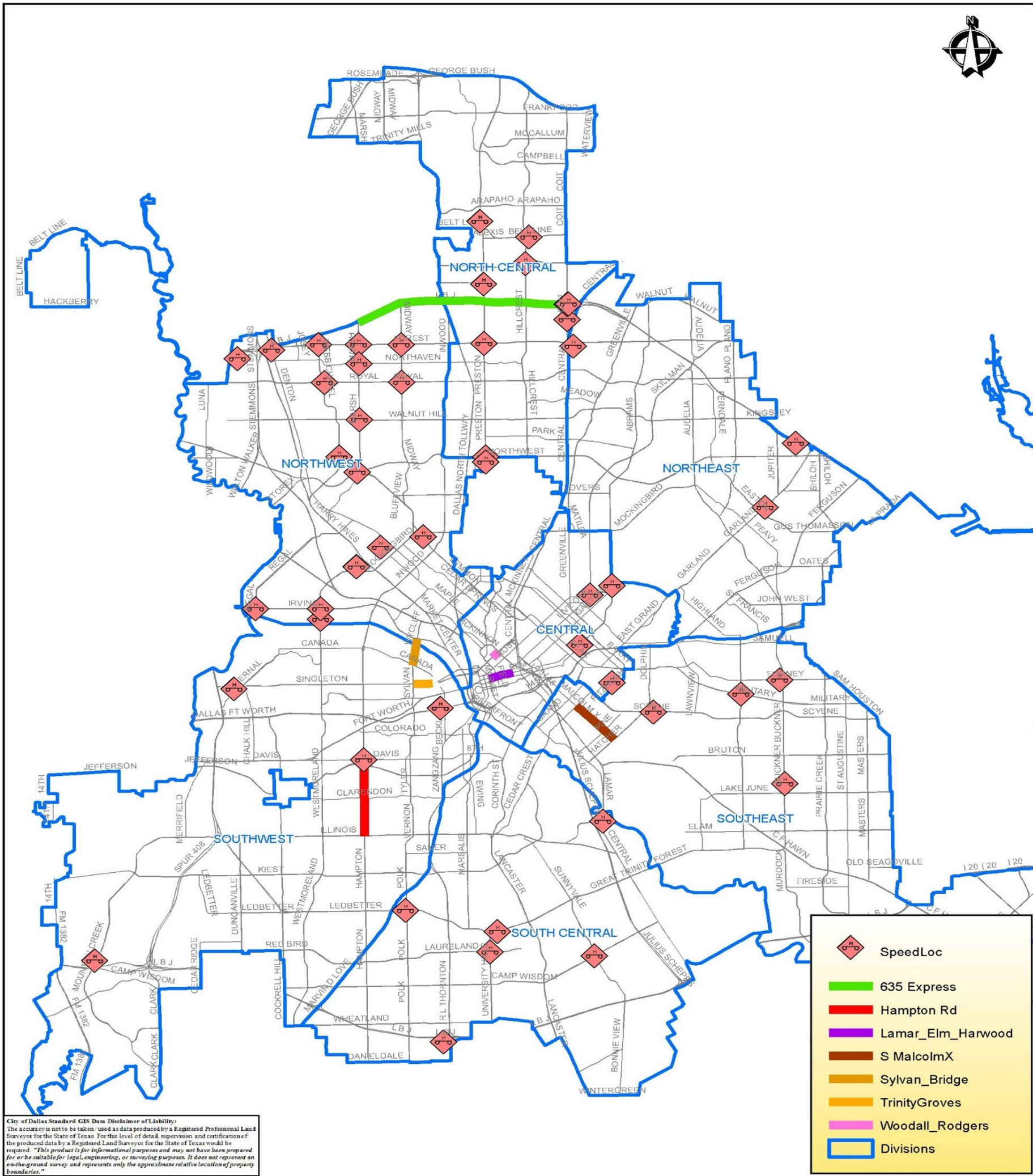
\*\*\*\*\*Other Escalated Calls - used when a call is received but does not fit into any other category of signals and is a priority in nature. Ex. person walking on the shoulder of freeway, suspicious activity that could lead to an. offense

\*\*\*\*\* Crime reporting now includes NIBRS data. Data is preliminary.

\*\*\*\*\* Investigations suspended : Awaiting criminal investigation. Awaiting Corrective Action: Cases not involving suspension or termination .

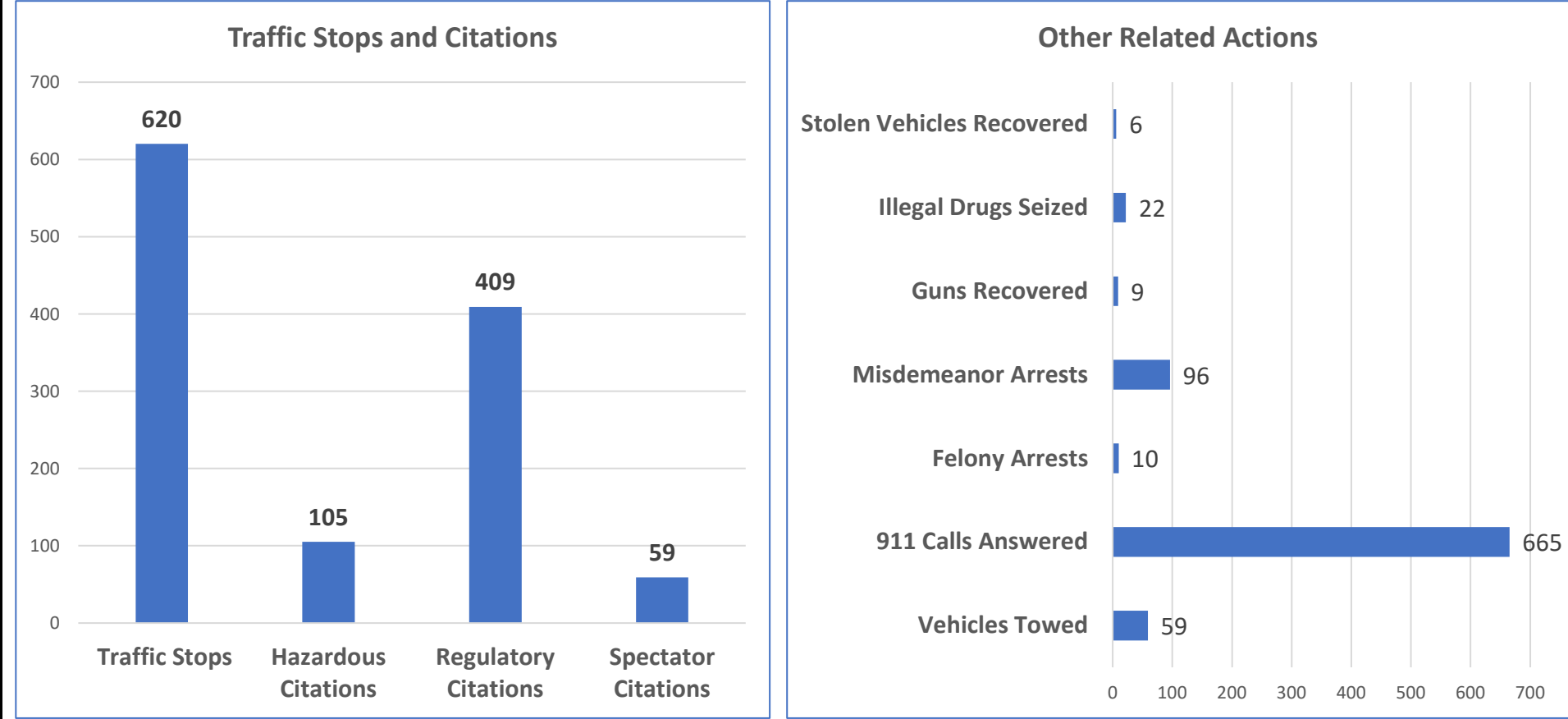
Dallas Police Department Racing / Speeding Dashboard August 2021

Racing / Speeding Hotspots

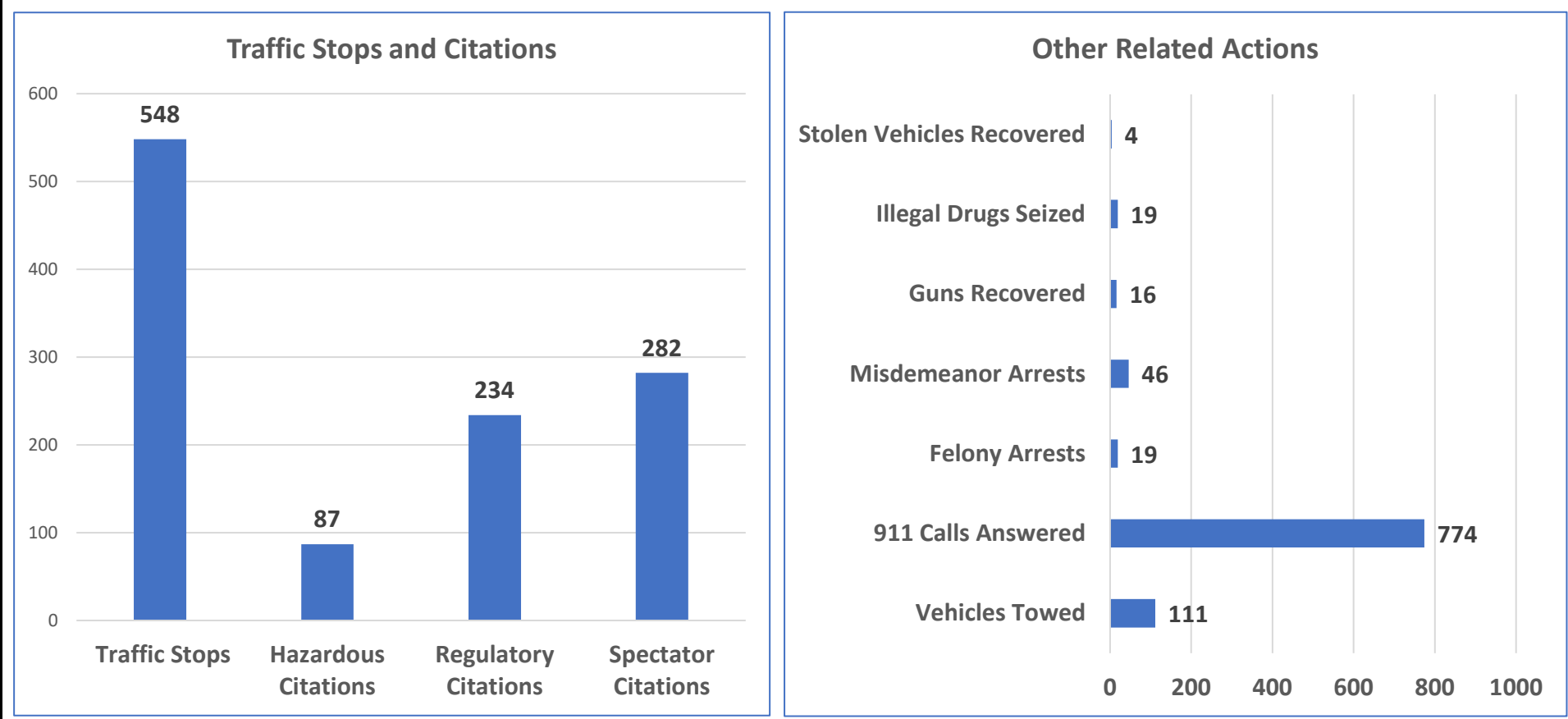


Racing / Speeding Operational Activity

July



August



Notes:

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

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



# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 13, 2021

TO Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

SUBJECT **911 Communications Dashboards Correction**

Regarding the average answer time data as reported on the monthly 911 Communications Dashboard, the Dallas Police Department has discovered an error in which this information had been previously reported. The Dallas Police Department has corrected the calculations and has provided below the updated and corrected average answer response times for fiscal year 20-21. As you can see, our recent efforts have made a dramatic improvement in the level of service.

## FY' 20-21 Average Answer Times

Month	Average Answer Time in Seconds
Oct-20	17.00
Nov-20	13.00
Dec-20	15.00
Jan-21	14.00
Feb-21	41.00
Mar-21	24.00
Apr-21	22.00
May-21	38.00
Jun-21	33.00
Jul-21	11.00
Aug-21	6.00

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Eddie Garcia  
Chief of Police  
[Attachment]

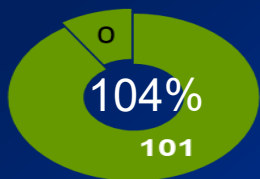
c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager  
Chris Caso, City Attorney  
Mark Swann, City Auditor  
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary  
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge  
Majed A.Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager  
Kimberly Bizzor Tolbert, Chief of Staff to the City Manager

Jon Fortune, Assistant City Manager  
Joey Zapata, Assistant City Manager  
Dr. Eric A. Johnson, Chief of Economic Development and Neighborhood Services  
M. Elizabeth Reich, Chief Financial Officer  
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Chief of Equity, and Inclusion  
Directors and Assistant Directors

"Our Product is Service"  
Empathy | Ethics | Excellence | Equity

# 9-1-1 Communications Dashboard

## Call Center Staffing



■ Total Call Takers  
 \*2 Senior CT Vacancies\*  
 \*911 Operator Staffing  
 Senior Call Takers – 6  
 \*Call Takers - 74  
 \*Trainees – 21  
 Total On Staff – 101  
 Total Staff Authorized – 97  
 \*Over hired due to 10/1 prep\*



August 2021  
Service Level

88.26%



YTD Service Level  
Jan 1 – August 31, 2021

63.16%



Average Answer Time  
August 2021

0:06



August 2021  
Total 911 Calls

163,077



Call Takers in Training

21

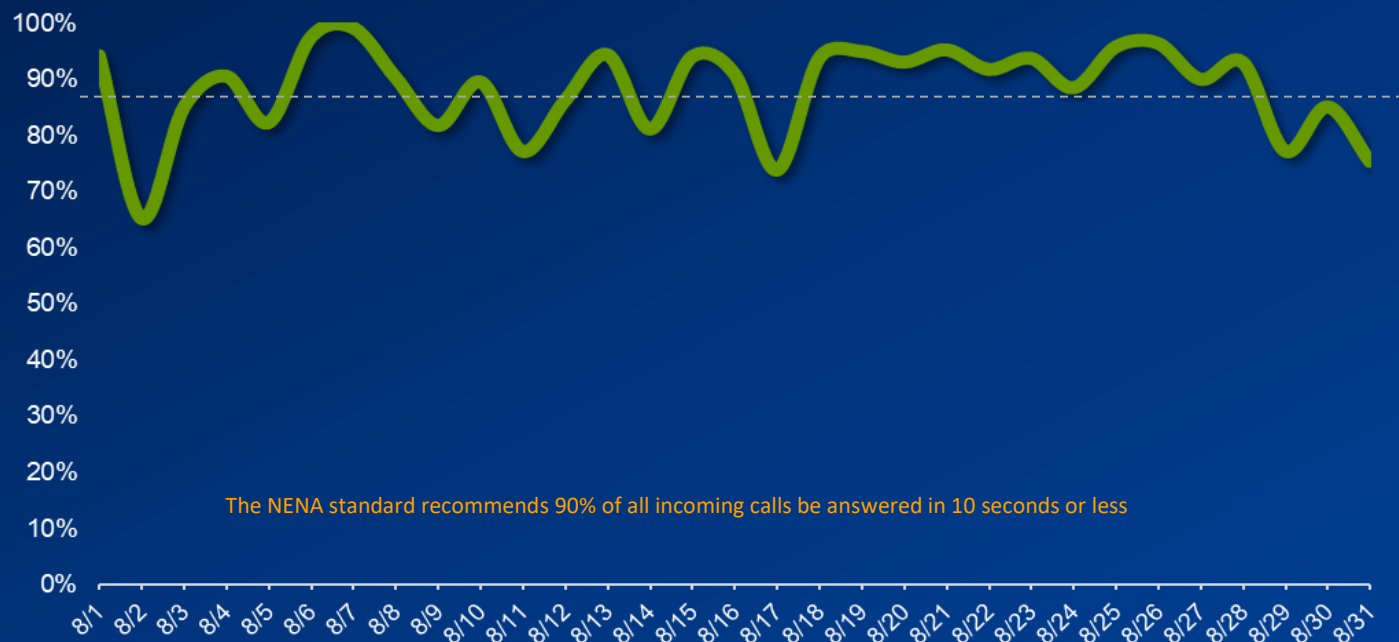


Call Takers in Background

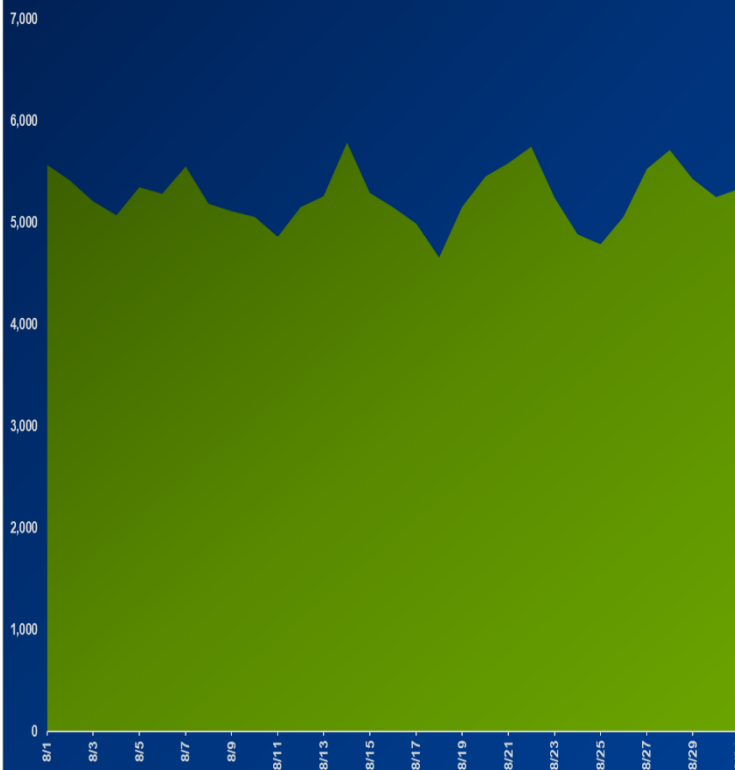
30

8 CT's start 9/13/21

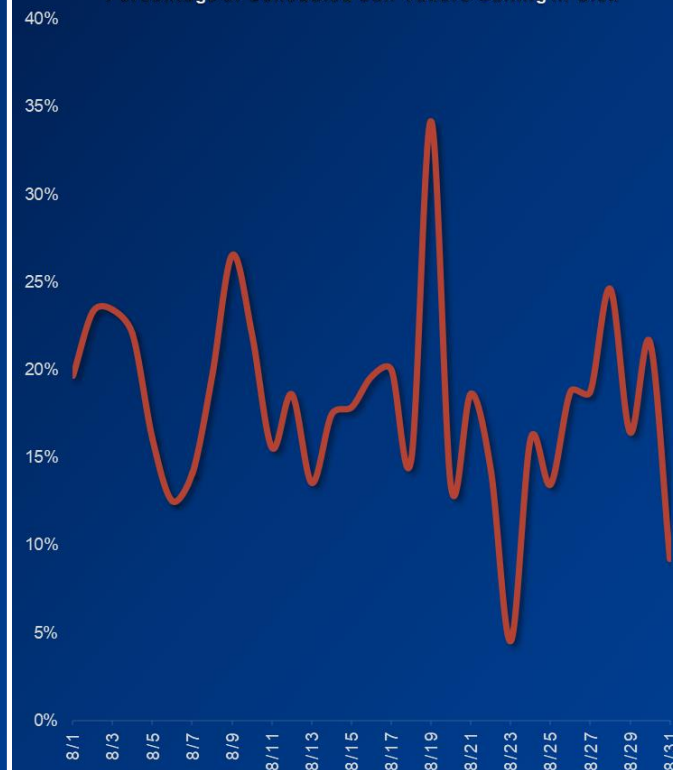
## August 2021 Service Levels

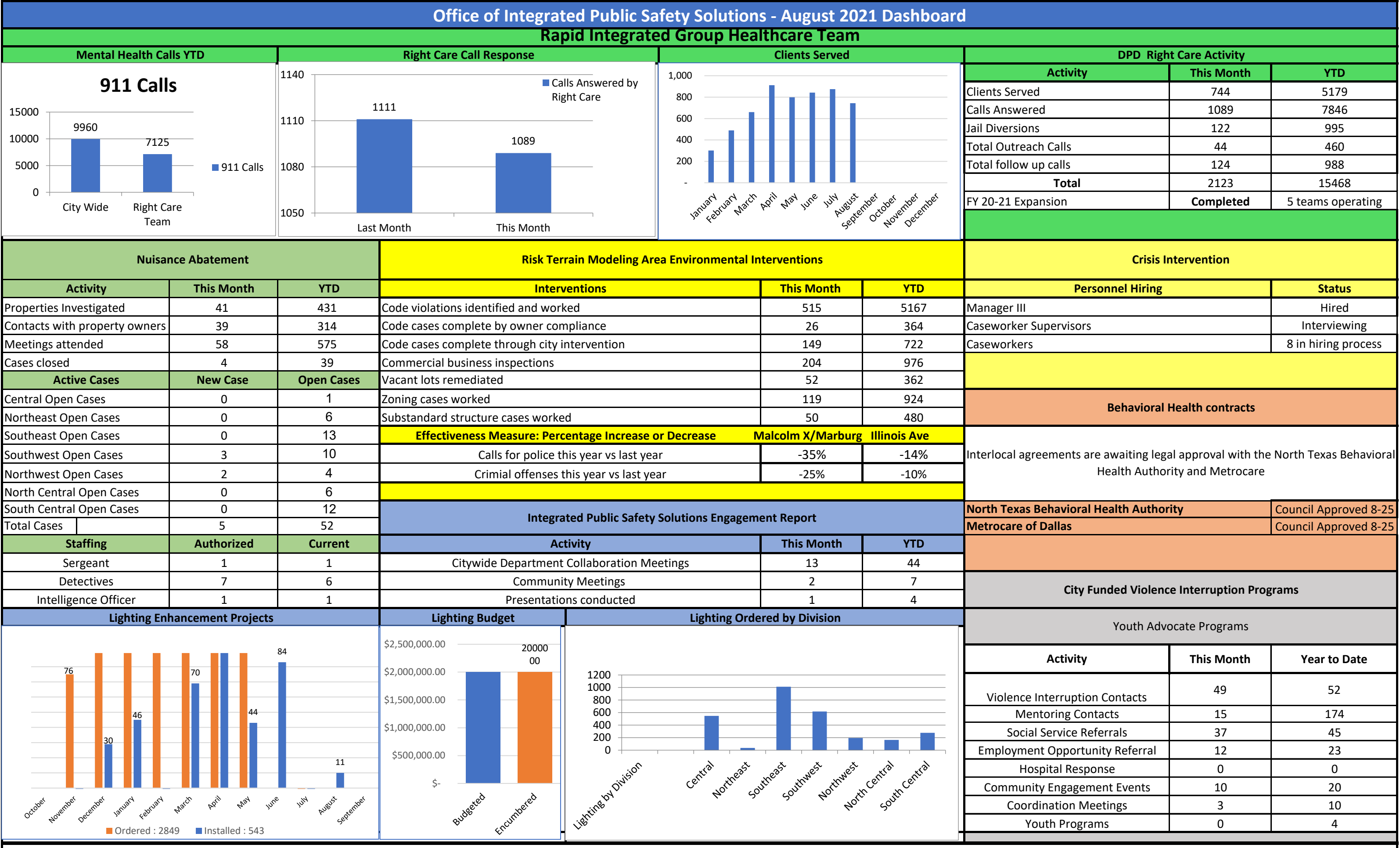


## August 2021 Emergency Calls Recieved



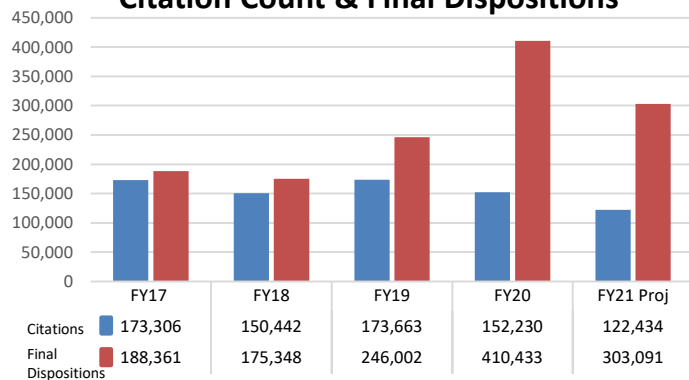
## Percentage of Scheduled Call Takers Calling in Sick



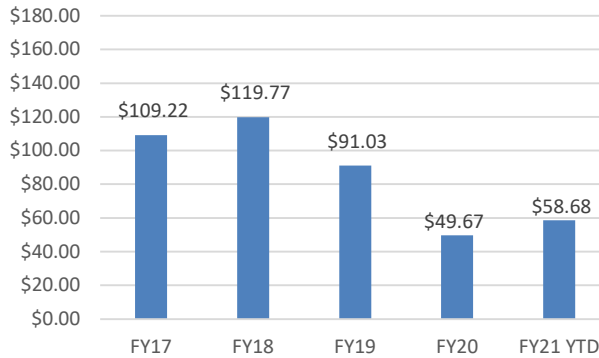


# Municipal Court Dashboard: Month Ending August 31, 2021

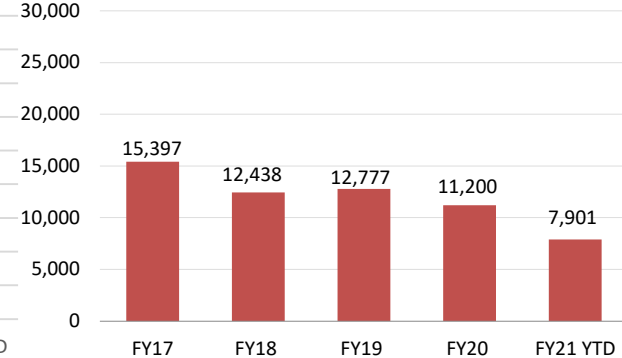
## Citation Count & Final Dispositions



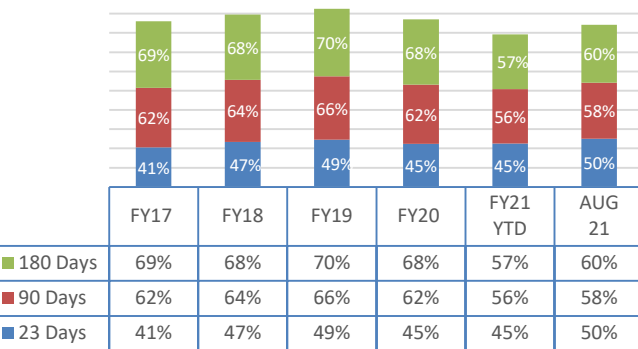
## Average Collection Per Citation



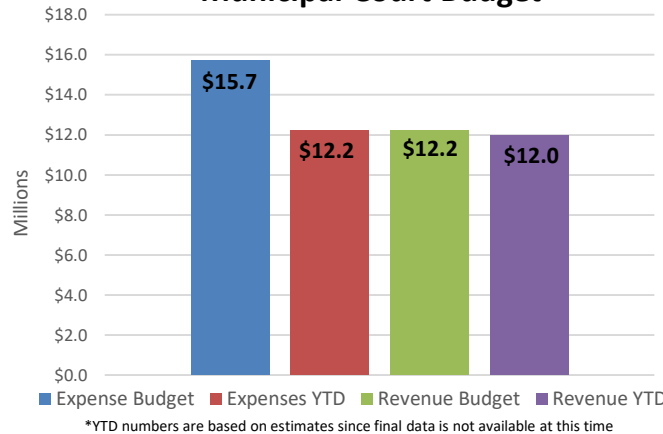
## City Detention Center Book-Ins



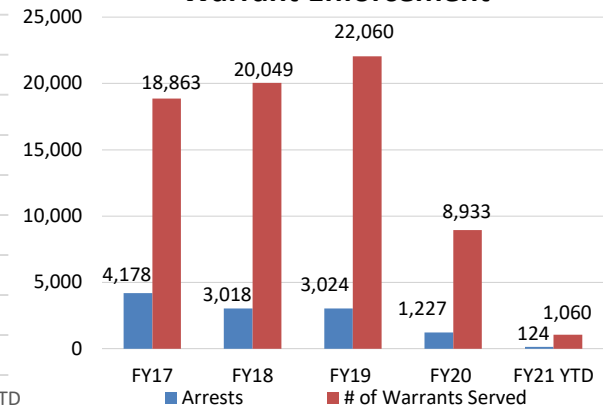
## Defendant's Cumulative Response Rate Looking Back 23, 90 & 180 Days



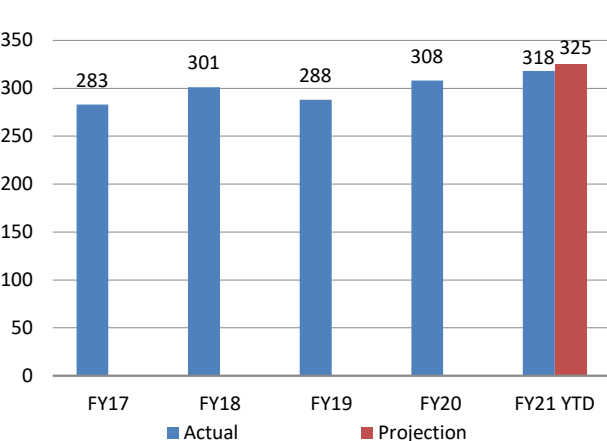
## \*Municipal Court Budget



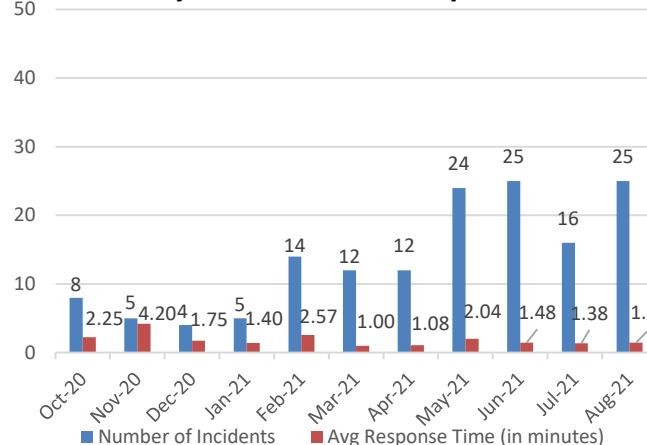
## Warrant Enforcement



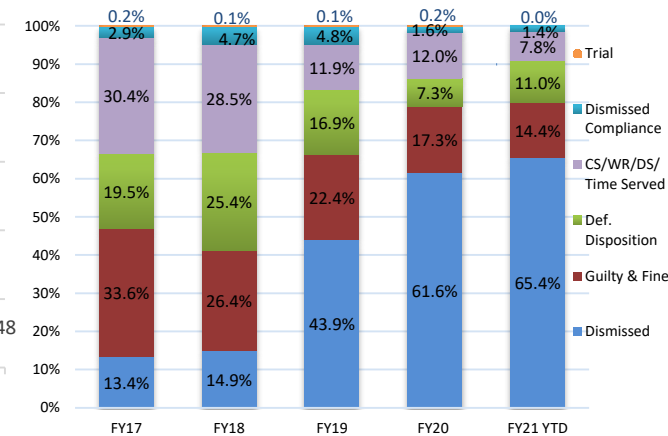
## Environmental Cases Filed



## Security Incidents and Response Time



## Courthouse Dispositions





# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 10, 2021

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue's EMS Quality Assurance Program and Update on State Investigations**

Last week, Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) provided you information regarding active investigations by the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) involving DFR and some of our employees. DFR strives to constantly explore ways to improve all aspects of our organization. Regarding Emergency Medical Services (EMS), the level of care we provide our patients is of paramount importance. The way improvements in this area are achieved is multifaceted. This memo is an update regarding the investigations and provides a deeper explanation of recent DFR initiatives to improve our efficiency, effectiveness, and level of service delivery.

## **DSHS investigatory process:**

As part of its regulatory function, DSHS investigates, inspects, and surveys DFR, and investigates complaints against individual license holders. These investigations are common because DSHS is responsible for investigating any complaint it receives against entities and individuals who hold licenses issued by them. Paramedic and Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) certifications are held by the individual and not by the agency that employs them, so at times investigations of our licensed paramedics or EMTs occur without DFR being notified, unless the investigation results in action on the individual's license status.

In connection with its investigations, sometimes DSHS requests additional information from DFR or takes a corrective action that affects an employee's ability to function within DFR. In these cases, DFR cooperates with DSHS by providing requested information regarding the employee and the incident involving the employee. If DSHS's investigation of DFR results in a finding that DFR violated any state rules and regulations under DSHS's regulatory oversight, it may propose penalties against DFR, including fines or probation of DFR's EMS provider license, via a Notice of Violation (NOV). If the outcome of DSHS's investigation results in a suspension or probation of an employee's paramedic or EMT license, DFR modifies the employee's job functions as required. Having an active paramedic license is a condition of employment for employees engaged in EMS, and disciplinary action may be taken against any employee whose on-duty conduct results in a limitation or restriction of the employee's paramedic license. In addition to appropriate disciplinary action, corrective actions may include remedial training, additional oversight in the field, and regular evaluations. Also, DFR's Office of the Medical Director (OMD) may suspend or revoke an employee's credentials to work in the DFR EMS system. The OMD may also place the member's credentials on probation.

DATE September 10, 2021  
SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue's EMS Quality Assurance Program and Update on State Investigations**

As outlined last week, DFR received two NOV's from DSHS in 2020, which were consolidated into a third NOV issued on January 6, 2021, alleging 17 violations, and proposing a total fine of \$217,500.

**DFR's quality management improvements and initiatives:**

As part of DFR's ongoing performance improvement process and in response to the NOV from DSHS, DFR implemented numerous organizational, procedural, and training changes in the last year to provide the highest quality of service to our customers and to address any clinical concerns. These changes include reassignment of a Section Chief to the EMS Division to oversee paramedic performance and implement changes to improve service delivery. Also, the job duties of the quality management Lieutenant were redefined to increase the quality of medical care provided by DFR. This position now focuses solely on identifying opportunities for improvement and coordinating the implementation of quality improvement plans. The QM Lieutenant partners with the OMD, the Quality Management Team, and Brookhaven College to fulfill this function.

DFR reassigned three Lieutenant positions to create additional EMS field supervision on each shift. The locations of all EMS field supervisors were adjusted to provide better coverage and response times. The DFR response model was also changed to automatically dispatch an EMS field supervisor to critical incidents, such as unconscious persons and people pinned in motor vehicle collisions. These calls are more likely to result in high acuity patients. The new response model provides paramedics additional on-scene assistance and guidance.

DFR has redeveloped and refined its Quality Management Program (QMP). The Quality Management Program developed into a Quality Management Team (QMT), under the guidance of the OMD, which proactively reviews 100% of the following call types:

- Cardiac Arrests
- "Not a Sick or Injured Person" (NASIP)
- RIGHT Care Responses
- Administration of Controlled Substances
- Airway Management Cases
- Deceased patients
- Pediatric patients

Additionally, the QMT provides reports on paramedic adherence to established treatment guidelines and individual performance concerns. When sentinel events or serious deficiencies are identified, paramedics' credentials to work under the license of the DFR OMD are suspended. Remedial training and performance improvement plans are utilized to assist paramedics in reaching acceptable performance. Targeted continuing education is created based on quality management reviews and a process for "Just in Time" training have been developed when issues are critical or time sensitive. Finally, the QMT and

DATE September 10, 2021  
SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue's EMS Quality Assurance Program and Update on State Investigations**

OMD have designed and are piloting a documentation peer review program to allow field training officers at the station level to become involved in quality management.

DFR has recently administered a Clinical Practice Guideline Knowledge Assessment in order to establish a baseline for provider knowledge. The information from this assessment will be used to adjust department-wide continuing education and address any areas of deficiency identified by the assessment. If necessary, individual training plans will be developed for paramedics based on results of the assessment. Moving forward, this assessment will be the basis for regular examinations required of all DFR employees engaged in EMS.

DFR places excellent service delivery at the forefront of our priorities and constantly reevaluates all aspects of its response model, including protocol adherence, patient complaints, patient outcomes, and system response times. Great care is taken to establish and modify procedures, training, and education to ensure the highest quality of care is provided to the residents of Dallas. Investigatory staff at DSHS have responded favorably to DFR's ongoing quality management improvements and initiatives.

**Current status of NOV against DFR:**

Following an informal conference with DSHS on July 21, 2021, DSHS amended its NOV, which DFR received on September 8, 2021. The amended NOV reduced the number of alleged violations from 17 to 9 and proposed a settlement of the NOV. If DFR rejects the proposed settlement, the NOV will move forward to the State Office of Administrative Hearings for an evidentiary hearing, in which DSHS will have the burden of proving the alleged violations before an administrative law judge. DFR is considering DSHS's settlement proposal, and this matter will be briefed in executive session on September 13, 2021.



**Jon Fortune**  
**Assistant City Manager**

c:	T.C. Broadnax, City Manager Chris Caso, City Attorney Mark Swann, City Auditor Biliera Johnson, City Secretary Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge Kimberly Bizzor Tolbert, Chief of Staff to the City Manager	Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager Joey Zapata, Assistant City Manager Dr. Eric A. Johnson, Chief of Economic Development and Neighborhood Services M. Elizabeth Reich, Chief Financial Officer M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Chief of Equity, and Inclusion Directors and Assistant Directors
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# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 10, 2021

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

SUBJECT **September 22, 2021, City Council Agenda Item #50; 21-1670 – Interlocal Agreement for Biomedical On-Line Supervision with Dallas County- Dallas Fire- Rescue's Department**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on September 22, 2021.

## **Agenda Item #50; 21-1670**

Authorize an interlocal agreement for Biomedical On-Line Supervision with Dallas County Hospital District d/b/a Parkland Health and Hospital System for a twelve-month period of October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022 - Not to exceed \$603,652 - Financing: General Fund

## **Background**

The BioTel System is staffed by physicians, paramedics, Registered nurses, and clerical staff who are approved by Parkland, to provide medical control for paramedics in the field via radio and telemetered patient data. Parkland provides on-line medical assistance and advice concerning emergency medical services, and a pre-hospital emergency medical control system known as BioTel to provide the following services:

- Coordinating on-line medical control and rectifying medical problems associated with the operation of the BioTel program by the BioTel Medical Director.
- Supply twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven days a week medical control (i.e., medical advice) when requested by System's paramedics who are assisting patients.
- Respond to a field paramedic's request for assistance immediately after receipt of a call.
- BioTel staff assist as needed in contacting a hospital to which a critical priority patient is en route and provide that hospital with all pertinent data concerning the patient.
- BioTel staff monitors area hospitals' capabilities and helps coordinate EMS transports to appropriate facilities as provided in accordance with departmental procedures approved by the BioTel Medical Director.
- Assists other medical personnel in emergency situations. The BioTel staff contacts an Emergency Medicine Physician when a request for assistance is made and records all recommended treatment and maintains all appropriate records.

DATE September 10, 2021  
SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue's EMS Quality Assurance Program and Update on State Investigations**

Please contact me if you have any questions.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jon Fortune". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jon" and last name "Fortune" clearly distinguishable.

**Jon Fortune**  
**Assistant City Manager**

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager  
Chris Caso, City Attorney  
Mark Swann, City Auditor  
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary  
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge  
Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, Chief of Staff to the City Manager

Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager  
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Dr. Eric A. Johnson, Chief of Economic Development and Neighborhood Services  
M. Elizabeth Reich, Chief Financial Officer  
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Chief of Equity and Inclusion  
Directors and Assistant Directors

# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 10, 2021

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

SUBJECT **September 22, 2021, City Council Agenda Item #51; 21-1672 – Agreement to the Medical Direction Services and EMS Quality Management Program- Dallas Fire-Rescue's Department**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on September 22, 2021.

## **Agenda Item #51; 21-1672**

Authorize a Supplemental Agreement No. 3 to the medical direction services and EMS Quality Management Program as required by the State with The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas for the period October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022 - Not to exceed \$1,291,485.83 - Financing: General Funds

## **Background**

The University of Texas System Board of Regents, the Center provides the services of a qualified physician to act as Medical Director and another as Assistant Medical Director for the City's Emergency Medical Services programs in accordance with State Board of Medical Examiners rules pertaining to Medical Director. The Medical Directors shall spend a minimum of a total of forty (40) hours per week at the Dallas Fire-Rescue EMS offices or other specified locations, and an additional ten (10) total hours each week working on duties outside of the offices as requested

- Work with the physicians in charge of Emergency Medicine at Dallas area hospitals in the establishment of standard operating procedures for the City's EMS programs and ensure that quality medical service is provided by supervising physicians and registered nurses operating the City's contracted services for bio-medical on-line supervision.
- Review existing EMS medical guidelines annually and develop and recommend new EMS guidelines appropriate to the City's EMS programs and in accord with state law.
- Provide clinical oversight for the City's 911 medical dispatch policies and procedures, Mobile Community Healthcare Program (MCHP), RIGHT Care Program as well as other City medical programs planned or under development through the Fire Chief or City Manager's Office or as directed by the Dallas City Council.
- Transmit data to specified entities as requested by the City for the purpose of participating in research projects that improve the City's healthcare operations through quality control (QC) and quality improvement (QI).



DATE September 10, 2021  
SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue's EMS Quality Assurance Program and Update on State Investigations**

- Report QC and QI findings every 30 days and provide updates of the CPR Quality Improvement Program no later than on a yearly basis to EMS and specified entities as requested by the City.

Please contact me if you have any questions.



**Jon Fortune**  
**Assistant City Manager**

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager  
Chris Caso, City Attorney  
Mark Swann, City Auditor  
Billieae Johnson, City Secretary  
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge  
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M. Elizabeth Reich, Chief Financial Officer  
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Chief of Equity and Inclusion  
Directors and Assistant Directors

# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 10, 2021

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

SUBJECT **Overview of Process to Review Dallas Police Department's Data Storage Needs**

The Dallas Police Department in conjunction with the Dallas Information and Technology Services (ITS) Department agree that the Dallas Police Department needs a more capable and robust technology solution to collect, review, manage and store its electronic information.

The current data-retaining technology solution utilized by the Department involves various platforms piecemealed through time based on the emerging needs of the Department. This piecemeal approach results in gaps and workarounds in the overall process which introduce risks and inefficiencies. Additionally, DPD has seen massive growth in the volume of electronic evidentiary data for which the Department is obligated to create and retain as a matter of justice, professional standard, and requirements by law. With this increase of data, DPD will also need to evaluate the current and future network and data storage infrastructure to ensure stability over time as the demand increases.

In the next 30 days, the Dallas Police Department will convene a workgroup comprised of DPD, ITS and other City personnel for the purposes of conducting a comprehensive review of DPD data collection and storage needs. The workgroup will conduct market research and engage with vendors to develop a complete assessment, generate a long-term plan with a target budget and milestones. The workgroup plans to issue a report by February 2022 and brief the Public Safety Committee thereafter.

Additionally, the Department must create internal processes in investigations, records, and police technology that concentrate on data collection and processing into one comprehensive platform. The document retention policy and the digital retention policy must be improved and created, respectively, so that all working groups help manage the data generated. The amount of data the Department must create, collect, process, and retain will continue to grow exponentially. It is inevitable because it is required.

In the short term, as the workgroup completes its review and formulates its recommendations, the most crucial solution the Department needs is the 3rd party data storage capable of retaining additional data collected during an investigation. This solution, which is 100 terabytes of storage space, is budgeted to be purchased this FY2021-2022 through the existing Administrative Agreement. Furthermore, this 3rd party data storage will allow the Dallas County District Attorney's Office and the other four District Attorney's to access it. This short-term enhancement will provide incremental improvement in the DPD evidence collection and sharing process.

DATE September 10, 2021  
SUBJECT **Overview of Process to Review Dallas Police Department's Data Storage Needs**

We look forward to providing a briefing to the public safety committee in the first quarter of 2022 with a comprehensive assessment, time frame to implement new solutions, and a five-year plan that evolves every year to analyze its progress properly.

Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.



**Eddie Garcia**  
Chief of Police

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager  
Chris Caso, City Attorney  
Mark Swann, City Auditor  
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary  
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge  
Kimberly Bizar Tolbert, Chief of Staff to the City Manager  
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M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Chief of Equity, and Inclusion  
Directors and Assistant Directors

# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 10, 2021

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

SUBJECT **P25 Radio Network Project Status Update**

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide the Public Safety Committee an update on the City of Dallas P25 Public Safety Radio Network project. The new system comes online in April 2022 and this update provides the Committee with the milestone actions.

## **Project Background**

Project 25 (P25) is a standard for digital mobile radio communications designed for use by public safety organizations in North America. P25 adds the ability to transmit voice as data, allowing for greater implementation of encryption as well as a more robust, secure, efficient, and modern Radio System. The City of Dallas' current Radio System design is over 40 years old, with the last radio system technology refreshment occurring more than 20 years ago. This P25 Project will replace three City radio systems that cannot be expanded due to age and number of frequencies, with one system and will provide modern technology to 1st Responders and other city workers.

The P25 project officially began in January 2018 after the City of Dallas published a Request for Competitive Sealed Proposals (RFCSP) which was awarded to Motorola. The P25 project contract was approved by Council in December 2017 at a cost of \$66,129,201.85. Change Order #2 was approved by Council in June 2020 and added \$6.5M to the project for a total value of \$72.5 million. The project is a cooperative agreement with Dallas County (who is responsible for \$10,923,817.15 of the costs).

## **Relationship to Adjacent Municipalities**

The new P25 System will fully interoperate with the Public Safety Radio systems of Fort Worth and the Garland, Mesquite, Rowlett and Sachse (GMRS) Radio Consortium. Additionally, the Cities of Cedar Hill, DeSoto, Duncanville, Lancaster, Desoto, Duncanville, Lancaster, Cockrell Hill, Glen Heights, Wilmer, and Hutchins, along with the Dallas ISD Police, Dallas County Community College Police, Cedar Hill ISD PD, UNT Dallas PD are potential direct users on the new City of Dallas P25 system entering into user agreements.

DATE September 10, 2021  
SUBJECT **P25 Radio Network Project Status Update**

## **Project Status and Milestones**

The current schedule calls for the new P25 Radion Network to Go-Live in April 2022 with City of Dallas Departments, with external partners (municipalities) joining the system several months later in August 2022.

To achieve the April 2022 Go-Live date, there are several critical milestones:

- Acceptance Testing on Radio Network coverage is scheduled for Oct 2022
- New Microwave and Radio Frequency (RF) at several sites will be coming online over the next several months
- User training for each Department will be conducted

## **Project Risks and Council Actions**

Currently the only site presenting risk to the project timeline is Oak Lane due to permitting issues. City staff are actively working together to ensure we can get processes completed and the permit issued by 9/17/2021. As of memorandum there is no immediate action for Council to take. However, the project will have a Change Order number #3 coming in the near future to address fiscal changes at some sites.

  
William Zielinski (Sep 10, 2021 15:50 CDT)

William Zielinski  
Chief Information Officer

c: Chris Caso, City Attorney  
Mark Swann, City Auditor  
Billerae Johnson, City Secretary  
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge  
Kimberly Bizor Tolbert, Chief of Staff to the City Manager  
Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager

Jon Fortune, Assistant City Manager  
Joey Zapata, Assistant City Manager  
Dr. Eric A. Johnson, Chief of Economic Development and Neighborhood Services  
M. Elizabeth Reich, Chief Financial Officer  
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Chief of Equity and Inclusion  
Directors and Assistant Directors

# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 10, 2021

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue's Fire Station Construction Projects Monthly Update**

Dallas Fire-Rescue has several construction projects underway; and has been working with Building Services, the Bond, and Construction Management Office (BCM), ITS, and OEQS, along with construction contractors to ensure a coordinated effort. This is a list of City projects involving major construction of fire stations:

1. Station 19 located at 5600 E. Grand Ave – This station sustained major structural damage due to a severe storm in June 2019 resulting in the station to be demolished. Design is complete; the project advertised for construction in June 2021; six proposals were received, and a Selection Committee has reviewed them. Since this project is part of an insurance claim, the City's insurance carrier is currently reviewing the proposals as part of the potential insurance reimbursement to the City for this location. Upon final determination from the insurance carrier, BCM expects to award construction award in October 2021 with construction to commence in Winter 2021, with an expected completion in Winter 2022.
2. Station 30 located at 11381 Zodiac Lane – City Council approved a contract amendment on January 27<sup>th</sup> to develop the design and authorized an up to \$650,000 construction job order to repair foundation and structural issues at the station. Between February and July, the design was completed. Shop drawings were developed and approved in August. The contractors are identifying and relocating utilities within the work zone to begin installation of ten (10) helical piers needed to support the station's north wall. The fuel system contractor will be working in coordination with the pier/foundation repair contractor to replace the underground fuel storage tank. The project is scheduled for completion in December 2021.
3. Station 36 located at 2300 Singleton Blvd – This station is a replacement station approved under the 2017 Bond Program. BCM and the Contractor are working to obtain the building permit by the end of Summer 2021. Construction is expected to commence in September 2021, with an expected completion date in Fall 2022.
4. Station 41 located at 5920 Royal Ln – This station is being replaced due to loss caused by a tornado in October 2019. Design is complete, and the project advertised for construction in July 2021; eight proposals were received, and City Selection Committee reviewed proposals during the week of August 2<sup>nd</sup>. Since this project is part of an insurance claim, the City's insurance carrier will be provided the proposals for their review as part of the potential insurance reimbursement to the City for this location. Upon final determination from the insurance carrier, BCM expects to award construction award in October 2021, with construction to commence in Winter 2021, with an expected completion in Winter 2022.



DATE September 10, 2021

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue's Fire Station Construction Monthly Update**

5. Temporary Station 41 located at 5807 Royal Ln. – This is a temporary fire station facility, resulting from the loss of Station 41. DFR is coordinating with BCM and the Consultant to address questions regarding site preparation. Design services were retained in October 2020. However, procurement for canopies was approved by City Council on February 10, 2021. Building permitting is pending. Additional unforeseen requirements were requested from SDC- Permitting Division, site preparation has been delayed until September 2021, subject to any unforeseen permitting requirements. The temporary station is expected to be complete and in-service in December 2021.
6. Station 46 located at 331 E. Camp Wisdom Rd – This station is a replacement station approved under the 2017 Bond Program. Construction is underway, with the Contractor working on the final interior and exterior items and City staff coordinating the installation of IT/Radio equipment. A final walk-thru is scheduled for September 2, 2021. This station is scheduled to be completed by September 2021.
7. Station 58 located at 9393 Water Mill Rd - This station is funded by a Tax Increment Finance (TIF) district and will be located at 9393 Water Mill Rd. in the Cypress Waters Community at North Lake. Schematic Design of the fire station is complete, and a contractor (Ridgemont) was selected. A kick-off meeting on March 2, 2021, included preliminary planning for construction and timeline deliverables. This fire station will serve the Cypress Waters community at North Lake. The storm shelter design and construction permitting finalization is pending. Construction began in Summer 2021 with a scheduled completion timeline of Summer 2022.
8. Station 59 located at 201 N. Jim Miller Rd – This station is a new fire station approved under the 2017 Bond Program. This station will serve SE Dallas, where population and infrastructure development has expanded. Construction is underway, with Contractor working on the water utilities, paving, flatwork, and electrical & mechanical rough-ins. The Contractor begin facing various challenges with limited manpower, material supply shortages/delays, weather delays, and COVID-19, which have resulted in project completion by November 2021.
9. Dallas Fire-Rescue Training Academy Buildings (5000 Dolphin Road) – DFR is coordinating with the Building Service Department on a professional services procurement to hire a structural engineering firm to assess the structural integrity of three buildings that are used extensively during recruit training (i.e., Burn building, small tower, and large tower (Apartment Simulator Building)) and provide recommendations for repairs. Primarily, the burn building has experienced concrete spalling due to live fire training with small pieces of concrete falling from ceiling areas. The structural assessment will help DFR, and the City of Dallas make needed repairs to ensure that the Fire Academy facilities continue to be used in a safe and efficient manner. The procurement and assessment are anticipated to be completed Fall 2021.

DATE September 10, 2021  
SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue's Fire Station Construction Monthly Update**



**Jon Fortune**  
**Assistant City Manager**

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager  
Chris Caso, City Attorney  
Mark Swann, City Auditor  
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M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Chief of Equity, and Inclusion  
Directors and Assistant Directors

# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 10, 2021

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

SUBJECT **September 22, 2021, City Council Agenda Item #79; 21-1214 – Donation Agreement of an Aircraft – Dallas Police Department**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on September 22, 2021.

## **Agenda Item #79; 21-1214**

Authorize the **(1)** acceptance of the donated helicopter **(2)** execution of the donation agreement of an aircraft with an estimated value of \$2,500,000.00 from Hillwood Development Company, LLC- to the Dallas Police Department - Financing: No cost consideration to the City.

Hillwood Development Company, LLC has offered to donate a 2012 Bell Helicopter Textron Canada model 407 rotorcraft to the City of Dallas. The Dallas Police Department seeks to accept this donation agreement of an aircraft for our helicopter unit.

The helicopter unit provides an aerial vantage on calls that cannot be duplicated. The crew is made up of sworn officers trained to help officers on the ground accomplish their missions and calls safely. Currently, the unit is staffed by nine sworn officers, operating on a 24/7 basis. On average, the unit responds to approximately 900 calls a month, averaging approximately 30 calls per 24-hour day, primarily for police and assisting the fire department, code enforcement, and city marshals.

Flying with this frequency means an aircraft is nearly constantly having to be taken in for maintenance. The FAA mandates that the aircraft must be serviced at 100 flight hour intervals, with heavier maintenance being done at 600 and 1200 hour intervals. At current flight rates, the aircraft go into maintenance approximately every 2 ½ weeks for several days at a time. Currently, the City has only two helicopters, which means the maintenance intervals cross over, and both aircraft are in maintenance simultaneously. This leaves the City with no operational aircraft for multiple days at a time. Additionally, the current two helicopters are 15 years old, and like older models, suffer unexpected maintenance issues contributing to additional downtime. Adding a third additional aircraft will increase the dependability of the fleet. By having a third newer aircraft, 1/3 of the flying time can be put on the new aircraft, reducing the flight frequency and hours being put on the existing aircraft. This would also see a financial gain of pushing maintenance intervals out to less frequency since flight time would not add up as fast on individual aircraft.

Upon acceptance of the helicopter, the city agrees to undertake the maintenance and upkeep on the Aircraft; use the Aircraft in operations at least fifty-two (52) times during any calendar year beginning with the year 2022; and deliver a written report detailing the maintenance and usage of the Aircraft to the donor within thirty (30) days of the end of

DATE September 10, 2021  
SUBJECT **September 22, 2021, City Council Agenda Items #79; 21-1214 – Donation Agreement of an Aircraft – Dallas Police Department**

each calendar year. The Aircraft will not be sold, transferred, or assigned without the written consent of the donor.

Should you have any questions regarding these items, please contact me at (214) 670-5299.



Jon Fortune  
Assistant City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager  
Chris Caso, City Attorney  
Mark Swann, City Auditor  
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary  
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge  
Kimberly Bizar Tolbert, Chief of Staff to the City Manager

Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager  
Joey Zapata, Assistant City Manager  
Dr. Eric A. Johnson, Chief of Economic Development and Neighborhood Services  
M. Elizabeth Reich, Chief Financial Officer  
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Chief of Equity, and Inclusion  
Directors and Assistant Directors

# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 10, 2021

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

SUBJECT **City Council Incident Notification Guidelines**

In an effort to provide clarity on the notification process for public safety related incidents, I wanted to make the Public Safety Committee aware of the guidelines used to notify City Council of notable events. The notifications are divided into three categories: District Incidents, Critical Incidents and Newsworthy Incidents.

The attached table provides the guidelines for each category. While staff will follow these general guidelines, there are times when a situation may not fit any of these categories. As such, staff will use their judgment as to the appropriate method to inform City Council.

Should you have any comments or questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Jon Fortune  
Assistant City Manager  
[Attachment]

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager  
Chris Caso, City Attorney  
Mark Swann, City Auditor  
Billieae Johnson, City Secretary  
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge  
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M. Elizabeth Reich, Chief Financial Officer  
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Chief of Equity, and Inclusion  
Directors and Assistant Directors

Notification of Incidents				
WHAT	WHO	BY	HOW	WHEN
<b>District Incidents</b> Homicides, Shootings, Aggravated Assaults, Minor on-duty injuries for Police Officers and Firefighters, Large Multiple Alarm Fire Responses	Mayor, City Council Member for affected District, City Manger's Office Executives, Councilmembers Staff, DPD and DFR Command Staff	(A) DPD or DFR City Council Liaisons (B) or a Division Commander from DPD/DFR	(A) Via-Email (B) Phone Call	(A) Daytime: 6- 8 hours from incident, Overnight: By 12:00 PM, following the incident. (B) As requested by the City Council Member
<b>Critical Incidents</b> Natural Disasters, Officer Involved Shootings, Large Community Incidents, Major on-duty injuries for Police Officers and Firefighters	Mayor, City Council Members, City Manger's Office Executives, Council Members Staff, DPD and DFR Command Staff	(A) ACM's or Designee (B) DPD/DFR Liaisons (C) OEM Director	(A) Phone Call/ Text Message to the Mayor and to the Public Safety Chair (B) VESPA Emergency Notification System to Full Council (C) Via-Email/ VESPA Notification System	(A) Within the first hour of ACM's notification or as soon as the report is feasible. (B) The goal is within 2 hours from notification of the incident. (C) The goal is within 2 hours from notification of the incident.
<b>Newsworthy Incidents</b> Arrest of personnel , High Profile Arrests, High Profile Crime Incidents, In-custody deaths	Mayor, City Council Members, City Manger's Office Executives, Council Members Staff, DPD and DFR Command Staff	(A) ACM's or Affected Department Leadership (B) DPD/DFR Liaisons (C) Public Affairs Office, DPD,DFR,PIO	(A) Phone Call/ Text Message to the Mayor and to the Public Safety Chair (B) Via-Email (C) Via-Email	(A) Upon Notice of the incident (B) The goal is within 2 hours from notification of the incident. (C) The goal is within 2 hours from notification of the incident.