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CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TEXAS

City of Dallas

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

Public Notice

220846

POSTED CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TX



Public Safety Committee

September 12, 2022

1:00 PM

2022 CITY COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS

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

(C) – Chair, (VC) – Vice Chair

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

General Information

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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 pistol 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."

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

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

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<https://dallascityhall.webex.com/dallascityhall/j.php?MTID=m5a45b6762c1d62588a36d5b82f19eda9>

CALL TO ORDER

MINUTES

- A. [22-1914](#) Approval of May 17, 2022, Special Called Minutes

Attachments: [Minutes](#)

- B. [22-1915](#) Approval of the August 8, 2022, Minutes

Attachments: [Minutes](#)

BRIEFING ITEMS

- C. [22-1916](#) Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update
[Jason Scoggins, Major of Police, Dallas Police Department]

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

- D. [22-2056](#) Overdose Mapping Project Request
[John C. Creuzot, Dallas County Criminal District Attorney, Lance Sumpter, Director of Texoma HIDTA]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

- E. [22-1917](#) School Resource Officer Program Update
[Jesse Reyes, Assistant Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

- F. [22-1918](#) Public Safety Dashboards
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

BRIEFING BY MEMORANDUM

- G. [22-2050](#) City Coordination with Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC)
[Jill Haning, Executive Assistant City Attorney, City Attorney's Office]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- H. [22-2051](#) September 14, 2022, City Council Agenda Item #31; 22-1731 Authorize the (1) acceptance of the Commercial Auto Theft Interdiction Squad/30 Grant (Grant No. 608-23-DPD0000) from the Motor Vehicle Crimes Prevention Authority (MVCPA) in the amount of \$797,339.00 to provide a specialized proactive automobile theft program, for the period September 1, 2022 through August 31, 2023; (2) establishment of appropriations in an amount not to exceed \$797,339.00 in the FY23 MVCPA - Commercial Auto Theft Interdiction Squad/30 Fund; (3) receipt and deposit of funds in an amount not to exceed \$797,339.00 in the FY23 MVCPA-Commercial Auto Theft Interdiction Squad/30 Fund; (4) a local match in an amount not to exceed \$176,785.00; (5) an in-kind contribution in an approximate amount of \$824,570.00; and (6) execution of the grant agreement and all terms, conditions, and documents required by the grant agreement - Total not to exceed \$1,798,694.00- Financing: Motor Vehicle Crimes Prevention Authority Grant Funds (\$797,339.00) and General Fund (\$1,001,355.00) (subject to appropriations) (see Fiscal Information)
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- I. [22-2052](#) September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #5; 22-1907 Authorize payments to Dallas County for processing and maintaining City prisoners at the Low Sterrett Criminal Justice Center, pursuant to Amendment No. 5 to the Criminal Justice Center Memorandum of Agreement with Dallas County previously approved on April 27, 2022, by Resolution No. 22-0662, for the period October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023 - Not to exceed \$8,344,443 - Financing: General Fund (subject to appropriations)
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- J. [22-2053](#) September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #54; 22-1640 Authorize an Interlocal Agreement with Dallas County, through Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences at Dallas, for the provision of forensic, drug, toxicological, environmental, and physical evidence analysis, and other similar medical/forensic analytical services for the period October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023 - estimated amount of \$4,100,000.00 - Financing: General Fund
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- K. [22-2054](#) September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #55; 22-1959 Authorize **(1)** the Dallas Police Department to receive and deposit funds in the amount of \$600,000.00 from various federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies including, but not limited to those shown (list attached to the Agenda Information Sheet) for reimbursement of overtime for investigative services for FY 2022-23; **(2)** a City contribution of Federal Insurance Contributions Act costs in the amount of \$8,700.00; and **(3)** execution of the agreements - Total not to exceed \$608,700.00 - Financing: General Fund (\$8,700.00) (subject to appropriations) and Various Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (\$600,000.00) (subject to appropriations)
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- L. [22-2071](#) September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item # L-7; 22-2031 Authorize a five-year service contract in the amount of \$38,110,709.72, with a two-year renewal option in a total amount of \$15,244,283.88, as detailed in the Fiscal Information section, for auto pound management and tow services for the Police Department - Auto Return US, LLC, most advantageous proposer of three - Total Estimated net revenue; \$53,354,993.60 (Estimated annual net revenue of \$7,622,141.80)
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

CLOSED SESSION

- M. 22-2061 Legal Issues Related to the Overdose Mapping Project T.O.M.A. 551.071

ADJOURNMENT

EXECUTIVE SESSION NOTICE

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

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

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, MAY 17, 2022

22-0015

SPECIAL CALLED PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETING
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL/VIDEO CONFERENCE
COUNCILMEMBER ADAM MCGOUGH, PRESIDING

PRESENT: [5] McGough, *Atkins,* Moreno, *Resendez,, Willis

ABSENT: [2] Mendelsohn, Thomas

The meeting was called to order at 9:02 a.m. with a quorum of the committee present.

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

After all business properly brought before the committee had been considered, the meeting adjourned at 10:38 a.m.

Chair

ATTEST:

City Secretary Staff

Date Approved

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

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

The briefing materials are attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT C.

***Note: Members of the Committee participated in this meeting by video conference.**

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, MAY 17, 2022

EXHIBIT A

RECEIVED

2022 MAY 13 AM 9:47

**CITY SECRETARY
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City of Dallas

*1500 Marilla Street, Council
Briefing Room, 6ES
Dallas, Texas 75201*

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220517

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Public Safety Committee

May 17, 2022

9:00 AM

SPECIAL CALLED MEETING

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AD HOC COMMITTEE ON COVID-19 RECOVERY AND ASSISTANCE Thomas (C), Atkins, Mendelsohn, Moreno, Ridley	AD HOC COMMITTEE ON GENERAL INVESTIGATING & ETHICS Mendelsohn (C), Atkins, Blackmon, McGough, Schultz

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CALL TO ORDER

BRIEFING ITEMS

- A. [22-1131](#) Briefing, Discussion, and Public Comments Regarding Proposed Commercial Promoters Ordinance
[Michael Igo, Assistant Chief, Dallas Police Department]

Attachments:

[Memorandum](#)
[Presentation](#)
[Ordinance](#)

Open Microphone Speakers

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3. deliberating a negotiated contract for a prospective gift or donation to the city if deliberation in an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the position of the city in negotiations with a third person. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.073]
4. deliberating the appointment, employment, evaluation, reassignment, duties, discipline, or dismissal of a public officer or employee; or to hear a complaint or charge against an officer or employee unless the officer or employee who is the subject of the deliberation or hearing requests a public hearing. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.074]
5. deliberating the deployment, or specific occasions for implementation, of security personnel or devices. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.076]
6. discussing or deliberating commercial or financial information that the city has received from a business prospect that the city seeks to have locate, stay or expand in or near the city and with which the city is conducting economic development negotiations; or deliberating the offer of a financial or other incentive to a business prospect. [Tex Govt. Code §551.087]
7. deliberating security assessments or deployments relating to information resources technology, network security information, or the deployment or specific occasions for implementations of security personnel, critical infrastructure, or security devices. [Tex Govt. Code §551.089]

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, MAY 17, 2022

EXHIBIT B

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

MAY 17, 2022

BRIEFING ITEM

Item A: Briefing, Discussion, and Public Comments Regarding Proposed Commercial Promoters Ordinance

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Michael Igo, Assistant Chief, Dallas Police Department;
- Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office;
- Bertram Vandenberg, Assistant City Attorney, City Attorney's Office;
- Rosa Fleming, Director, Tourism, Conventions, and Events;
- Jill Haning, Assistant City Attorney; City Attorney's Office;
- Laura Morrison, Assistant City Attorney, City Attorney's Office;
- Carl Simpson, Director, Code Compliance; and
- Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

MAY 17, 2022

CITIZEN SPEAKERS

In accordance with the City Council Rules of Procedure, the council committee provided "open microphone" opportunities for the following individuals to comment on matters that were scheduled on the committee agenda or to present concerns or address issues that were not matters for consideration listed on the posted meeting agenda:

OPEN MICROPHONE:

SPEAKER: Harley Barnes, 9613 Walnut St.
SUBJECT: Commercial Promoters Ordinance

SPEAKER: Anthony Page, 3210 Carlisle St.
SUBJECT: Commercial Promoters Ordinance

SPEAKER: Damany Daniel, 3523 Puget St.
SUBJECT: Commercial Promoters Ordinance

SPEAKER: Kathy Stewart, 9509 Shady Valley Dr.
SUBJECT: Commercial Promoters Ordinance

SPEAKER: Bryan Tony, 1500 Pecos St.
SUBJECT: Commercial Promoters Ordinance

SPEAKER: Julie McCullough, 505 Melba St.
SUBJECT: Commercial Promoters Ordinance

SPEAKER: John LaRue, 4401 Hyer St.
SUBJECT: Commercial Promoters Ordinance

SPEAKER: Krista Nightengale, 1623 Main St.
SUBJECT: Commercial Promoters Ordinance

SPEAKER: Kamica King, 5555 Amesbury Dr.
SUBJECT: Commercial Promoters Ordinance

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 2022

EXHIBIT C

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE May 13, 2022

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
TO Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno,
Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Proposed Commercial Promoters Ordinance**

As requested by Chairman McGough the Special Called Meeting on May 17, 2022, will allow staff to brief, discuss, and receive public comments regarding the proposed Commercial Promoter ordinance. Chief Garcia and his executive leadership team, City Attorney's Office and the Office of Special Events will be available to discuss the suggested draft ordinance. For your reference attached you will find a copy of May 9, 2022, Public Safety's Committee presentation and the draft ordinance.

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



Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager
[Attachment]

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, Deputy City Manager

Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager
Robert Perez, Assistant City Manager
Carl Simpson, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth Reich, Chief Financial Officer
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager
Directors and Assistant Directors



City of Dallas

Proposed Commercial Promoter Ordinance

**Public Safety Committee
May 9, 2022**

Michael Igo
Assistant Chief of Police
Dallas Police Department
City of Dallas

Commercial Promoter Ordinance (CPO)



- Background/History
- Purpose
- CPO – Definitions/Requirements
- Special Event Permitting - Chapter 42A
- CPO – Emergency Response Cost Recovery
- CPO – Offenses/Penalty
- Next Steps



Background/History



- Increase in frequency of commercially promoted events.
- Lack of crowd management or crowd control.
- Inadequate or no security or safety plans.
- Documented occurrences of violent crime.
- Disregard for public safety.
- Unreasonably exhausts public safety resources.



Purpose



- Establish standards for commercially promoted events that are not otherwise permitted events, to provide protection for attendees and the public and reduce the unreasonable use of public safety resources.



Definitions



- Commercial Promoter – Person engaged in commercial promotion.
- Commercial Promotion – Advertisement by any means for a promoted event other than a **permitted event**.
- Promoted Event – Indoor event, with an occupancy over ____, or outdoor event of a public nature that is not a permitted event.
 - Music shows, concerts, outdoor activities, theatrical or other performances.
 - Fees charged to vendors or public for admission or participation.
- Venue Operator – Person with control over a location and property where the action or event occurs.
- **Permitted Event** – Any event that:
 - Requires a special event permit or is issued special event permit under Chapter 42A;
 - Occurs on city-owned property or at a city-owned facility with the city's permission; or
 - Occurs in a location with a valid specific use permit and a certificate of occupancy for a use that allows the event.



Special Event Permitting - Chapter 42A



- SPECIAL EVENT means a temporary outdoor gathering, with an expected total attendance greater than 100, which involves one or more of the following on private or public property where otherwise prohibited by ordinance:
 - Closing or restricting of a public street lane, alley, or sidewalk;
 - Restricting access to public property;
 - Sale of merchandise, food, alcohol, or other beverages where otherwise not permitted as a neighborhood market or by an annual Dallas Farmers Market farmers market permit;
 - Erection of a tent larger than 399 square feet in area or erection of multiple tents with a cumulative area of over 399 square feet;
 - Installation of a temporary stage, bandshell, outdoor projection technology, trailer, van, grandstand, bleachers, or portable toilets for public use;
 - Use of city hall plaza;
 - A run, walk, ride, or special event parade;
 - Placement of temporary no parking, directional, oversized, or identification signs or banners in connection with an event that are placed in or over a public right-of-way, or on private property where otherwise prohibited by ordinance; or
 - Clean zone enforcement.



Special Event Permit Process



Applications are required a minimum of either:
30 days (no street closures);
60 days (static street closure); or
120 days (moving event) in advance of event date.

Proposed Ordinance Requirements



- Must register with the City as a Commercial Promoter
 - Registration expires after two years.
 - Registration fee is required.
- Safety Plan required – Promoted events must include an approved safety plan.
 - General Safety Plan – Serves as the safety plan for promoted events at the venue specified in the plan.
 - Must be signed by the commercial promoter, venue operator, and property owner.
 - Event-Specific Safety Plan – Required when a venue does not have a General Safety plan on file or if a promoted event type deviates from the General Safety plan on file.
 - May only serve as safety plan for promoted event specified by date, time, and location.
 - Must be signed by commercial promoter, venue operator, and property owner.
- Safety Plan requirements are listed in the ordinance (description of event, expected attendance, crowd management, security management, medical & first aid, TABC information, etc.).



Emergency Response Cost Recovery



- Protect the City from financial burdens resulting from an emergency response to promoted events that violate the ordinance.
 - Includes police, fire, paramedics, or any other agent of the City.
- Responsible Party
 - Any person responsible for a promoted event that did not register as a commercial promoter.
 - Any person responsible for a promoted event as a registered commercial promoter without an approved safety plan.
 - Person owns a property where the emergency response is necessary if the promoted event occurred and was not in compliance with the ordinance.
- City representatives are responsible for tracking of all costs during emergency response.



Offenses and Penalties



- Offenses – Person commits an offense if they violate any of the provisions of the ordinance, including:
 - Promoting or conducting a promoted event if not registered as a commercial promoter.
 - Registration fee was not paid.
 - Safety plan violated or not provided.
- Penalties (considering a tiered approach for 1st offense, 2nd offense, etc.)
 - \$2,000 for a violation of this ordinance or requirement of permit governing fire safety, zoning, or public health and sanitation.
 - \$500 for all other violations of the ordinance.
- Proposed amendment to make violation of this ordinance subject to enforcement under the Habitual Nuisance Property Ordinance.



Next Steps



Receive feedback from:

- Public Safety Committee
 - Special Called Meeting May 17, 2022.
- Entertainment Industry.
- Community.





City of Dallas

Proposed Commercial Promoter Ordinance

Questions

ORDINANCE NO. _____

An ordinance amending the Dallas City Code by adding a new Chapter ___, “Commercial Promoter Program”; providing a commercial promoter registration program, registration fee, and safety plan requirements for commercial promoters; amending Chapter 27, “Minimum Property Standards,” of the Dallas City Code by amending Section 27-46 to include violations of Chapter ___ in the definition of code violations in the habitual nuisance properties program; providing a penalty not to exceed \$500 or \$2,000; providing a saving clause; providing a severability clause; and providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, commercial promoters are, together with venue operators, over promoting events throughout the city that create large crowds without adequate crowd management, crowd control, security, a general safety plan or an event specific plan, and without regard for public safety, creating a dangerous environment that produces violent crime and harm to persons and property, and unreasonably exhausts public safety resources; and

WHEREAS, city council desires to address these public safety issues created by promoted events, including recouping the city’s resources when promoted events do not follow city ordinances; Now, Therefore,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DALLAS:

SECTION 1. That the Dallas City Code is amended by adding a new Chapter ___, “Commercial Promoters Program,” to read as follows:

“CHAPTER ___

COMMERCIAL PROMOTER PROGRAM

SEC. ___-1. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish standards for the operation of promoted events in a way that provides protection for the public attending promoted events that do not receive permits or oversight through other city processes.

SEC. ____-2. DEFINITIONS.

In this chapter:

- (1) **COMMERCIAL PROMOTER** means a person engaged in commercial promotion.
- (2) **COMMERCIAL PROMOTION** means advertisement by any means for a promoted event other than a permitted event.
- (3) **OWNER.** The word “owner”, applied to a building or land, shall include any part owner, joint owner, tenant in common, tenant in partnership, joint tenant or tenant by the entirety, of the whole or of a part of such building or land.
- (4) **PERMITTED EVENT** means any event that:
 - (A) requires a special event permit or has been issued a special event permit under Chapter 42A;
 - (B) occurs on city-owned property or at a city-owned facility with city permission; or
 - (C) occurs in a location with a valid specific use permit and a certificate of occupancy for a use that allows the event.
- (4) **PERSON.** The word “person” shall extend and be applied to associations, corporations, firms, partnerships and bodies politic and corporate as well as to individuals.
- (5) **PROMOTED EVENT** means an indoor event, with an occupancy over _____, or outdoor event of a public nature that is not a permitted event. Promoted events include, but are not limited to music shows, concerts, outdoor activities, and theatrical and other performances where fees are charged to vendors or members of the public for participation or admission.
- (6) **PROPERTY.** The word “property” includes real and personal property.
- (7) **VENUE OPERATOR** means the person with control over a location and property where the action or event occurs.

SEC. ____-3. COMMERCIAL PROMOTER REGISTRATION.

- (a) A person engaging in commercial promotion shall register with the city as a commercial promoter. Commercial promoter registration must be submitted on a form provided for that purpose by _____.

(b) A complete commercial promoter registration application must contain the following information:

(1) The legal name, street address, mailing address, electronic mailing address, and telephone number of the registrant.

(2) Any aliases the registrant intends to use in connection to with any commercial promotion.

(3) The names, street addresses, mailing addresses, electronic mailing addresses, and telephone numbers of all partnerships, corporations, or other business entities (including DBAs) associated with the registrant that will appear on any marketing materials advertising or promoting a promoted event.

(4) The name, street address, mailing address, electronic mailing address, and telephone number of a person or persons who can be contacted 24 hours a day, seven days a week, in the event of an emergency condition involving a promoted event connected to the registrant.

(5) The name, street address, mailing address, electronic mailing address, and telephone number of the registered agent for the registrant, if any.

(6) Potential insurance requirements working with Risk Management

(7) Tax ID Number.

(8) Such additional information as the registrant desires to include or that the chief deems necessary to aid in the determination of whether the requested registration should be granted.

(c) A registrant shall notify the _____ within 30 days after any change in the information contained in the commercial promoter registration.

(d) Commercial promoter registration expires two years from the date of registration. Registrants may renew his or her registration for the next two-year period before the expiration of the current period, but not before 30 days prior to expiration.

SEC. ____-4. COMMERCIAL PROMOTER REGISTRATION FEE.

A fee of \$____ must be paid to _____ at the time of commercial promoter registration or renewal.

SEC. ____-5. SAFETY PLAN REQUIRED.

(a) In general. Promoted events must comply with an approved safety plan. The venue operator and the commercial promoter are responsible for operating a promoted event in compliance with an approved safety plan.

(b) General safety plan.

(1) A venue operator may file with the _____ a general safety plan that complies with Section ____-6. A general safety plan may only serve as the safety plan for promoted events at the venue specified in the plan and for the type of promoted event specified in the plan.

(2) A general safety plan must be signed by the venue operator, the property owner, and any commercial promoters promoting events at the venue under that general safety plan.

(3) A general safety plan must be submitted to the _____ at least 14 days before the first promoted event at the venue location.

(4) A venue holding promoted events under a general safety plan must also submit to the _____ an updated calendar of promoted events, including beginning and ending times of the promoted events, a minimum of 14 days in advance of the events.

(c) Event-specific safety plan.

(1) If a venue does not have a general safety plan on file with the _____, or if a promoted event deviates in any way from the general safety plan on file, the venue operator or commercial promotor must file with the _____ an event-specific safety plan that complies with Section ____-6. An event-specific safety plan may only serve as the safety plan for the promoted events specified by date, time, and location in the plan.

(2) An event-specific safety plan must be signed by the venue operator, the property owner, and the commercial promoter.

(3) An event-specific safety plan must include a copy of the contract between the promoter and the venue operator.

(4) An event-specific safety plan must be submitted to the _____ at least 14 days prior to the promoted event.

(d) Availability. The safety plan must be kept on-site during the duration of each promoted event and be made immediately available upon request by a representative of the city.

SEC. ____-6. SAFETY PLAN REQUIRMENTS.

A safety plan must include the following:

(1) The legal name, street address, mailing address, electronic mailing address, and telephone number of the property owner, venue operator, and commercial promoter.

- (2) The registration number for each commercial promoter.
- (3) Street address of the promoted event.
- (4) Date(s) of the promoted event (for event-specific safety plans).
- (5) The promoted event beginning and ending times (for event-specific safety plans).
- (6) A description of the promoted event, including activities, programming, entertainment, and all vendors.
- (7) Maximum occupancy of indoor or outdoor spaces pursuant to the Chapter 16, “Dallas Fire Code,” or Chapter 52, “Administrative Procedures for the Construction Codes of the Dallas City Code.”
- (8) Maximum total number of tickets to be sold.
- (9) Expected total attendance and maximum expected attendance at any given time.
- (10) Parking, including service vehicle loading/unloading and any valet services used.
- (11) A description of any infrastructure built in connection with the promoted event such as stages and booths including the names and contact information for all contractors and other responsible parties building the infrastructure.
- (12) Set-up and tear-down process and post-event outdoor clean-up plan.
- (13) A crowd management plan that includes:
 - (A) the number, location, and responsibilities of crowd management personnel;
 - (B) all ingress, egress, and circulation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, including emergency access for emergency responders;
 - (C) outdoor queuing for event entry;
 - (D) indoor queuing for food, beverages, merchandise, etc.; and
 - (E) any information required by Chapter 16, “Dallas Fire Code.”

(14) A security management plan that includes:

(A) the number, location (inside and outside), and responsibilities of security personnel, including the provider/agency and command structure;

(B) the hours security personnel will be on site; and

(C) incident report procedures.

(15) First aid and medical information that includes:

(A) name of providers, including command structure;

(B) number and location of personnel and first aid and medical stations;

(C) location of signage directing the public to first aid and medical stations; and

(D) accident/incident report procedures.

(16) If the promoted event includes alcohol, provide the TABC license/permit number) or specify if patrons may bring their own alcohol.

(17) Food safety protocols.

(18) Noise abatement strategies.

(19) The number and location of metal detectors, if any.

(20) Whether pyrotechnics will be included in the promoted event.

(21) Emergency contingencies, including event stoppage and evacuation.

SEC. ____-7. DENIAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION.

(a) The chief shall deny a commercial promoter registration or a renewal if:

(1) the registrant has had his or her registration revoked within the preceding ____ months; or

(2) the registrant has received, within the preceding ____ months, two or more notices of violation or citations related to lack of compliance with a safety plan or this chapter.

(b) The chief shall suspend a commercial promoter registration if the registrant has received, within the preceding ____ months, ____ or more notices of violation or citations related to lack of compliance with a safety plan or this chapter.

(c) The chief shall revoke a commercial promoter registration if:

(1) the registrant made a false statement or omission of material fact on an application for a commercial promoter registration; or

(2) the registrant has received, within the preceding ____ months, ____ or more notices of violation or citations related to lack of compliance with a safety plan or this chapter.

SEC. ____-8. APPEAL.

If the chief of police denies the issuance of a commercial promoter registration or suspends or revokes a commercial promoter registration he shall send to the applicant, or licensee, by certified mail, return receipt requested, written notice of his action and the right to an appeal. The aggrieved party may appeal the decision of the _____ to the permit and license appeal board in accordance with Section 2-96. The filing of an appeal stays the action of the chief of police in suspending or revoking a registration until the permit and license appeal board makes a final decision.

SEC. ____-9. EMERGENCY RESPONSE COST RECOVERY.

(a) Purpose. To protect the city from extraordinary operational and financial burdens resulting from the use of city resources in response to certain public safety incidents, demands for services, and criminal activity related to commercial promoter events in violation of this chapter. Emergency response cost recovery shall safeguard city resources and shall, to the extent permitted by law, allow emergency response cost recovery from the responsible party.

(b) Definitions. in this section:

(1) **EMERGENCY RESPONSE** means the provision, sending, or utilization of public service, police, firefighting, paramedics, rescue service, or any other agent of the city at a promoted event; or

(2) **EXPENSE OF AN EMERGENCY RESPONSE** means the direct and reasonable costs incurred by the city, or by a private person, corporation, or other entity operating at the request of or direction of the city, through the extraordinary use of public services, when making an emergency response to the promoted event, including the costs of providing police, firefighting, paramedics, rescue services at the promoted event. These costs further include but are not limited to: all of the salaries, wages, workers' compensation benefits and fringe benefits of the city personnel responding to the incident; all salaries, wages, workers' compensation benefits and fringe benefits of the city personnel engaged in investigation, supervision and preparation of post-incident reports; cost of equipment operation, cost of materials obtained directly by the city, cost of any labor or materials, and any property damage.

(3) RESPONSIBLE PARTY means:

(A) any person that is responsible for, in whole or in part, or holds or promotes a promoted event that did not use a commercial promoter registered with the city;

(B) a person that is responsible for, in whole or in part, or holds or promotes a promoted event with a commercial promoter registered without an approved safety plan or in violation of an approved safety plan; or

(C) a person that owns the property where the emergency response is necessary.

(c) Liability for expenses of emergency response. Any responsible party who is responsible for or contributes to any circumstance that results in an emergency response is liable for damages in the amount of the expense of the emergency response. The city may pursue cost recovery fees and expenses for an emergency response in connection with a promoted event that:

(1) is promoted by a person who is not registered as a commercial promoter with the city; or

(2) operates without an approved safety plan or in violation of an approved safety plan.

(d) Enforcement, billing, and collection of emergency response costs. Any responsible party liable for the expense of an emergency response, who fails to reimburse the city within 30 days of receiving notice of the expense incurred by the city because of the emergency response, shall be considered in default. If the responsible party who is liable for the debt refuses to reimburse the city, collection shall be pursued by the city.

SEC. ____-10. OFFENSES.

(a) A person commits an offense if he or she promotes or conducts a promoted event:

(1) while not registered in compliance with this chapter;

(2) without having paid the registration fee;

(3) without an approved safety plan; or

(4) in violation of an approved safety plan.

(b) A person commits an offense if he or she is the individual named as the contact person for the promoted event and fails to meet police officers or code enforcement officers at the site of the promoted event within one hour of being contacted by a representative of the city by telephone or email.

(c) The culpable mental state required for the commission of an offense under this chapter is governed by Section 1-5.1 of this code.

(d) This chapter may be enforced by the director of the office of special events, the director of code compliance, the chief of police, the fire chief, or their designated representatives.

SEC. ____-10. PENALTY.

(a) Each offense is punishable by a fine not to exceed:

(1) \$2,000 for a violation of a provision of this chapter or a requirement of a permit governing fire safety, zoning, or public health and sanitation; or

(2) \$500 for all other violations of this chapter.

(b) A person who violates a provision of this chapter or a requirement of a permit issued under this chapter is guilty of a separate offense for each day or part of a day during which the violation is committed or continued.”

SECTION 2. That Paragraph (3) of Section 27-46, “Definitions,” of Article VIII, “Habitual Criminal and Nuisance Properties,” of Chapter 27, “Minimum Property Standards,” of the Dallas City Code is amended to read as follows:

“(3) CODE VIOLATIONS mean violations of the following provisions of the Dallas City Code:

(A) Section 107.6, “Overcrowding,” of Chapter 16, “Dallas Fire Code.”

(B) Section 30-1, “Loud and Disturbing Noises and Vibrations,” of Chapter 30, “Noise.”

(C) Section 30-4, “Loudspeakers and Amplifiers,” of Chapter 30, “Noise.”

(D) Sections 43-126.9, 43-126.10, and 43-126.11 of Division 3, “Valet Parking Services,” of Article VI, “License for the Use of Public Right-of-Way,” of Chapter 43, “Streets and Sidewalks.”

(E) Chapter ____.

(F) Section 51A-6.102, “Noise Regulations,” of Article VI, “Environmental Performance Standards,” of Chapter 51A, “Dallas Development Code.”

(G[F]) 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.”

SECTION 2. That a person violating a provision of this ordinance, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine not to exceed (1) \$500; or (2) \$2,000 for violations governing fire safety, zoning, or public health and sanitation.

SECTION 3. That Chapter 27 of the Dallas City Code shall remain in full force and effect, save and except as amended by this ordinance.

SECTION 4. That any act done or right vested or accrued, or any proceeding, suit, or prosecution had or commenced in any action before the amendment or repeal of any ordinance, or part thereof, shall not be affected or impaired by amendment or repeal of any ordinance, or part thereof, and shall be treated as still remaining in full force and effect for all intents and purposes as if the amended or repealed ordinance, or part thereof, had remained in force.

SECTION 5. That the terms and provisions of this ordinance are severable and are governed by Section 1-4 of Chapter 1 of the Dallas City Code, as amended.

SECTION 6. That this ordinance shall take effect [30/45/60 days] from and after its passage and publication in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the City of Dallas, and it is accordingly so ordained.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

CHRISTOPHER J. CASO, City Attorney

By DRAFT
Assistant City Attorney

Passed _____

DRAFT



City of Dallas

Proposed Commercial Promoter Ordinance

**Public Safety Committee
Special Called
May 17, 2022**

Michael Igo
Assistant Chief of Police
Dallas Police Department
City of Dallas

Commercial Promoter Ordinance (CPO)



- Purpose
- Permitted Event – Chapter 42A.
- Commercial Promoter Ordinance Overview
- Next Steps



Purpose



- Commercial Promoter Ordinance discussion – May 9th, Public Safety Committee
- Continued discussions with external stakeholders and revisions to existing draft
- Solicit feedback from the community to include in final draft revisions



Permitted Event



- Permitted Event – Any event that:
 - Requires special event permit under Chapter 42A.
 - Occurs on City-owned property or City-owned facility and has an executed agreement or contract with the City for its use.
 - Occurs in a location with a valid specific use permit and a certificate of occupancy for a use that allows the event.



Commercial Promoter Ordinance (CPO) Overview



- Establish standards for the operation of promoted events in a way that provides protection for the public attending promoted events that do not receive permits or oversight through other city processes.
- Commercial Promoter – Person engaged in commercial promotion.
- Commercial Promotion – Advertisement by any means for a promoted event other than a permitted event.
- Promoted Event – Indoor or outdoor event of public nature that is not a permitted event.
 - Music shows, concerts, outdoor activities, theatrical or other performances and;
 - Fees charged to vendors or public for admission or participation.
 - Venue Operator – Person with control over a location and property
- A promoted event does not include an event that is produced for the benefit of or by a registered 501 (c)(3) organization under 26 C.F.R.



CPO continued



- Must register with the City as a Commercial Promoter (Office of Special Events)
- Safety Plan required – Promoted events must include an approved safety plan.
 - General Safety Plan – Serves as the safety plan for promoted events at the venue specified in the plan.
 - Event-Specific Safety Plan – Required when a venue does not have a General Safety plan on file or if a promoted event type deviates from the General Safety plan on file.
 - May only serve as safety plan for promoted event specified by date, time, and location.
- Safety Plan requirements are listed in the ordinance



CPO continued



- Emergency Cost Recovery
 - Protect the City from financial burdens resulting from an emergency response to promoted events that violate the ordinance.
- Responsible Party
 - Any person responsible for a promoted event that did not register as a commercial promoter.
 - Any person responsible for a promoted event as a registered commercial promoter without an approved safety plan.
 - Person owns a property where the emergency response is necessary if the promoted event occurred and was not in compliance with the ordinance.



CPO continued



- Offenses – Person commits an offense if they violate any of the provisions of the ordinance, including:
 - Promoting or conducting a promoted event if not registered as a commercial promoter.
 - Registration fee was not paid.
 - Safety plan violated or not provided.
- Penalties
 - \$2,000 for a violation of this ordinance or requirement of permit governing fire safety, zoning, or public health and sanitation.
 - \$500 for all other violations of the ordinance.
- Proposed amendment to make violation of this ordinance subject to enforcement under the Habitual Nuisance Property Ordinance.



Next Steps



- Continue to receive feedback from stakeholders
- Ascertain appropriate fee schedule
- Determine Denial, Revocation, and Suspension periods
- Draft presentation – June 13th Public Safety meeting





City of Dallas

Proposed Commercial Promoter Ordinance

Questions?

ORDINANCE NO. _____

An ordinance amending the Dallas City Code by adding a new Chapter ___, “Commercial Promoter Program”; providing a commercial promoter registration program, registration fee, and safety plan requirements for commercial promoters; amending Chapter 27, “Minimum Property Standards,” of the Dallas City Code by amending Section 27-46 to include violations of Chapter ___ in the definition of code violations in the habitual nuisance properties program; providing a penalty not to exceed \$500 or \$2,000; providing a saving clause; providing a severability clause; and providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, commercial promoters are, together with venue operators, over promoting events throughout the city that create large crowds without adequate crowd management, crowd control, security, a general safety plan or an event specific plan, and without regard for public safety, creating a dangerous environment that produces violent crime and harm to persons and property, and unreasonably exhausts public safety resources; and

WHEREAS, city council desires to address these public safety issues created by promoted events, including recouping the city’s resources when promoted events do not follow city ordinances; Now, Therefore,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DALLAS:

SECTION 1. That the Dallas City Code is amended by adding a new Chapter ___, “Commercial Promoters Program,” to read as follows:

“CHAPTER ___

COMMERCIAL PROMOTER PROGRAM

SEC. ___-1. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish standards for the operation of promoted events in a way that provides protection for the public attending promoted events that do not receive permits or oversight through other city processes.

SEC. ____-2. DEFINITIONS.

In this chapter:

(1) **COMMERCIAL PROMOTER** means a person engaged in commercial promotion.

(2) **COMMERCIAL PROMOTION** means advertisement by any means for a promoted event other than a permitted event.

(3) **OWNER.** The word “owner”, applied to a building or land, shall include any part owner, joint owner, tenant in common, tenant in partnership, joint tenant or tenant by the entirety, of the whole or of a part of such building or land.

(4) **PERMITTED EVENT** means any event that:

(A) requires a special event permit or has been issued a special event permit under Chapter 42A;

(B) occurs on city-owned property or at a city-owned facility with city permission; or

(C) occurs in a location with a valid specific use permit and a certificate of occupancy for a use that allows the event.

(4) **PERSON.** The word “person” shall extend and be applied to associations, corporations, firms, partnerships and bodies politic and corporate as well as to individuals.

(5) **PROMOTED EVENT** means an indoor event, with an occupancy over _____, or outdoor event of a public nature that is not a permitted event. Promoted events include, but are not limited to music shows, concerts, outdoor activities, and theatrical and other performances where fees are charged to vendors or members of the public for participation or admission. A promoted event does not include an event that is produced for the benefit of or by a registered 501(c)(3) organization under 26 C.F.R. § 1.501(c)(3).

(6) **PROPERTY.** The word “property” includes real and personal property.

(7) **VENUE OPERATOR** means the person with control over a location and property where the action or event occurs.

SEC. ____-3. COMMERCIAL PROMOTER REGISTRATION.

(a) A person engaging in commercial promotion shall register with the city as a commercial promoter. Commercial promoter registration must be submitted on a form provided for that purpose by the Office of Special Events.

(b) A complete commercial promoter registration application must contain the following information:

(1) The legal name, street address, mailing address, electronic mailing address, and telephone number of the registrant.

(2) Any aliases the registrant intends to use in connection to with any commercial promotion.

(3) The names, street addresses, mailing addresses, electronic mailing addresses, and telephone numbers of all partnerships, corporations, or other business entities (including DBAs) associated with the registrant that will appear on any marketing materials advertising or promoting a promoted event.

(4) The name, street address, mailing address, electronic mailing address, and telephone number of a person or persons who can be contacted 24 hours a day, seven days a week, in the event of an emergency condition involving a promoted event connected to the registrant.

(5) The name, street address, mailing address, electronic mailing address, and telephone number of the registered agent for the registrant, if any.

(6) Potential insurance requirements working with Risk Management

(7) Tax ID Number.

(8) Such additional information as the registrant desires to include or that the chief deems necessary to aid in the determination of whether the requested registration should be granted.

(c) A registrant shall notify the Office of Special Events within 30 days after any change in the information contained in the commercial promoter registration.

(d) Commercial promoter registration expires two years from the date of registration. Registrants may renew his or her registration for the next two-year period before the expiration of the current period, but not before 30 days prior to expiration.

SEC. ____-4. COMMERCIAL PROMOTER REGISTRATION FEE.

A fee of \$____ must be paid to the Office of Special Events at the time of commercial promoter registration or renewal.

SEC. ____-5. SAFETY PLAN REQUIRED.

(a) In general. Promoted events must comply with an approved safety plan. The venue operator and the commercial promoter are responsible for operating a promoted event in compliance with an approved safety plan.

(b) General safety plan.

(1) A venue operator may file with the Office of Special Events a general safety plan that complies with Section ____-6. A general safety plan may only serve as the safety plan for promoted events at the venue specified in the plan and for the type of promoted event specified in the plan.

(2) A general safety plan must be signed by the venue operator, the property owner, and any commercial promoters promoting events at the venue under that general safety plan.

(3) A general safety plan must be submitted to the Office of Special Events at least 14 days before the first promoted event at the venue location.

(4) A venue holding promoted events under a general safety plan must also submit to the Office of Special Events an updated calendar of promoted events, including beginning and ending times of the promoted events, a minimum of 14 days in advance of the events.

(c) Event-specific safety plan.

(1) If a venue does not have a general safety plan on file with the Office of Special Events, or if a promoted event deviates in any way from the general safety plan on file, the venue operator or commercial promoter must file with the Office of Special Events an event-specific safety plan that complies with Section ____-6. An event-specific safety plan may only serve as the safety plan for the promoted events specified by date, time, and location in the plan.

(2) An event-specific safety plan must be signed by the venue operator, the property owner, and the commercial promoter.

(3) An event-specific safety plan must include a copy of the contract between the promoter and the venue operator.

(4) An event-specific safety plan must be submitted to the Office of Special Events at least 14 days prior to the promoted event.

(d) Availability. The safety plan must be kept on-site during the duration of each promoted event and be made immediately available upon request by a representative of the city.

SEC. ____-6. SAFETY PLAN REQUIREMENTS.

A safety plan must include the following:

- (1) The legal name, street address, mailing address, electronic mailing address, and telephone number of the property owner, venue operator, and commercial promoter.
- (2) The registration number for each commercial promoter.
- (3) Street address of the promoted event.
- (4) Date(s) of the promoted event (for event-specific safety plans).
- (5) The promoted event beginning and ending times (for event-specific safety plans).
- (6) A description of the promoted event, including activities, programming, entertainment, and all vendors.
- (7) Maximum occupancy of indoor or outdoor spaces pursuant to the Chapter 16, “Dallas Fire Code,” or Chapter 52, “Administrative Procedures for the Construction Codes of the Dallas City Code.”
- (8) Maximum total number of tickets to be sold.
- (9) Expected total attendance and maximum expected attendance at any given time.
- (10) Parking, including service vehicle loading/unloading and any valet services used.
- (11) A description of any infrastructure built in connection with the promoted event such as stages and booths including the names and contact information for all contractors and other responsible parties building the infrastructure.
- (12) Set-up and tear-down process and post-event outdoor clean-up plan.
- (13) A crowd management plan that includes:
 - (A) the number, location, and responsibilities of crowd management personnel;
 - (B) all ingress, egress, and circulation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, including emergency access for emergency responders;
 - (C) outdoor queuing for event entry;
 - (D) indoor queuing for food, beverages, merchandise, etc.; and

- (E) any information required by Chapter 16, "Dallas Fire Code."
- (14) A security management plan that includes:
 - (A) the number, location (inside and outside), and responsibilities of security personnel, including the provider/agency and command structure;
 - (B) the hours security personnel will be on site; and
 - (C) incident report procedures.
- (15) First aid and medical information that includes:
 - (A) name of providers, including command structure;
 - (B) number and location of personnel and first aid and medical stations;
 - (C) location of signage directing the public to first aid and medical stations; and
 - (D) accident/incident report procedures.
- (16) If the promoted event includes alcohol, provide the TABC license/permit number) or specify if patrons may bring their own alcohol.
- (17) Food safety protocols.
- (18) Noise abatement strategies.
- (19) The number and location of metal detectors, if any.
- (20) Whether pyrotechnics will be included in the promoted event.
- (21) Emergency contingencies, including event stoppage and evacuation.

SEC. ____-7. DENIAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION.

- (a) The chief shall deny a commercial promoter registration or a renewal if:
 - (1) the registrant has had his or her registration revoked within the preceding ____ months; or
 - (2) the registrant has received, within the preceding ____ months, two or more notices of violation or citations related to lack of compliance with a safety plan or this chapter.

(b) The chief shall suspend a commercial promoter registration if the registrant has received, within the preceding ____ months, ____ or more notices of violation or citations related to lack of compliance with a safety plan or this chapter.

(c) The chief shall revoke a commercial promoter registration if:

(1) the registrant made a false statement or omission of material fact on an application for a commercial promoter registration; or

(2) the registrant has received, within the preceding ____ months, ____ or more notices of violation or citations related to lack of compliance with a safety plan or this chapter.

SEC. ____-8. APPEAL.

If the chief of police denies the issuance of a commercial promoter registration or suspends or revokes a commercial promoter registration he shall send to the applicant, or licensee, by certified mail, return receipt requested, written notice of his action and the right to an appeal. The aggrieved party may appeal the decision of the _____ to the permit and license appeal board in accordance with Section 2-96. The filing of an appeal stays the action of the chief of police in suspending or revoking a registration until the permit and license appeal board makes a final decision.

SEC. ____-9. EMERGENCY RESPONSE COST RECOVERY.

(a) Purpose. To protect the city from extraordinary operational and financial burdens resulting from the use of city resources in response to certain public safety incidents, demands for services, and criminal activity related to commercial promoter events in violation of this chapter. Emergency response cost recovery shall safeguard city resources and shall, to the extent permitted by law, allow emergency response cost recovery from the responsible party.

(b) Definitions. in this section:

(1) **EMERGENCY RESPONSE** means the provision, sending, or utilization of public service, police, firefighting, paramedics, rescue service, or any other agent of the city at a promoted event; or

(2) **EXPENSE OF AN EMERGENCY RESPONSE** means the direct and reasonable costs incurred by the city, or by a private person, corporation, or other entity operating at the request of or direction of the city, through the extraordinary use of public services, when making an emergency response to the promoted event, including the costs of providing police, firefighting, paramedics, rescue services at the promoted event. These costs further include but are not limited to: all of the salaries, wages, workers' compensation benefits and fringe benefits of the city personnel responding to the incident; all salaries, wages, workers' compensation benefits and fringe benefits of the city personnel engaged in investigation, supervision and preparation of post-incident reports; cost of equipment operation, cost of materials obtained directly by the city, cost of any labor or materials, and any property damage.

(3) **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** means:

(A) any person that is responsible for, in whole or in part, or holds or promotes a promoted event that did not use a commercial promoter registered with the city;

(B) a person that is responsible for, in whole or in part, or holds or promotes a promoted event with a commercial promoter registered without an approved safety plan or in violation of an approved safety plan; or

(C) a person that owns the property where the emergency response is necessary.

(c) Liability for expenses of emergency response. Any responsible party who is responsible for or contributes to any circumstance that results in an emergency response is liable for damages in the amount of the expense of the emergency response. The city may pursue cost recovery fees and expenses for an emergency response in connection with a promoted event that:

(1) is promoted by a person who is not registered as a commercial promoter with the city; or

(2) operates without an approved safety plan or in violation of an approved safety plan.

(d) Enforcement, billing, and collection of emergency response costs. Any responsible party liable for the expense of an emergency response, who fails to reimburse the city within 30 days of receiving notice of the expense incurred by the city because of the emergency response, shall be considered in default. If the responsible party who is liable for the debt refuses to reimburse the city, collection shall be pursued by the city.

SEC. ____-10. OFFENSES.

(a) A person commits an offense if he or she promotes or conducts a promoted event:

(1) while not registered in compliance with this chapter;

(2) without having paid the registration fee;

(3) without an approved safety plan; or

(4) in violation of an approved safety plan.

(b) A person commits an offense if he or she is the individual named as the contact person for the promoted event and fails to meet police officers or code enforcement officers at the site of the promoted event within one hour of being contacted by a representative of the city by telephone or email.

(c) The culpable mental state required for the commission of an offense under this chapter is governed by Section 1-5.1 of this code.

(d) This chapter may be enforced by the director of the office of special events, the director of code compliance, the chief of police, the fire chief, or their designated representatives.

SEC. ____-10. PENALTY.

(a) Each offense is punishable by a fine not to exceed:

(1) \$2,000 for a violation of a provision of this chapter or a requirement of a permit governing fire safety, zoning, or public health and sanitation; or

(2) \$500 for all other violations of this chapter.

(b) A person who violates a provision of this chapter or a requirement of a permit issued under this chapter is guilty of a separate offense for each day or part of a day during which the violation is committed or continued.”

SECTION 2. That Paragraph (3) of Section 27-46, “Definitions,” of Article VIII, “Habitual Criminal and Nuisance Properties,” of Chapter 27, “Minimum Property Standards,” of the Dallas City Code is amended to read as follows:

“(3) CODE VIOLATIONS mean violations of the following provisions of the Dallas City Code:

(A) Section 107.6, “Overcrowding,” of Chapter 16, “Dallas Fire Code.”

(B) Section 30-1, “Loud and Disturbing Noises and Vibrations,” of Chapter 30, “Noise.”

(C) Section 30-4, “Loudspeakers and Amplifiers,” of Chapter 30, “Noise.”

(D) Sections 43-126.9, 43-126.10, and 43-126.11 of Division 3, “Valet Parking Services,” of Article VI, “License for the Use of Public Right-of-Way,” of Chapter 43, “Streets and Sidewalks.”

(E) Chapter ____.

(F) Section 51A-6.102, “Noise Regulations,” of Article VI, “Environmental Performance Standards,” of Chapter 51A, “Dallas Development Code.”

(G[F]) 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.”

SECTION 2. That a person violating a provision of this ordinance, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine not to exceed (1) \$500; or (2) \$2,000 for violations governing fire safety, zoning, or public health and sanitation.

SECTION 3. That Chapter 27 of the Dallas City Code shall remain in full force and effect, save and except as amended by this ordinance.

SECTION 4. That any act done or right vested or accrued, or any proceeding, suit, or prosecution had or commenced in any action before the amendment or repeal of any ordinance, or part thereof, shall not be affected or impaired by amendment or repeal of any ordinance, or part thereof, and shall be treated as still remaining in full force and effect for all intents and purposes as if the amended or repealed ordinance, or part thereof, had remained in force.

SECTION 5. That the terms and provisions of this ordinance are severable and are governed by Section 1-4 of Chapter 1 of the Dallas City Code, as amended.

SECTION 6. That this ordinance shall take effect [30/45/60 days] from and after its passage and publication in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the City of Dallas, and it is accordingly so ordained.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

CHRISTOPHER J. CASO, City Attorney

By DRAFT
Assistant City Attorney

Passed _____

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 2022

22-0015

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL/VIDEO CONFERENCE
COUNCILMEMBER ADAM MCGOUGH, PRESIDING

PRESENT: [7] McGough, *Mendelsohn (**1:05 p.m.), Moreno (**1:23 p.m.), Thomas,
*Resendez, Atkins, Willis

ABSENT: [0]

The meeting was called to order at 1:03 p.m. with a quorum of the committee present.

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

After all business properly brought before the committee had been considered, the meeting adjourned at 3:01 p.m.

Chair

ATTEST:

City Secretary Staff

Date Approved

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

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

The briefing materials are attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT C.

***Note: Members of the Committee participated in this meeting by video conference.**

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

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 2022

EXHIBIT A

RECEIVED

2022 AUG - 5 AM 10:28

**CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TEXAS**

City of Dallas

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

Public Notice

220721

POSTED CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TX



Public Safety Committee

August 8, 2022

1:00 PM

2022 CITY COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS

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

(C) – Chair, (VC) – Vice Chair

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

General Information

The Dallas City Council regularly meets on Wednesdays beginning at 9:00 a.m. in the Council Chambers, 6th floor, City Hall, 1500 Marilla. Council agenda meetings are broadcast live on WRR-FM radio (101.1 FM) and on Time Warner City Cable Channel 16. Briefing meetings are held the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Council agenda (voting) meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays. Anyone wishing to speak at a meeting should sign up with the City Secretary's Office by calling (214) 670-3738 by 5:00 p.m. of the last regular business day preceding the meeting. Citizens can find out the name of their representative and their voting district by calling the City Secretary's Office.

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

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

Rules of Courtesy

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

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

"Citizens and other visitors attending City Council meetings shall observe the same rules of propriety, decorum and good conduct applicable to members of the City Council. Any person making personal, impertinent, profane or slanderous remarks or who becomes boisterous while addressing the City Council or while

Información General

El Ayuntamiento de la Ciudad de Dallas se reúne regularmente los miércoles en la Cámara del Ayuntamiento en el sexto piso de la Alcaldía, 1500 Marilla, a las 9 de la mañana. Las reuniones informativas se llevan a cabo el primer y tercer miércoles del mes. Estas audiencias se transmiten en vivo por la estación de radio WRR-FM 101.1 y por cablevisión en la estación *Time Warner City Cable* Canal 16. El Ayuntamiento Municipal se reúne en el segundo y cuarto miércoles del mes para tratar asuntos presentados de manera oficial en la agenda para su aprobación. Toda persona que desee hablar durante la asamblea del Ayuntamiento, debe inscribirse llamando a la Secretaría Municipal al teléfono (214) 670-3738, antes de las 5:00 pm del último día hábil anterior a la reunión. Para enterarse del nombre de su representante en el Ayuntamiento Municipal y el distrito donde usted puede votar, favor de llamar a la Secretaría Municipal.

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

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

Reglas de Cortesía

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

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

"Los ciudadanos y visitantes presentes durante las

attending the City Council meeting shall be removed from the room if the sergeant-at-arms is so directed by the presiding officer, and the person shall be barred from further audience before the City Council during that session of the City Council. If the presiding officer fails to act, any member of the City Council may move to require enforcement of the rules, and the affirmative vote of a majority of the City Council shall require the presiding officer to act." Section 3.3(c) of the City Council Rules of Procedure.

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

Handgun Prohibition Notice for Meetings of Governmental Entities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 City Council Briefing on Spectrum Cable Channel 95 and [bit.ly/ cityofdallastv](https://dallascityhall.webex.com/dallascityhall/j.php?MTID=mcf7cd52b5497121fbd5fa950aeddd5e3):

<https://dallascityhall.webex.com/dallascityhall/j.php?MTID=mcf7cd52b5497121fbd5fa950aeddd5e3>

CALL TO ORDER

MINUTES

- A. 22-1741 Approval of the June 13, 2022 Minutes

BRIEFING ITEMS

- B. 22-1742 Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update
[Jason Scoggins, Major of Police, Dallas Police Department]
- C. 22-1743 Public Safety Items for Consideration in Legislative Program for the 88th Session of Texas Legislature
[Julio Gonzalez, Lieutenant, Dallas Police Department]
- D. 22-1745 EMS Quality Management Report
[Delridge Williams, Deputy Chief, Rob Borse, Lieutenant, Fire Rescue Department]
- E. 22-1746 Public Safety Dashboards
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]

BRIEFING BY MEMORANDUM

- F. 22-1744 DPD Coordination with Local School Districts on Campus Safety Update
[Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department]
- G. 22-1747 Amendment to Chapter 15D of the Dallas City Code for Towing Management
[Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department]
- H. 22-1749 Dallas Fire-Rescue Facility Construction Update
[Dominique Artis, Chief of Fire, Dallas Fire Rescue]
- I. 22-1751 Adoption of the International Fire Code
[Dominique Artis, Chief of Fire, Dallas Fire Rescue]
- J. 22-1748 Changes to Ordinance allowing Marshals to Enforce Pedestrian Safety
[David Pughes, City Marshal (I), Dallas Marshal]

- K. 22-1750 Chapter 27: Minimum Property Standards Evaluation Working Group Update
[Kevin Oden, Director (I), Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions]
- L. 22-1753 August 10, 2022, City Council Agenda Item #44; 22-1556 Authorize a three-year service contract for consulting services to assist in the development of a regional catastrophic preparedness framework for the Office of Emergency Management - Innovative Emergency Management dba IEM, most advantageous proposer of five - Not to exceed \$491,219.00 - Financing: Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program Fund (subject to annual appropriations)
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]
- M. 22-1754 August 10, 2022, City Council Agenda Item #50; 22-1563 Authorize Supplemental Agreement No. 4 to the service contract with Streamline Automation Systems, LLC for hosting, maintenance, and support of the existing fire inspection system for the Fire-Rescue Department managed by the Department of Information and Technology Services - Not to exceed \$558,225, from \$1,262,087 to \$1,820,312 -Financing: Data Services Fund (subject to annual appropriations)
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]
- N. 22-1755 August 10, 2022, City Council Agenda Item #51; 22-1561 Authorize Supplemental Agreement No. 10 to increase the service contract with Locution Systems, Inc. for continued maintenance and support of the existing automated fire station alerting system and to extend the term from September 28, 2022, to September 27, 2025 - Not to exceed \$182,906, from \$258,538 to \$441,444 - Financing: Data Services Fund (subject to annual appropriations)
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]
- O. 22-1757 August 24, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #26; 22-1660 Authorize a three-year cooperative purchasing agreement for a web-based investigative software subscription for the Police Department with Carahsoft Technology Corp. through the Department of Information Resources Cooperative Agreement - Not to exceed \$399,000.24 Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]
- P. 22-1777 August 24, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #34; 22-1656 Authorize Supplemental Agreement No. 1 to increase the service contract with Statement Systems Incorporated for printing and mailing of certified notices for the Police Department's Auto Pound and to extend the term from June 25, 2022, to June 24, 2023- Not to exceed \$196,560 from \$786,240 to \$982,800- Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]

- Q. 22-1758 August 24, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #35; 22-1565 Authorize Supplemental Agreement No. 2 to exercise the second of two, one-year renewal options to the service contract with All City Management Services, Inc. for school crossing guard services for Court and Detention Services - Not to exceed \$5,816,807.64 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]
- R. 22-1759 August 24, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #40; 22-1704 Authorize the **(1)** application for and acceptance of the 2022 Municipalities Reimagining Community Safety Initiative Grant in the amount of \$700,000.00 from the National League of Cities Institute (NLCI) for the purpose of creating a formal program that will focus on youth violent crimes to reduce the recidivism rates; **(2)** funding one community outreach manager two years for the period June 1, 2022 through June 30, 2024; **(3)** establishment of appropriations in an amount not to exceed \$700,000.00 in the FY22 Municipalities Reimagining Community Safety Initiative Grant; **(4)** receipt and deposit of funds in an amount not to exceed \$700,000.00 in the FY22 Community Policing Municipalities Reimagining Community Safety Initiative Grant; **(5)** add one community outreach manager; and **(6)** execution of the grant agreement and all terms, conditions, and documents required by the agreement - Not to exceed \$700,000.00 - Financing: National League of Cities Institute (NLCI) Grant Funds
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]

ADJOURNMENT

EXECUTIVE SESSION NOTICE

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

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

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 2022

EXHIBIT B

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 8, 2022

Item A: Approval of the June 13, 2022 Minutes

Councilmember Willis moved to adopt the minutes as presented.

Motion seconded by Councilmember Atkins and unanimously adopted. (Moreno, Mendelsohn, absent when vote taken)

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 8, 2022

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item B: Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office;
- Jason Scoggins, Major of Police, Dallas Police Department; and
- Eddie Garcia, Police Chief, Dallas Police Department

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 8, 2022

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item C: Public Safety Items for Consideration in Legislative Program for the 88th
 Session of Texas Legislature

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office;
- Julio Gonzalez, Lieutenant, Dallas Police Department;
- David Pughes, Integrated Public Solutions Officer, Courts & Detention Services;
- Daniel Salazar, First Assistant Chief, Dallas Fire Department; and
- Kevin Oden, Integrated Public Solutions Administrator, City Manager's Office

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 8, 2022

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item D: EMS Quality Management Report

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office;
- Dominique Artis, Fire Chief, City Manager's Office;
- Delridge Williams, Deputy Chief; Dallas Fire Department;
- Rob Borse, Lieutenant, Fire Rescue Department; and
- Dr. Marshal Isaacs, Medical Director, Dallas Fire Department

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 8, 2022

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item E: Public Safety Dashboards

The committee discussed the item.

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 8, 2022

BRIEFING BY MEMORANDUM

- Item F: DPD Coordination with Local School Districts on Campus Safety Update
- Item G: Amendment to Chapter 15D of the Dallas City Code for Towing Management
- Item H: Dallas Fire-Rescue Facility Construction Update
- Item I: Adoption of the International Fire Code.
- Item J: Changes to Ordinance allowing Marshals to Enforce Pedestrian Safety
- Item K: Chapter 27: Minimum Property Standards Evaluation Working Group Update
- Item L: August 10, 2022, City Council Agenda Item #44; 22-1556 Authorize a three-year service contract for consulting services to assist in the development of a regional catastrophic preparedness framework for the Office of Emergency Management - Innovative Emergency Management dba IEM, most advantageous proposer of five - Not to exceed \$491,219.00 - Financing: Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program Fund (subject to annual appropriations)
- Item M: August 10, 2022, City Council Agenda Item #50; 22-1563 Authorize Supplemental Agreement No. 4 to the service contract with Streamline Automation Systems, LLC for hosting, maintenance, and support of the existing fire inspection system for the Fire-Rescue Department managed by the Department of Information and Technology Services - Not to exceed \$558,225, from \$1,262,087 to \$1,820,312 - Financing: Data Services Fund (subject to annual appropriations)
- Item N: August 10, 2022, City Council Agenda Item #51; 22-1561 Authorize Supplemental Agreement No. 10 to increase the service contract with Locution Systems, Inc. for continued maintenance and support of the existing automated fire station alerting system and to extend the term from September 28, 2022, to September 27, 2025 - Not to exceed \$182,906, from \$258,538 to \$441,444 - Financing: Data Services Fund (subject to annual appropriations)
- Item O: August 24, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #26; 22-1660 Authorize a three-year cooperative purchasing agreement for a web-based investigative software subscription for the Police Department with Carahsoft Technology Corp. through the Department of Information Resources Cooperative Agreement - Not to exceed \$399,000.24 Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

AUGUST 8, 2022

BRIEFING BY MEMORANDUM (cont.)

- Item P: August 24, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #34; 22-1656 Authorize Supplemental Agreement No. 1 to increase the service contract with Statement Systems Incorporated for printing and mailing of certified notices for the Police Department's Auto Pound and to extend the term from June 25, 2022, to June 24, 2023- Not to exceed \$196,560 from \$786,240 to \$982,800- Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)
- Item Q: August 24, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #35; 22-1565 Authorize Supplemental Agreement No. 2 to exercise the second of two, one-year renewal options to the service contract with All City Management Services, Inc. for school crossing guard services for Court and Detention Services - Not to exceed \$5,816,807.64 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)
- Item R: August 24, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #40; 22-1704 Authorize the **(1)** application for and acceptance of the 2022 Municipalities Reimagining Community Safety Initiative Grant in the amount of \$700,000.00 from the National League of Cities Institute (NLCI) for the purpose of creating a formal program that will focus on youth violent crimes to reduce the recidivism rates; **(2)** funding one community outreach manager two years for the period June 1, 2022 through June 30, 2024; **(3)** establishment of appropriations in an amount not to exceed \$700,000.00 in the FY22 Municipalities Reimagining Community Safety Initiative Grant; **(4)** receipt and deposit of funds in an amount not to exceed \$700,000.00 in the FY22 Community Policing Municipalities Reimagining Community Safety Initiative Grant; **(5)** add one community outreach manager; and **(6)** execution of the grant agreement and all terms, conditions, and documents required by the agreement - Not to exceed \$700,000.00 - Financing: National League of Cities Institute (NLCI) Grant Funds

The committee discussed the items.

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 2022

EXHIBIT C



City of Dallas

Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update

**Public Safety Committee
August 8, 2022**

Jason Scoggins
Major of Police
Dallas Police Department
City of Dallas

Presentation Overview



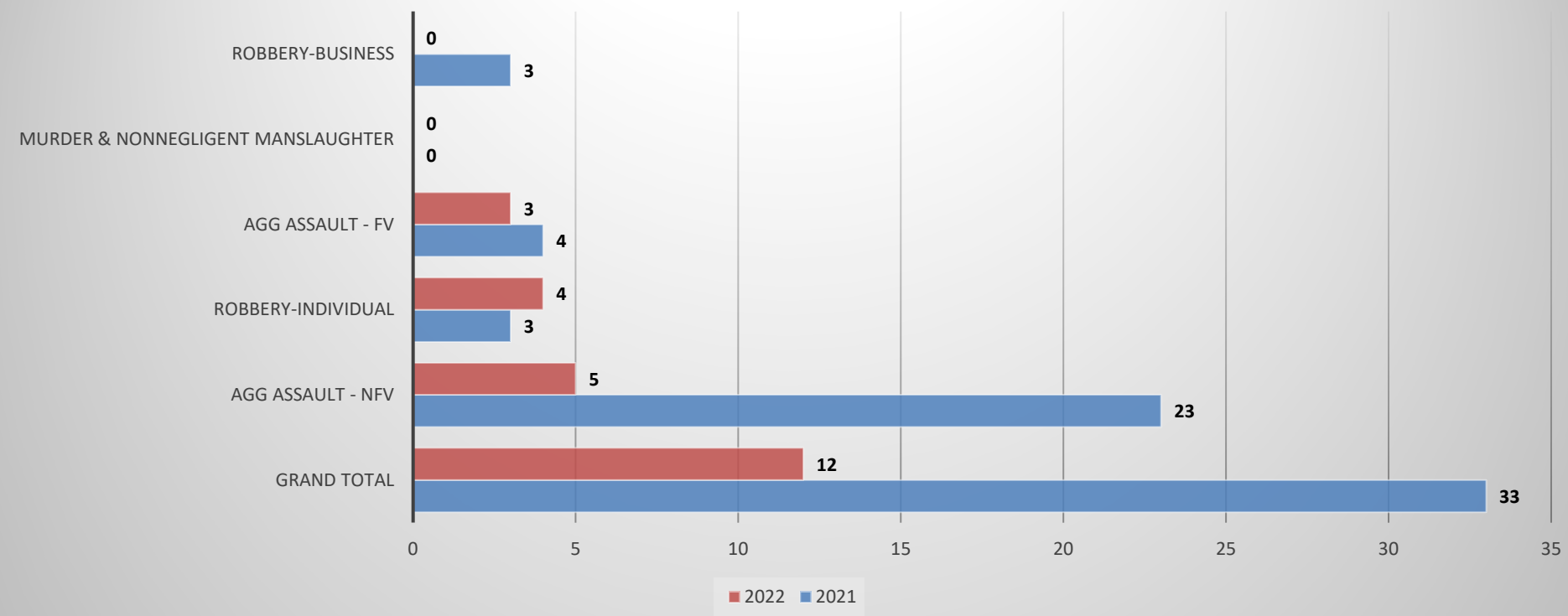
- Grid Impact by Crime Type
- Results from Our Perspective
- Reversing the Trend
- Murder, Robbery, Aggravated Assault
- Amplifying Trust
- Crime Plan - Next Steps



Grid Impact by Crime Type



Grid Comparison – Violent Crime 2021 vs. 2022



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

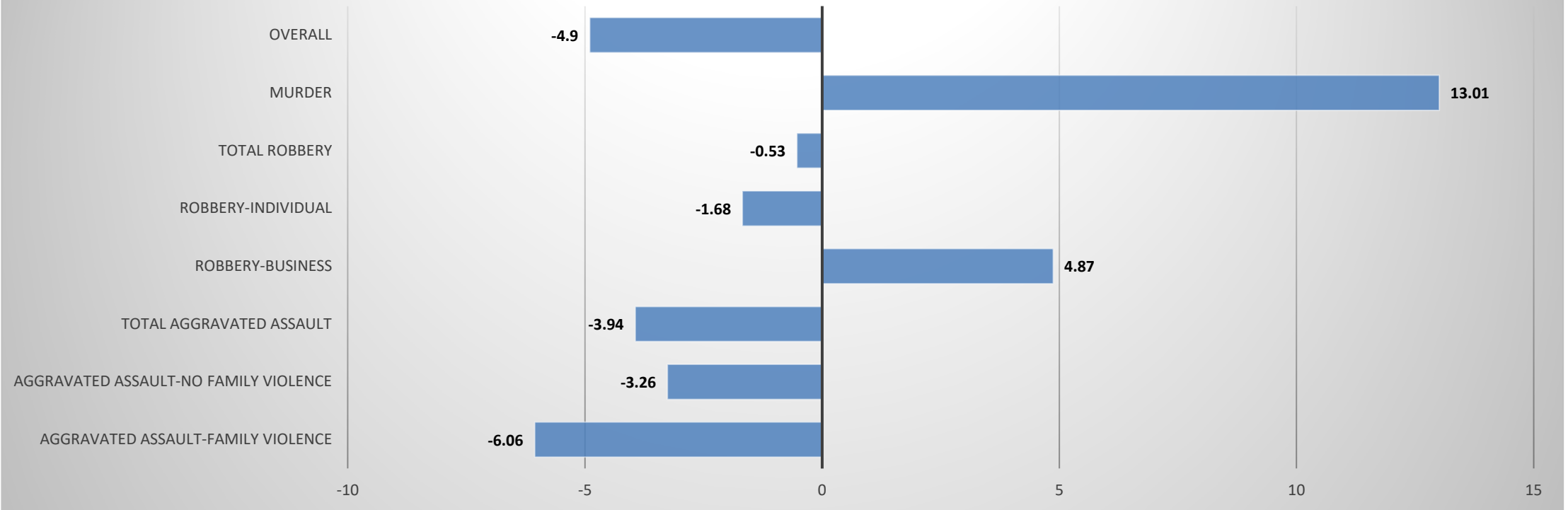
- * Phase 5 Grids
- * July 9-July 31, 2022
- Victims
- Red – 2022
- Blue - 2021



Results from Our Perspective



Violent Crime 2021 vs. 2022



Reversing the Trend - Dallas



Compstat Daily Crime Briefing as of Sunday, July 31, 2022

City Total	Crime	TODAY	MTD	Lst Mn MTD	Cnt Diff	MTDLY	Cnt Diff	% Chg	YTD	YTDLY	Cnt Diff	% Chg
City Total Violent	Agg Assault FV	3	175	171	4	181	-6	-3.31%	1101	1172	-71	-6.06%
	Agg Assault NFV	21	478	499	-21	633	-155	-24.49%	3526	3645	-119	-3.26%
	Total	24	653	670	-17	814	-161	-19.78%	4627	4817	-190	-3.94%
	Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter FV	0	1	0	1	2	-1	-50.00%	15	21	-6	-28.57%
	Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter NFV	2	12	23	-11	18	-6	-33.33%	124	102	22	21.57%
	Total	2	13	23	-10	20	-7	-35.00%	139	123	16	13.01%
	Robbery Business	1	19	55	-36	46	-27	-58.70%	280	267	13	4.87%
	Robbery Individual	4	147	198	-51	178	-31	-17.42%	1232	1253	-21	-1.68%
	Total	5	166	253	-87	224	-58	-25.89%	1512	1520	-8	-0.53%
	Fondling FV	0	3	3	0	5	-2	-40.00%	25	69	-44	-63.77%
	Incest FV	0	0	0	0	0	0	NC	1	0	1	NC
	Rape FV	1	6	12	-6	31	-25	-80.65%	62	127	-65	-51.18%
	Sexual Assault with an Object FV	0	0	2	-2	9	-9	-100.00%	10	29	-19	-65.52%
	Sodomy FV	0	2	3	-1	8	-6	-75.00%	23	47	-24	-51.06%
	Total	1	11	20	-9	53	-42	-79.25%	121	272	-151	-55.51%
	Fondling NFV	0	11	8	3	16	-5	-31.25%	65	68	-3	-4.41%
	Rape NFV	0	23	24	-1	18	5	27.78%	125	136	-11	-8.09%
	Sexual Assault with an Object NFV	0	4	2	2	2	2	100.00%	21	15	6	40.00%
	Sodomy NFV	0	5	6	-1	3	2	66.67%	45	49	-4	-8.16%
	Statutory Rape NFV	0	0	0	0	0	0	NC	2	0	2	NC
	Total	0	43	40	3	39	4	10.26%	258	268	-10	-3.73%
	Sub_Total Violent	32	886	1006	-120	1150	-264	-22.96%	6657	7000	-343	-4.90%



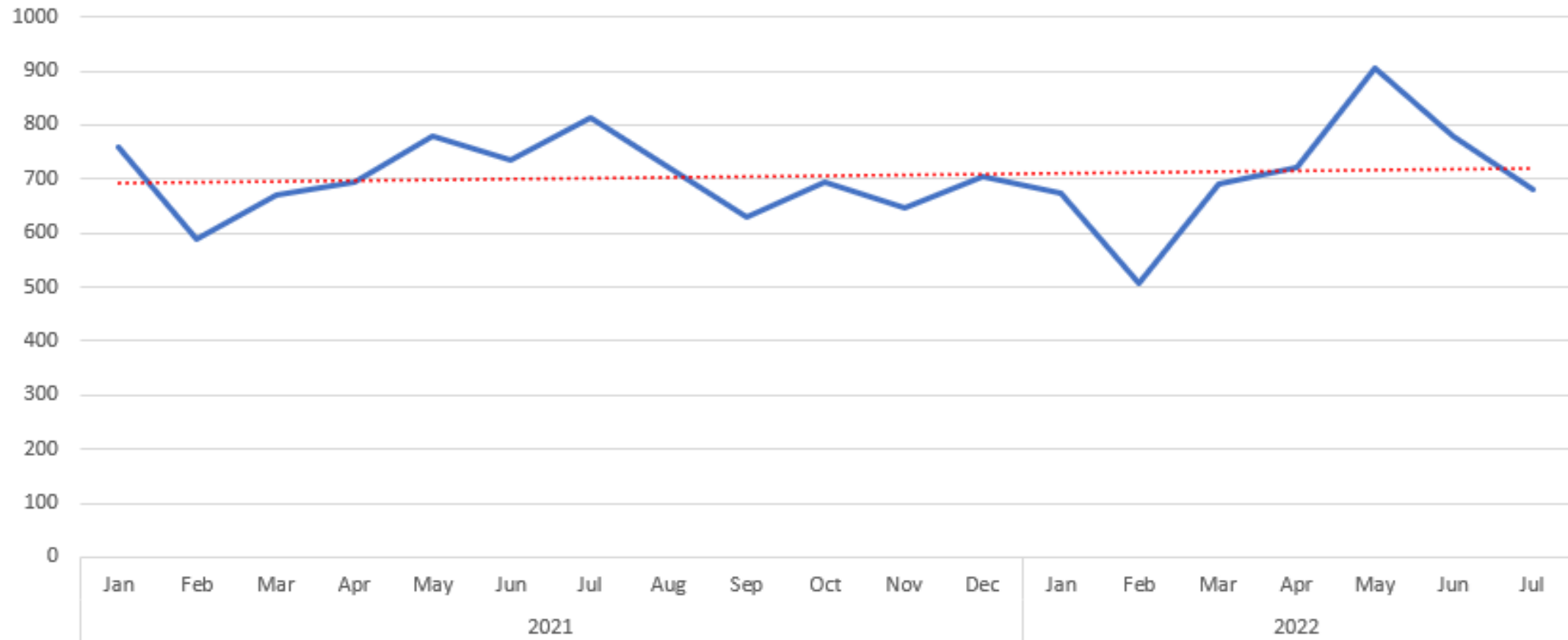
Reversing the Trend



Reversing the Trend



Incident Count
Violent Crime Jan 1, 2021 - July 31, 2022

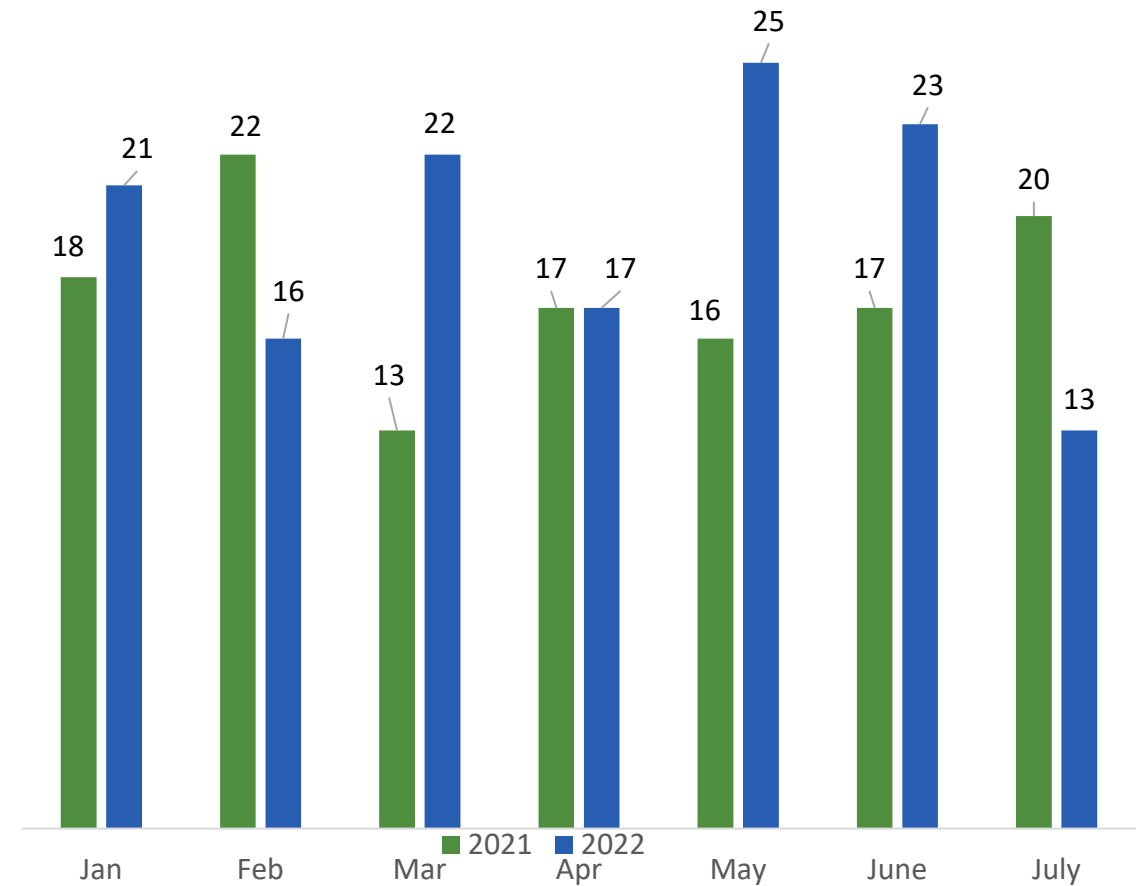


Murder



- 2022 Murder Trend
- As of July 31, murders are up by 16 victims from 2021.

- 2022 Victims – Dark Blue
- 2021 Victims – Green



Murder Victimology



Motive (Why)

- *Argument / Conflict*
- *Robbery*
- *Domestic Violence*

- *Unknown (Cases that are currently under investigation)*

Premises (Where)

- *Apartments remain to be the locations with the highest number of Homicides*

Relationship (Who)

- *Acquaintance*
- *Stranger*
- *Family Violence*

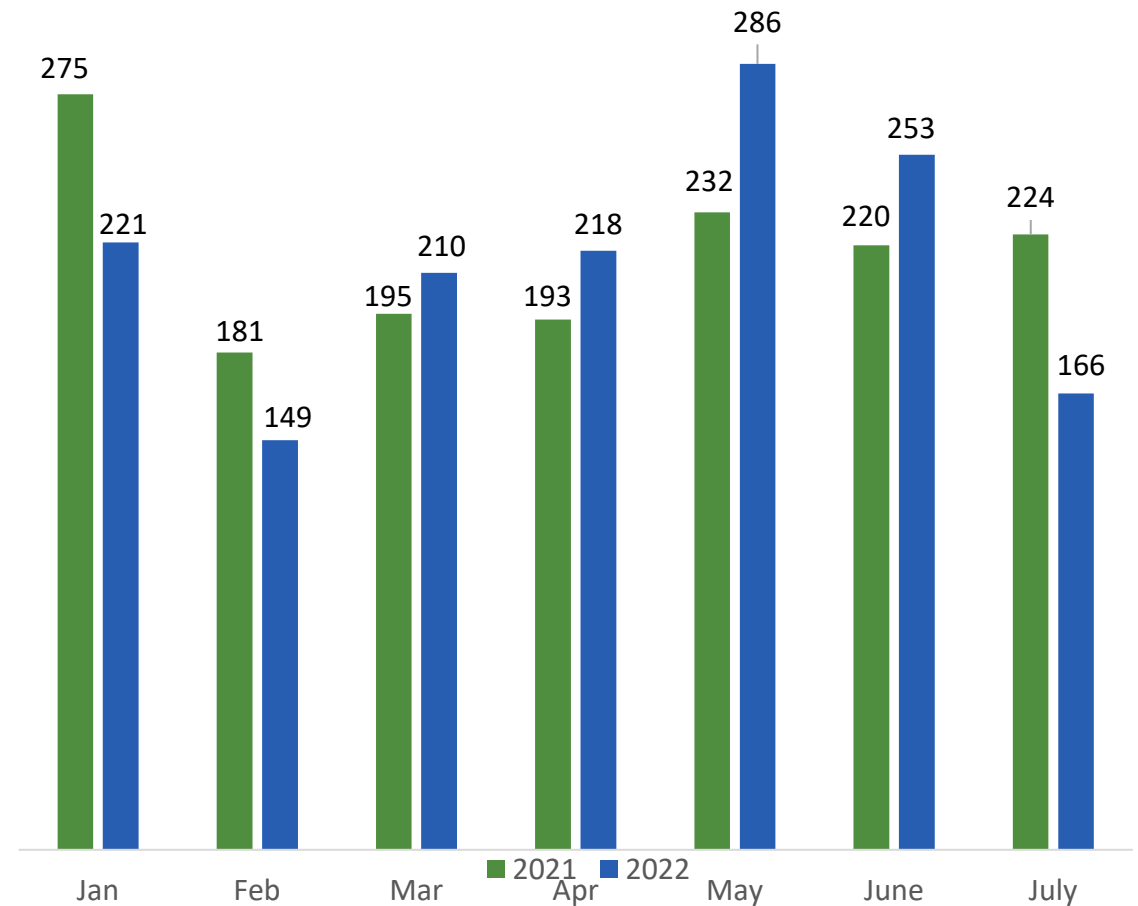


Robbery



- Reversing the Robbery Trend
- We have reduced robbery victims by 8 this year compared to last year.
- 10.1% increase in firearms used
- -4.3% firearms discharged
- -17% injured by firearm

- 2022 Victims – Dark Blue
- 2021 Victims – Green

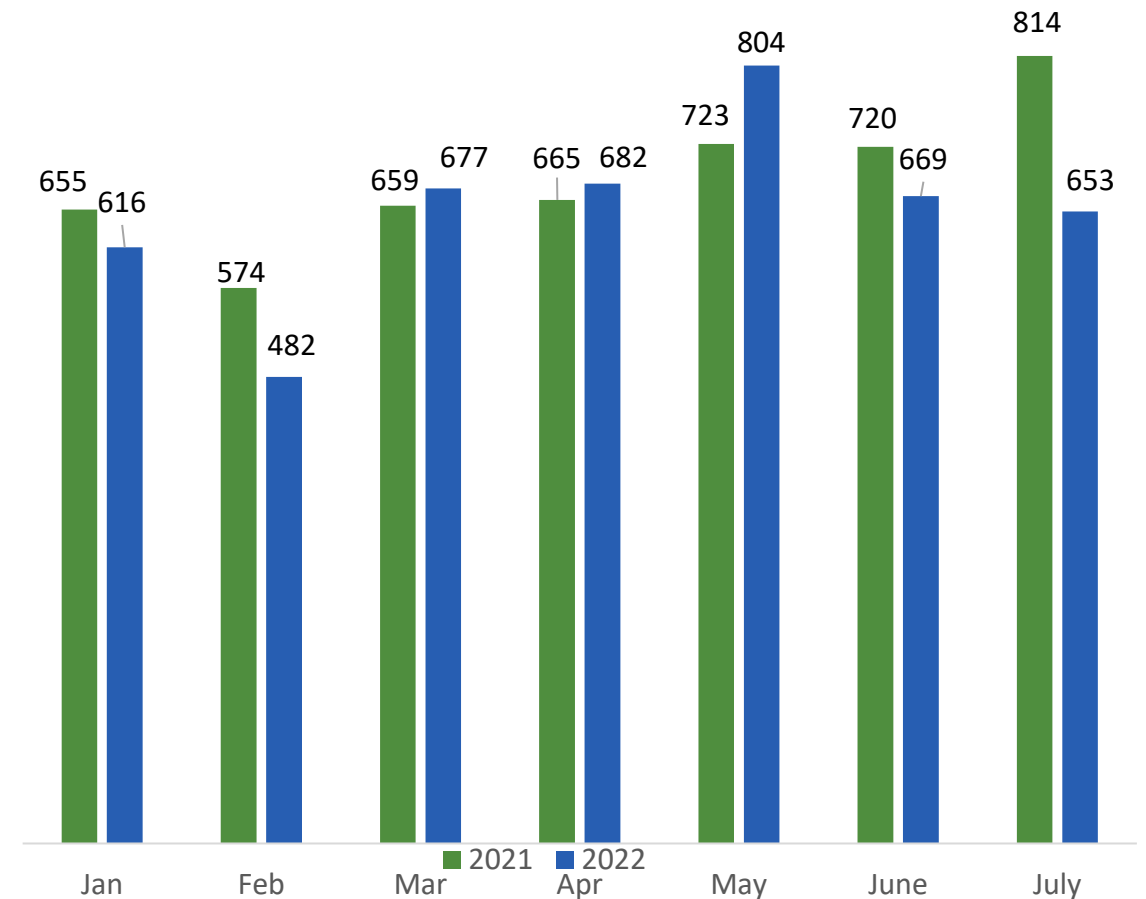


Aggravated Assault



- Reversing the Aggravated Assault Trend
- -2.3% firearms used
- -2.8% firearms discharged
- -7.1% injured by firearm

- 2022 Victims – Dark Blue
- 2021 Victims – Green



Aggravated Assault Victimology



Motive (Why)

- *Argument / Conflict*
- *Road Rage*

Premises (Where)

- *Single Family Residence*
- *Apartments*
- *Public Street (Road Rage)*

Relationship (Who)

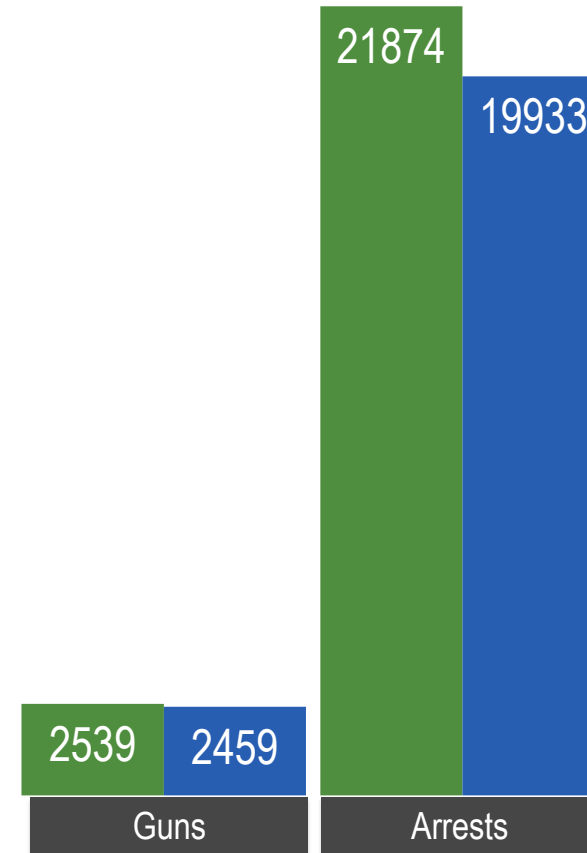
- *Unknown*
- *Stranger*
- *Acquaintance*



Arrests and Seized Weapons



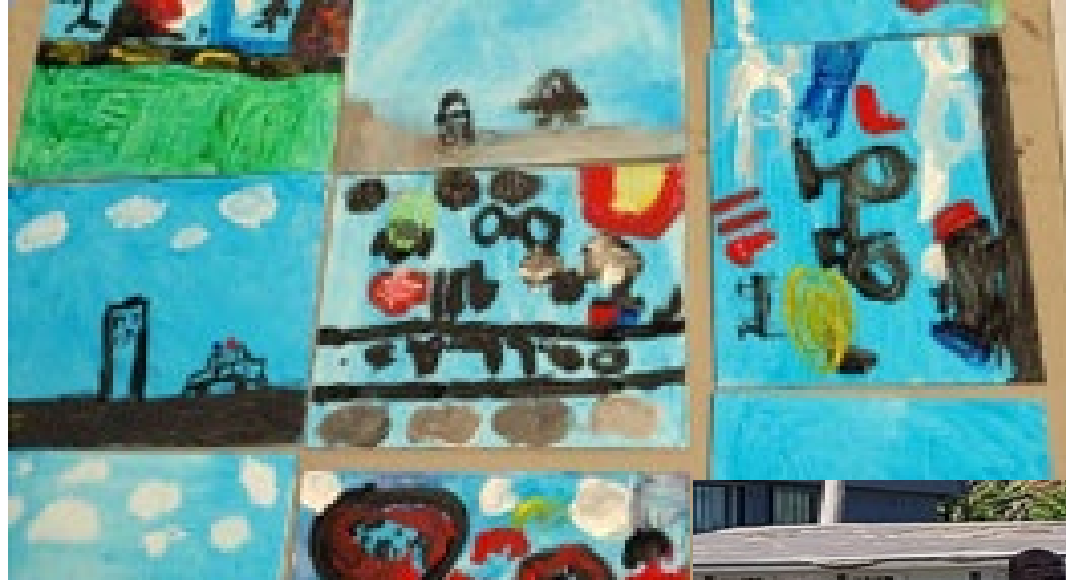
- 2022 – Dark Blue
- 2021 – Green



Amplifying Trust



- OCA attends Food Management Meeting
- Water Balloon Event
- Martin Weiss Recreation Center Summer Camp
- 2 Back to School Events



Amplifying Trust



July 13, 2022

Office of Community
Affairs attend Food
Service Management
Meeting.



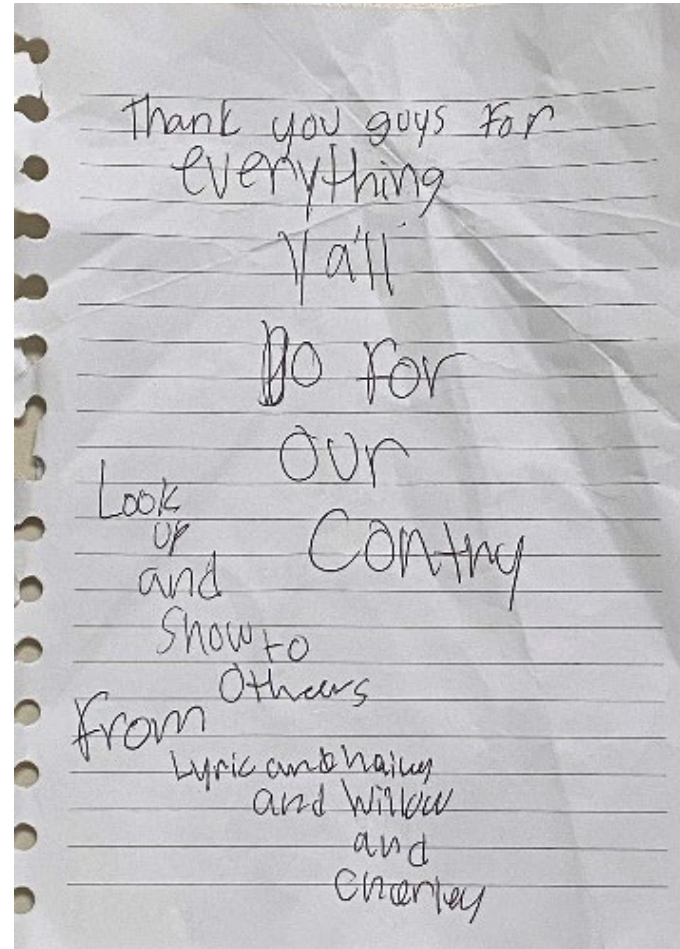
Amplifying Trust



July 15, 2022

3550 E. Overton
PNI location

Water Balloon
event between
kids and cops



Amplifying Trust



July 19, 2022

Martin Weiss
Recreation Center
summer camp



Amplifying Trust



July 22, 2022

Back to school
event and movie
night held at
Bachman Lake
Park



Amplifying Trust



July 23, 2022

Unidos Back to School
Health Fair at LG Pinkston
High School



Crime Plan – Next Steps



- Place Network Investigations Team
 - Internal DPD team that targets criminal networks with the goal of reducing violent crime (e.g., gang violence)
 - 2 locations are now PNI locations, and our team is actively working the locations daily
- Phase 5 Grids – July 9, 2022
 - Deployed 50 grids after evaluation of Phase 4 deployment in violent crime hot spots
- Focused Deterrence
 - A holistic, resource-intensive process involving multiple law enforcement and community partners
 - The long-term strategy will build upon early plan components, which works collectively to reduce violent crime and lays the groundwork for long-term change





City of Dallas

Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update

**Public Safety Committee
August 8, 2022**

Questions?



City of Dallas

Public Safety Items for Consideration in Legislative Program for the 88th Session of the Texas Legislature

**Public Safety Committee
August 8, 2022**

Lt. Julio Gonzalez
Legislative Affairs Coordinator
Dallas Police Department
City of Dallas

Presentation Overview



- Purpose
- Review Legislative Priorities
- Next Steps



Purpose



- Review legislative program priorities relating to public safety;
- Discuss any additional input / updated priorities from city council and staff; and
- Discuss recommendations to finalize the city's proposed legislative program for the 88th Session of the Texas Legislature.



Court & Detention Services



- Local Government Code, Sec. 343.002.
 - The employment, training, equipping, and location of school crossing guards by a political subdivision is a governmental function
- Legislative request
 - Remove and/or share the responsibility from municipalities with a population over 850,000 to supply school crossing guards/equipment.
 - Create additional funding mechanisms to off-set the costs of providing crossing guards at public, parochial, and private elementary or secondary schools
 - It is a large burden for municipalities such as Dallas who provides over 400 crossing guards to Catholic, Charter and 8 Independent School Districts in the city
- Costs associated are over \$5 million annually



Dallas Fire Rescue



- State legislation for auto makers to prioritize the production of vehicles for public safety
 - Current build times are longer than 18 months up to two and a half years
 - DFR and DPD have struggled to find available chassis and vehicles for fleet replacement
 - The longer it takes to secure chassis, the build times are increasing
 - DFR is looking to partner with other fire and police departments in the State of Texas to see if legislation could be created to require vehicle manufacturers to prioritize the building of chassis specifically for public safety entities. These emergency vehicles are vital to our emergency response and condition of our reserve fleet



Dallas Police Department



- School hardening/school safety-Mandated joint active-shooter exercises between local and school police
- Expansion of Monica's Law for the statewide protective order database to include felony family violence convictions
- Statewide History of Policing Course through TCOLE
- Amend Texas Occupations Code to include Reflexology businesses as massage parlors



Dallas Police Department (Continued)



- Explore state and federal grant funding opportunities for the new police academy, body-worn cameras, and additional Flock/surveillance cameras



Integrated Public Safety Solutions



- Compel HHSC to allow persons with Criminal Justice Information System credentials access to CARE system administered by Local Mental Health Authorities
- Mandate reasonable crime prevention measures for new multi-family properties/when a multifamily property changes ownership
- Expand ability of jurisdictions to remediate vacant and dilapidated structures in high crime areas after notice is provided to the property owner
- Increase funding for Crisis Intervention Programs
- Develop, minimum 120-hour, Civilian Crisis Intervention Responder Curriculum through TCOLE



Next Steps



- Discuss current and proposed priorities collected from Councilmembers and city staff.
- Council consideration of proposed legislative program for the 88th Session of the Texas Legislature at an upcoming council meeting – TBD.





City of Dallas

Public Safety Items for Consideration in Legislative Program for the 88th Session of the Texas Legislature

**Public Safety Committee
August 8, 2022**

Questions?

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 5, 2022

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno,
Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **EMS Quality Management Report**

In the ongoing effort to provide excellent service delivery to the citizens of Dallas, Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) continues to develop and expand its Quality Management Program to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in emergency response. Please accept this message as an update to that program, as well as the status of the Medical Control Service Contract.

The DFR Quality Management Program (QMP) evaluates DFR firefighter paramedics to ensure delivery of high-quality emergency medical care and is managed by the DFR Office of the Medical Director (OMD) in coordination with University of Texas-Southwestern (UTSW). In collaboration with DFR EMS leadership, this program advocates for, mentors, and educates DFR members with the goal of consistently providing “Excellence In Care”.

In 2021 DFR responded to over 221,000 requests for emergency medical services and over 100,000 patients were transported to the hospital. The QMP reviewed nearly 25,000 of those patient contacts, demonstrating that the Department has markedly enhanced its ability to provide Medical Director reviews of high-risk patient encounters. This has resulted in additional focused education, remediation, and mentoring by DFR Operations and EMS Field Supervisors.

The DFR QMP has the stated goals of ensuring compliance with all State and Federal statutes and Guidelines, minimizing risk, providing evaluation of all DFR EMS processes, and improving the medical knowledge and skills of DFR personnel. Due in part to the educational, training, and evaluation processes of the QMP, DFR played a vital role in 56 patients who suffered a pre-hospital sudden cardiac arrest in 2021 and recovered to hospital discharge while neurologically intact.

Other program highlights have included the development of Clinical Improvement Plans for paramedics identified as needing additional support, data compilation and statistical analysis of patient outcomes, and the implementation of a 40-hour “Medical Director Bootcamp” for physician-directed education of newly graduated DFR paramedic students using multi-modal teaching methods.

Regarding the status of the Medical Control Service Contract, an RFP solicitation for comprehensive medical direction with both online and offline medical direction, quality management, and clinical practice services has been completed. Contract negotiations

DATE August 5, 2022
SUBJECT **EMS Quality Management Report**

are underway between the City and the proposing entity under the supervision of the Office of Procurement Services. The new contract is expected to go to Council in September with an effective date of 10/1/22.



Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Billieae Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, Deputy City Manager

Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager
Dr. Robert Perez, Assistant City Manager
Carl Simpson, Assistant City Manager
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager
Directors and Assistant Directors



City of Dallas

EMS Quality Management Report

**Public Safety Committee
August 8th, 2022**

Delridge Williams, Executive Deputy
Chief, Rob Borse, Lieutenant
Dallas Fire-Rescue Department
City of Dallas

Presentation Overview



- DFR QMP Overview
- QMP Goals
- QMP Data
- 2022 QMP Highlights
- Medical Control Service Contract Status



DFR QMT Overview



- The DFR Quality Management Program (QMP) evaluates DFR firefighter paramedics to ensure delivery of high-quality emergency medical care.
- This program, managed by the DFR Office of the Medical Director (OMD), is in coordination with UTSW
- The OMD, in collaboration with EMS leadership, advocates for, mentors, and educates our members with the goal of consistently providing “Excellence In Care”.



QMP Program Goals



- Ensure compliance with all State Federal statutes and Guidelines
- Ensure the highest level of patient care and minimize risk to patients, providers, DFR, and the City
- Provide evaluation of all DFR EMS processes
- Improve medical knowledge and skills of DFR personnel



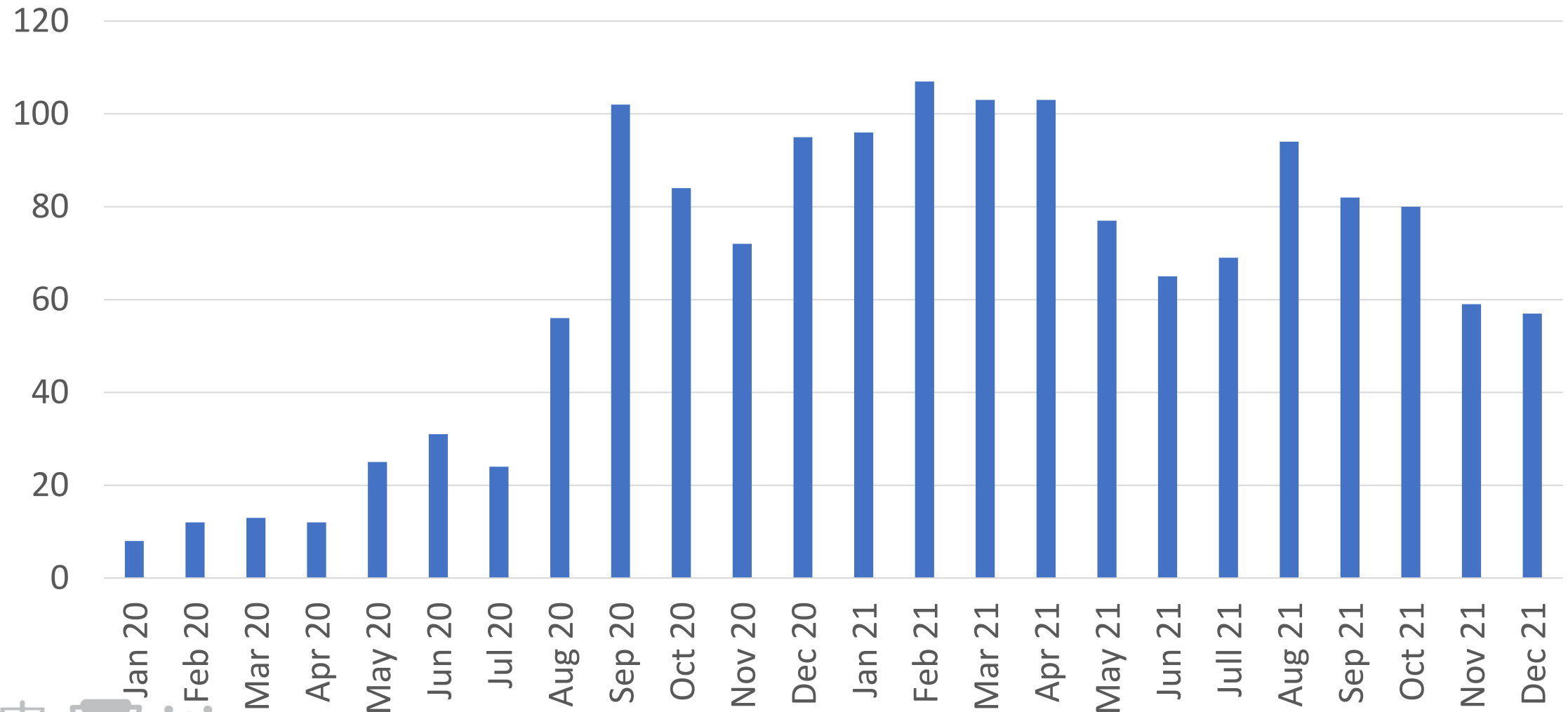
QMP Data



- In 2021 DFR responded to over 221,000 requests for emergency medical services
- Over 100,000 patients were transported to the hospital
- The quality management program reviewed nearly 25,000 patient contacts

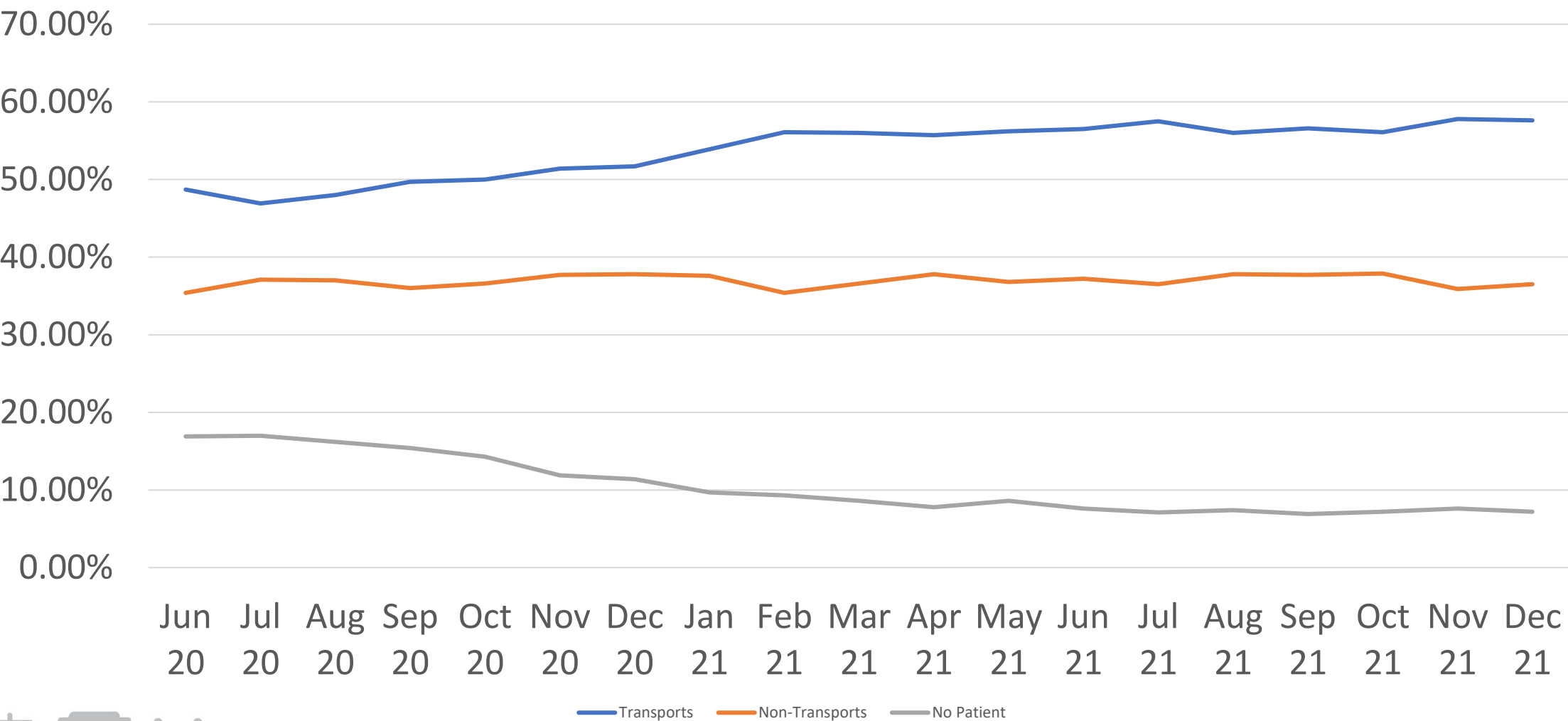


Incidents Receiving Physician Review

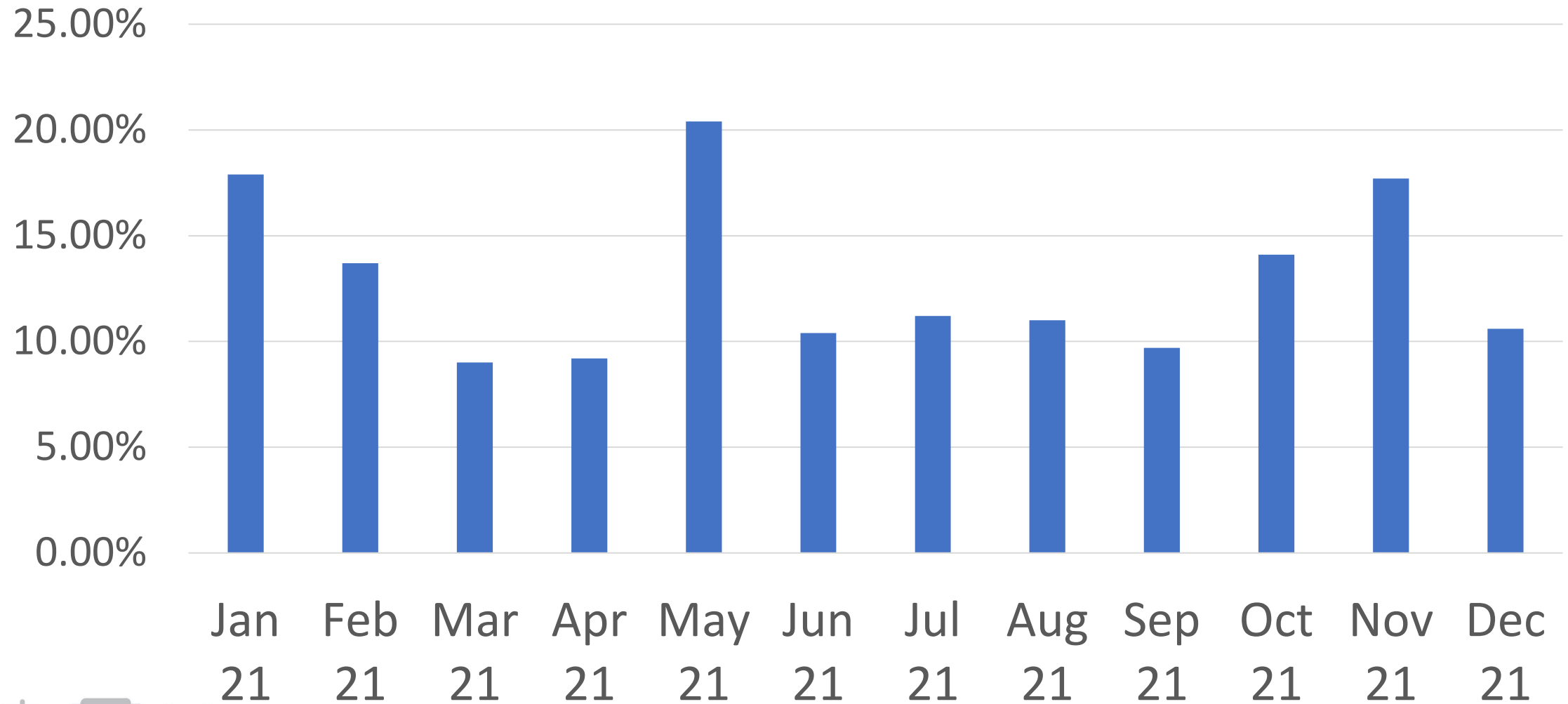




Incident Patient Transport Data



CPR Patients that Regained a Pulse



QMP Data



In 2021 DFR played a role in 56 patients who survived neurologically intact after suffering pre-hospital sudden cardiac arrest.



2022 QMP Program Highlights



- Developed Clinical Improvement Plans for paramedics identified through the Quality Management Program as needing additional support.
- Obtained outcome information on 99.9% of all cardiac arrest patients transported by DFR paramedics to Dallas-area receiving hospitals.



2022 QMP Program Highlights



- Developed and implemented a 40-hour “Medical Director Bootcamp” for physician-directed education for newly graduated DFR paramedic students using multi-modal teaching methods
- Increased the referral of educational case reviews to EMS Supervisors allowing their experience and field perspective to be shared.



Medical Control Service Contract Status



- As required by the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), the City contracts the following Medical Direction services:
 - Offline medical supervision
 - Treatment guidelines, education, training, and research.
 - Quality Management was added effective April 2020.
 - Current contract with UTSW
 - Online medical control
 - During the critical care and EMS transport of patients to appropriate medical facilities.
 - Current contract with Parkland (BioTel System)



Medical Control Service Contract Status



- RFP solicitation for a comprehensive Medical Control Service contract is underway at the direction of Office of Procurement Services.
 - Deliverable Services include:
 - Designated licensed physician services for both online and offline medical direction.
 - Continued quality management services
 - New clinical practice services to improve patient care through increased oversight and training of paramedics.
- The new contract is expected to go to Council in September with an effective date of 10/1/22.





City of Dallas

EMS Quality Management Report

**Public Safety Committee
August 8, 2022**

Questions?

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 5, 2022

TO Honorable members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno,
Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) Dashboard**

Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) unexpectedly experienced a slight increase in overall call volume in July. We have had over 164,000 dispatched incidents so far in 2022 (25,806 for the month of July). We are still below our EMS response within 9 minutes metric and our 5:20 Structure Fire Response metric at 85% and 89% respectively. These were higher than the month of June. We had only 7 significant fires for the month of July, up from 1 in June. Our rescue unit hours of utilization (UHU) numbers were slightly lower in the month of July.

We will continue to monitor and make Operational adjustments, such as Peak and Single Role Rescue locations, to ensure we are able to meet our performance goals even with the increase in demand.

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

We welcome feedback and suggestions for improvement. Please continue to explore the dashboard and let us know if you have any questions or would like to see any changes/additions. Feel free to contact Executive Assistant Chief Randall (Bret) Stidham at randall.stidham@dallascityhall.com.

Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager
[Attachment]

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Billerae Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Kimberly Bizzor Tolbert, Deputy City Manager

Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager
Dr. Robert Perez, Assistant City Manager
Carl Simpson, Assistant City Manager
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager
Directors and Assistant Directors



DFR Executive Summary for Month Ending: July 2022



164,556

Total 911 DFR Incidents
Incidentes totales de 911 DFR

85%

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

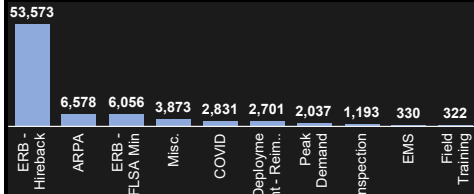
40%

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

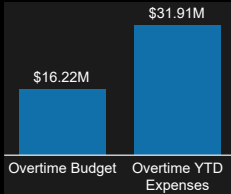
89%

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

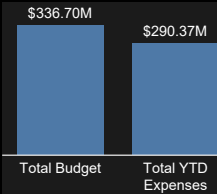
Overtime Hours Breakdown Categorías de Horas Extras Trabajadas



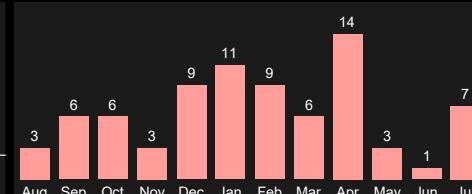
Sworn Overtime Presupuesto de Horas Extras



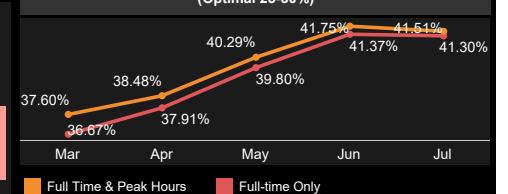
Total Budget* Presupuesto



Significant Fires Incendios Significativos por Mes



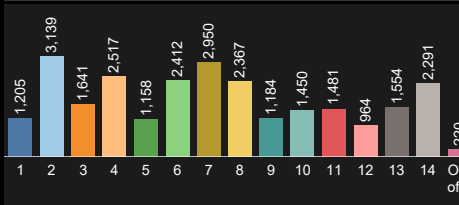
Ambulance Unit Hour Utilization Rate Tasa de Utilización de Ambulancias (Optimal 25-30%)



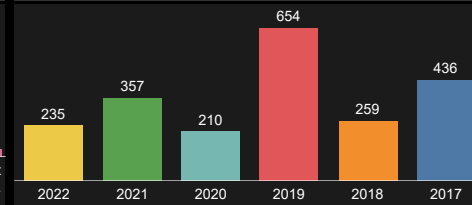
Sworn Staffing & Hiring Categorías de Personal

	2020	2021	2022
EMS & Emergency Respo..	1,674	1,678	1,610
Dispatch Comms & GIS	61	60	60
Fire Prevention & Inspecti..	94	88	95
Training & Recruitment	105	124	193
Arson Investigation EOD	21	22	27
Aircraft Rescue Fire Fight..	37	35	44
Total Staff	1,992	2,007	2,029
Number of Frontline Paramedics			776
Total Number of Active Paramedics			1,428

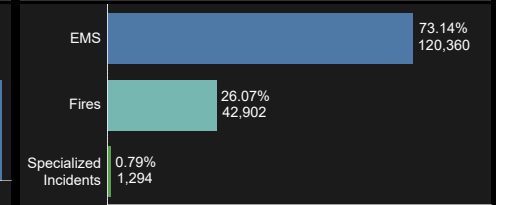
Incident Response Data by Council District Incidentes por Distrito del Concejo Municipal



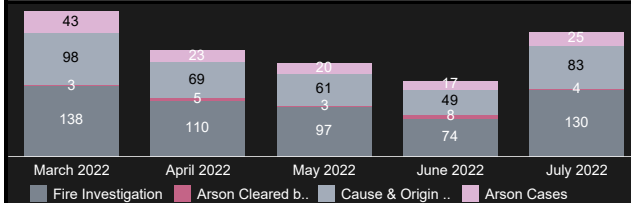
Smoke Detector Installs Instalaciones de Alarma de Humo



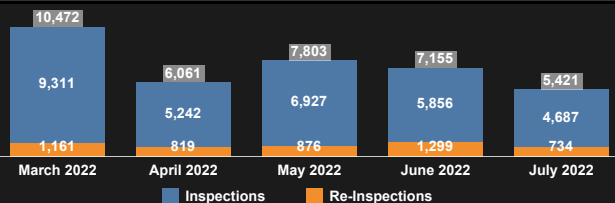
Fire Communications & Dispatch Despachos por Categorías de Incidente



Arson Investigation Case Breakdown Investigaciones de Incendio Provocado



Inspections & Re-Inspections Inspecciones de Estructuras



Academy Breakdown Información de la Academia

Class:	365	366	367	368	369	370
# of Trainees	17	17	14	16	25	24
Start Date	Oct-2021	Oct-2021	Feb-2022	Feb-2022	Jul-2022	Jul-2022
End Date	Feb-2023	Feb-2023	May-2023	May-2023	Oct-2023	Oct-2023
ERB Assigned	Mar-2023	Mar-2023	Jun-2023	Jun-2023	Nov-2023	Nov-2023

* YTD-Exp - Do Not Include Encumbrances

Dallas Police Department Dashboard July 2022																																																																																																																																																																																																														
FY21-22 BUDGET							CRIME REPORTING*****																																																																																																																																																																																																							
June Top 10 OT Activity Codes (By Hrs.)*				Sworn Overtime		Total Budget	Total Arrests				Year to Date Crime (NIBRS) January 1, 2022 -July 31, 2022																																																																																																																																																																																																			
<p>Sum total of all June Hrs. = 44,762</p> <p>FY22's June Budget Target = 32,365 Hrs.</p>				<p>Overtime Budget</p> <p>Net Reimburse & Revenue</p> <p>EOY Estimate</p>		<p>Total Budget</p> <p>EOY Estimate</p>	<p>2021 Arrests</p> <p>2022 Arrests</p>				<table><thead><tr><th>Offense</th><th>2022</th><th>2021</th><th>Count DIFF</th><th>% Change</th><th>Clearance Rate</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Assault Offenses</td><td>16,725</td><td>17,039</td><td>-314</td><td>-1.8%</td><td>59.5%</td></tr><tr><td> Agg Assault FV</td><td>1,101</td><td>1,172</td><td>-71</td><td>-6.1%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> Simple Assault FV</td><td>8,276</td><td>8,545</td><td>-269</td><td>-3.1%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Homicide Offenses</td><td>159</td><td>148</td><td>11</td><td>7.4%</td><td>57.1%</td></tr><tr><td> Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter</td><td>139</td><td>123</td><td>16</td><td>13.0%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Human Trafficking</td><td>13</td><td>30</td><td>-17</td><td>-56.7%</td><td>76.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Kidnapping / Abduction</td><td>87</td><td>92</td><td>-5</td><td>-5.4%</td><td>88.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Sex Offenses, Forcible</td><td>345</td><td>496</td><td>-151</td><td>-30.4%</td><td>72.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Sex Offenses, Nonforcible</td><td>34</td><td>44</td><td>-10</td><td>-22.7%</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Sub-Total</td><td>17,363</td><td>17,849</td><td>-486</td><td>-2.7%</td><td>60.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Arson</td><td>130</td><td>132</td><td>-2</td><td>-1.5%</td><td>6.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Bribery</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>100.0%</td><td>50.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Burglary / Breaking & Entering</td><td>3,817</td><td>3,894</td><td>-77</td><td>-2.0%</td><td>5.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Counterfeiting / Forgery</td><td>205</td><td>218</td><td>-13</td><td>-6.0%</td><td>10.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Destruction / Vandalism</td><td>6,021</td><td>6,134</td><td>-113</td><td>-1.8%</td><td>8.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Embezzlement</td><td>187</td><td>160</td><td>27</td><td>16.9%</td><td>19.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Extortion / Blackmail</td><td>3</td><td>12</td><td>-9</td><td>-75.0%</td><td>0.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Fraud</td><td>1,215</td><td>1,326</td><td>-111</td><td>-8.4%</td><td>45.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Larceny / Theft</td><td>16,909</td><td>16,283</td><td>626</td><td>3.8%</td><td>3.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td><td>7,663</td><td>6,372</td><td>1,291</td><td>20.3%</td><td>7.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Robbery</td><td>1,512</td><td>1,520</td><td>-8</td><td>-0.5%</td><td>23.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Stolen Property Offenses</td><td>393</td><td>310</td><td>83</td><td>26.8%</td><td>91.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Sub-Total</td><td>38,057</td><td>36,362</td><td>1,695</td><td>4.7%</td><td>8.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Animal Cruelty</td><td>65</td><td>52</td><td>13</td><td>25.0%</td><td>13.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Drug / Narcotics</td><td>5,527</td><td>6,017</td><td>-490</td><td>-8.1%</td><td>63.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Gambling</td><td>38</td><td>40</td><td>-2</td><td>-5.0%</td><td>7.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Pornography / Obscene Material</td><td>32</td><td>18</td><td>14</td><td>77.8%</td><td>28.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Prostitution Offenses</td><td>111</td><td>196</td><td>-85</td><td>-43.4%</td><td>80.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Weapon Law Violations</td><td>1,525</td><td>1,703</td><td>-178</td><td>-10.5%</td><td>76.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Sub-Total</td><td>7,298</td><td>8,026</td><td>-728</td><td>-9.1%</td><td>65.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>62,718</td><td>62,237</td><td>481</td><td>0.8%</td><td>28.5%</td></tr></tbody></table>				Offense	2022	2021	Count DIFF	% Change	Clearance Rate	Assault Offenses	16,725	17,039	-314	-1.8%	59.5%	Agg Assault FV	1,101	1,172	-71	-6.1%		Simple Assault FV	8,276	8,545	-269	-3.1%		Homicide Offenses	159	148	11	7.4%	57.1%	Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	139	123	16	13.0%		Human Trafficking	13	30	-17	-56.7%	76.9%	Kidnapping / Abduction	87	92	-5	-5.4%	88.0%	Sex Offenses, Forcible	345	496	-151	-30.4%	72.9%	Sex Offenses, Nonforcible	34	44	-10	-22.7%	-	Sub-Total	17,363	17,849	-486	-2.7%	60.0%	Arson	130	132	-2	-1.5%	6.9%	Bribery	2	1	1	100.0%	50.0%	Burglary / Breaking & Entering	3,817	3,894	-77	-2.0%	5.8%	Counterfeiting / Forgery	205	218	-13	-6.0%	10.7%	Destruction / Vandalism	6,021	6,134	-113	-1.8%	8.9%	Embezzlement	187	160	27	16.9%	19.8%	Extortion / Blackmail	3	12	-9	-75.0%	0.0%	Fraud	1,215	1,326	-111	-8.4%	45.7%	Larceny / Theft	16,909	16,283	626	3.8%	3.5%	Motor Vehicle Theft	7,663	6,372	1,291	20.3%	7.3%	Robbery	1,512	1,520	-8	-0.5%	23.4%	Stolen Property Offenses	393	310	83	26.8%	91.1%	Sub-Total	38,057	36,362	1,695	4.7%	8.6%	Animal Cruelty	65	52	13	25.0%	13.9%	Drug / Narcotics	5,527	6,017	-490	-8.1%	63.0%	Gambling	38	40	-2	-5.0%	7.9%	Pornography / Obscene Material	32	18	14	77.8%	28.1%	Prostitution Offenses	111	196	-85	-43.4%	80.2%	Weapon Law Violations	1,525	1,703	-178	-10.5%	76.1%	Sub-Total	7,298	8,026	-728	-9.1%	65.2%	Total	62,718	62,237	481	0.8%	28.5%
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SWORN STAFFING AND HIRING FISCAL YEAR****				PATROL PERFORMANCE CALENDAR YEAR TO DATE																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Function	FY 21-22 YTD	FY 20-21	FY 19-20	Crime Change by Division				Response time																																																																																																																																																																																																						
CBD	80	84	104	Person	Property	MTD Total	YTD Total	Priority 1	Priority 2																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Central	180	185	176	-2.34%	8.07%	-10.40%	3.74%	6.96	30.08																																																																																																																																																																																																					
NE	317	327	353	-2.62%	-2.02%	-10.21%	-2.61%	8.67	65.82																																																																																																																																																																																																					
SE	279	304	314	-6.35%	2.35%	-13.44%	-5.44%	9.49	86.35																																																																																																																																																																																																					
SW	267	263	288	-2.25%	9.35%	-6.81%	3.92%	9.20	46.92																																																																																																																																																																																																					
NW	246	237	248	6.15%	7.24%	-6.96%	5.17%	8.86	40.52																																																																																																																																																																																																					
NC	214	187	182	5.90%	3.49%	-0.48%	4.92%	8.47	29.36																																																																																																																																																																																																					
SC	269	314	322	-8.96%	4.02%	-13.33%	-2.92%	10.29	71.99																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Nuisance Abatement	8	8	6	*CBD crime and response time data included in Central																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Community Affairs (NPO)	93	82	3	INTERNAL AFFAIRS																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Right Care	17	13	1,996																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Patrol Total	1,970	2,004		Complaint Type			2022 YTD	2021 YTD	% Change																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Support	80	105	146	Investigations Completed			183	220	-16.8%																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Administrative	136	126	113	Use of Force Complaints Received			39	16	143.8%																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Investigations	473	479	468	Investigations Over 200 Days *****																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Tactical and Special Ops	256	257	249	Active Investigations		19	Awaiting Chief of Police Hearing		0																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Trainees	164	149	177	Investigation suspended		15	Awaiting Bureau Chief Hearing		12																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Total	3,079	3,120	3,149	Awaiting Corrective Action		13	Total		59																																																																																																																																																																																																					
FY 21-22 Hiring and Attrition				FY21-22 Hiring Goal : 250		Top 911 Calls				July Reports																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Notes:

*DPD recently refined its >180 OT activity codes. New overtime activity codes further improve internal management opportunities as well as improve clarity/transparency to City Council. Results of these changes are now reflected in this report. Reimbursement hours are taken out.

**YE estimate based on FY22’s YTD expenditure trends.

*** Reimbursement and Revenue for DPD

****Staffing shown is end of fiscal year actuals, Right Care officers and NPO tracked separately starting FY 20-21.

Support: Youth Outreach, Communications, Staff Review, Academy, Auto Pound, Detention Services, Crime Analysis, Property Recovery.

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

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

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

***** Investigations suspended : Awaiting criminal investigation. Awaiting Corrective Action: Cases not involving

Dallas Police Department Racing / Speeding Dashboard July 2022

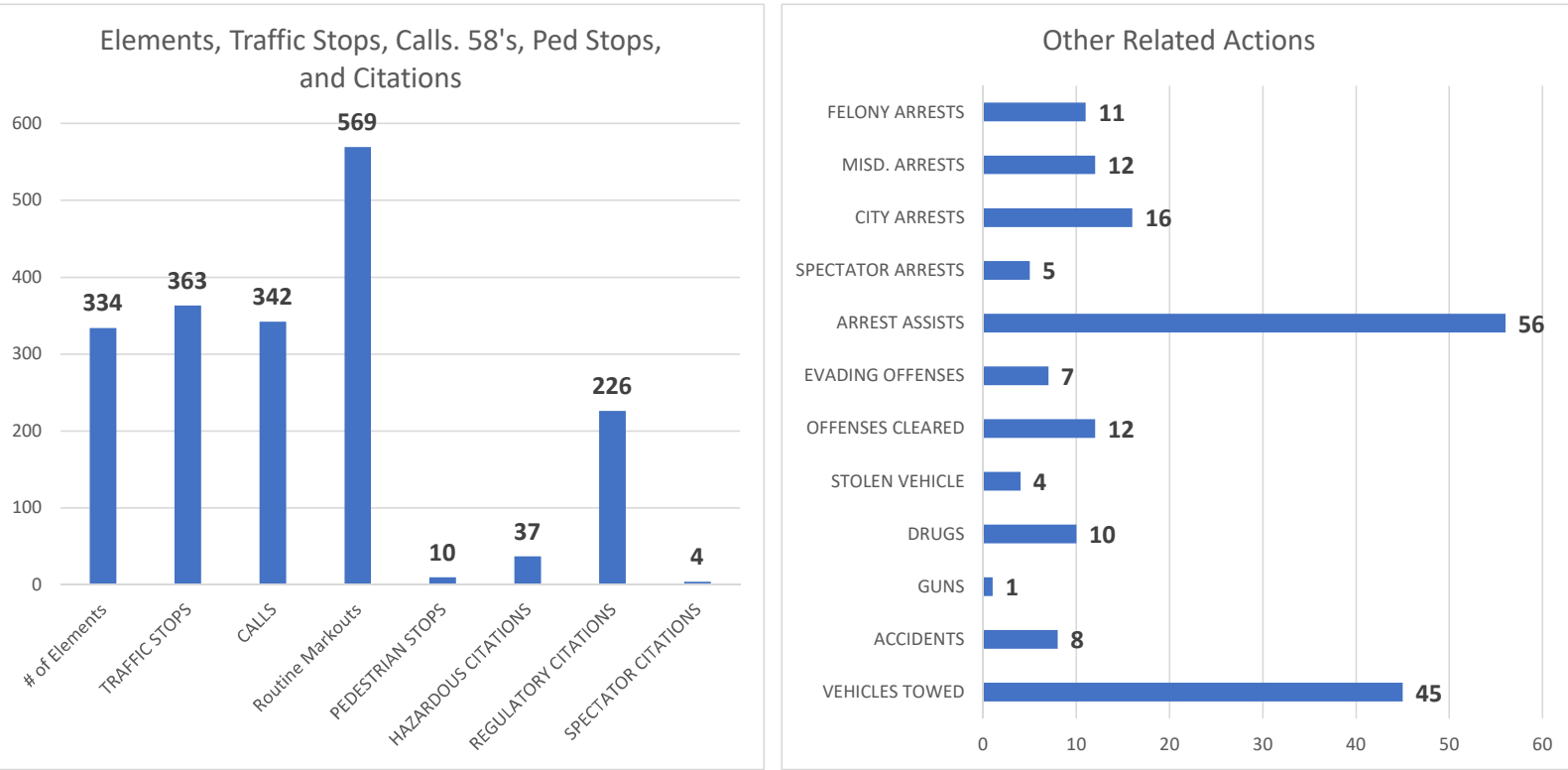
Racing / Speeding Hotspots

Takeover Locations

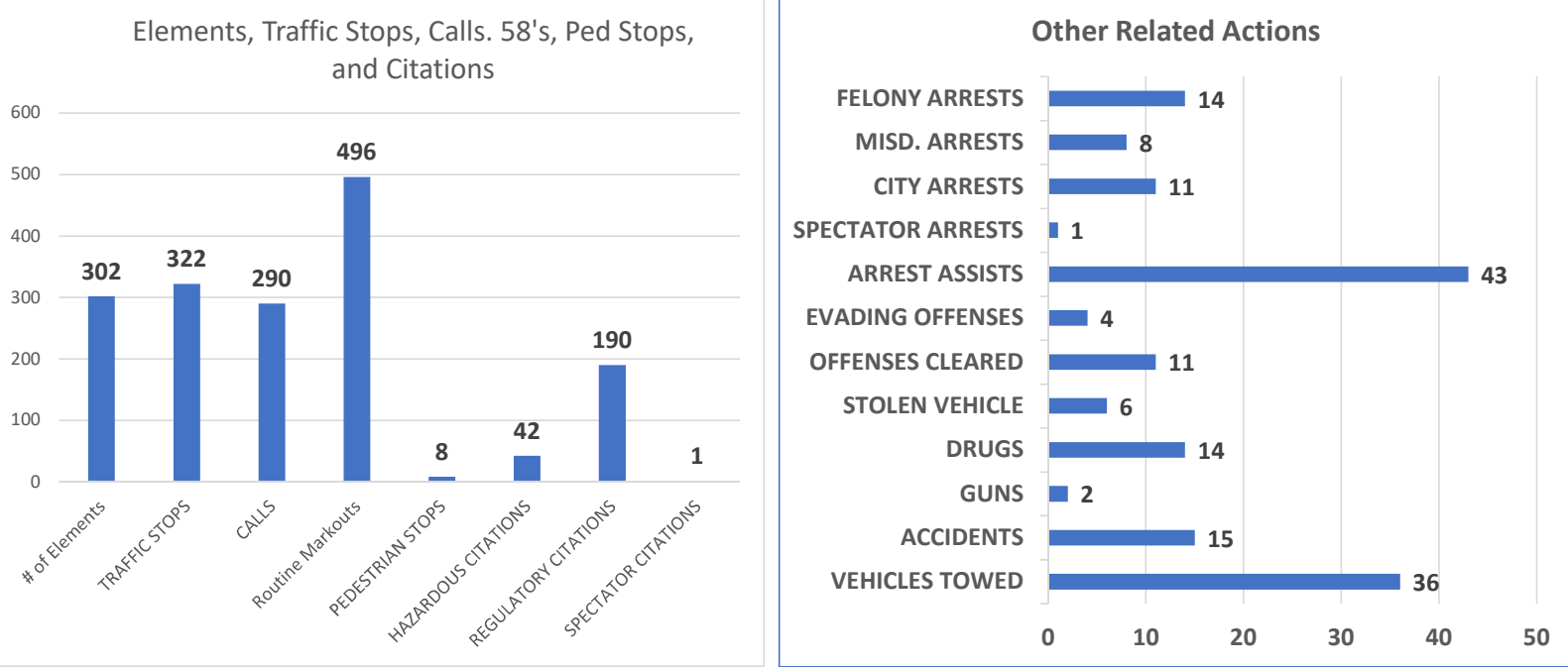


Racing / Speeding Operational Activity

June



July



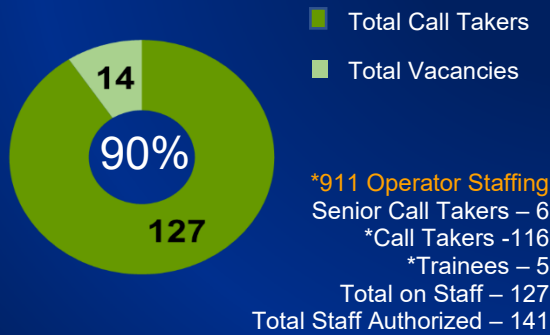
Notes:

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

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

9-1-1 Communications Dashboard (July) 2022

Call Center Staffing



July 2022
Service Level

94.39%



YTD Service Level
Jan 1 – July 31, 2022

97.46%



Average Answer Time
July 2022

0:04



July 2022
Total 911 Calls

167,423



Call Takers in Training

5



Call Takers in Background

8

Service Level Comparison

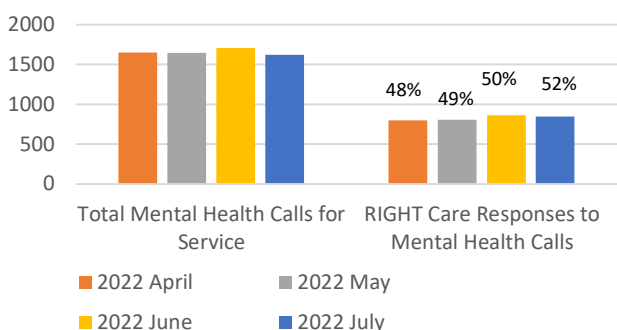
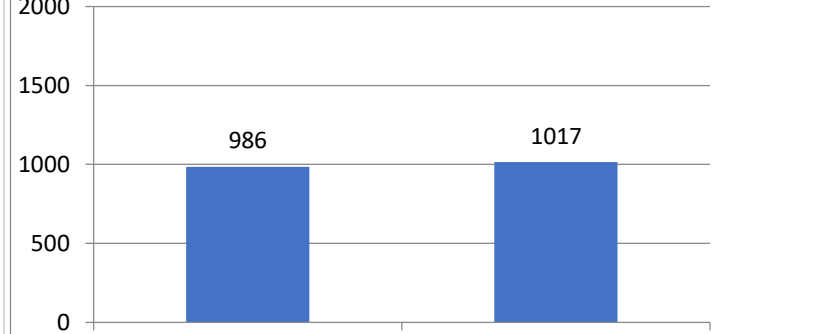
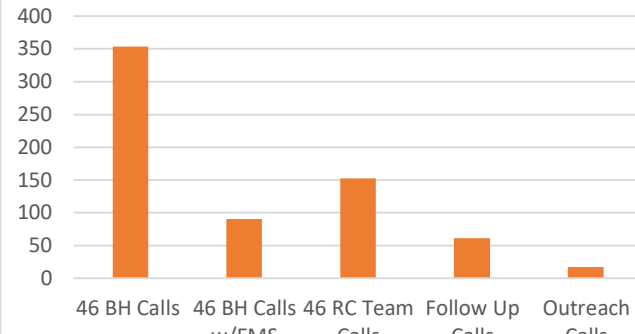
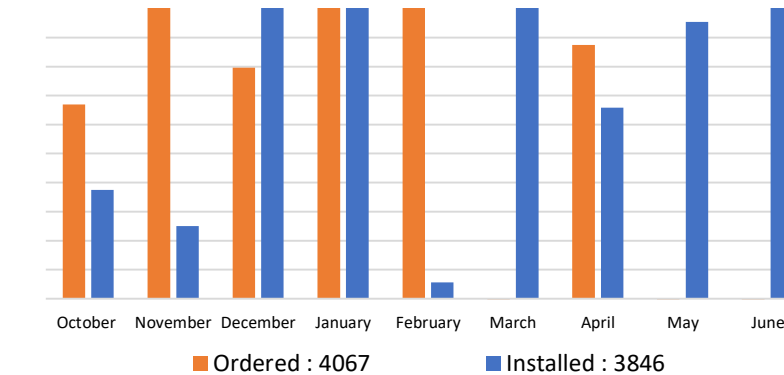
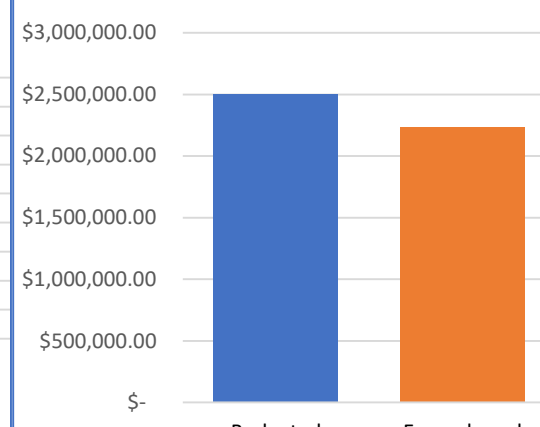
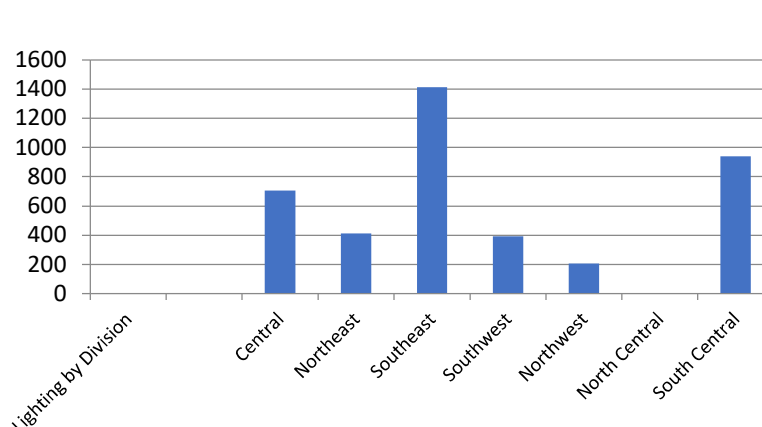
Month	FY'22	FY'21	FY'20
October	88.83%	68.97%	86.31%
November	94.57%	73.94%	87.48%
December	97.60%	71.90%	81.07%
January	98.07%	72.54%	87.95%
February	99.01%	52.91%	87.88%
March	98.16%	56.59%	86.66%
April	97.87%	60.24%	93.70%
May	97.82%	41.51%	85.97%
June	97.48%	55.04%	74.44%
July	94.39%	81.88%	65.95%
August		88.27%	59.02%
September		85.85%	59.96%

The NENA standard recommends 90% of all incoming calls be answered in 10 seconds or less

Total Emergency Calls

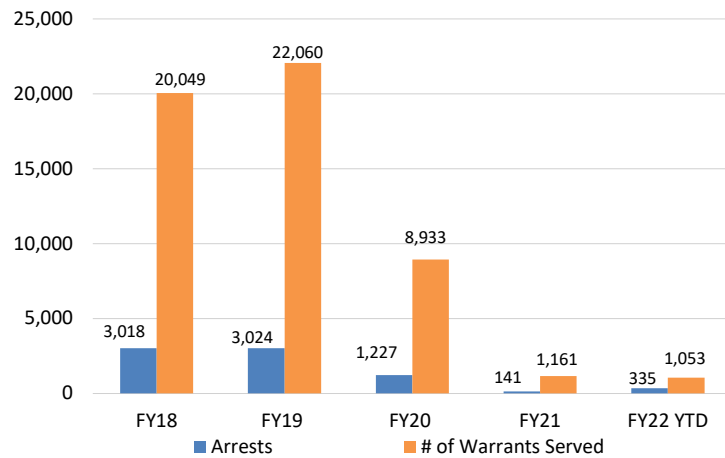
Month	FY'22	FY'21	FY'20
October	169,217	165,038	173,659
November	146,055	154,647	159,210
December	155,427	158,259	166,926
January	142,329	152,558	159,697
February	126,752	165,670	151,362
March	149,460	170,351	156,845
April	154,103	169,187	130,603
May	162,569	193,895	159,843
June	154,464	187,044	166,962
July	167,423	183,655	175,203
August		163,077	179,692
September		160,078	165,929

FY' 21 Total **2,023,459** FY' 20 Total **1,945,931** = **3.98%** (increase)

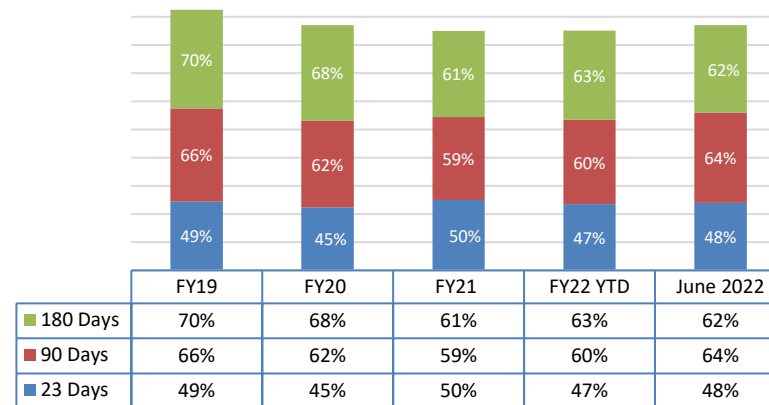
Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions - July 2022 Dashboard																																	
Rapid Integrated Group Healthcare Team																																	
Percent of All Mental Health Calls Answered		Total Number of 911 Calls Answered by RIGHT Care Teams		Behavioral Health Calls Answered By RIGHT Care		DPD Right Care Activity																											
						<table><tr><th>Activity</th><th>This Month</th><th>YTD</th></tr><tr><td>Clients Served</td><td>754</td><td>12,755</td></tr><tr><td>Calls Answered</td><td>1,015</td><td>18,732</td></tr><tr><td>Jail Diversions</td><td>35</td><td>2,048</td></tr><tr><td>Total Outreach Calls</td><td>17</td><td>817</td></tr><tr><td>Total follow up calls</td><td>61</td><td>1,863</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>1,882</td><td>36,215</td></tr><tr><td>FY 21-22 Expansion</td><td>In Progress</td><td>9 teams operating</td></tr></table>				Activity	This Month	YTD	Clients Served	754	12,755	Calls Answered	1,015	18,732	Jail Diversions	35	2,048	Total Outreach Calls	17	817	Total follow up calls	61	1,863	Total	1,882	36,215	FY 21-22 Expansion	In Progress	9 teams operating
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FY 21-22 Expansion	In Progress	9 teams operating																															
Nuisance Abatement			Risk Terrain Modeling Area Environmental Interventions			City Funded Violence Interruption Programs																											
Activity	This Month	YTD	Interventions		This Month					YTD																							
Properties Investigated	16	185	Code violations identified and worked		877	10114	Youth Advocate Programs																										
Contacts with property owners	17	294	Code cases complete by owner compliance		40	421																											
Meetings attended	26	419	Code cases complete through city intervention		58	1037	Activity		This Month	Year to Date																							
Cases closed	1	28	Commercial business inspections		484	2518	Violence Interruption Contacts		2	624																							
Active Cases	New Case	YTD	Vacant lots remediated		40	569	Mentoring Contacts		1	552																							
Central Open Cases	0	1	Zoning cases worked		258	2128	Social Service Referrals		30	335																							
Northeast Open Cases	0	7	Substandard structure cases worked		199	2711	Employment Opportunity Referral		8	381																							
Southeast Open Cases	0	9	Effectiveness Measure: Percentage Increase or Decrease			Malcolm X/Marburg	Illinois Ave	Hospital Response		0	1																						
Southwest Open Cases	0	5	Calls for police this year vs last year			5%	-35%	Community Engagement Events		15	106																						
Northwest Open Cases	0	6	Criminal offenses this year vs last year			4%	22%	Coordination Meetings		6	124																						
North Central Open Cases	0	4						Youth Programs		0	55																						
South Central Open Cases	0	10																															
Total Cases	0	42	Multifamily Inspection & Compliance Action Team																														
Staffing	Authorized	Current	Activity		This Month	YTD																											
Sergeant	1	1	Multifamily Property Deficiencies Identified		265	687																											
Detectives	7	5	Deficiencies Addressed by Property Owner		45	232	Crisis Intervention Team																										
Intelligence Officer	1	1	In Progress Deficiencies to be Addressed		220	455																											
Lighting Enhancement Projects			Lighting Budget		Lighting Ordered by Division																												
																																	
					<table><tr><th>Referrals Received</th><th>This Month</th><th>Year to Date</th></tr><tr><td>DFR Referral</td><td>5</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>DPD Referral</td><td>201</td><td>572</td></tr><tr><td>Community Referral</td><td>1</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>Clients Served</td><td>This Month</td><td>Year to Date</td></tr><tr><td>Verified Social Service Referrals</td><td>62</td><td>270</td></tr></table>					Referrals Received	This Month	Year to Date	DFR Referral	5	45	DPD Referral	201	572	Community Referral	1	22	Clients Served	This Month	Year to Date	Verified Social Service Referrals	62	270						
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Municipal Court Dashboard: Month Ending July 31, 2022

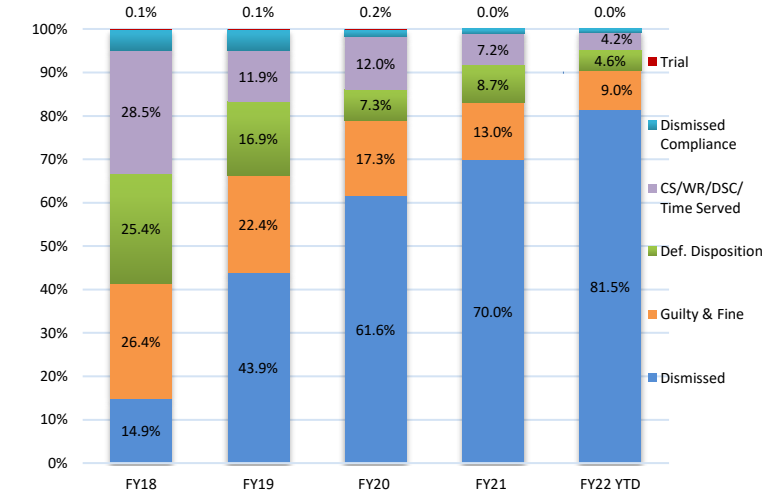
Warrant Enforcement



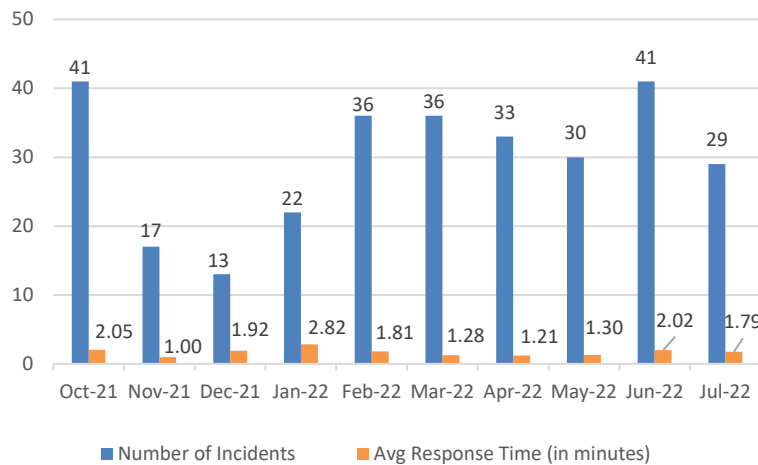
Defendant's Cumulative Response Rate Looking Back 23, 90 & 180 Days



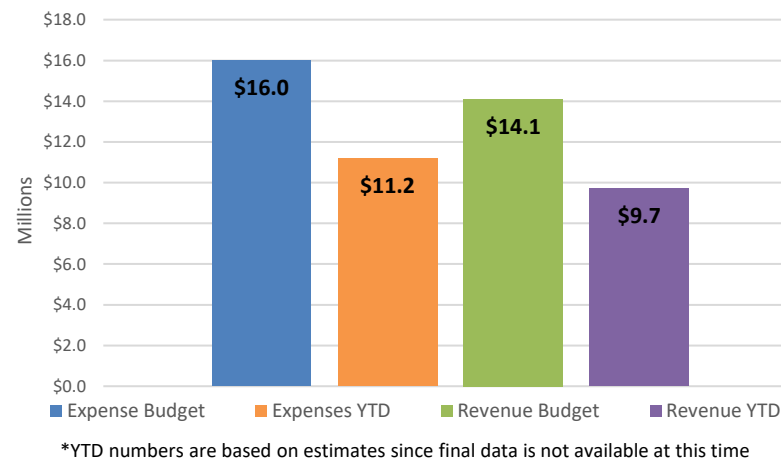
Courthouse Dispositions



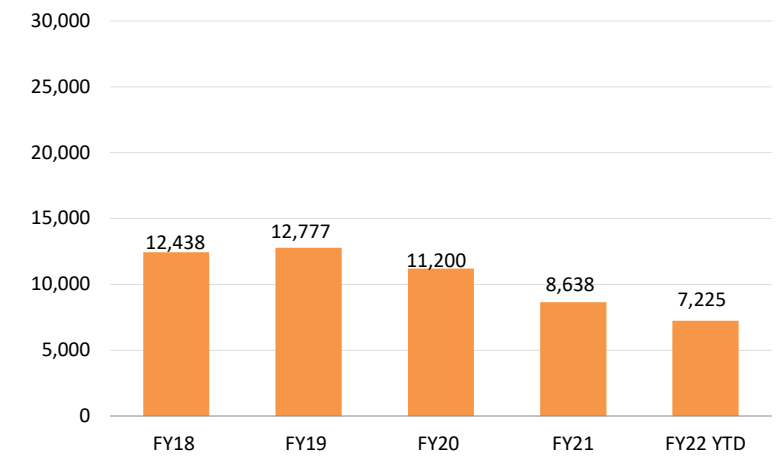
Security Incidents and Response Time



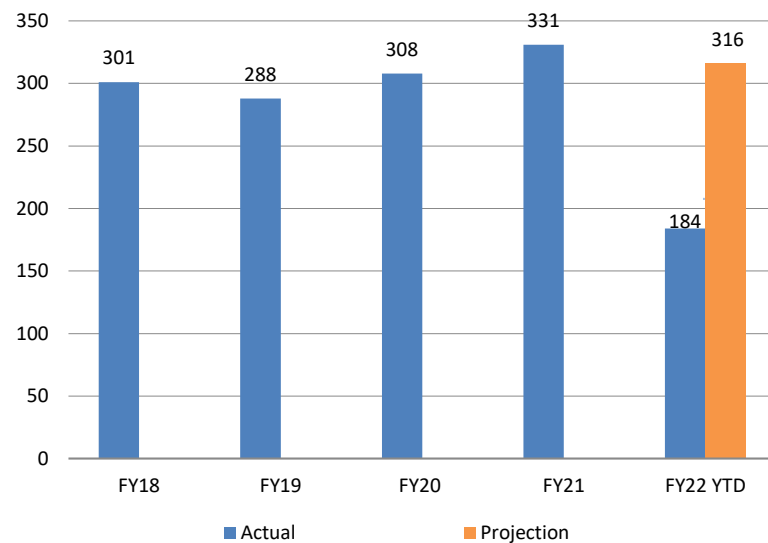
*Municipal Court Budget



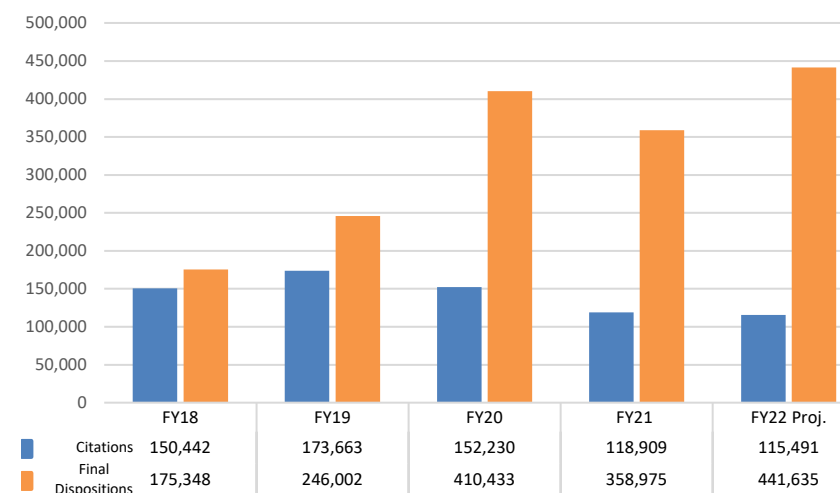
City Detention Center Book-Ins



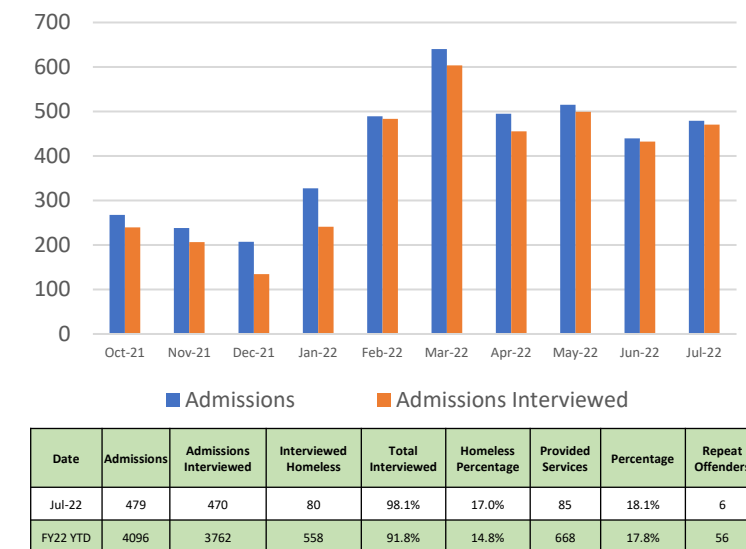
Environmental Cases Filed



Citation Count & Final Dispositions



Sobering Center Performance



Date	Admissions	Admissions Interviewed	Interviewed Homeless	Total Interviewed	Homeless Percentage	Provided Services	Percentage	Repeat Offenders
Jul-22	479	470	80	98.1%	17.0%	85	18.1%	6
FY22 YTD	4096	3762	558	91.8%	14.8%	668	17.8%	56

Memorandum



DATE August 5, 2022

CITY OF DALLAS

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee: Adam McGough (Chair),
TO Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno, Jaime Resendez,
Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **DPD Coordination with Local School Districts on Campus Safety Update**

The Tactical Operations Division, the Reality Based Training Team, Dallas Fire Rescue, and the Dallas Independent School District Police Department met this summer to review and discuss a plan of action regarding an Active Shooter Incident occurring at Dallas area schools. This meeting helped to identify key players in a response, discuss current training methods and concepts of operations, and conceptualize a future joint training exercise with the above entities.

In June, the Dallas Police Department held a first responder meeting to discuss collaborative training between DPD, DFR and Dallas area school districts. This meeting focused on a high-level overview of each agency's protocols, training, and response in an active shooter incident. Key discussions and evaluations were centered around the different training models, equipment, utilization of a Rescue Task Force (DFR), importance of reunification centers, future workshops, training, and large-scale exercises

Also, this past June, the following police agencies with schools present in the City of Dallas, were invited to participate in an Instructor Workshop: DISD, Duncanville, Garland, Grand Prairie, Highland Park, Lancaster, Mesquite, Plano and Richardson. This Instructor Workshop brought first responders together to view presentations on the attending agency's lesson plans as it relates to training. Throughout these presentations, discussions occurred regarding industry standards and best practices. Participants viewed demonstrations of tactics, roles of responding entities, and command and control considerations. This workshop provided a more in-depth view of expectations in a response to an on-going active shooter incident occurring at a school. An additional workshop is being scheduled to continue this training and allow those who were not able to attend the first session a chance to participate.

In late July, a large-scale school exercise was held at a DISD school. This exercise tested agency response to an active shooter incident at a school. Multiple scenarios were performed to identify deficiencies in initial response, tactics, inter-agency coordination, communication, and command and control, up through the conclusion of the event. The exercise included over 200 combined officers, DPD and DFD commandeers, DPD communications, OEM Command 1, DPD Command Staff, Dallas City Council members and a UAS team.

As part of the ongoing efforts, the Dallas Police Neighborhood Police Officers (NPO) will reach out to school districts operating inside the City of Dallas and offer them the opportunity for DPD to provide classroom training and instruction to civilian staff and

DATE August 5, 2022
SUBJECT **DPD Coordination with Local School Districts on Campus Safety Update**

administrators, to assist in preparing staff to deal with an active shooter incident. Should they accept the opportunity, the training will focus on mitigation, deterrence, and response. Best practices in school safety will also be discussed.

DPD is also planning yearly collaborative training between school districts, DFR and DPD. This training will discuss national trends in school safety and training, including a large-scale exercise or Tabletop. The yearly training will be coordinated by the Office of Emergency Management, to continue discussions centered on national trends in school safety, changes to the active shooter response model, areas of identified concerns, lessons learned from prior incidents, and keeping lines of communication open between all entities.

In addition to the recent summer training and exercise activities, DPD provides School Resource Officers (SROs) to Richardson ISD high schools and middle schools that are located inside the City of Dallas. Recently, the Plano Independent School District made a request for DPD to also provide SROs to several of their campuses also located in the Dallas. DPD is currently evaluating the Plano ISD request and is considering the parameters by which this request, as well as any others that are received, can be evaluated. DPD will continue to collaborate with Plano ISD and is planning to conduct more comprehensive discussion of the SRO program at the September Public Safety Meeting.

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



Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

C: Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council
T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Kimberly Bizzor Tolbert, Deputy City Manager

Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager
Robert Perez, Assistant City Manager
Carl Simpson, Assistant City Manager
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager
Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 5, 2022

TO Honorable members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno,
Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Amendment to Chapter 15D of the Dallas City Code for Towing Management**

On August 10, 2022, the City Council meeting will include a public hearing to receive comments regarding amendments Dallas City Code, Chapter 15D, "Emergency Wrecker Service". These changes are necessary to improve efficiencies for City's service request for emergency wrecker services and related to the solicitation for Auto Pound Management and Towing Services. The proposed amendments include:

- Adding a definition of dispatcher to include the use of app-based technology by third parties
- Require tow operators to have GPS enabled devices
- Replace the word "call" with "dispatch" to reflect proposed process improvements more accurately
- Allow request for emergency wrecker services to be conducted through a third-party database

Once comments are received from the hearing an agenda item will be submitted to Council to approve the changes to Chapter 15D of the Dallas City Code.

The Auto Pound Management and Tow Services Request for Proposal is nearing the end of the evaluation phase of the solicitation. Once this phase is complete, the contract will be presented to Council for approval in September or early October of 2022.

Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
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CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 5, 2022

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Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno,
Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Facility Construction Update**

Please accept this message an update on several ongoing construction projects involving Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) facilities. DFR has been working with the Building Services Department (BSD), the Office of Bond and Construction Management (BCM), Information Technology Services (ITS), and the Office of Environmental Quality (OEQS), as well as construction contractors, to ensure a coordinated effort for efficient completion. Individual project updates are as follows:

1. Station 19 (5600 E. Grand Ave) – The Contractor is completing electrical rough-in throughout living quarters, water service tie-in, and constructing masonry in the apparatus bay. BCM anticipates project completion in February/March 2023.
2. Station 30 (11381 Zodiac Lane) – DFR worked diligently with BSD to complete work at Fire Station 30 during the month of June. The department also enjoyed partnerships with the Dallas Mavericks, Bedgear, and Nebraska Furniture Mart to provide furnishings for the fire station. Fire Station 30, which houses an Engine, Ambulance, and Swiftwater Rescue team, reopened on Friday, July 1st, 2022.
3. Station 36 (2300 Singleton Blvd) – The Contractor is completing the interior finishes, which includes lighting and fixtures installation, gear dryer, bike racks, and fire alarm. BCM anticipates project completion in December 2022.
4. Station 41 (5920 Royal Ln) – Bid opening for this project is scheduled for July 29th, 2022. Below is the tentative Project Schedule:
 - Tentative Award Construction - August/September 2022
 - Tentative Construction Startup - October/November 2022
 - Tentative Construction Completion - October/November 2023
5. Temporary Station 41 (5807 Royal Ln) – BSD established a new electrical service account and BCM is coordinating power connection with ONCOR to be completed during the week of August 1st, 2022. DFR is working with their vendor to complete temporary housing finishes. DSD is working on the certificate of occupancy. Project anticipated to be completed in August 2022.
6. Station 58 (9393 Water Mill Rd) - Funded by a Tax Increment Finance (TIF) district. Construction began in Summer 2021 with a scheduled completion timeline of September 2022.

DATE August 5, 2022
SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Facility Construction Update**

7. Station 59 (201 N. Jim Miller Rd) – The Fire Station, housing a Fire Truck, Engine, Ambulance, and Swiftwater Rescue Team, was completed, and opened on July 8th, 2022. The opening ceremony is scheduled for August 18th, 2022, at 10:00 a.m.
8. Training Academy Buildings (5000 Dolphin Road) – DFR coordinated with BSD 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 (Burn building, small tower, and Apartment Simulator Building). Recommended repairs to the burn building were completed in June and the required curing period ended in mid-July, allowing DFR to resume live fire training. The small tower and Apartment Simulator Building will receive needed repairs through collaboration involving DFR leadership, BSD, and BCM.

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



Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Billieae Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, Deputy City Manager

Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager
Dr. Robert Perez, Assistant City Manager
Carl Simpson, Assistant City Manager
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager
Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 5, 2022

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno,
Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Adoption of the International Fire Code**

Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) is proposing the adoption of the 2022 Dallas Fire Code, which is a combination of the 2021 International Fire Code and 2022 Dallas amendments. DFR provides amendments to specific sections of the International Fire Code model code language as a part of the overall adoption process of the Dallas Fire Code. The proposed 2022 amendments are primarily a carryover of previous Dallas amendments from previous Dallas Fire Codes.

The new Dallas Fire Code amendments reflect modifications of new code sections that have been added to the International Fire Code model code language since the 2016 Dallas Fire Code adopted by the City of Dallas. The proposed amendments mirror the language and intent of the additions to the 2021 Regional Code amendments for the 2021 International Fire Code, which was adopted by the North Texas Council of Governments. The 2021 Regional Code amendments provide a base of amendments used by several municipalities in the North Texas area for Fire Code consistency.

Sections of note within the proposed 2022 Dallas Fire Code amendments include:

- Appendix L, Firefighter Air Replenishment Systems (FARS) has been widely adopted by fire departments throughout the United States. This system provides the ability for firefighters to replenish their air bottles inside a structure within minutes, increasing their safety factor significantly.
- Section 510, Emergency Responder Communication Coverage, provides fire code regulation to ensure that structures have the critical radio signal strength necessary for first responders to communicate during an emergency incident.

In preparation for developing the suggested amendments, DFR collaborated with external stakeholders for constructive feedback. Additionally, DFR also met with representatives of the City of Dallas Sustainable Development department and the Fire Code Advisory and Appeals Board for comments and discussion.

DFR is seeking the recommendation of the Public Safety Committee for the adoption of the 2022 Dallas Fire Code. It is our intention to move forward to a vote by the full Council as soon as this recommendation is granted.

DATE August 5, 2022
SUBJECT **Adoption of the International Fire Code**

Additional information or questions on the 2022 Dallas Fire Code and the Dallas amendments may be obtained from the Dallas Fire Marshal, Deputy Chief Christopher Martinez or by calling the Inspection and Life Safety Education Division at 214-670-4319.



Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney
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Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 5, 2022

TO Members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno,
Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Changes to Ordinance allowing Marshals to Enforce Pedestrian Safety**

The City Attorney's Office and Court & Detention Services have been coordinating on a potential amendment to Dallas City Code, Chapter 13, to address pedestrian safety in the roadway. This amendment is part of the holistic strategy for a collaborative initiative involving the City Marshal's, Office of Homeless Solutions, Crisis Intervention, Community Courts, and the Department of Transportation.

The following excerpt of the change is listed below:

An ordinance amending Chapter 13, "Courts, Fines and Imprisonments," of the Dallas City Code, by amending Section 13-10; authorizing the city marshal and his or her deputies to enforce the city's provisions regarding standing or walking on medians contained in Section 28-61.1 of the Dallas City Code.

The draft ordinance amendment is attached for your review. Staff is still working on Chapter 13 and on Chapter 28 so the two can be modified together. We will be finalizing the amendments in the coming weeks and anticipate bringing these items to City Council for consideration in October 2022. If you have any comments or questions, please contact Interim City Marshal David Pughes or Director of Transportation, Ghassan Khankarli.

Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
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Directors and Assistant Directors

ORDINANCE NO. _____

An ordinance amending Chapter 13, “Courts, Fines and Imprisonments,” of the Dallas City Code, by amending Section 13-10; authorizing the city marshal and his or her deputies to enforce the city’s provisions regarding standing or walking on medians contained in Section 28-61.1 of the Dallas City Code and the city’s solicitation provisions contained in Section 28-63.3 of the Dallas City Code; providing a saving clause; providing a severability clause; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DALLAS:

SECTION 1. That Section 13-10, “Duties of the City Marshal,” of Article II, “Municipal Court of Record,” of Chapter 13, “Courts, Fines and Imprisonment,” of the Dallas City Code, is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 13-10. DUTIES OF THE CITY MARSHAL.

The city marshal and his or her deputies, acting under the direction of the municipal clerk, shall perform the following duties:

- (1) execute warrants of arrest, subpoenas, and other legal process issuing out of the municipal court of record ~~[and]~~
- (2) execute other warrants of arrest, subpoenas, and legal process as determined by the municipal clerk; and
- (3) enforce Sections 28-61.1 and 28-63.3 of the Dallas City Code.”

SECTION 2. That Chapter 13 of the Dallas City Code shall remain in full force and effect, save and except as amended by this ordinance.

SECTION 3 That any act done or right vested or accrued, or any proceeding, suit, or prosecution had or commenced in any action before the amendment or repeal of any ordinance, or part thereof, shall not be affected or impaired by amendment or repeal of any ordinance, or part thereof, and shall be treated as still remaining in full force and effect for all intents and purposes as if the amended or repealed ordinance, or part thereof, had remained in force.

SECTION 4. That the terms and provisions of this ordinance are severable and are governed by Section 1-4 of Chapter 1 of the Dallas City Code, as amended.

SECTION 5. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately from and after its passage and publication in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the City of Dallas, and it is accordingly so ordained.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

CHRISTOPHER J. CASO, City Attorney

By _____
Assistant City Attorney

Passed _____

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 5, 2022

TO Honorable members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno,
Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Chapter 27: Minimum Property Standards Evaluation Working Group Update**

The purpose of this memorandum is to update Committee members on efforts to evaluate Dallas City Code, Chapter 27: Minimum Property Standards as it relates to multitenant properties.

On March 8, 2022, the Dallas Police Department appeared before the Public Safety Committee to brief the Apartment Community Crime Reduction Initiative. Feedback received from committee members indicated a desire to see an evaluation and recommendations for amendment to Chapter 27 occur.

Since this briefing, City Staff have launched multi-departmental efforts at multiple multitenant communities to increase quality of life and safety at communities where City resources, including Code Compliance and Police, are in highest demand. For instance, as of July 2022 there have been 615 identified deficiencies at the 3550 E. Overton multitenant property by our team; 232 of these deficiencies have been verified as addressed by property management.

Additionally, City staff and external stakeholders have launched a working group to consider the development of amendments to the current Chapter 27 ordinance. The primary focus of the working group is:

1. Article III. Minimum Property Standards
2. Article VII. Registration & Inspection
3. Article VIII. Habitual Criminal and Nuisance Properties
4. Data collection and sharing processes for multitenant properties

The working group has held an initial kick-off meeting and has launched a survey of stakeholders as initial evaluation activities. The next steps of the working group include analyzing a crosswalk of property standards ordinances from peer cities, evaluating any gaps that exist in the current ordinance, developing a database of necessary public safety related information on multitenant properties and soliciting feedback from community stakeholders and City Council Committees on any proposed amendments or process changes.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact Kevin Oden, Interim Director of the Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions at kevin.oden@dallascityhall.com

DATE August 5, 2021
SUBJECT **Chapter 27: Minimum Property Standards Evaluation Working Group Update**



Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
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Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 5, 2022

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno, Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **August 10, 2022, City Council Agenda Item #44; 22-1556 Catastrophic Preparedness Framework for the Office of Emergency Management**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on August 10, 2022.

Agenda Item #44; 22-1556

Authorize a three-year service contract for consulting services to assist in the development of a regional catastrophic preparedness framework for the Office of Emergency Management - Innovative Emergency Management dba IEM, most advantageous proposer of five - Not to exceed \$491,219.00 - Financing: Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

Background

This action does not encumber funds; the purpose of a service contract is to establish firm pricing for services, for a specific term, which are ordered on an as needed basis.

The City is a recipient of the 2021 Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant, and this service contract will provide consulting services to assist in the development of a regional catastrophic preparedness framework for the Office of Emergency Management. In our application, the City outlined several projects to utilize these funds to complete the three phases of catastrophic preparedness.

The consultant will assist throughout this process and provide subject matter expertise, project management support, and develop deliverables that will be returned to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Projects include a supply chain gap analysis of the regional food and water distribution systems, the development of a regional planning framework for adopting the community lifelines into response, and a number of training exercises, seminars, and workshops related to supply chain resiliency and catastrophic planning.

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

- Office of Data Analytics & Business Intelligence
- Office of Emergency Management
- Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions
- Office of Procurement Services

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

- Cost and timeframe 30 points
- Experience 25 points

DATE August 5, 2022
SUBJECT **August 10, 2022, City Council Agenda Item #44; 22-1556 Catastrophic Preparedness Framework for the Office of Emergency Management**

- Approach 25 points
- Supply chain management 20 points

As part of the solicitation process and in an effort to increase competition, the Office of Procurement Services used its procurement system to send out email notifications to vendors registered under relevant commodity codes. To further increase competition, the Office of Procurement Services uses historical solicitation information, the Internet, and vendor contact information obtained from user departments to contact additional vendors.

On November 10, 2015, the City Council authorized a living wage policy that requires contractors to pay their employees a “living wage” rate as established annually by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator for Dallas County by Resolution No. 15-2141. The current calculated living wage during the solicitation process of this contract is \$15.21; the selected vendor meets this requirement.


PRIOR ACTION/REVIEW (COUNCIL, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS)

On November 10, 2021, City Council authorized the acceptance of a grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency for the FY2021 Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program (Federal Award ID No. EMT2021-CA-00055-S01, CFDA No. 97.111) to provide for three-year funding for the salary and fringe benefits of one planner, and to fund activities related to providing resources to close known capability gaps in Housing and Logistics and Supply Chain Management, encouraging innovative regional solutions to issues related to catastrophic incidents, and building on existing regional efforts for the period September 1, 2021 through August 31, 2024, by Resolution No. 21-1828.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2022	FY 2023	Future Years
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program Fund	\$491,219.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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



Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
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Directors and Assistant Directors

DATE August 5, 2022
SUBJECT **August 10, 2022, City Council Agenda Item #44; 22-1556 Catastrophic Preparedness Framework for the Office of Emergency Management**

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 5, 2022

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno,
Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **August 10, 2022, City Council Agenda Item #50; 22-1563 Service Contract with Streamline Automation Systems, LLC for the Fire-Rescue Department**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on August 10, 2022.

Agenda Item #50; 22-1563

Authorize Supplemental Agreement No. 4 to the service contract with Streamline Automation Systems, LLC for hosting, maintenance, and support of the existing fire inspection system for the Fire-Rescue Department managed by the Department of Information and Technology Services - Not to exceed \$558,225, from \$1,262,087 to \$1,820,312 -Financing: Data Services Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

Background

This action does not encumber funds; the purpose of a service contract is to establish firm pricing for services, for a specific term, which are ordered on an as needed basis.

This Supplemental Agreement will provide for continued hosting, maintenance, and support of the existing fire inspection system for the Fire-Rescue Department (DFR) managed by the Department of Information and Technology Services. The web-based fire inspection system allows DFR personnel to utilize one system to monitor, update, and perform day-to-day activities related to the following:

- Performance of fire code inspections
- Acceptance testing of life safety systems necessary to ensure safety for building occupants
- Tactical information related to occupancy or location including but not limited to hazardous materials and/or special needs residency which is vital to field personnel when dispatched to an incident
- Enforcement of Dallas' Fire Code to prevent fires.

This agreement provides maintenance and support which includes software updates, 24/7 technical support, conduction of preventative maintenance checkups, and on-site technicians when needed. This system also allows for the streamlining of information related to staff utilization, statistical reporting, and interactions with other City Departments.

DATE August 5, 2022
SUBJECT **August 10, 2022, City Council Agenda Item #50; 22-1563 Service Contract with Streamline Automation Systems, LLC for the Fire-Rescue Department**

PRIOR ACTION/REVIEW (COUNCIL, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS)

On January 25, 2017, City Council authorized an acquisition contract for the purchase and implementation of a fire inspection system; and a five-year service contract for hosting, maintenance, and support for a fire inspection system with Xerox Government Systems LLC by Resolution No. 17-0178.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2022	FY 2023	Future Years
Data Services Fund	\$186,075.00	\$186,075.00	\$186,075.00

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



Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney
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Billieae Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
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Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager
Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



DATE August 5, 2022

CITY OF DALLAS

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee: Adam McGough (Chair),
TO Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno, Jaime Resendez,
Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **August 10, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #51; 22-1561 Locution Systems**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on August 10, 2022.

Draft Agenda Item #51; 22-1561

Authorize Supplemental Agreement No. 10 to increase the service contract with Locution Systems, Inc. for continued maintenance and support of the existing automated fire station alerting system and to extend the term from September 28, 2022 to September 27, 2025 – Not to exceed \$182,906, from \$258,538 to \$441,444 - Financing: Data Services Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

Background

Each City of Dallas Fire Station is equipped with hardware and software that receives real-time incident information from the City's Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) system which provides audible alerts to station personnel to respond to emergencies. When an emergency call is placed to 911, the call for response is routed to the appropriate Fire Station and the alerting system announces details of the incident through loudspeakers located in the station house.

The current automated fire station alerting system, Locution Systems, Inc., was procured more than 15 years ago and has not been significantly enhanced or updated since its original installation. While regular maintenance has been performed to maintain the operation of the system, it has not been upgraded to provide additional features and capabilities that are currently available in the marketplace.

The Information and Technology Services (ITS) Department and Dallas Fire and Rescue (DFR) are working in collaboration to modernize the fire station alerting system. To date, the team has conducted extensive market research and received capability demonstrations from multiple vendors. In addition, DFR leadership has reached out to other Fire Departments across the state and country to discuss the solutions they have in place. The market research has been used to develop a Request for Proposals (RFP) that will be publicly released seeking vendors to provide a replacement system for the City. Staff anticipates that the RFP will be released by September 30, 2022 and anticipates the completion of the technical evaluation and selection of a vendor by January 31, 2023.

DATE August 5, 2022
SUBJECT **August 10, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #51; 22-1561
Locution Systems**

Draft agenda item #51 seeking to extend the current agreement with Locution Systems, Inc. and to increase the funding on the contract is necessary to provide continued maintenance and support of the existing automated fire station alerting system until such time the new system has been procured and is implemented.

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



Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council
T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
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Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 5, 2022

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno, Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **August 24, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #26; 22-1660 Software Subscription for the Dallas Police Department**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on August 24, 2022.

Draft Agenda Item #26; 22-1660

Authorize a three-year cooperative purchasing agreement for a web-based investigative software subscription for the Police Department with Carahsoft Technology Corp. through the Department of Information Resources Cooperative Agreement - Not to exceed \$399,000.24 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

Background

This action does not encumber funds; the purpose of a cooperative purchasing agreement is to establish firm pricing for services, for a specific term, which are ordered on an as needed basis.

This service contract will provide access to a web-based investigative software subscription that allows users to search various databases to aid in locating individuals involved in criminal and terrorist activities. The databases provide access to more than one trillion pages - 500 times as many as can be reached in an ordinary web search, including text and photos.

The Police Department requires different levels of search capabilities, some general search capabilities for officers, and more advanced or detailed searches for detectives and crime analysts, including all members of the Fusion Center. The Fusion Center's main task is to create criminal intelligence for real-time dissemination to patrol officers and detectives in the field.

The Department of Information Resources cooperative agreement is authorized by Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code and Subchapter F, Chapter 271, Texas Local Government Code. Section 271.102 of the Texas Local Government Code which authorizes a local government to participate in a Cooperative Purchasing Program with another local government or a local cooperative organization.

DATE August 5, 2022
SUBJECT **August 24, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #26; 22-1660 Software Subscription
for the Dallas Police Department**

PRIOR ACTION/REVIEW (COUNCIL, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS)

On June 22, 2016, City Council authorized a five-year subscription service contract for access to a web-based investigative subscription to assist Police in locating individuals involved in criminal and terrorism activities with TransUnion distributed by Carahsoft Technology Corp through The Cooperative Purchasing Network by Resolution No. 16-1050.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2022	FY 2023	Future Years
General Fund	\$133,000.08	\$133,000.08	\$133,000.08

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



Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney
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Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 5, 2022

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno,
Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **August 24, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #34; 22-1656 Police
Department's Auto Pound**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on August 24, 2022.

Draft Agenda Item #34; 22-1656

Authorize Supplemental Agreement No. 1 to increase the service contract with Statement Systems Incorporated for printing and mailing of certified notices for the Police Department's Auto Pound and to extend the term from June 25, 2022, to June 24, 2023 - Not to exceed \$196,560 from \$786,240 to \$982,800 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

Background

This action does not encumber funds; the purpose of a service contract is to establish firm pricing for services, for a specific term, which are ordered on an as needed basis.

This Supplemental Agreement will provide for continuation of the printing and mailing of certified notices to registered owners and lien holders of vehicles that have been impounded at the Police Department Auto Pound. Auto pounds are required by the State Transportation Code 683.012 to notify registered owners and lien holders by certified mail within 10 days after a vehicle has been taken into custody. The Police Department Auto Pound currently sends out approximately 3,000 notices monthly and issues a notification to the registered owner/lien holders 24 hours after the vehicle has been impounded.

On November 10, 2015, City Council authorized a living wage policy that requires contractors to pay their employees a "living wage" rate as established annually by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator for Dallas County by Resolution No. 15-2141. This contract renewal option includes the most current living wage of \$15.21.

PRIOR ACTION/REVIEW (COUNCIL, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS)

On June 26, 2019, City Council authorized a three-year service contract for printing and mailing of certified notices for the Police Department Auto Pound with Statement Systems Incorporated by Resolution No. 19-1021.

DATE August 5, 2022
SUBJECT **August 24, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #34; 22-1656 Police Department's Auto Pound**

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2022	FY 2023	Total
General Fund	\$24,400.00	\$172,160.00	\$196,500.00

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



Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney
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Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 5, 2022

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno, Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **August 24, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #35; 22-1565 School Crossing Guard Program**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on August 24, 2022.

Draft Agenda Item #35; 22-1565

Authorize Supplemental Agreement No. 2 to exercise the second of two, one-year renewal options to the service contract with All City Management Services, Inc. for school crossing guard services for Court and Detention Services - Not to exceed \$5,816,807.64 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

Background

The City and All City Management Services agreed to a contract for school crossing guard services that was approved on May 23, 2018, by City Council Resolution No. 18-0773. This supplemental agreement is the final renewal of the contract.

This Supplemental Agreement will provide for continued school crossing guard services at locations throughout the city. Texas Local Government Code (Chapter 343/Section 343.011 through 343.013) assigns the responsibility for school crossing guards to municipalities such as the City of Dallas with a population greater than 850,000. The purpose of the school crossing guard program is to facilitate the safe crossing of streets in the municipality by children going to or leaving a public, parochial, or private elementary or secondary school. Currently, the City's school crossing guard program serves 183 schools and provides crossing guards at approximately 400 intersections through Dallas County Schools (DCS).

If you have any questions, please contact Interim City Marshal David Pughes in Court & Detention Services.

Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
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Dr. Robert Perez, Assistant City Manager
Carl Simpson, Assistant City Manager
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager
Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE August 5, 2022

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno, Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **August 24, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #40; 22-1704 Municipalities Reimagining Community Safety Initiative Grant**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on August 24, 2022.

Draft Agenda Item #40; 22-1704

Authorize the **(1)** application for and acceptance of the 2022 Municipalities Reimagining Community Safety Initiative Grant in the amount of \$700,000.00 from the National League of Cities Institute (NLCI) for the purpose of creating a formal program that will focus on youth violent crimes to reduce the recidivism rates for the period June 1, 2022 through June 30, 2024; **(2)** receipt and deposit of funds in an amount not to exceed \$700,000.00 in the FY22 Community Policing Municipalities Reimagining Community Safety Initiative Grant Fund; **(3)** establishment of appropriations in an amount not to exceed \$700,000.00 in the FY22 Municipalities Reimagining Community Safety Initiative Grant Fund; **(4)** funding for one community outreach manager during the two year period and **(5)** execution the grant agreement and all terms, conditions, and documents required by the agreement - Not to exceed \$700,000.00 - Financing: National League of Cities Institute (NLCI) Grant Funds

Background

The NLC Municipalities Reimagining Public Safety Initiative will provide pass through grants totaling \$700,000.00, tailored technical assistance, and evaluation support to advance city efforts to rethink local systems of public safety and move toward more equity and community driven safety/violence prevention plans in order to:

- Help local leaders advance the creation or updating and implementation of a comprehensive safety/violence prevention plan
- Develop, implement, or scale up a set of programs and policies that align with the safety/violence prevention plan and reflect local priorities including but not limited to:
 - Violence Interruption or other Community Violence Interventions via Credible Messengers
 - Youth and Young Adult Justice Initiatives
 - Reentry Offices and Initiatives
 - Community responder/alternative response methods and models

DATE August 5, 2022
SUBJECT **August 24, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #40; 22-1704 Municipalities
Reimagining Community Safety Initiative Grant**

This two-year initiative brings together elected leaders and staff, residents, and local organizations to pursue coordinated, equitable, community-centered safety efforts. Funded initiatives are intended to spur local action and implementation of recommendations and plans that are established in partnership with Black and Brown communities.

This item will fund one community outreach manager position within the Dallas Police Department (DPD) and allow the Dallas Police Department to create a formal program that will focus on youth violent crimes to reduce the recidivism rates by collaborating with other city departments in this unified initiative with empathy, ethics, excellence and equity as a baseline. This position will actively collaborate with internal and external city partners to stop the cycle of youth violence by reducing the number of youth victims of violent crimes and to reduce the recidivism rate of youth offenders. This will be accomplished through education & prevention, outreach, and community engagement of target youth and target high youth crime hotspots.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2022	FY 2023	Future Years
National League of Cities Grant Funds	\$475,000.00	\$225,000.00	\$0.00

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



Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
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Dallas Violent Crime Reduction Plan: Year 1 Results

Dr. Michael R. Smith
Dr. Rob Tillyer
Dr. Brandon Tregle

Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice

September 1, 2022

UTSA[®]

The University of Texas at San Antonio[™]

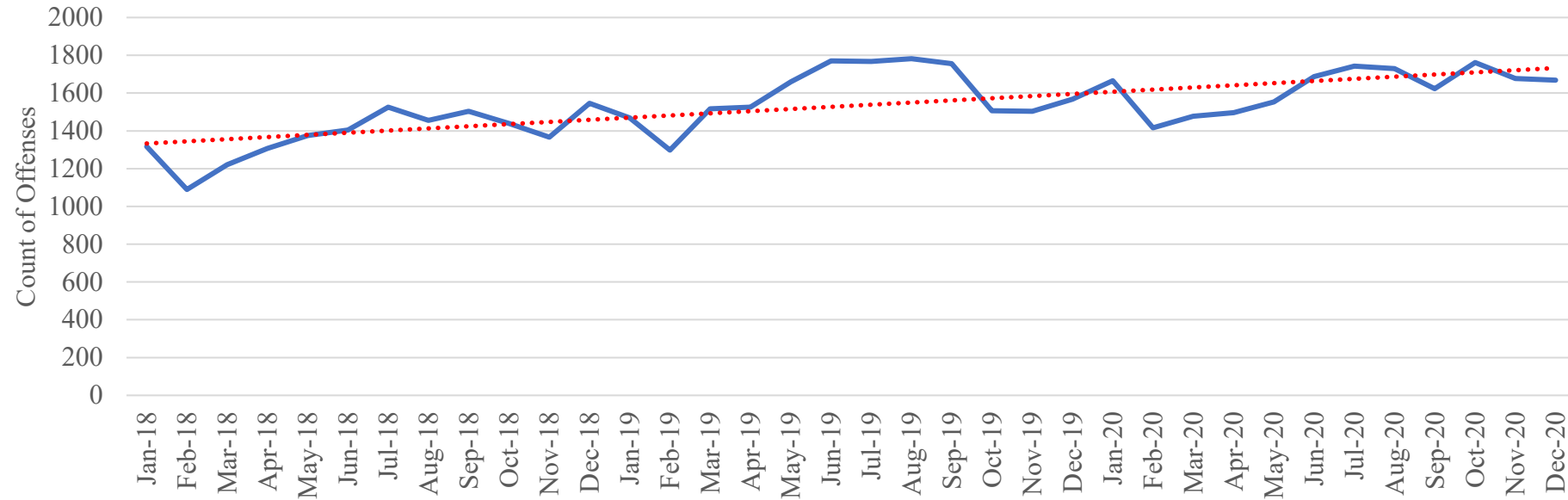
Overview

- May 2021: the Dallas Police Department began executing a three-part strategic plan (i.e., the “Crime Plan”) to reduce violent crime
 - Near-term strategy - hot spots policing: the deployment of police officers to small areas (300’ x 300’ grids) of high violent crime
 - Mid-term strategy – Place Network Investigations (PNI): strategy targets high crime places for extensive police and non-police (e.g. code enforcement, blight abatement) interventions designed to address the underlying conditions that help give rise to violent crime
- This presentation summarizes the methodology and analyses undertaken to independently and empirically evaluate the impact of these strategies on violent crime

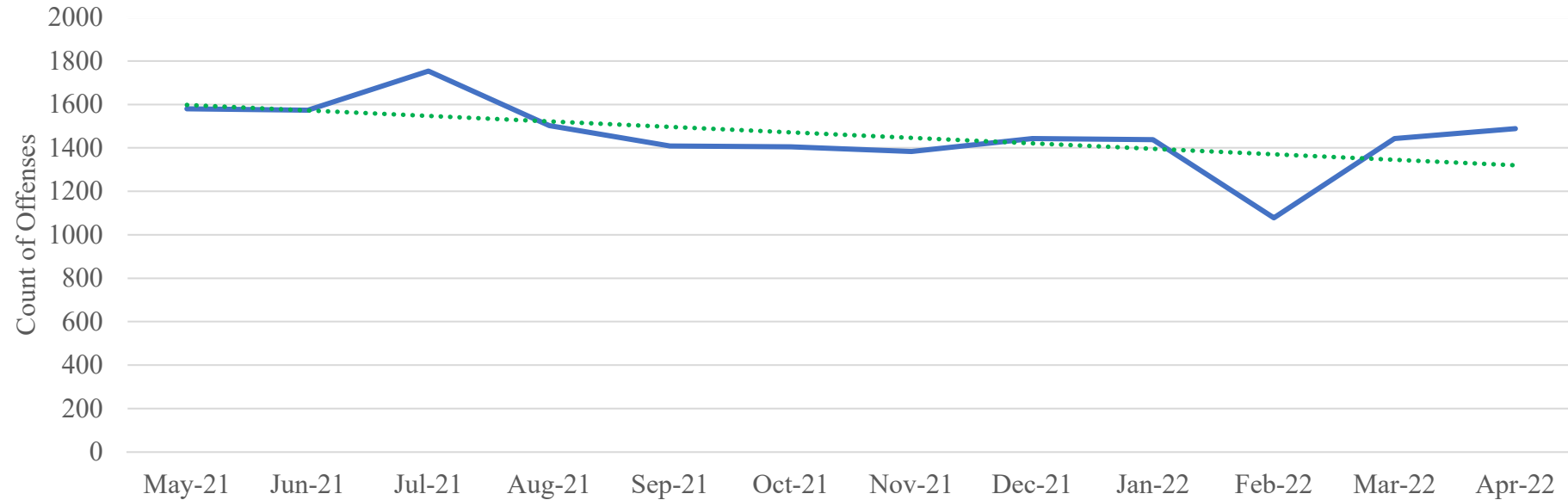
Overview

1. Year to year comparisons
2. Temporal assessment of crime in grids
3. Period 4 treatment evaluation
4. Hot spot fidelity
5. Place Network Investigations (PNI) intervention
6. Conclusion

Part I Violent Crime Offense Count by Month
Jan 2018-Dec 2020

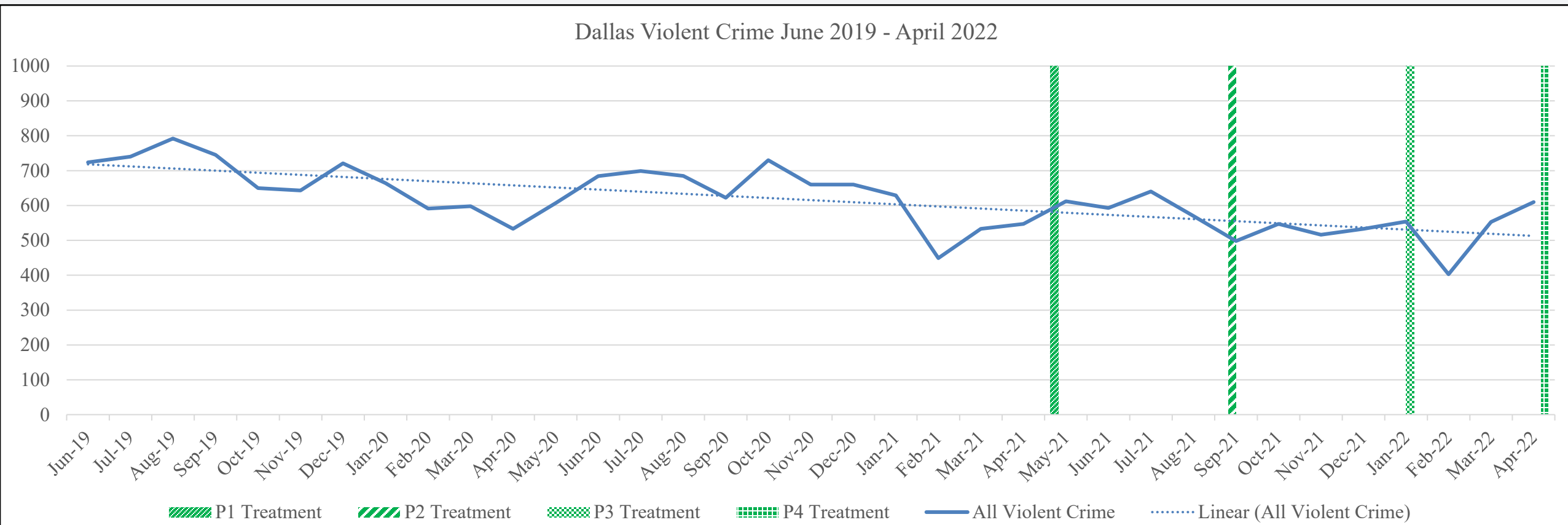


Part I Violent Crime Offense Count by Month
May 2021-Apr 2022



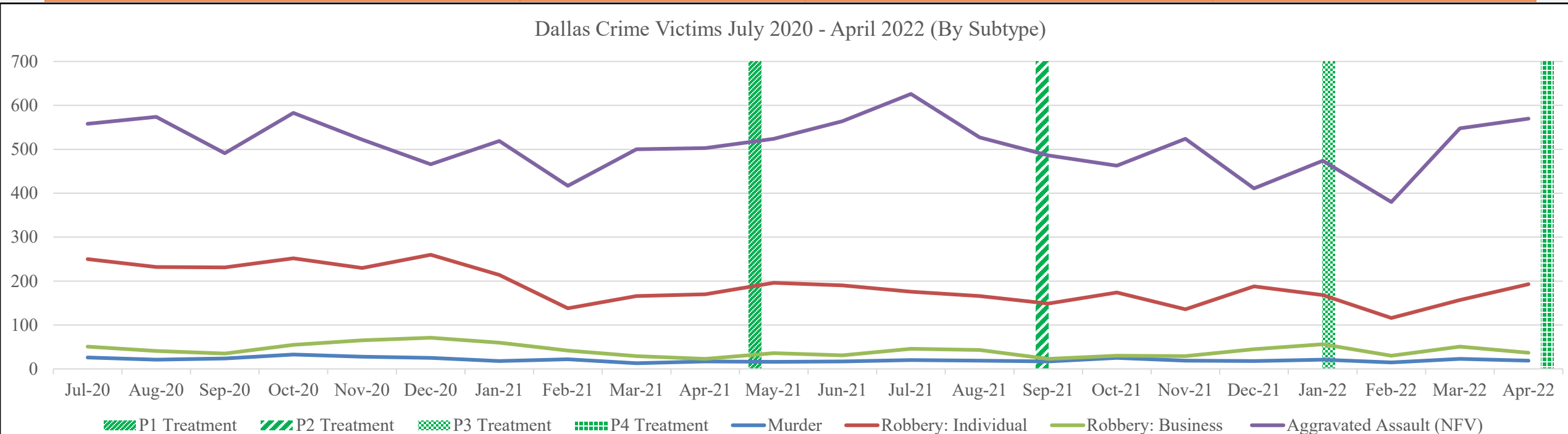
Year to year comparison – Crime Incidents

	Totals			Percent Change	
	5/7/19 - 5/6/20 (Comparison Period 1)	5/7/20 - 5/6/21 (Comparison Period 2)	5/7/21 - 5/6/22 (Crime Plan Intervention)	Crime Plan vs. Comparison Period 1	Crime Plan vs. Comparison Period 2
Street Crime Incidents	8,100	7,508	6,646	-17.95%	-11.48%

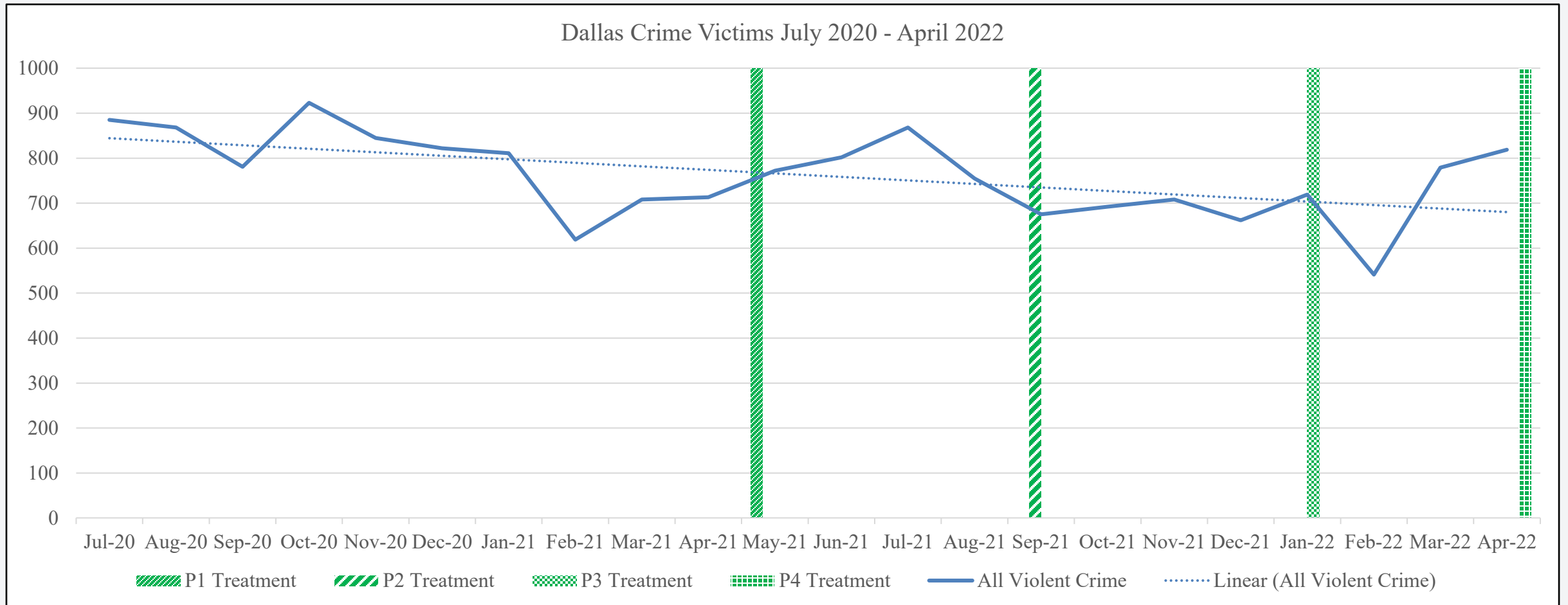


Year to year comparison – Crime sub-types

	Totals		Percent Change
	5/7/20 - 5/6/21 (Comparison Period)	5/7/21 - 5/6/22 (Crime Plan Intervention)	Crime Plan vs. Comparison Period
Murder	261	227	-13.03%
Robbery: Individual	2,566	2,016	-21.43%
Robbery: Business	545	453	-16.88%
Aggravated Assault (NFV)	4,204	4,010	-4.61%



Year to year comparison - Victims



Year to year comparison – Summary

- City-wide violent crime:
 - 12% lower in the Crime Plan year compared to the May 2020-May 2021 period
 - 18% lower in the Crime Plan year compared to the May 2019-May 2020 period
 - Compared to the previous year:
 - Murders were 13% lower during the Crime Plan year
 - Robberies were 17-22% lower during the Crime Plan year depending on robbery type
 - Aggravated assaults (non-family violence) were down 5% in the Crime Plan year
- City-wide victims:
 - 8% lower in the Crime Plan year compared to the previous year

Overview

1. Year to year comparison
2. Temporal assessment of crime in grids
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Temporal assessment of crime in grids

- Research Questions:

1. What are the crime patterns in treatment and catchment area grids over time?
 - a. What is the long-term effect on crime once treatment is removed?
 - b. Is there evidence of displacement or diffusion of benefits (see below for discussion of these concepts) in the catchment areas?
 - c. How does treated grid crime relate to city-wide crime levels?
2. Is a change in grid crime linked to the treatment itself rather than to naturally occurring patterns or other non-treatment influences on crime in the grids?

- Analytic approach (Data: July 2020-June 2022):

1. Grids by months/periods
2. Grids vs. city-wide crime
3. Difference-in difference analysis

Crime in grids – Months/Periods

	Pre-Treatment Monthly Average (Jul 2020-Apr 2021)	Treatment Monthly Average (May 2021-Aug 2021)	Post-Treatment Monthly Average (Sep 2021-Jun 2022)
P1 Treatment Grids	28.5	19.3 (-32.5%)	18.1 (-36.5%)
P1 Catchment Grids	54.5	52.3 (-4.1%)	46.9 (-13.9%)
	Pre-Treatment Monthly Average (Jul 2020-Aug 2021)	Treatment Monthly Average (Sep 2021-Dec 2021)	Post-Treatment Monthly Average (Jan 2022-Jun 2022)
P2 Treatment Grids	30.4	18.0 (-40.8%)	18.3 (-39.7%)
P2 Catchment Grids	66.4	56.8 (-14.5%)	60.8 (-8.3%)
	Pre-Treatment Monthly Average (Jul 2020-Dec 2021)	Treatment Monthly Average (Jan 2022-Mar 2022)	Post-Treatment Monthly Average (Apr 2022-Jun 2022)
P3 Treatment Grids	26.1	15.3 (-41.3%)	19.0 (-27.2%)
P3 Catchment Grids	68.6	60.7 (-11.5%)	68.0 (-0.8%)

Crime in grids – Grids vs. city-wide

- Grids were grouped into periods and to assess how much of city-wide crime they accounted for in the pre-treatment period (standardized to 10 months for all groups) compared to the post-treatment periods
- This analysis should not be interpreted to mean that city-wide crime necessarily fell as a result of the treatment applied to selected grids
- It is an assessment of the impact on crime in the grids relative to the broader patterns in the city

	Previous 10 Month Average	Treatment Average	% Change in Contribution
P1 Grid Crime - % of City-Wide	4.8%	3.2%	-33%
P2 Grid Crime - % of City-Wide	5.8%	3.5%	-40%
P3 Grid Crime - % of City-Wide	5.3%	3.0%	-40%
P4 Grid Crime - % of City-Wide	4.9%	2.2%	-55%

Crime in grids – Diff in diff analyses

- It is important to distinguish between an *outcome* effect when crime is reduced in the targeted areas vs. an *impact* effect in which the reduction in crime is a result of the actions taken to affect that change.
 - On average, violent crime fell more than 50% in the treated grids during the treatment periods compared to the three months leading up to treatment.
 - The period hot spots data also have revealed a recurring pattern of large crime spikes in grids targeted for treatment prior to the start of treatment, followed by falling crime levels in the targeted grids even *before* treatment began.
- Limitation of outcome analyses: regression to the mean

Crime in grids – Diff in diff analyses

- Specific questions to address with this analysis:
 1. What was the *overall average treatment effect* in the treated hot spot grids relative to non-treated grids?
 2. Was there evidence of *crime displacement* to grids immediately surrounding the treated grids, again relative to other non-treated grids?
 3. Did *crime reduction benefits persist* after treatment ended?

	Coefficient	Robust Std. Err.	Impact on Crime
Average Treatment Effect	-.107***	.026	-10.7%
Average Catchment Effect	-.004**	.001	-0.04%
Average Post-Treatment: Month 1	-.117	.072	-11.7%
***p≤0.001, **p≤0.01, *p≤0.05			

Crime in grids – Summary

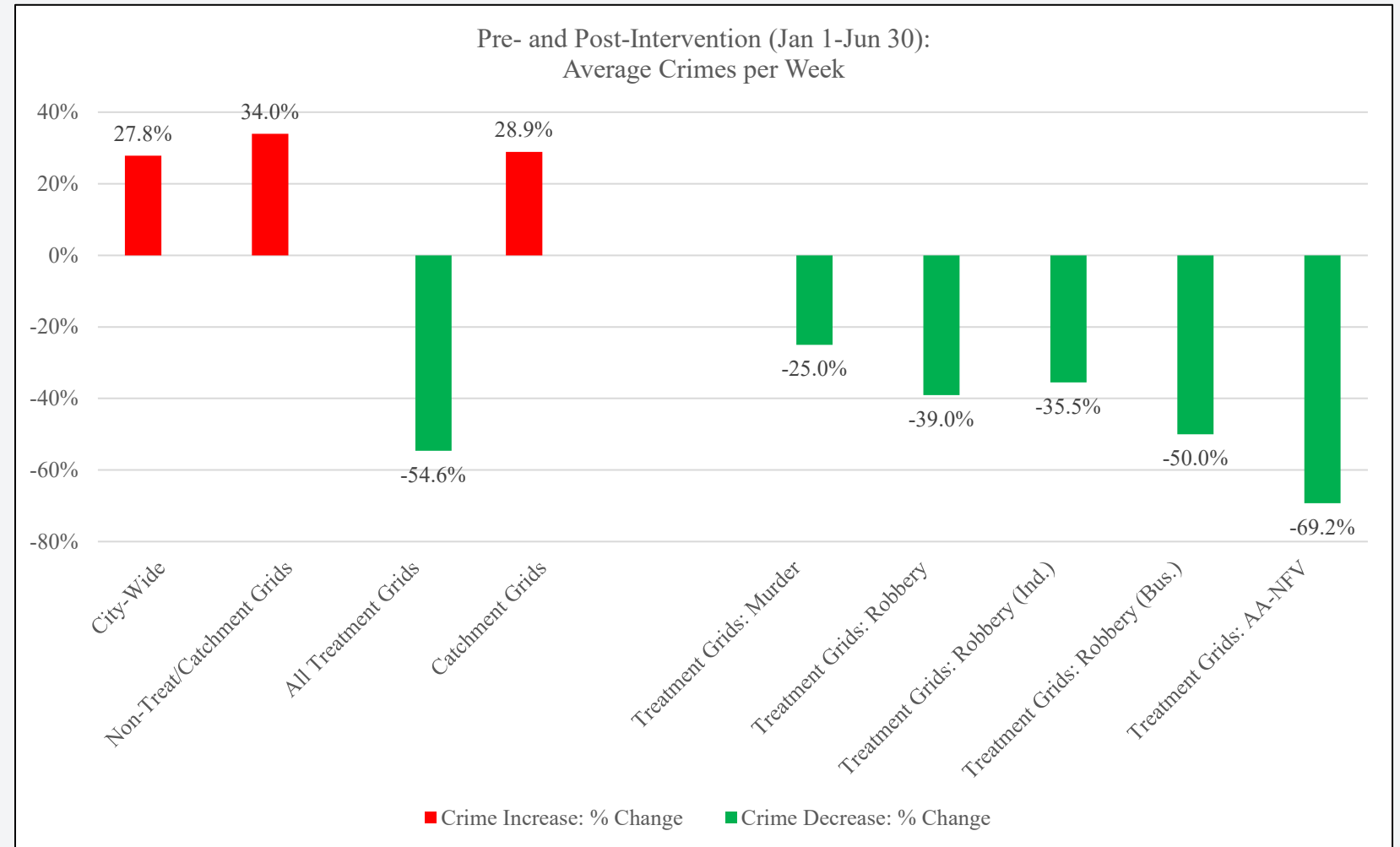
- Months/Periods:
 - In treatment grids, the monthly average of violent crime incidents in treatment grids dropped between 33-41% when compared to the pre-treatment monthly averages
 - Once treatment was discontinued, the treated grids continued to experience noticeable reductions in monthly crime compared to the pre-treatment period (between 27-40%)
- Grids vs. city-wide:
 - In the 10 months prior to treatment, the treatment grids accounted for approximately 5% of city-wide violent crime
 - Once treatment was applied (across four periods), the contribution of violent crime in grids accounted for between 2 and 3% of city-wide crime
 - Thus, by only treating approximately 115 of the roughly 101,000 grids across the city, the percentage of crime city-wide contributed by those grids was reduced by more than 40%.
- Difference in difference analysis:
 - Treatment grids averaged a 10.7% reduction in violent crime incidents
 - Crime fell slightly (0.4% on average) in catchment area grids

Overview

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6. Conclusion

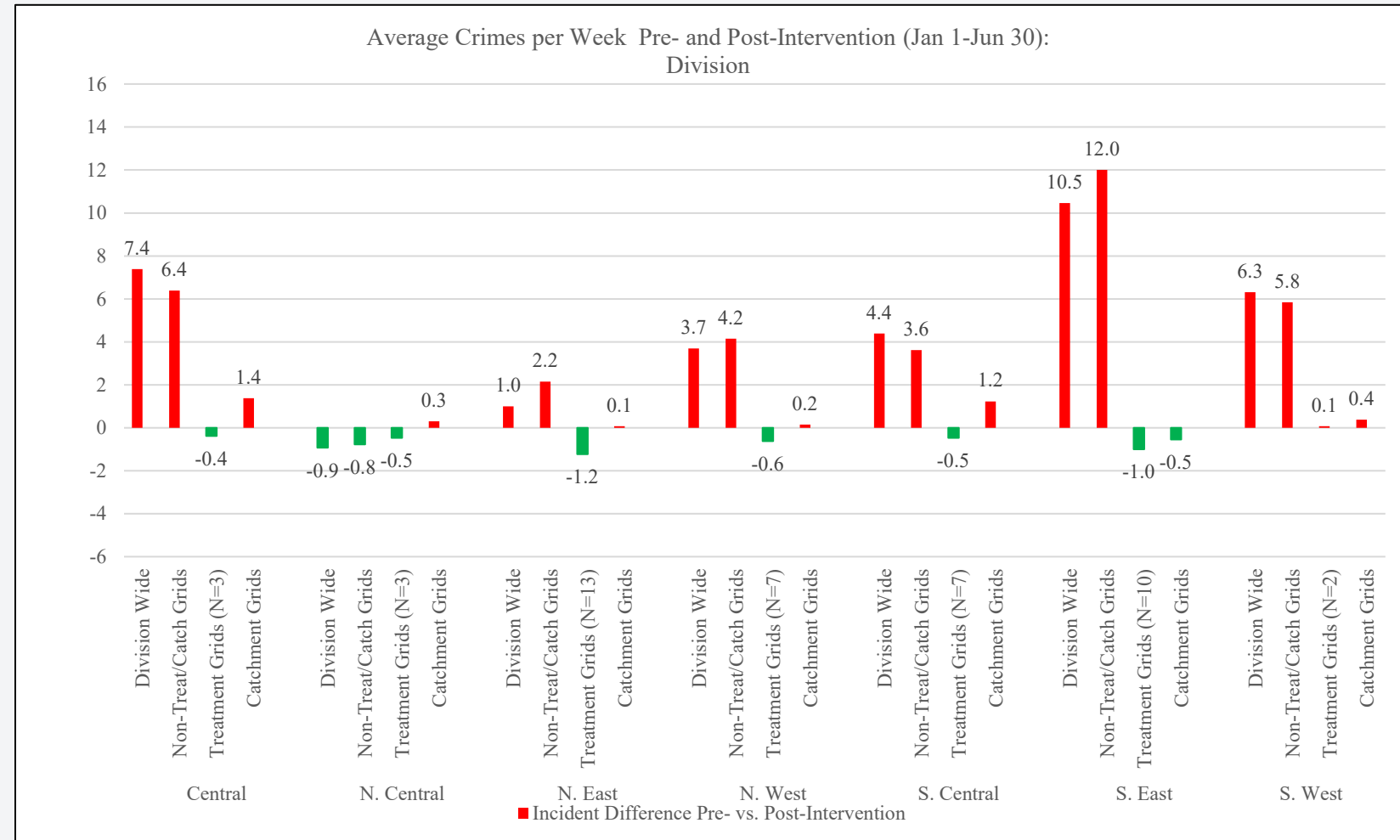
P4 treatment – Violent crime

- Data: Jan 1, 2022-Jun 30, 2022
(Treatment: Apr 1-Jun 30)
- Comparison: 3 months of pre-treatment vs. 3 months of treatment



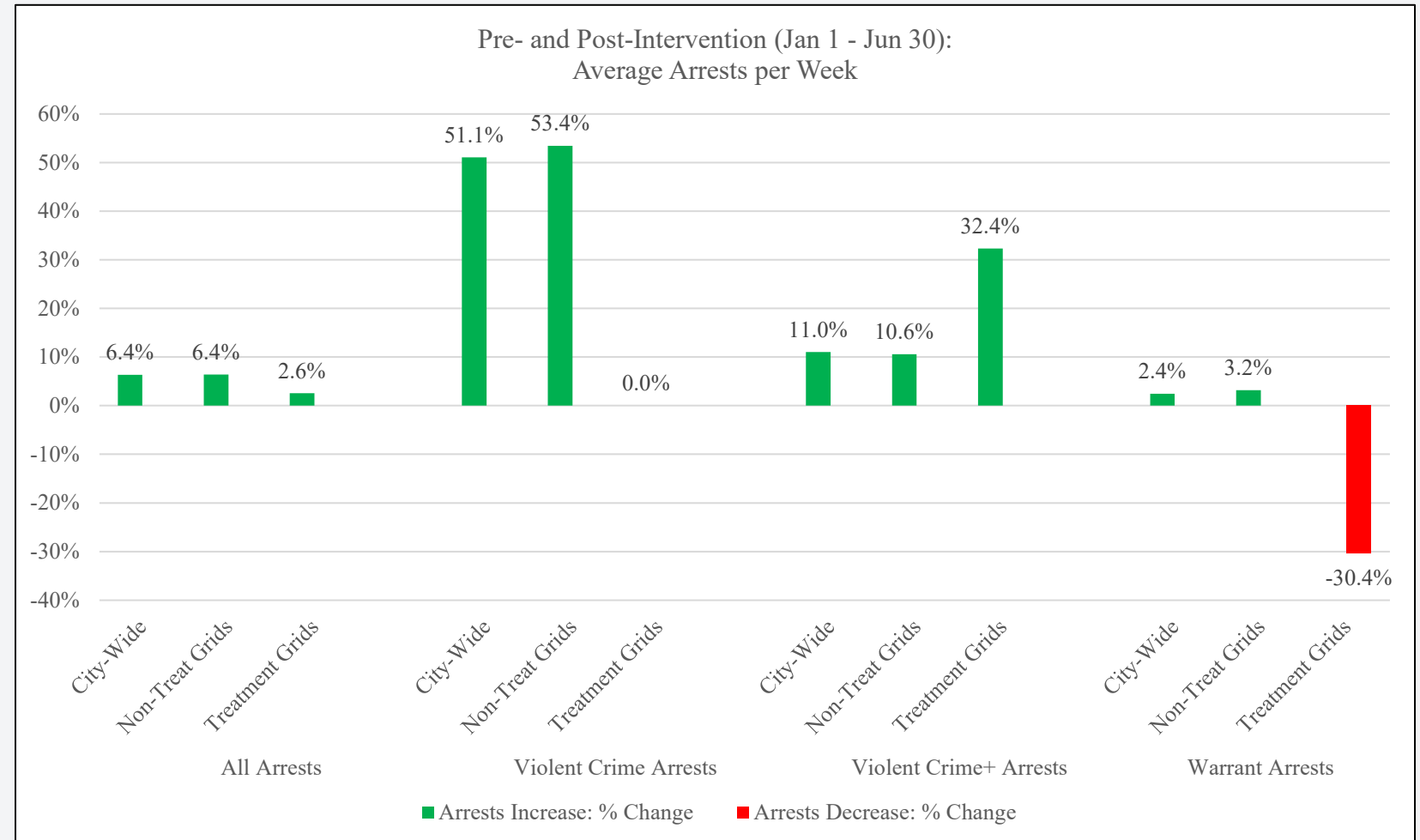
P4 treatment – Violent crime

- Division Crime: Six of the seven divisions experienced a *reduction* (green bars) in average weekly crime incidents in the post-intervention period
- Division Spillover: Six of the seven divisions experienced a slight *increase* in post-intervention average weekly crime incidents; however, five of the six has lower crime than non-treated grids = no displacement.



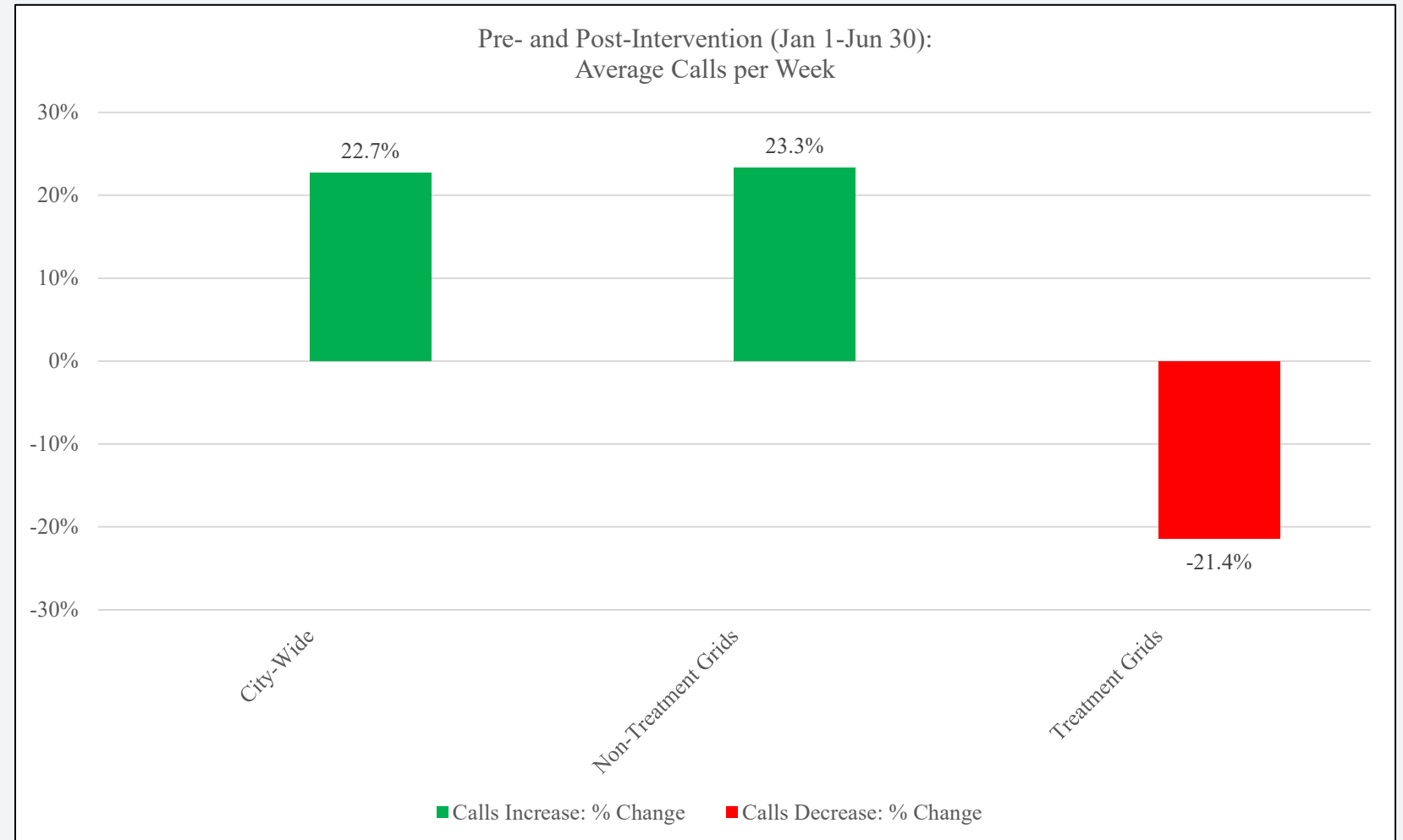
P4 treatment – Arrests

- Arrests increased 6.4% city-wide, but increased only 2.6% in the treatment grids.
- Warrant arrests fell by 30% in treatment grids, which contrasted with an increase in warrant arrests elsewhere (3%)



P4 treatment – Calls for service

- Roughly 23% increase in calls for service city-wide
- A 21% reduction in treatment grids



P4 treatment - Summary

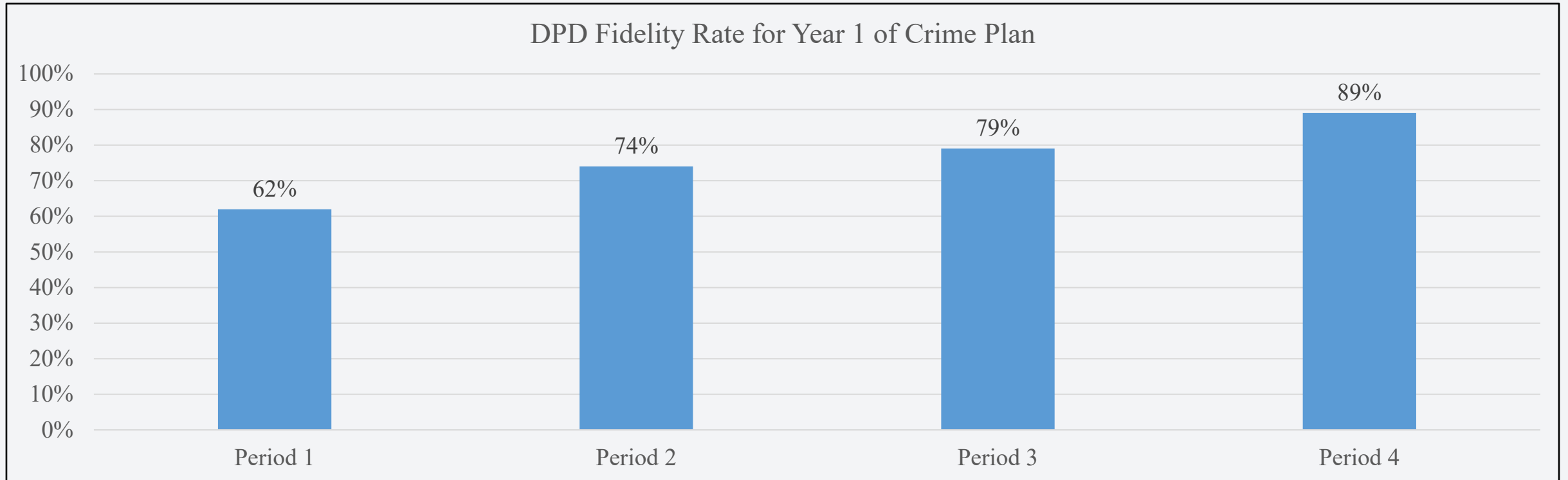
- Data: Jan 1, 2022-Jun 30, 2022 (Treatment: Apr 1-Jun 30)
- Comparison: 3 months of pre-treatment vs. 3 months of treatment
- City-wide: violent crime up 27.8%
- Treatment grids: violent crime down 54.6% (equal effect from the two treatments)
- Catchment grids: violent crime up 28.9% but
- Arrests increased 6.4% city-wide, but increased only 2.6% in the treatment grids.
- Warrant arrests fell by 30% in treatment grids
- Roughly 23% increase in calls for service city-wide
 - A 21% reduction in treatment grids

Overview

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- 4. Hot spot fidelity**
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DPD Crime Plan Compliance (Fidelity)

- Fidelity: The extent to which the DPD deployed officers to the designated high visibility treatment grids during the appropriate days and times identified in the treatment plans



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PNI – Methodology

- A problem-focused investigation of violence-prone locations
- Multi-agency effort that included OIPSS, Code Enforcement, etc.
- Two locations were selected: Ferguson Rd. & Overton Rd.
- Activity was initiated in February 2022

PNI – Implementation

- Three process categories: Substantial progress, Partial implementation, Little to no progress
 - 15 process measures at the Ferguson Rd. site:
 - Substantial progress: 3
 - Partial implementation: 7
 - Little to no progress: 5
 - 19 process measures at the Overton Rd. site:
 - Substantial progress: 4
 - Partial implementation: 8
 - Little to no progress: 7

PNI – Impact at Ferguson Road

- Metrics:
 - Reported violent offenses and victims of violent crime
 - Homelessness-related calls for service and arrests
 - Drug sales and drug-related violent crimes
 - Gang-related violent crime and documented gang members in the area
- By most measures, violent crime *increased* at this location after the PNI strategy was put in place in February 2022
- Homeless-related calls for service increased from 15 to 19 pre-post implementation, while homeless-related arrests decreased slightly.
- Drug-related sales and arrests *decreased* by two thirds.
 - However, data for homeless-related arrests and drug-related crime are not systematically collected by the DPD in its RMS system and should be interpreted with caution
- No gang related data were available

PNI – Impact at East Overton Road

- Metrics:
 - Family violence offenses and victims
 - Non-family violent crimes and victims
 - Gang-related violent crime and victimization
 - Drug sales and drug-related violent crimes
 - Calls for service related to loitering or suspicious activity
- Crime reductions were seen across all categories of family and non-family violence incidents and victims post-intervention
- Drug-related sales and incidents were unchanged
 - However, data for homeless-related arrests and drug-related crime are not systematically collected by the DPD in its RMS system and should be interpreted with caution
- Gang related data and calls for service for suspicious activity were not captured systematically

PNI – Summary

- Implementation assessment revealed some gaps that need to be addressed
 - Lack of data on some specific metrics
 - Challenges of coordinating a multi-agency effort
 - Lack of experience with this type of strategy.
- A comprehensive outcome evaluation for the two pilot sites is somewhat premature as PNI related activity has only intensified in the past couple of months
- To date, metrics (i.e., crime, victims, arrest, and calls for service) do not reveal a quantitative violent crime reduction impact at the Ferguson Rd. location. A substantial crime reduction effect was documented at the Overton Rd. site pre vs. post-PNI implementation.

Conclusion & Recommendations

- Direct evidence that the hot spots strategy reduced crime in targeted grids during Year 1
 - Inferential evidence that the city-wide reduction in violent crime (-12%) compared to the prior year was primarily driven by the hot spots strategy
- PNI strategy was successful in reducing violent crime at one of the City's historically persistent hot spots (Volara Apartments, 3550 E. Overton Rd)
 - Additional work is needed at the Ferguson Road site, but new DPD personnel and PNI re-organization are having recent impacts not captured in the Year 1 evaluation
- **Recommendations**
 - Randomized experiment to add proactive police activities to selected high visibility grids in Periods 6 and 7
 - Add additional PNI sites; develop and transition 3550 E. Overton to a maintenance strategy
 - Begin Focused Deterrence as soon as practical

**Dallas Police Department
Violent Crime Reduction Plan
Year 1 Evaluation**

**Michael Smith, J.D., Ph.D.
Rob Tillyer, Ph.D.
Brandon Tregle, J.D., Ph.D.
University of Texas at San Antonio**

**Delivered to the Dallas Police Department
September 8, 2022**

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Executive Summary

Beginning in May 2021, the Dallas Police Department began executing a three-part strategic plan to reduce violent crime adopted by the City of Dallas in Spring 2021 (hereafter referred to as the “Crime Plan”). To date, Crime Plan implementation efforts have largely focused on hot spots policing – the deployment of police officers to small areas (300’ x 300’ grids) of high violent crime – in an effort to reduce the occurrence of these violence in these areas. Efforts to operationalize the mid-term strategy, Place Network Investigations (PNI), began in late 2021 and included extensive planning and organizational adjustments in preparation for the launch of two pilot PNI sites in Spring 2022. The mid-term PNI strategy targets high crime places for extensive police and non-police (e.g. code enforcement, blight abatement) interventions designed to address the underlying conditions that help give rise to violent crime. Two sites – (1) an apartment complex at 3550 E. Overton Road, and (2) a strip shopping center and nearby apartments centered around 11700 Ferguson Road – were chosen as the first two pilot sites.

This is the fourth report in a series that documents and evaluates the actions and impacts of the Crime Plan. It summarizes the methodology and results of an independent, empirical assessment of the implementation and impact of the near- and mid-term strategies over the past year. The report contains a section examining city-wide violent crime trends at the end of year one of the Crime Plan (May 2021-May 2022) compared to the two previous years. It also examines the impact of the hot spots and PNI strategies that have been implemented to date, and it contains a section that focuses specifically on the Period 4 results (Apr-Jun 2022). Finally, it updates the Period 2 report by assessing the fidelity of the hot spots strategy over the last six months since the Period 2 report was issued in January 2022.

Year to Year Comparison

The year-to-year analyses compared the city-wide and crime-specific levels of violent crime in the Crime Plan year (May 2021-May 2022) to the previous two years and demonstrated:

- An upward trend in violent crime in the three years (2018-2020) leading up to the Crime Plan year was reversed and Part 1 violent crime fell about 6% during the Crime Plan year compared to the year before
- The city-wide level of violent street crime was 11.5% lower in the Crime Plan year compared to the May 2020-May 2021 period
- The city-wide level of violent street crime was 18% lower in the Crime Plan year compared to the May 2019-May 2020 period

A second analysis also compared violent crime subtypes in the Crime Plan year to the previous year.

- City-wide murders were 13% lower during the Crime Plan year compared to the previous year (2020-21).

- City-wide robberies fell 21% (individual robberies) and 17% (business robberies) during the Crime Plan year compared to the May 2020-May 2021 period.
- Aggravated assaults (non-family violence) were reduced 5% in the Crime Plan year compared to the previous 12 months.
- The number of victims of violent crime decreased by 8% in the Crime Plan year compared to the June 2020-May 2021 period.

Temporal Assessment of Crime in Grids

First, data from July 2020-June 2022 were analyzed by month with the following results:

- In treatment grids, the monthly average of violent crime incidents in treatment grids dropped between 33-41% when compared to the pre-treatment monthly averages
- Once treatment was discontinued, the treated grids continued to experience noticeable reductions in monthly crime compared to the pre-treatment period (between 27-40%)
- Catchment grids (those in the immediate geographic proximity to the treated grids) experienced no crime displacement on average; in fact, monthly average counts of violent crime in the catchment areas fell slightly from 54.5 in the pre-treatment period to 52.3 during treatment

A second analysis of violent crime in the grids assessed the portion of city-wide violent crime contributed by the treated grids.

- In the 10 months prior to treatment, the grids selected for treatment accounted for approximately 5% of city-wide violent crime
- Once treatment was applied (across four periods), violent crime in grids contributed only 2-3% to city-wide crime
- By treating 115 of the roughly 101,000 grids across the city, the percentage of crime city-wide contributed by those grids was reduced by more than 40%.

To address the potential for regression to the mean, a third analysis was conducted to assess the impact of the hot spots treatment on violent crime in the treated grids while controlling for earlier spikes in crime that were used to select the grids for treatment in the first place. Difference-in-differences statistical models were used to estimate the percentage of crime reduction in the treated grids that was attributable to the treatment.

- Results showed that treatment grids averaged a 10.7% reduction in violent crime incidents during treatment
- Analysis for spillover effects revealed that crime fell slightly (0.4% on average) in catchment area grids, confirming that these areas benefited from the treatment and did not experience crime displacement on average.

Period 4 Treatment Evaluation

Specific analyses of the 46 grids treated in Period 4 (April 1, 2022-June 30, 2022) also was conducted. Results revealed the following:

- Violent crime fell 54.6% in treated grids when compared to pre-treatment weekly averages
- Outside of the treatment grids, violent crime increased 34% in non-treatment/catchment grids when comparing pre- and post-treatment weekly averages
- While violent crime increased 28.9% in catchment grids during the treatment period, this increase was about 5% *less* than in non-catchment grids and provides evidence that the surrounding catchment grids benefited from the treatment
- The number of arrests in treatment grids trailed the overall city-wide arrests levels, and warrant arrests in the treated grids declined in the post-intervention period
- Calls for service were higher throughout the city, but decreased in the treatment grids.

Hot Spot Fidelity

Fidelity refers to the extent to which the DPD deployed officers to the designated high visibility treatment grids during the appropriate days and times as identified by the hot spots analysis. These analyses were conducted for Periods 3 & 4 at the division level; results from Periods 1 & 2 can be found in the Period 2 Report.

- In Period 3, the overall fidelity rate was 79% across all divisions
- In Period 4, the overall fidelity rate improved to 89% across all divisions

Place Network Investigations (PNI) Intervention

Key findings from the initial analysis of the two PNI pilot sites include the following:

- Assessment of the implementation efforts revealed some gaps that need to be addressed, including lack of data on some specific metrics, the challenges of coordinating a multi-agency effort, and a lack of experience with this type of strategy.
- To date, metrics (i.e., crime, victims, arrest, and calls for service) do not reveal a measurable violent crime reduction impact at the Ferguson Road location. Consistent with broader trends in the Northeast patrol division in spring 2022, violent crime actually increased by about 33% at the Ferguson Road location.
- In contrast, a substantial *crime reduction* effect was documented at the Overton Rd. site pre vs. post-PNI implementation.
- While great effort and progress have been made toward executing the mid-term strategy, considerable work is still needed to reach the strategy's potential to reduce and disrupt violent crime at these locations, particularly at the Ferguson Road site.

- Initial challenges were identified and adjustments to the PNI strategy were made, including, expanding the DPD working group, developing greater cooperation with and reliance on the Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions (OIPSS), and enhanced intelligence gathering efforts.
- Moving forward, DPD plans to create a second PNI team that will allow it to expand the number of sites undergoing PNI treatment.

1. Overview

Beginning in May 2021, the Dallas Police Department began executing a three-part strategic plan to reduce violent crime adopted by the City of Dallas in Spring 2021 (hereafter referred to as the “Crime Plan”). To date, Crime Plan implementation efforts have largely focused on hot spots policing – the deployment of police officers to small areas (300’ x 300’ grids) of high violent crime – in an effort to reduce the occurrence of violence in these areas. Efforts to operationalize the mid-term strategy, Place Network Investigations (PNI), began in late 2021 and included extensive planning and organizational adjustments in preparation for the launch of two pilot PNI sites in Spring 2022. In late Spring 2022, planning and discussions got underway for implementation of the long-term strategy – focused deterrence – but to date, no concrete implementation steps have been taken with respect to this strategy.

This is the fourth report in a series that documents and evaluates the actions and impacts of the Crime Plan. It summarizes the methodology and results of an independent, empirical assessment of the implementation and impact of the near- and mid-term strategies over the past year. Various data sources and analytic approaches were used to evaluate the hot spots strategy and the efforts at the PNI pilot locations. The report is organized into several sections that summarize these efforts and together provide a comprehensive assessment of the Crime Plan to date.

Following this overview, Section 2 examines overall city-wide trends in violent crime at the end of year one of the Crime Plan (May 2021-May 2022). Section 3 examines the hot spot grids during the past two years and specifically focuses on the treatment effect within grids. Section 4 reports on crime and related activity within the most recent period of treatment (Period 4)¹. Section 5 updates the Period 2 report on plan fidelity and assesses the fidelity of the hot spots strategy in Periods 3 & 4.

Section 6 assesses the implementation and impact of the first two PNI locations, including a description of the pre-launch work completed. The final section of the report serves as its conclusion and summary of the main findings. Following the Conclusion is a list of all references and an appendix that includes supplemental materials.

¹ Assessments of previous treatment periods are available in the Period 1, Period 2, and Period 3 reports.

2. Year to Year Comparison

This section of the report shows year-to-year changes in crime and victimization metrics from 2019 through 2022. Its purpose is to compare crime and victimization 1-2 years before the Crime Plan went into effect to crime trends following implementation of the plan. These comparisons are useful for evaluating the potential city-wide impact of the hot spots and PNI strategies. The hot spots strategy targeted only about 155 unique grids during the first year, while PNI focused on two areas of Dallas – the Volara Apartments at 3550 E. Overton Road and a strip shopping center and adjacent apartments centered around 11700 Ferguson Road. Hot spot treated grids accounted for only about 0.15% of the more than 101,000 grids in Dallas.

Figure 2.1 below shows the trend in Part 1 violent offenses (murder, robbery, aggravated assault, and sexual assault) from 2018 through 2020. This covers a three-year period leading up the implementation of the Crime Plan in May 2021. The red trend line shows a steady increase in crime over this period and is what led to the development and implementation of the Crime Plan. Over the three year period, violent crime increased approximately 26.7%.

Figure 2.1: Dallas Violent Crime Offenses - 2018-2020

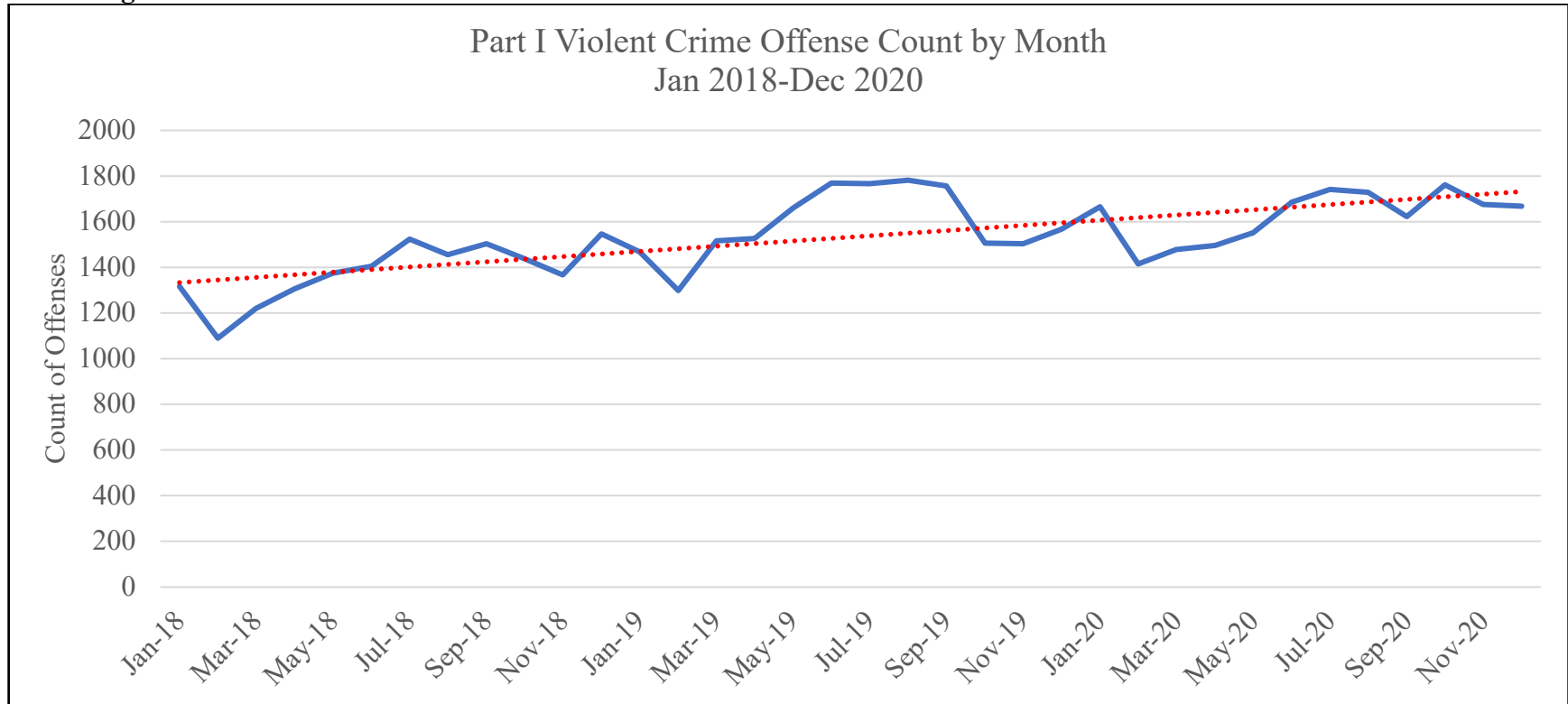
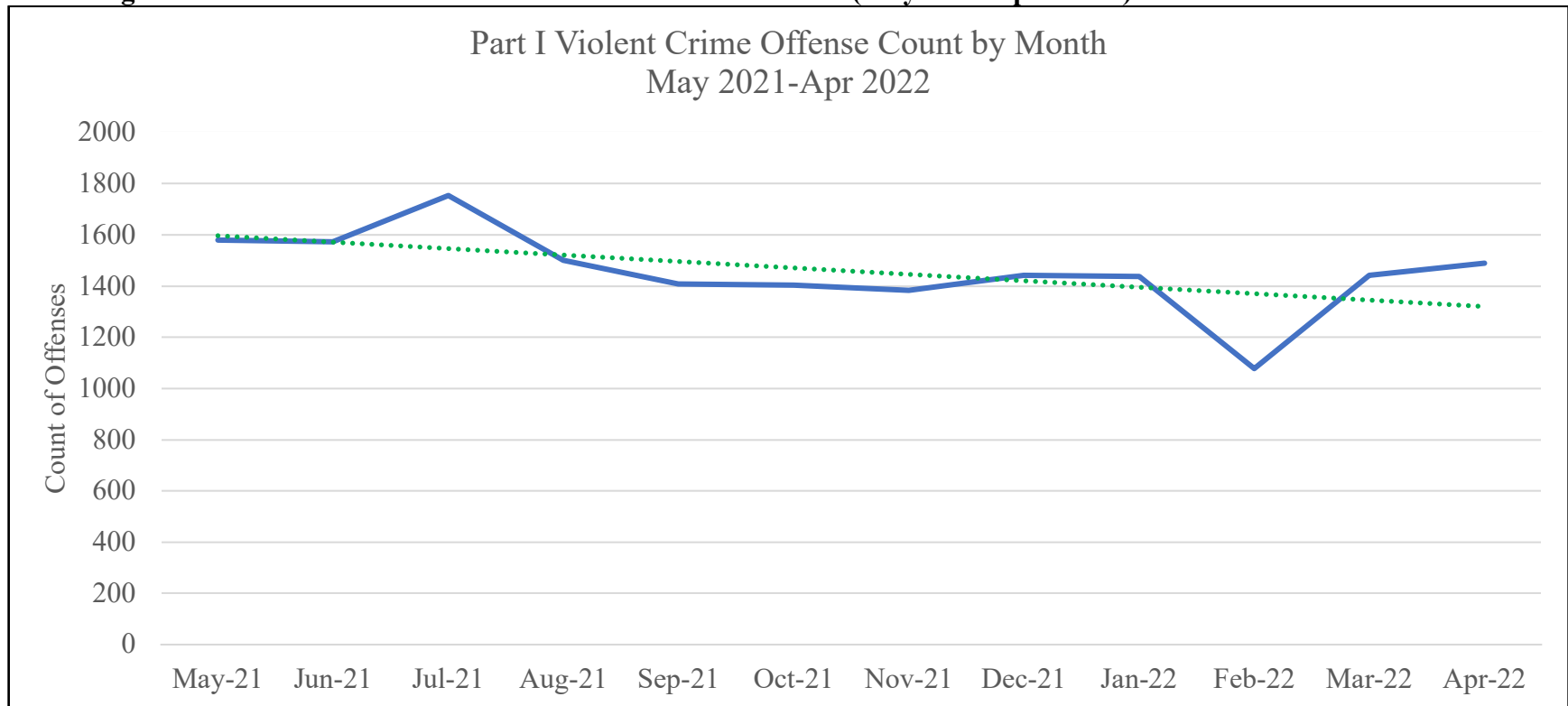


Figure 2.2 shows the trend in overall violent crime since the Crime Plan began in May 2021. During Year 1 of the Crime Plan, the upward trend shown above in Figure 2.1 was reversed, and violent crime fell approximately 6% compared to the previous year.

Figure 2.2: Dallas Violent Crime Offenses - Crime Plan Year (May 2021-April 2022)



Violent Street Crime

Keeping in mind the change in overall violent crime outlined above since the Crime Plan began, the remainder of this report focuses on measuring the impact of the Crime Plan on *violent street crime*. For these purposes, *violent street crime* is defined as murder, robbery (individual and business), and non-family violence aggravated assault. We assess the impact of the Plan on these crimes in detail because the Crime Plan is purposely designed to impact them. Strategies to reduce domestic violence and/or sexual assault, for example, are quite different from the strategies that make up the Crime Plan. While the year-over-year reduction in *all types* of serious violent crime is laudable, the Crime Plan was primarily designed to help control *violent street crime*. We turn now to those results.

Table 2.1 below presents results from the evaluation of violent street crime throughout the city during the most recent three-year period, including the Crime Plan year. The data cover all months from May 2019 through May 6, 2022. Table 2.1 provides a comparison of violent crime for the Crime Plan's first year as well as each of the two years prior to implementation. Overall, violent street crime in Dallas decreased during the first year of the Crime Plan compared to each of the two prior years. During the first year of the Crime Plan (May 7, 2021, to May 6, 2022), violent crime dropped 17.95% compared to the same period two years prior (May 2019 to May 2020), and it fell 11.48% compared to the immediately preceding year.

Table 2.1: Year-Over-Year (May 7, 2021 – May 6, 2022)

	Totals			Percent Change	
	5/7/19 – 5/6/20 (Comparison Period 1)	5/7/20 – 5/6/21 (Comparison Period 2)	5/7/21 – 5/6/22 (Crime Plan Intervention)	Crime Plan vs. Comparison Period 1	Crime Plan vs. Comparison Period 2
All Violent Crime	8,100	7,508	6,646	-17.95%	-11.48%

Figure 2.3 illustrates the effect of the Crime Plan across the three-year period. In May 2021 when the Crime Plan began, violent crime was at about the same level as it was in May 2020. From there and with some seasonal variation, the 2021 monthly crime levels began to drop. The late summer crime drop evident across all three years was steeper in 2021 than in the previous years, and after a slight uptick in October, crime continued to fall through the end of 2021. From there, the crime decline is most evident at the start of period 3 when crime decreased sharply in the early months of 2022. As noted above, the fourth quarter showed an uptick in violence during the final two months of the Crime Plan year. Still, violent crime is trending downward across the three-year period examined here and remains at lower levels than those observed prior the Crime Plan's implementation.

Figure 2.3: 2019 to 2022 Violent Crime

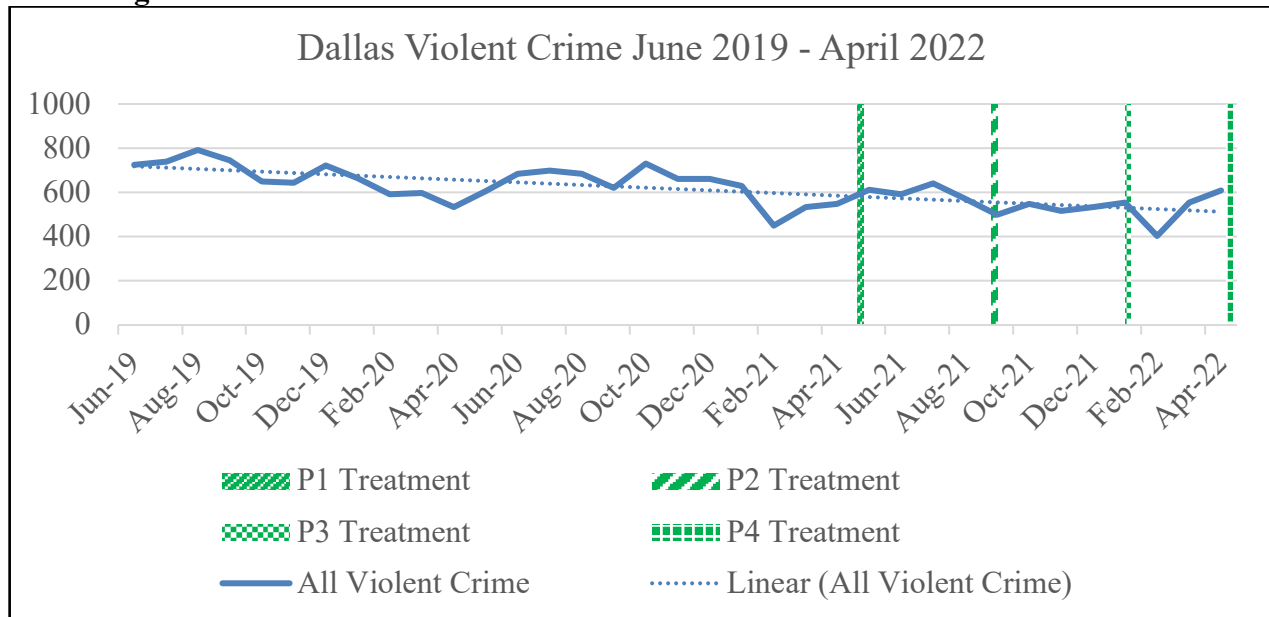


Table 2.2 below presents data from the Crime Plan’s first 10 months. March and April 2022 were challenging months in Dallas, and the City experienced a significant uptick in violent crime during the final two months of Year 1 of the Crime Plan, particularly for murder. Table 2.2 demonstrates how steeply violent crime had fallen during the first ten months of the Crime Plan compared to how Year 1 ended (see Table 1 above). Taken together, the findings from Tables 2.1 and 2.2 highlight the potential impact of the Crime Plan and that much work remains to be done to reduce levels of violence and prevent spikes in crime like those that occurred in March and April 2022.

Table 2.2: Year-Over-Year First Ten Months (May 7, 2020 – February 28, 2022)

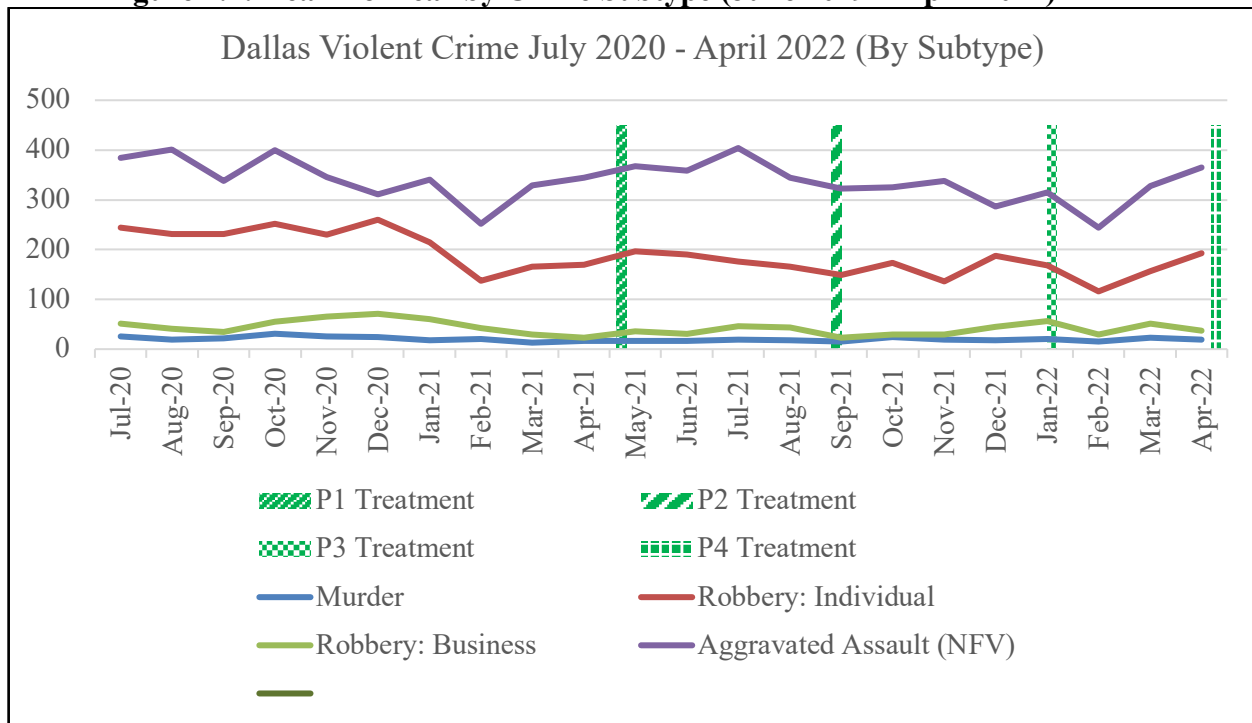
	Totals		Percent Change
	5/7/20 - 2/28/21 (Comparison Period)	5/7/21 - 2/28/2022 (Crime Plan Intervention)	Crime Plan (first 10 mos.) vs. Prior Year 10 mos.
All Violent Crime	6,315	5,353	-15.23%
Murder	228	179	-21.49%
Robbery: Individual	2,192	1,621	-26.05%
Robbery: Business	486	362	-25.51%
Aggravated Assault (NFV)	3,465	3,240	-6.49%

The downward trend in violent crime was evident across all violent crime subtypes in the most recent year comparison. Table 2.3 presents a comparison of violent crime subtypes between the Crime Plan Year and the previous year.

Table 2.3: Year to Year Comparison by Subtype (May 7, 2020 – May 6, 2022)

	Totals		Percent Change
	5/7/20 – 5/6/21 (Comparison Period)	5/7/21 – 5/6/22 (Crime Plan Intervention)	Crime Plan vs. Comparison Period
Murder	261	227	-13.03%
Robbery: Individual	2,566	2,016	-21.43%
Robbery: Business	545	453	-16.88%
Aggravated Assault (NFV)	4,204	4,010	-4.61%

Figure 2.4 provides a year-to-year comparison of violent crime in Dallas by subtype across the last two years. Of note, all subtypes of violent crime increased prior to the Crime Plan's implementation. Though all subtypes decreased since implementation, the magnitude of decrease varied by type. While the effects on murders and robberies of businesses are less pronounced given the lower number of incidents, the Crime Plan's effect is more evident on the subtypes that occur most often. After the third period began at the end of 2021, aggravated assaults and robberies of individuals fell to their lowest points during the three-year period.

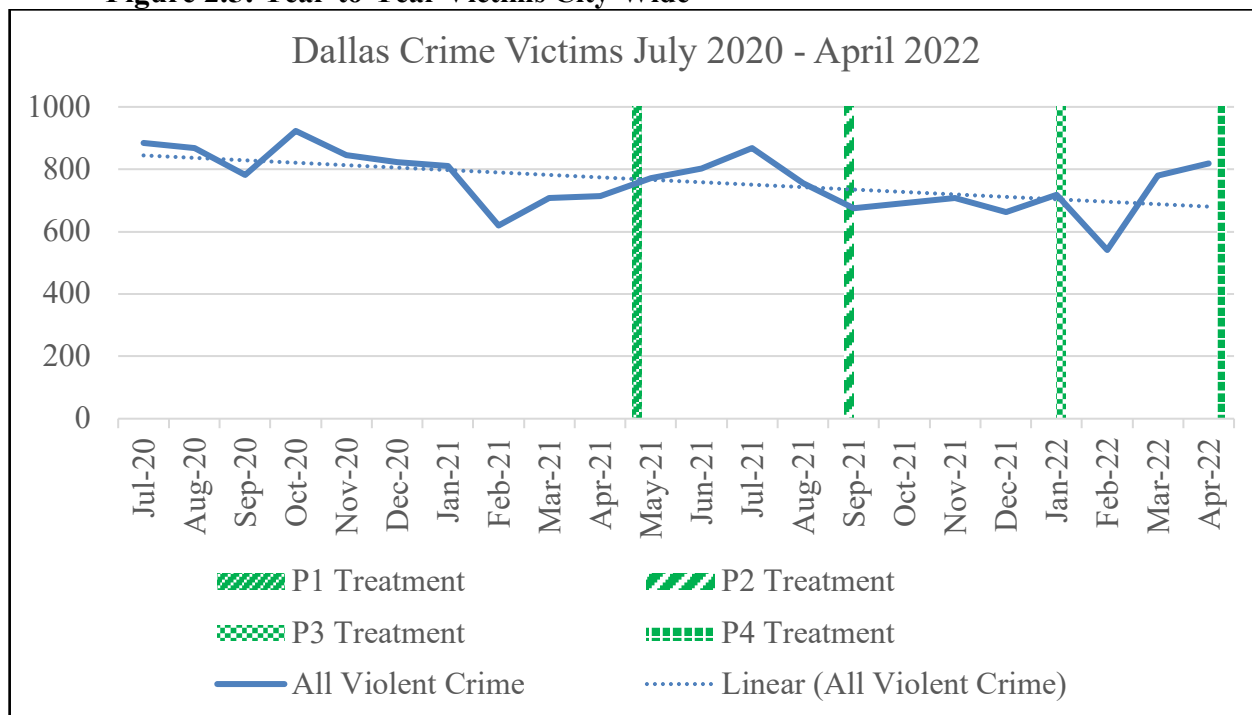
Figure 2.4: Year-To-Year by Crime Subtype (June 2019 – April 2022)

Victims

Figures 2.5 and 2.6 below examine year-to-year changes in the number of violent crime victims in Dallas. One of the stated goals of the DPD Crime Plan is to reduce the number of violent crime

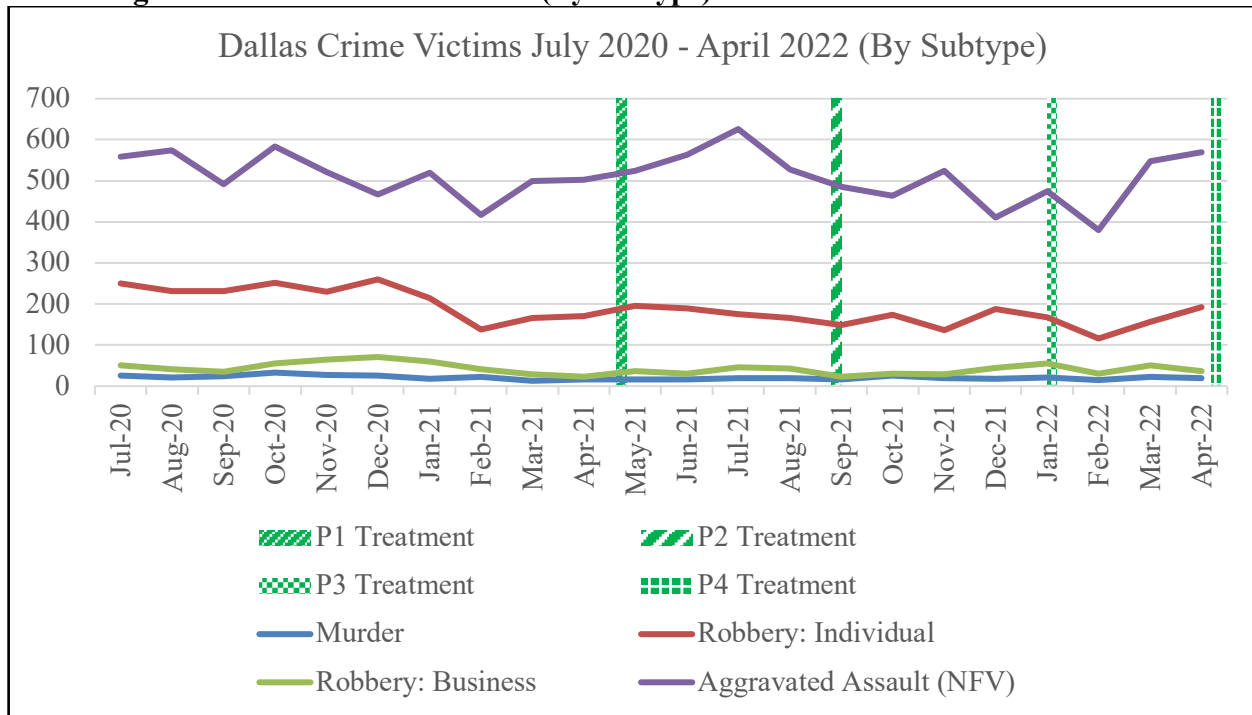
victims. Thus, these analyses are similar to the results reported above in Figures 2.3 and 2.4 but focus specifically on the number of reported victims of violent crime from July 2020 to April 2022. Figure 2.5 indicates an 8% reduction in the number of violent crime victims during the period of May 2021 to May 2022 (Crime Plan implementation period) compared to the previous year's period.

Figure 2.5: Year-to-Year Victims City-Wide



Finally, Figure 2.6 shows the trend in number of violent crime victims across the last three years by violent crime subtype. Across all subtypes, the number of violent crime victims sharply decreased after implementation of the Crime Plan. Following a seasonal spike in crime, violent crime victimization is currently trending downward across all subtypes with the exception of robberies of businesses. Nationally, robberies also have shown double-digit increases during the first half of 2022 compared to 2021 (Rosenfeld et al., 2022).

Figure 2.6: 2019 to 2022 Victims (By Subtype)



3. Temporal Assessment of Crime in Grids

This section examines crime patterns in treatment and catchment grids across a two-year period. It explores how crime changed across pre-treatment and treatment periods, and, importantly, once treatment was discontinued. Several different analyses were undertaken to examine changes to crime in the treatment and catchment grids before and after the Crime Plan went into effect.

Methodology

The evaluation of treatment grids over time is focused on answering the following research questions:

1. What are the crime patterns in treatment and catchment area grids over time?
 - a. What is the long-term effect on crime once treatment is removed?
 - b. Is there evidence of displacement or diffusion of benefits (see below for discussion of these concepts) in the catchment areas?
 - c. How does treated grid crime relate to city-wide crime levels?
2. Is a change in grid crime linked to the treatment itself rather than to naturally occurring patterns or other non-treatment influences on crime in the grids?

The focus on treatment grids, in particular, allows for an assessment of two related concepts. First, grids can be evaluated for changes in crime incidents prior to the treatment as compared to crime levels once treatment was initiated. This is referred to as an *outcome* evaluation and addresses the question of whether crime patterns changed once treatment began. The period specific reports produced to date provided information on this question, but they did not address the second component of a thorough assessment. An *impact* assessment focuses on whether any changes in crime levels evidenced once treatment began can be associated with the treatment rather than another cause. In other words, an impact assessment attempts to confirm that any crime reduction benefit is tied to the crime reduction strategy and is not the result of some other unmeasured reason. Any reduction in crime within the treated grids is valuable (i.e., outcome), but it is important to identify whether or not it was the actions undertaken in the grids that were directly responsible for observed reductions in crime (i.e., impact). This section will address both of these concepts and provide insight into how crime changed (or did not) within the treated grids across the four treatment periods.

This section will also assess the catchment areas that surround each treated grid to consider the level of crime in the immediate geographic areas surrounding the treated grids. Two potential scenarios are relevant to consider when assessing catchment areas. It may be that crime in the catchment area increased once treatment began in nearby grids. If observed, the concern with such a pattern is that crime may have been *displaced* from the treated grids to the catchment grids. Theoretically, this is not likely to occur (e.g., Routine Activities Theory), and empirically, there is limited evidence that displacement occurs as the result of hot spots interventions. Nonetheless,

displacement is a possibility that should be explored. The second scenario is that the catchment grids may have experienced a reduction in crime that was tied to the treatment that occurred in nearby grids; this is referred to as a *diffusion of benefits*. In other words, the nearby grids may have received a crime reduction *benefit* due to their geographic proximity to the police intervention. An assessment of crime displacement or diffusion of benefits can be made by comparing catchment grid crime levels to city-wide crime levels.

To address these research questions and issues, violent crime incidents that occurred between July 2020 and June 2022 were analyzed using a variety of analytic approaches. This time period covers a two-year window that includes the Crime Plan year (May 2021-June 2022) and the year before. The specific crime types and time periods examined included violent crime incidents per month across the 24 months and across the following crime treatment periods:

- Pre-intervention period: Jul 2020-April 2021
- Period 1 Treatment: May 2021-August 2021
- Period 2 Treatment: September 2021-December 2021
- Period 3 Treatment: January 2022-March 2022
- Period 4 Treatment: April 2022-June 2022

The following sub-sections provide responses to the research questions and include a description of the specific methodological approaches and analytic techniques employed.

Crime Patterns Over Time

Grids by Period

To assess how crime patterns changes over time, grids selected for treatment in a specific time period were grouped together. For example, all 46 grids treated in Period 1 were grouped and assessed as a collective and all 51 grids treated in Period 2 were grouped for analysis purposes. The same procedure was applied to Period 3 and Period 4 treatment grids, and the same procedure was applied to the catchment grids.

The Period 1-4 grids were then assessed across two years (July 2020-June 2022). For all grid periods (i.e., Period 1-4 grids), a pre-treatment monthly average of violent crime incidents and a treatment monthly average of violent crime incidents were calculated. Counts of violent crime incidents per month within grid periods also were calculated. This formed the foundation of the initial assessment of treatment and catchment grid crime levels over time. Tables 3.1-3.3 summarize the patterns of crime during the first three treatment periods using this methodology. Period 4 results are reported separately in Section 4 of the report.

Table 3.1 summarizes the crime patterns for Period 1 grids (treatment and catchment) over time. Period 1 treatment grids in the pre-treatment period (July 2020-April 2021) experienced an average of 28.5 violent crimes per month. In contrast, during the treatment period (May 2021-August 2021), an average of 19.3 violent crimes occurred per month within the Period 1 treatment grids.

This represents a 32.5% reduction in crime during the treatment period. Period 1 treatment grids also experienced an average reduction in violent crime incidents of 36.5% across the ten post-treatment months compared to the pre-treatment monthly average. Period 1 catchment grids experienced a slight overall reduction in crime compared to their pre-treatment violent crime monthly average (52.3 vs. 54.5). Overall, the Period 1 catchment grids experienced a diffusion of post-treatment benefits equivalent to a -13.9% reduction in violent crime compared to pre-treatment levels.

Table 3.1: Period 1 Treatment & Catchment Grids-Crime Incidents and Percent Change

	Pre-Treatment (Jul 2020-Apr 2021)	Treatment (May 2021-Aug 2021)		Post-Treatment (Sep 2021-Jun 2022)	
	<i>Monthly Average</i>	<i>Monthly Average</i>	<i>% Change</i>	<i>Monthly Average</i>	<i>% Change</i>
P1 Treatment Grids	28.5	19.3	-32.5%	18.1	-36.5%
P1 Catchment Grids	54.5	52.3	-4.1%	46.9	-13.9%

% Change is based on pre-treatment monthly average.

Table 3.2 examines Period 2 (Sep-Dec 2021) grids and includes an adjustment for the pre-treatment period comparison months (Jul 2020 – Aug 2021). Period 2 treated grids experienced a 40.8% reduction in average monthly violent crime incidents during the treatment period (18.0) compared to the pre-treatment period (30.4). Period 2 treatment grids also experienced a 39.7% reduction in violent crime incidents in the months following treatment compared to the pre-treatment monthly average of crime incidents. Period 2 catchment grids experienced a reduction in monthly average crime incidents during the treatment period (56.8) compared to the pre-intervention period (66.4); a 14.5% reduction. The Period 2 catchment grids experienced an 8.3% reduction in post-treatment monthly violent crime incidents compared to the pre-treatment monthly average.

Table 3.2: Period 2 Treatment & Catchment Grids-Crime Incidents and Percent Change

	Pre-Treatment (Jul 2020-Aug 2021)	Treatment (Sep 2021-Dec 2021)		Post-Treatment (Jan 2022-Jun 2022)	
	<i>Monthly Average</i>	<i>Monthly Average</i>	<i>% Change</i>	<i>Monthly Average</i>	<i>% Change</i>
P2 Treatment Grids	30.4	18.0	-40.8%	18.3	-39.7%
P2 Catchment Grids	66.4	56.8	-14.5%	60.8	-8.3%

% Change is based on pre-treatment monthly average.

Finally, the Period 3 grids were analyzed in an identical manner with a requisite adjustment in the pre-treatment comparison period to reflect the start of the treatment period in January 2022. Of note, the post-treatment analyses were based on only three months of data; thus, implications for

the long-term impact of treatment should be tempered for these grids. As reported in Table 3.3, Period 3 treatment grids experienced a 41.3% reduction in their average monthly crime incidents during treatment compared to the pre-treatment monthly average. The subsequent months demonstrated an average reduction of 27.2%. Period 3 catchment grids also demonstrated a 11.5% reduction in average monthly crime incidents during the treatment period (60.7) compared to the pre-treatment period (68.6) and an 0.8% decrease in the post-treatment months.

Table 3.3: Period 3 Treatment & Catchment Grids-Crime Incidents and Percent Change

	Pre-Treatment (Jul 2020-Dec 2021)	Treatment (Jan 2022-Mar 2022)		Post-Treatment (Apr 2022-Jun 2022)	
	<i>Monthly Average</i>	<i>Monthly Average</i>	<i>% Change</i>	<i>Monthly Average</i>	<i>% Change</i>
P3 Treatment Grids	26.1	15.3	-41.3%	19.0	-27.2%
P3 Catchment Grids	68.6	60.7	-11.5%	68.0	-0.8%

% Change is based on pre-treatment monthly average.

Grids by Month

The crime patterns within the treated and catchment grids for Periods 1-4 also were assessed by month and graphed in Figures 3.1-3.2. These visual representations provide a more granular picture of the monthly counts of violent crime in the treatment and catchment grids. For each period, the solid line represents the count of violent crime within the treated grids, the dotted line reflects the count of violent crime in the catchment grids, and the vertical line indicates the beginning of treatment. Period 1 is orange (Figure 3.1), Period 2 is blue (Figure 3.1), Period 3 is green (Figure 3.2), and Period 4 is red (Figure 3.2).

These graphs confirm what previous analyses indicated; violent crime incidents were not only reduced in the treated grids (solid lines), but the effect was prolonged after the treatment was discontinued in most cases. It also demonstrates the accuracy of grid selection for treatment as all grids experienced a spike in violent crime prior to their selection for treatment. These graphs also largely confirm that the catchment areas (dotted lines) did not experience a spike in violent crime as a result of treatment being applied to neighboring grids. There is some increase in the catchment grids in Spring 2022 (and in treated grids as well), but as previously noted, to fully assess whether this is an example of displacement or diffusion of benefits, a comparison to the city-wide level is necessary. Please see the sub-section on Period 4 results for a detailed assessment of this possibility.

While these graphs provide greater detail about the immediate and long-term trends for each of the grid groups, they also reveal valuable information about the timing of the reduction in crime incidents. As noted previously, the slope of crime reduction begins about a month prior to the intervention in all periods. This pattern suggests a potential threat to the validity of the treatment.

Regression to the mean occurs when a change in policy is applied immediately after a high (or low) level of activity. This concept refers to the notion that extremely high (or low) levels of activity will naturally return to a more ‘normal’ level over time regardless of whether the policy was implemented. In this case, the question is whether criminal activity would have dropped to a lower level regardless of the police actions taken to reduce it. Further assessment of this question is provided in the Treatment Impact section below.

Figure 3.1: Monthly Violent Crime Incidents-Period 1 & 2 Treatment and Catchment Grids

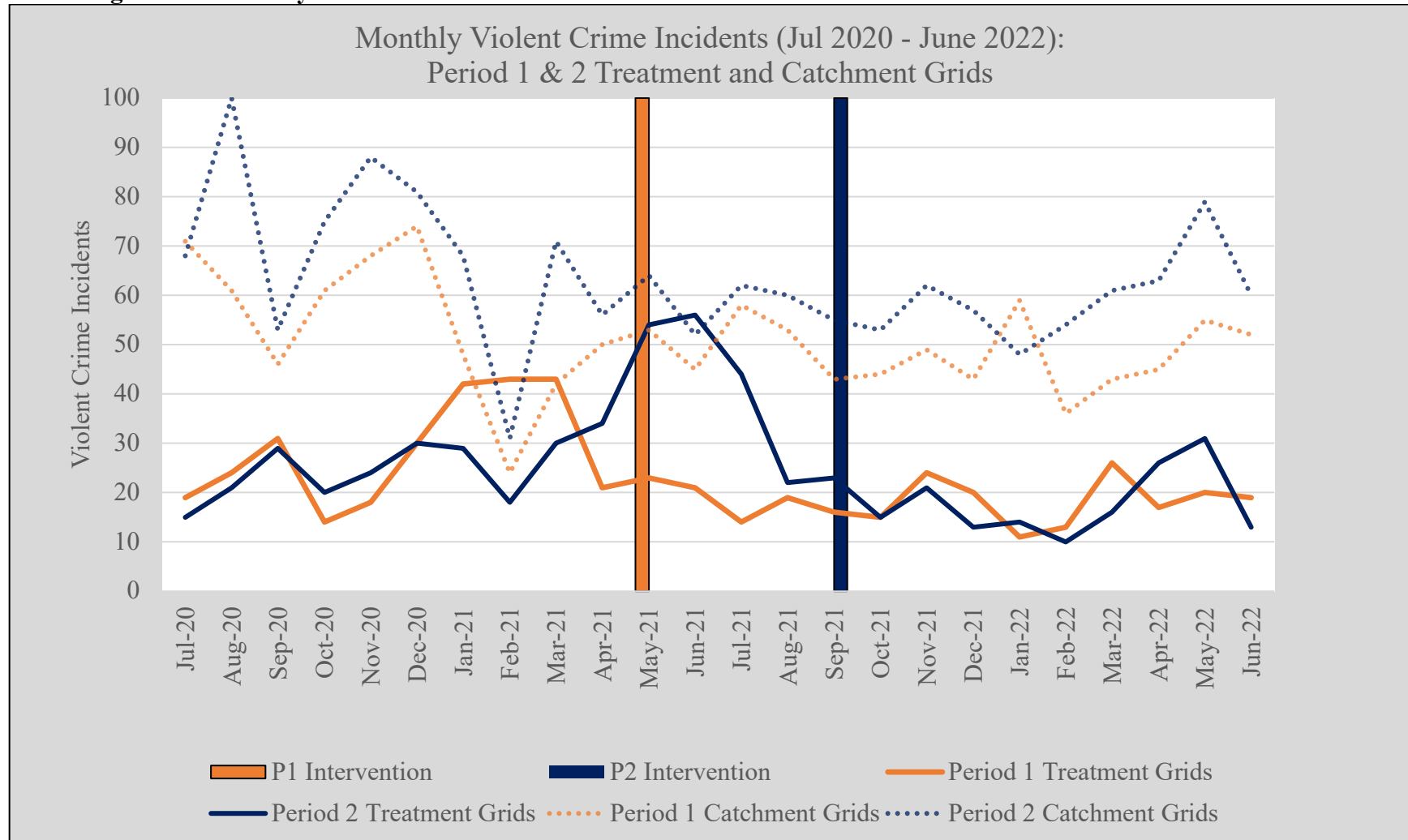
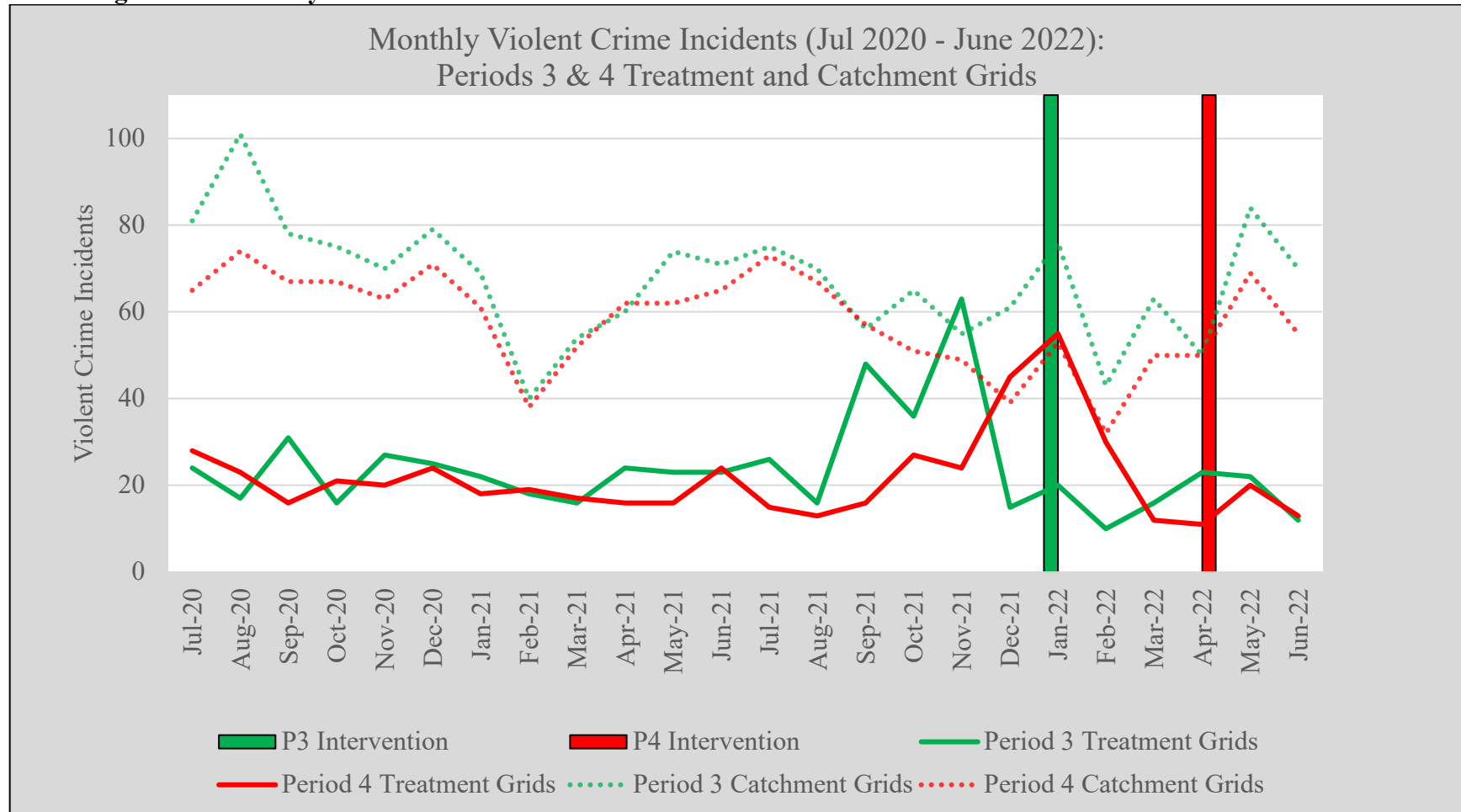


Figure 3.2: Monthly Violent Crime Incidents-Period 3 & 4 Treatment and Catchment Grids



Grid vs. City-Wide Crime

A final method of assessing how the treatment of grids influenced crime is to compare violent crime in the treated grids against the broader city-wide patterns. To address this, the grids treated in each period were grouped (process is described above) to produce Period 1, Period 2, Period 3, and Period 4 grids. These groupings were then assessed to see how much of city-wide crime they accounted for in the pre-treatment period (standardized to 10 months for all groups) compared to the post-treatment periods. Then, a simple percent difference was calculated to see the ‘effect’ of the treatment. If the Crime Plan treatments impacted crime in the targeted grids, then their contribution to overall crime in the city should have dropped after the interventions went into effect. Indeed, the hot spots strategy is based on the idea of targeting the most violence-prone grids in the city with the goal of reducing crime overall by lowering the temperature on these ‘hot’ places.

Table 3.4 summarizes this analysis. Period 1 grids accounted for 4.8% of city-wide crime in the 10 months prior to treatment. During treatment, the Period 1 grids accounted for 3.2% of city-wide crime, which represents a 33% reduction in the contribution to overall crime made by these grids once treatment was applied. The contribution of Period 2 & 3 grids to violent crime city-wide was 40% lower during the treatment period compared to the pre-treatment period. Finally, Period 4 grids showed the biggest reduction in their contribution to city-wide crime (-55%), which aligns with the uptick in city-wide crime during Period 4.

Importantly, this analysis should not be interpreted to mean that city-wide crime necessarily fell as a result of the treatment applied to selected grids. Rather, it allows for an assessment of the impact on crime in the grids relative to the broader patterns in the city. For example, as city-wide crime increased in Period 4, the percentage of crime occurring in the treated grids (2.2%) was lower than in any other period and represented a 55% reduction in the percentage of city-wide crime contributed by the Period 4 grids compared to their pre-treatment contribution. This is a product not only of the crime suppression effect happening within the grids but also of how grid crime activity compares to the broader crime patterns. That said, the data in Table 3.4 provides good evidence that the hot spots strategy is working to reduce the percentage of overall violence in the city being driven by its most violent places.

Table 3.4: Grid Crime vs. City-Wide Crime

	Previous 10 Month Average	Treatment Average	% Change in Contribution
P1 Grid Crime - % of City-Wide	4.8%	3.2%	-33%
P2 Grid Crime - % of City-Wide	5.8%	3.5%	-40%
P3 Grid Crime - % of City-Wide	5.3%	3.0%	-40%
P4 Grid Crime - % of City-Wide	4.9%	2.2%	-55%

Treatment Impact

As noted previously, it is important to distinguish between an *outcome* effect when crime is reduced in the targeted areas vs. an *impact* effect in which the reduction in crime is a result of the actions taken to affect that change. There is no doubt that the evidence to date from the analyses in this report, combined with the previous Period specific reports, demonstrate an outcome effect. The key question that remains is whether this crime reduction pattern can be attributed to the actions of the Crime Plan.

Difference-in-Differences Analysis

In the year since the hot spots intervention strategy went into effect, previous UTSA evaluation reports have documented significant reductions in violent crime in the treated hot spots (grids) before and after treatment began. On average, violent crime fell more than 50% in the treated grids during the treatment periods compared to the three months leading up to treatment. This pattern has been consistently documented across all intervention periods, including in Period 4 (Apr-Jun 2022) shown below in this report. Companion analyses examining potential spatial displacement of crime from treated grids into nearby non-treated grids (catchment grids) have shown some evidence of displacement in a few DPD patrol divisions in some intervention periods but have not revealed a consistent pattern of displacement. In fact, catchment grids have been more likely to show crime reductions (termed “diffusion of benefits”) than crime increases that could be attributable to displacement.

While this uniform pattern of violence reduction in the treated hot spots combined with no consistent evidence of displacement has been encouraging, the period hot spots data also have revealed a recurring pattern of large crime spikes in grids targeted for treatment prior to the start of treatment, followed by falling crime levels in the targeted grids even *before* treatment began. Grids are selected for treatment *because* they show elevated rates of violent crime in the previous three months; therefore, crime likely would fall back to an average level (albeit likely higher than non-treated grids) over time regardless of whether the police intervened in those high crime grids. Statisticians call this cyclical pattern in time-series data “regression to the mean,” meaning that positive and negative spikes in a data series tend to *regress* back to the average of the series over time.

In order to test for whether the large reductions in crime observed in the treated hot spots would have occurred despite treatment (the “regression to the mean” effect), the UTSA research team conducted a difference-in-differences analysis that compared the change in crime levels in the treated grids to the change in crime levels in untreated grids. Difference-in-differences is a useful econometric technique for examining the change in a population following treatment relative to the change in a similar population that was not treated (Goodman-Bacon, 2021; Wooldridge, 2010). In our case, the difference-in-differences analysis is complicated by the fact that there are no closely matched non-treated grids (other than those nearby) to serve as the counterfactual

because grids are selected for treatment based on their unusually high levels of violent crime in the previous 90 days. We accounted for this complexity by segmenting the analysis into months prior to treatment, months during treatment, and months post-treatment to investigate change in crime levels in the treated grids relative to their already elevated levels of crime before treatment began (MacDonald et al., 2016).

In conducting these difference-in-differences analyses, we had three research questions in mind:

1. What was the overall average treatment effect in the treated hot spot grids relative to non-treated grids?
2. Was there evidence of crime displacement to grids immediately surrounding the treated grids, again relative to other non-treated grids?
3. Did crime reduction benefits persist after treatment ended?

Table 3.5 shows the effect of the hot spots treatment on violent street crime in the treated grids compared to non-treated grids. Importantly, the difference-in-differences statistical modeling underlying this table controls for the rise in crime observed in the treated grids across all four treatment periods in the three months leading up to the beginning of treatment. Thus, the model takes into account the “regression to the mean” problem discussed above and provides an estimate of the reduction in crime within the treated grids attributable to the treatment itself.

Table 3.5: Difference in Difference Models – Treatment Effect

	Coefficient	Robust Std. Err.	Impact on Crime
Average Treatment Effect	-.107***	.026	-10.7%

***p≤0.001, **p≤0.01, *p≤0.05; This model controls for 3 months of pre-treatment crime.

The coefficient shown in the table (-.107) suggests that the hot spots treatment reduced the average expected monthly count of violent crime in the treated grids by 10.7%. Monthly analyses (not shown) indicated that violent crime increased slightly in the first month of treatment and then dropped by about 9% in the second treatment month and 8% in the third month compared to non-treated grids.

While the average crime reductions reported in the quarterly reports (>50%) were much higher, those descriptive analyses did not account for potential regression to the mean. This analysis takes those natural time series trends into account to produce a more accurate estimate of the crime reduction effects of the hot spots treatment in Dallas. An almost 11% decrease in violent crime is a relatively small but statistically significant reduction in violence. To put the Dallas results in perspective, Braga et al.’s (2019) meta-analysis of 62 hot spots policing programs found a mean

effect size of .102² across 44 studies that evaluated hot spots treatment impacts on violent crime. This suggests that other hot spots studies also produced comparably small but statistically significant reductions in violent crime when measured for that outcome.

Table 3.6 investigates possible displacement of crime to grids adjacent to and within about 1,000 feet of the treated grids in all directions. Overall, these catchment areas experienced a slight decrease in violent crime (-0.04) compared to other non-treated grids, which indicates that on average, the hot spots strategy did not displace crime into the surrounding areas. On the contrary, the catchment areas experienced a slight diffusion of crime reduction benefits because of their proximity to the treated grids.

Table 3.6: Difference in Difference Models – Catchment Grids

	Coefficient	Robust Std. Err.	Spillover
Average Catchment Effect	-.004**	.001	-0.04%

***p≤0.001, **p≤0.01, *p≤0.05

Finally, Table 3.7 examines the impact of the hot spots strategy on crime in the treated grids one month *after* treatment was withdrawn. This table addresses the third research question outlined above: Did crime reduction benefits persist after treatment ended? While the effect was not statistically significant, the negative regression coefficient (-.117) was in the expected direction and suggests that crime may have remained 11.7% lower than expected compared to non-treated grids in the month after treatment ended.

Table 3.7: Difference in Difference Models – Treatment Grids, Post-Treatment Effect

	Coefficient	Robust Std. Err.	Post-Treatment Effect
Average Post-Treatment: Month 1	-.117	.072	-11.7%

***p≤0.001, **p≤0.01, *p≤0.05; This model controls for 2 months of pre-treatment crime and all months of treatment crime.

Taken together, the results from the difference-in-differences analyses confirm the effectiveness of the hot spots strategy in reducing violent crime in and around the targeted hot spots, and they suggest that the greatest crime reduction benefit is observed in the second month of treatment. In Year 2 of Crime Plan implementation, we recommend that DPD consider shortening the hot spots intervention periods to 60 days (down from 90 days), which will allow more grids to be treated throughout the year while leveraging the maximum benefits obtained in the first 60 days of treatment.

² The effect sizes reported by Braga et al. are based on Cohen's d. As a general rule of thumb, Cohen (1988) suggested the following effect size benchmarks to assist in interpreting the statistic: small ($d=0.2$), medium ($d=0.5$), large ($d=0.8$).

4. Period 4 Treatment Evaluation

Methodology

As outlined in the Crime Plan, the UTSA research team analyzes the geographical occurrence of violent street crime³ in Dallas approximately every 90 days to identify violent crime hot spots in the City where police resources should be focused. Areas of high activity (hereafter referred to as grids) were identified by an analysis of violent crime incidents from the previous three-month period throughout the City. During the most recent hot spot treatment (i.e., hereafter referred to as Period 4), 46 grids received one of several treatments designed to interrupt and reduce violent crime incidents in these locations. 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, while 27 grids received an offender-focused treatment that involved targeting repeat and high-risk violent offenders by specialized, Division-based Crime Response Teams (CRTs). Additionally, three grids receiving the offender focused treatment also received a bike patrol treatment, which involved the deployment of multi-officer teams on bikes during selected days and times. Finally, stationary cameras were deployed in twelve grids (11 grids were receiving other types of treatments and one grid received the camera treatment only). These cameras were mounted on poles and provided real-time video to the Fusion Center on all activities within their scope.

Evaluation of Period 4 grids involved an analysis of violent crime incidents occurring in those grids during the pre-intervention period (January 1, 2022-March 31, 2022) compared to those occurring during the post-intervention period (April 1, 2022-June 30, 2022). To assess potential changes in violent crime levels, average crimes per week were calculated for the pre-intervention and the post-intervention periods within the treated grids (N=45⁴), in catchment areas⁵ surrounding the grids, and in all other grids (i.e., non-treatment or catchment). Additionally, arrests and calls for service to the police were also analyzed during the pre- and post-intervention periods.

Violent Crime

Table 4.1 summarizes the violent crime levels during the pre- and post-intervention periods. City-wide, the average number of violent crime incidents per week increased 27.8% during the Period

³ A “violent crime” is defined as any reported *incident* involving a murder/non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, or aggravated assault (not including family violence-related aggravated assaults) with at least one victim. Incidents with multiple offenses (e.g., a murder and a robbery) or multiple victims (three individuals assaulted) were counted as a single incident for the purposes of identifying hot spots and in the analyses reported below, unless otherwise noted.

⁴ The single grid that received a camera treatment only was not included in the overall analysis, but it was analyzed in the camera specific treatment assessment. As a result, the overall analysis included 45 grids instead of all 46 grids.

⁵ Catchment areas extend three grids outward in every direction from the treatment grids. In some areas, catchment areas overlap, and in a few areas the catchment area for a treatment grid contained another treated grid. Catchment areas allow for an assessment of possible crime displacement or diffusion of treatment benefits.

4 treatment when compared to the 13 weeks prior to the intervention. *Within the 45 treated grids, average violent crime incidents decreased 55% after the hot spot treatment was initiated.* Table 1 also provides evidence that crime in the offender focused (53%) and high visibility (57%) treatment areas decreased at similar rates. Finally, average violent crime incidents in the immediate areas surrounding the treated grids (i.e., catchment grids) increased 29% in the post-intervention period which mirrors the city-wide trend. Figure 4.5 below shows potential displacement effects by division, with some differences in this pattern across divisions. Given the results from the year-end differences-in-differences analysis reported above, it is important to keep in mind that a portion of the large absolute reductions in crime seen in the treated grids is likely the result of a ‘regression to the mean’ effect, or a natural decrease in the crime spike that precedes treatment in the targeted grids.

Table 4.1: Period 4 Violent Crime

	Pre-Intervention (Jan 1-Mar 31)		Post-Intervention (Apr 1-Jun 30)		Percent Change
	<i>Total Incidents</i>	<i>Ave. per week (N=13)</i>	<i>Total Incidents</i>	<i>Ave. per week (N=13)</i>	
City-Wide	1,510	116.2	1,930	148.5	27.8%
Non-Treatment/Catchment Grids	1,278	98.3	1,712	131.7	34.0%
Treatment Grids	97	7.5	44	3.4	-54.6%
Offender Focused Grids	60	4.6	28	2.2	-53.3%
High Visibility Grids	37	2.8	16	1.2	-56.8%
Catchment Grids	135	10.4	174	13.4	28.9%

Figure 4.1 presents this information in graph form and also details the large reductions in average violent crime incidents across all violent crime categories (i.e., murder, all robbery, robberies of individuals, robberies of businesses, and non-family violence aggravated assaults). These range from a 69% reduction in non-family violence aggravated assaults to a 25% reduction in murder incidents. Please note that some of these percentage changes reflect very few incidents and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 4.1: Pre- and Post-Intervention Violent Crime

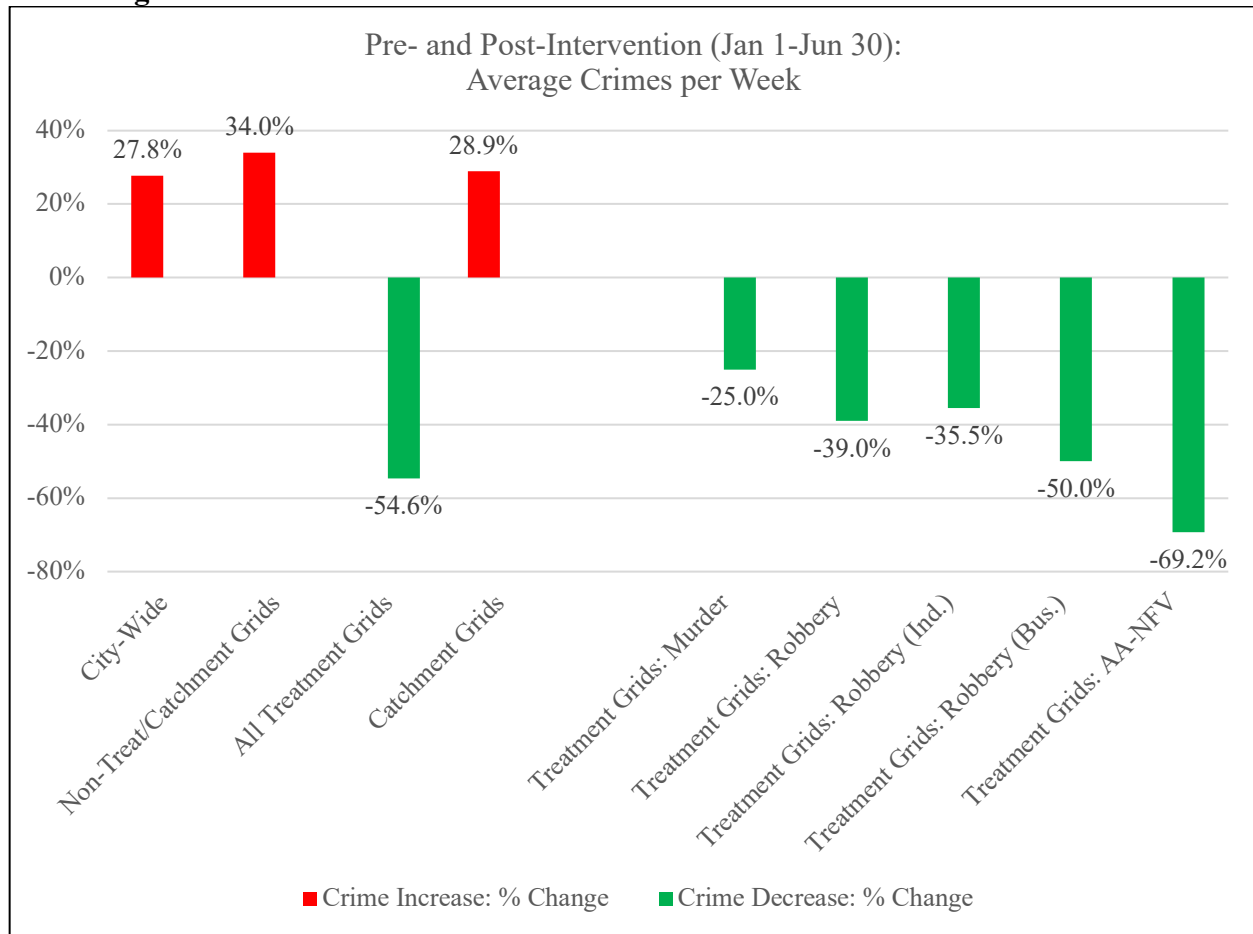


Figure 4.2 shows the longitudinal trends in weekly violent crime incidents using a more specific lens. The vertical red line represents the beginning of the Period 4 treatment within the 45 selected grids. The solid (and faint) lines represent the actual number of violent crime incidents within each week from January 1, 2022 (i.e., Week 1 of 2022) to June 30, 2022 (i.e., Week 26 of 2022). Most importantly, the dotted/dashed lines represent the four-week moving averages⁶ of violent crime incidents across four key pieces of information:

1. Green line: violent crime incidents in the catchment areas surrounding the 45 treated grids
2. Dark blue line: violent crime incidents within the 45 treated grids. Based on the re-assessment of hot spots every 90 days, some treated grids may remain in the treatment group during the current 90-day period and thus can potentially skew the results in the current period. To provide a more accurate assessment of any potential treatment effect, the blue line (all 45 treated grids) was disaggregated into the purple (i.e., new treatment grids ONLY) and light blue (i.e., continuing treatment grids ONLY) lines.
3. Purple line: violent crime incidents in 34 grids that *were not* treated previously in Period 3

⁶ Moving averages assist in smoothing out week-to-week variation in activity and provide a more interpretable assessment of the trends occurring within the period of interest.

4. Light blue line: violent crime incidents in 11 grids that *were* treated previously in Period 3

Figure 4.2 demonstrates that while levels of violent crime began falling in the pre-intervention period, the four-week moving average of violent crimes (dark blue) remained low within the first few weeks of treatment in Period 4 prior to a slight increase in Weeks 20-24, about two months after treatment began. Crime again declined in Weeks 25-26 at the end of the intervention period. These patterns were largely driven by crime incidents in newly treated grids (purple line). Note that the lines represent average crime incidents per week, and the number of incidents in treated grids hovered between 3-5 during treatment, which is well below the average pre-treatment levels in Weeks 1-11. Finally, the light blue line, representing previously treated grids, experienced post-treatment suppression and a further decrease beginning in Week 22. Recall that these grids (in light blue) were treated throughout the pre- and post-intervention period because they represent areas that consistently experienced higher than average levels of crime and thus were treated in Period 3 and throughout Period 4. Note the declining trend in violent crime (weeks 5-14) evident in the time series *before* the treatment went into effect. Again, this has been a consistent pattern in the treatment grid data from the inception of the hot spots strategy and appears to reflect a natural pattern of decline following large crime spikes in the grids prior to treatment.⁷ Grids are chosen for treatment because they show patterns of increasing violence in the previous 90 days. Those spikes in violence naturally decay over time. The goal of the Period 4 hot spots treatment (and prior period treatments) is to further reduce violence in the treated grids and to maintain those crime suppression gains for as long as possible, even after treatment is removed.

⁷ In statistics, this phenomenon is known as regression to the mean and refers to naturally occurring patterns in time-series data whereby positive and negative “spikes” in the data series tend to level out over time.

Figure 4.2: Violent Crime Incidents in Treatment vs. Catchment Grids

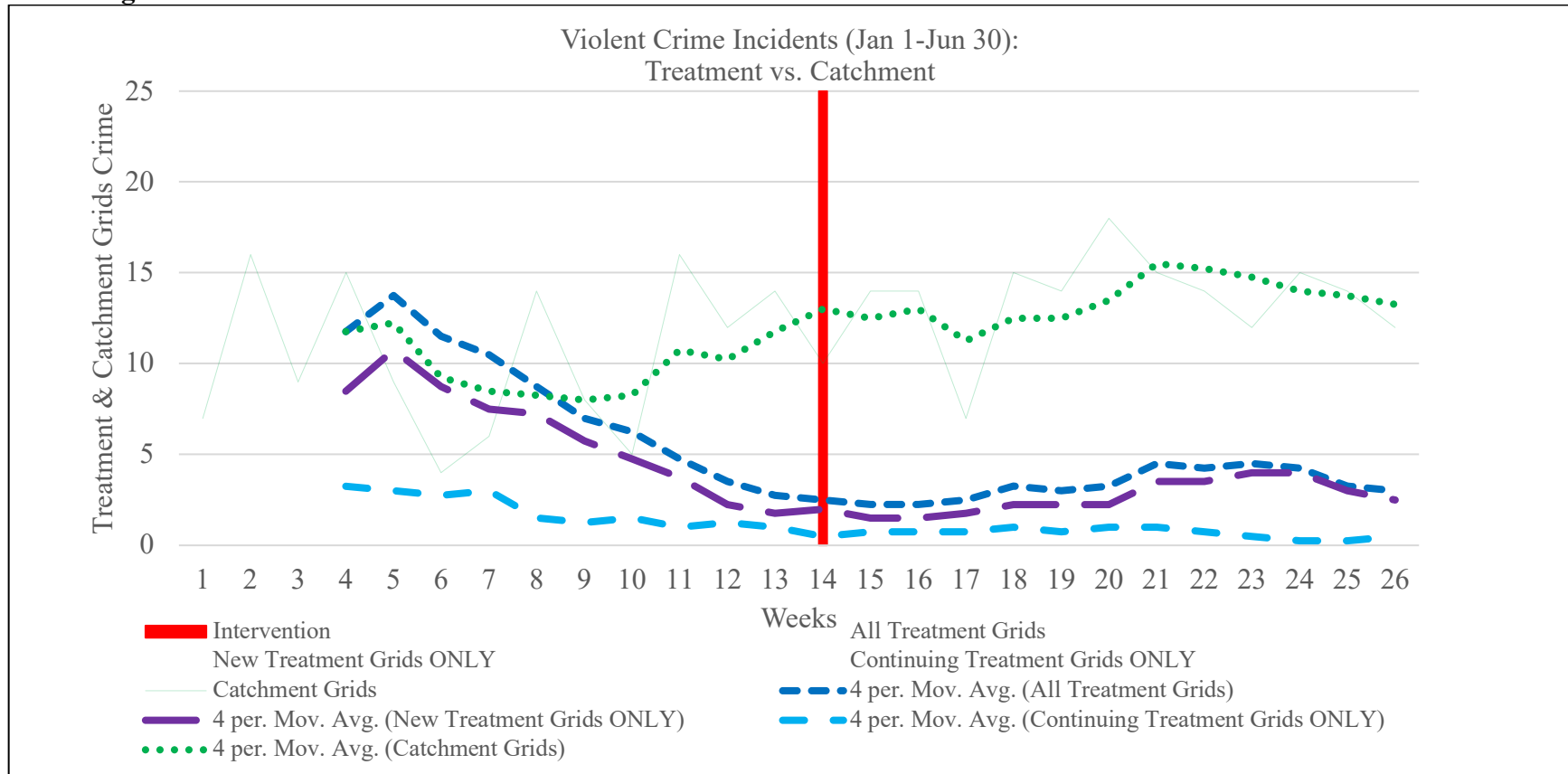


Figure 4.3 shows the decreases in reported weekly averages of violent crime pre- and post-intervention by intervention type - high visibility grids compared to offender-focused grids. Across both the high visibility (light blue dashed line) and offender-focused (black dashed line) interventions, violent crime fell in the treated grids compared to crime incident levels at the beginning of the assessment period. While the reduction in average crime incident levels preceded the intervention for both treatment types, the high visibility grids experienced a consistent suppression until a slight uptick in crime incidents after Week 23. The offender-focused grids experienced low average crime incidents until an increase began to develop around Week 17. After peaking in Week 22, these grids declined substantially to conclude the evaluation period at a level lower than any other during the 26-week pre-post time series.

Figure 4.4 provides the same information as Figure 4.3 but focuses on the bike grids (N=5) and the camera grids (N=12). The bike teams were deployed in selected grids during Week 14 (red line) and the cameras were stationed in grids during Week 17 (red line). Bike team (black line) deployment contributed to a continued low level of average weekly crime incidents in the treated grids. Overall, there was a 30% reduction in post-intervention average weekly crime incidents within these grids; however, it is important to note that this assessment is based on measuring only three grids, and there were a limited number of incidents that contributed to the average change between the pre- and post-treatment measures.

Camera deployment as represented by the light blue dotted line reveals reductions in crime incidents in the weeks immediately following the introduction of the intervention, although Weeks 17-21 demonstrated an increase in average crime incidents in these locations. Thereafter, the camera grids began a noticeable decline throughout the remainder of the assessment period. Overall, the camera grids experienced a 39% reduction in average weekly crime incidents in the post-treatment period.

Figure 4.3: Treatment Intervention Types-High Visibility & Offender Focused

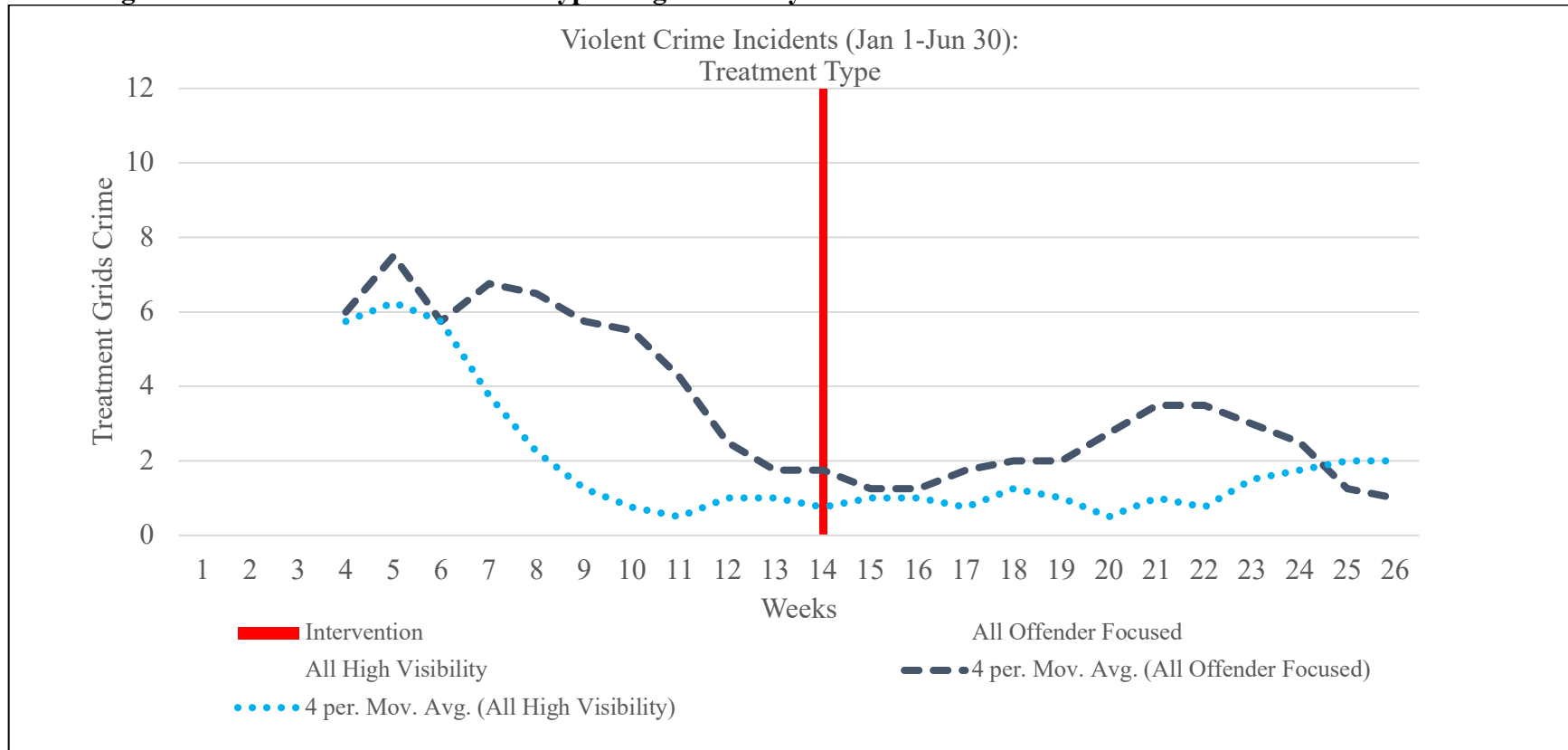


Figure 4.4: Treatment Intervention Types-Bike and Camera

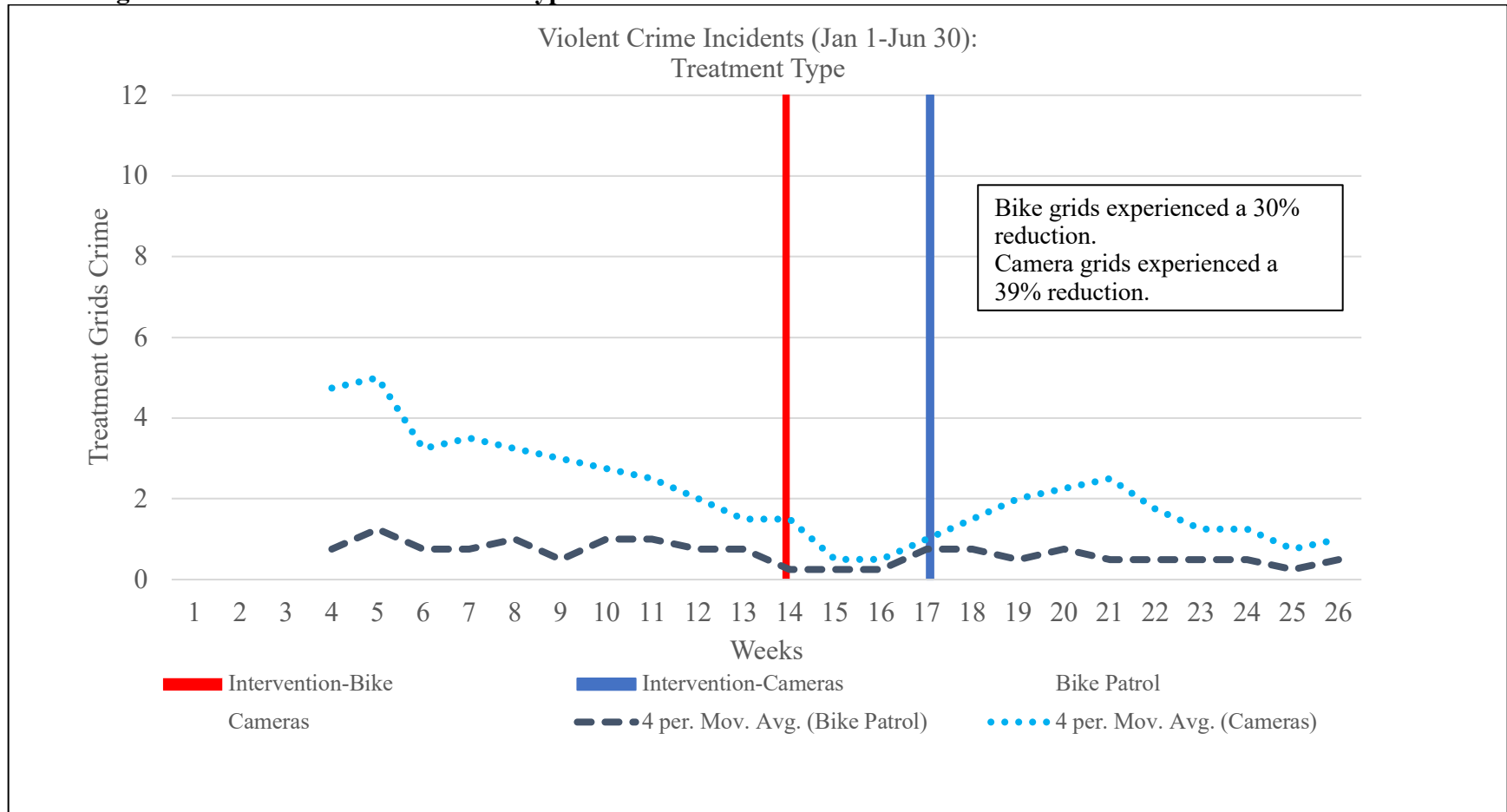


Figure 4.5 shows changes in average weekly violent crime incident counts within the seven patrol divisions *before and after* the hot spots strategy was implemented. Changes are shown division-wide, within non-treatment/catchment grids, treatment grids only, and catchment grids for each division. Note that these changes reflect the difference in average weekly crime incidents as opposed to percent change. For example, a value of -3 refers to the reduction of 3 average weekly crime incidents in the post-intervention period compared to the pre-intervention period.

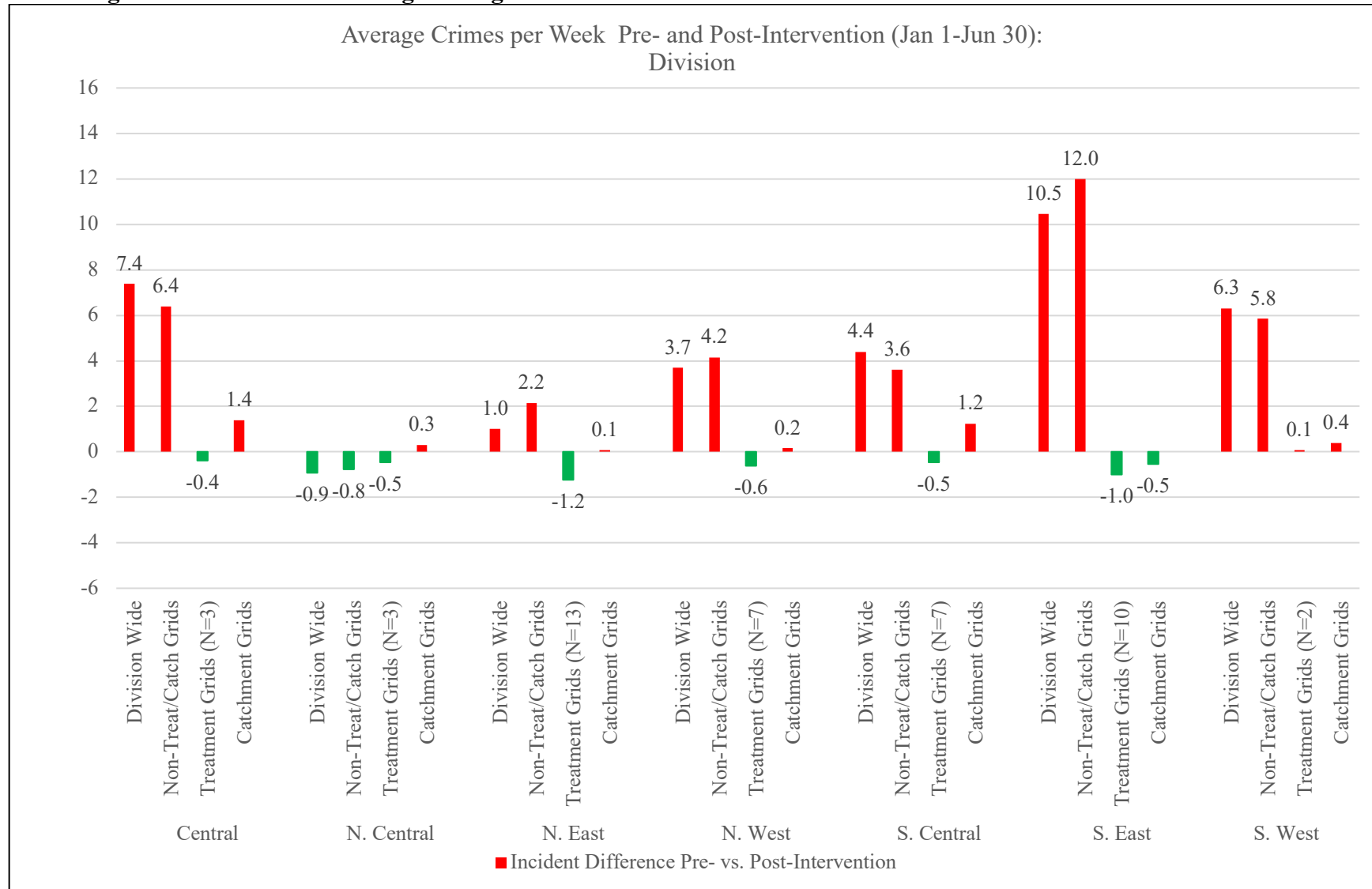
Six of the seven divisions experienced a *reduction* (green bars) in average weekly crime incidents in the post-intervention period that ranged from -1.2 (North East) to -0.4 (Central). Only the South West Division experienced a slight increase in post-intervention average weekly crime incidents (+0.1), although these grids still had a smaller increase compared with crime in non-treated grids.

With respect to catchment areas, six of the seven divisions experienced a slight *increase* in post-intervention average weekly crime incidents that ranged from +1.4 (Central) to +0.1 (North East). The South East Division experienced a reduction of 0.5 average weekly crime incidents in the post-intervention period. Importantly, these increases in the catchment areas need to be considered in relation to the non-treatment/non-catchment grids in those divisions. Recall that no treatment was applied outside of the selected grids, including in the catchment areas; therefore, the level of crime in the catchment should be compared against other grids that did not receive treatment. There are two potential scenarios when conducting this comparison:

1. Displacement: When the average weekly crime incident level in the catchment area *exceeds* the non-treatment/non-catchment grids, this suggests that crime was rising faster in the areas around the treated grids (i.e., catchment grids) compared to the rest of the division.
2. Diffusion of Benefits: When the average weekly crime incident level in the catchment area *is equal to or below* the non-treatment/non-catchment grids, this suggests that crime was rising slower in the areas around the treated grids (i.e., catchment grids) compared to the rest of the division.

Of the six divisions with an increase in catchment grid crime levels, five of those divisions had lower catchment level crime compared to the non-treatment/non-catchment grids indicating a diffusion of benefits effect. In sum, while these catchment grids did not directly receive treatment, their level of crime increase was lower than all other non-treated grids. Only the North Central Division experienced a slight increase in catchment grid average weekly violent crime incidents in the post-intervention period (+0.3) while crime decreased in the rest of this division's grids. Thus, only North Central plausibly may have experienced slight crime displacement effects from the hot spot treatment.

Figure 4.5: Division-Percentage Change in Violent Crime



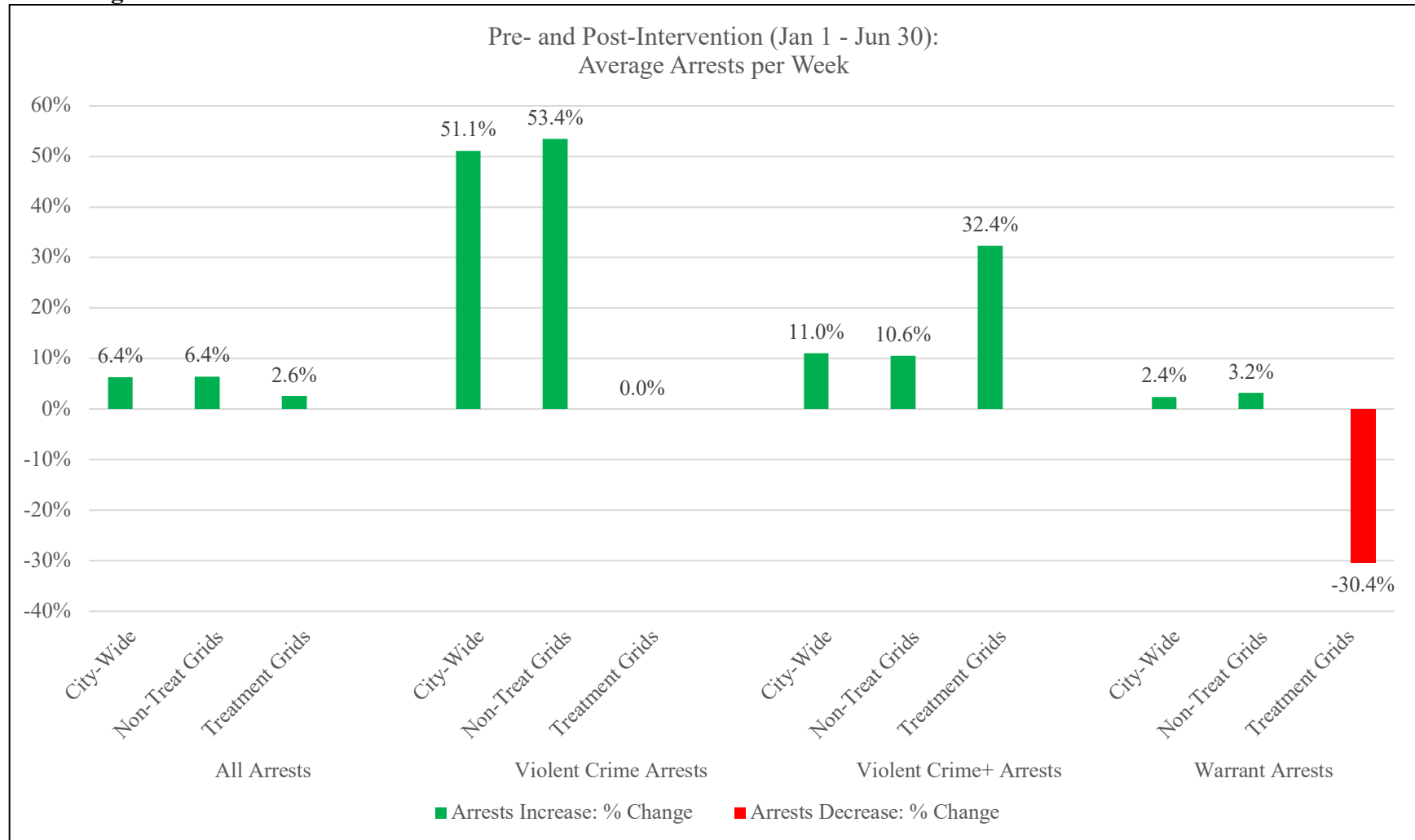
Arrest

Using NIBRS crime categories, arrest data were evaluated using four measures:

1. All arrests
2. Violent crime arrests (murder & nonnegligent manslaughter; robbery of individuals; robbery of businesses; and aggravated assault without family violence)
3. Violent Crime+ 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 4.6 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. Post-period 4 intervention, total arrests increased 6.4% city-wide, but increased only 2.6% in the treatment grids. Importantly, the overall reduction in violent crime observed in the treatment grids during the intervention period (55%) was not coupled with an increase in overall arrest rates in those areas. There were some noticeable increases in violent crime arrests in non-treated areas (54%) and for violent crime+ arrests in treatment areas (32%). This latter increase was driven by increased arrests for simple assault and weapons violations in the treatment grids. Finally, warrant arrests fell by 30% in treatment grids, which contrasted with an increase in warrant arrests elsewhere (3%). This finding is contrary to the pattern seen in previous hot spots evaluation periods where warrant-based arrests typically *increased* in the treated grids and usually to a greater degree than in non-treated grids.

Figure 4.6: Pre- and Post-Intervention Arrests



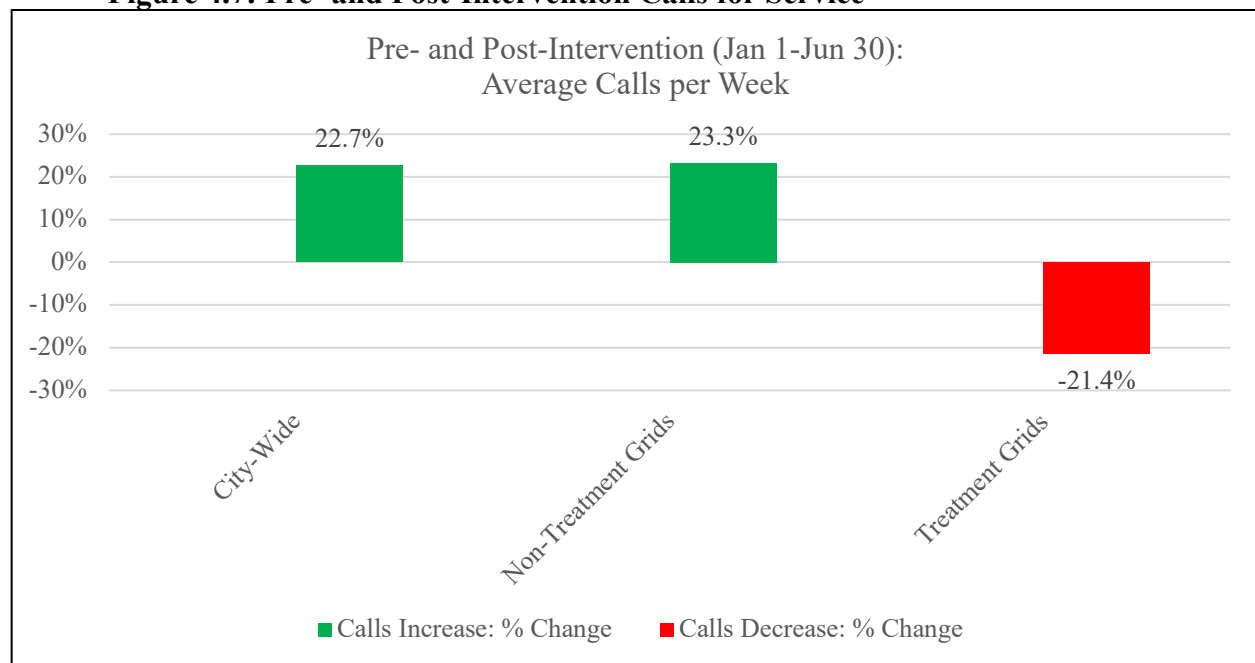
Calls for Service

The calls for service analyses reported below focused exclusively on violence-related calls for service⁸ by the public. Table 4.2 and Figure 4.7 summarize these findings and demonstrate a roughly 23% increase in calls for service city-wide and a 21% reduction in treatment grids when comparing the pre- and post-intervention periods.

Table 4.2: Calls for Service Summary

	Pre-Intervention (Jan 1-Mar 31)		Post-Intervention (Apr 1-Apr 30)		Percent Change
	<i>Total CFS</i>	<i>Ave. per week (N=13)</i>	<i>Total CFS</i>	<i>Ave. per week (N=13)</i>	
City-Wide	7,937	610.5	9,738	749.1	22.7%
Non-Treatment Grids	7,834	602.6	9,657	742.8	23.3%
Treatment Grids	103	7.9	81	6.2	-21.4%

Figure 4.7: Pre- and Post-Intervention Calls for Service



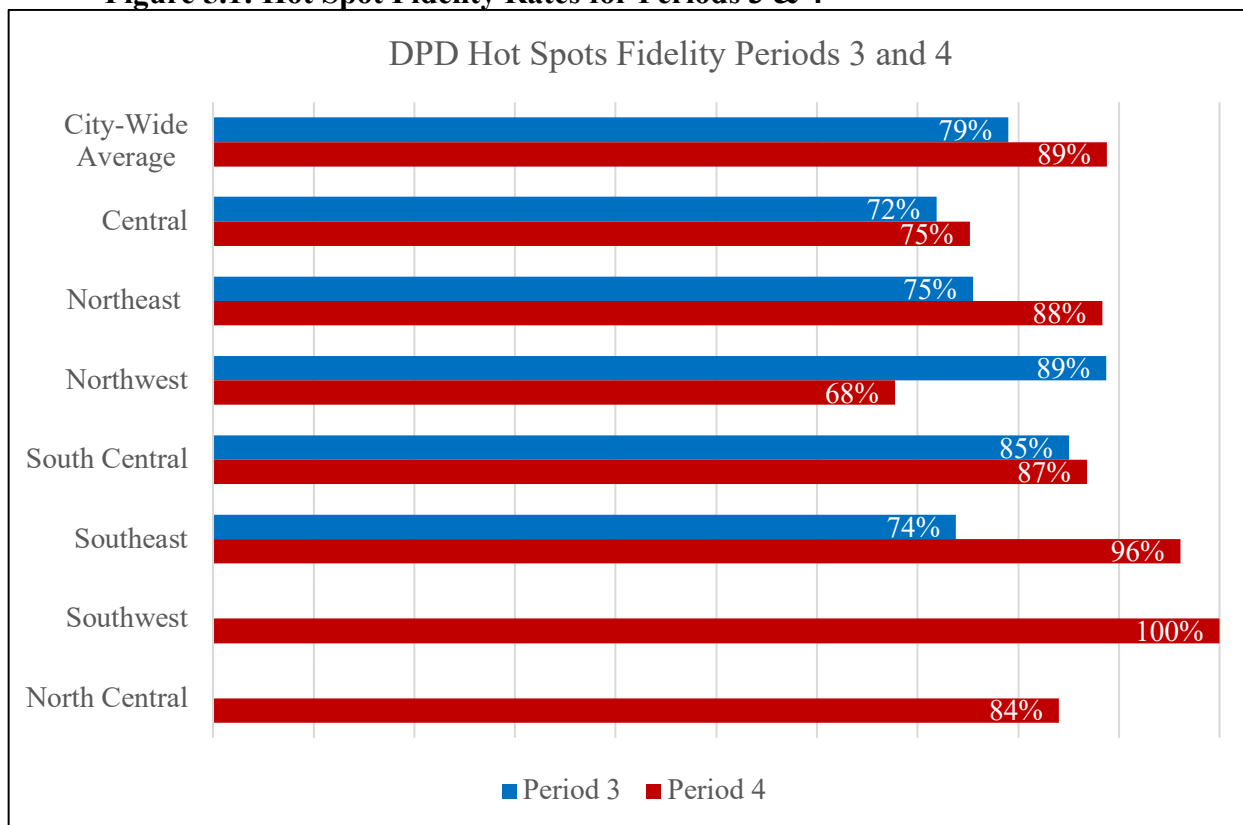
⁸ 14 - Stabbing, Cutting; 17 - Kidnapping in Progress; 19 - Shooting; 41/20 - Robbery - In Progress; 41/25 - Criminal Aslt -In Prog; 6G - Random Gun Fire; 6XE - Disturbance Emergency; 6XEA - Disturbance Emerg Amb; DAEF-Dist Armed Encounter Foot; DAEV-Dist Armed Encounter Veh; DASF-Dist Active Shooter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

5. Hot Spot Fidelity

This section of the report examines “fidelity” of the treatment plan or the extent to which the DPD deployed officers to the designated high visibility treatment grids during the appropriate days and times as identified by the hot spots analysis.⁹ This assessment covers activity between May 2021 and June 2022. Our previous fidelity analysis (available in the Period 2 Hot Spot Analysis) revealed that officers marked out in the treatment grids during 60% to 70% of the expected days and times throughout Periods 1 and 2 based on DPD computer-aided dispatch (CAD) data.

During Period 3, DPD officers improved the fidelity rate to over 70% in all divisions with a high of 85.0% and a low of 71.9%. Overall, DPD achieved 78.99% fidelity according to CAD data in Period 3.¹⁰ In Period 4, overall fidelity improved to 88.8%. There was some across-division variability as one division decreased to 67.7% fidelity while another division produced a 100% mark out rate.

Figure 5.1: Hot Spot Fidelity Rates for Periods 3 & 4



⁹ All assessments were undertaken by DPD and the research team did not independently assess fidelity.

¹⁰ Southwest Division was excluded from the Period 3 analysis because it had no high visibility treatment grids during the treatment period; similarly, North Central had only one high visibility grid in Period 3.

6. Place Network Investigations (PNI) Intervention

Background

The mid-term strategy from the Dallas Violent Crime Reduction Plan calls for the implementation of a place-based strategy to reduce violence and the underlying conditions that produce it within potential networks of violent places. Place Network Investigations (PNI) is a recently-developed strategy based in empirical scholarship and criminological theory that focus on the spatial distribution of crime in communities and the role of ungarded places used by individuals and criminal networks to facilitate crime. A PNI strategy is based on four empirical realities (Herold et al., 2020):

1. Crime is concentrated among a relatively small number of offenders, victims, and places
2. A small number of places account for most crime in any city
3. Law enforcement strategies that target criminal networks can reduce crime
4. Criminogenic places are networked

A PNI strategy begins with a problem-focused investigation of violence-prone locations to uncover the network of convergent settings (public places where offenders often meet), comfort spaces (private meeting locations used by individuals or groups to plan or facilitate crime), and corrupting spots (associated locations that encourage criminal activity) that make up the place network. Police use a variety of intelligence-driven efforts to uncover crime-place networks (traditional crime analysis, surveillance, informants, offender interviews, historical data) and then lead the development of a PNI Board made up of stakeholder government agencies (e.g., code enforcement, health departments, parks & recreation) and non-profit and/or community-based groups to design unique place-based strategies to address crime and its causes within the crime-place network. Traditional police enforcement efforts (arrests, controlled drug buys) are coupled with code enforcement, abatement, environmental design changes, disorder-focused efforts (graffiti abatement, trash clean up, abandoned vehicle removal, weed/brush removal) and other efforts to alter the criminogenic nature of the entire crime-place network (Herold, 2019).

A PNI strategy is intelligence-driven, requires the involvement and commitment of multiple stakeholders, and may involve the expenditure of money and other resources by city agencies and community-based organizations (CBOs). By focusing on the most violence-prone locations, though, PNI has the promise of significantly impacting violent crime, reducing victimization, and improving the quality of life in and around the affected locations.

The PNI Process in Dallas

By fall 2021, about four months after the near-term hot spot policing strategy went into effect, DPD was ready to begin the process of implementing PNI. Initially, DPD stood-up a small PNI

implementation team that consisted of a major, a sergeant, and two crime analysts who were tasked to work with the UTSA research team to evaluate potential pilot sites for PNI. The UTSA team analyzed three years of crime data and identified several sites that had been long-standing problem locations for violent crime. These locations consistently led the city in weekly violent crime counts over a three-year period and were well-known to the police.

After discussing options with the PNI team and DPD command staff, DPD settled on two locations to serve as pilot sites for PNI. One site was centered around a low-income apartment complex – the Volara Apartments – located at 3550 E. Overton Road in South Dallas and the other was a small strip shopping center at 11700 Ferguson Road in Northeast Dallas. The East Overton Road site, in particular, has been a centerpiece for violence in South Dallas for as long as any serving member of the DPD can remember. It has been the site of numerous murders, shootings, robberies, and aggravated domestic violence incidents for more than 30 years. The Ferguson Road site was chosen not only because it has been a hotbed for violent crime over the last several years but because it is a commercial location, which contrasts with the residential, multi-family apartment setting of 3550 E. Overton Road. DPD and the UTSA research team believed that the sites would provide opportunities for DPD to learn and work through the PNI process at a commercial site and within an apartment complex, which Dallas has many of and which disproportionately contribute to violent crime in the city.

Once the sites were agreed-upon, the UTSA team traveled to Dallas in early October and provided a day-long training session to the DPD PNI team and other internal DPD stakeholders, including officers from the DPD neighborhood police unit, gang unit, narcotics unit, nuisance abatement team, and others. This training focused on the concepts and theories behind PNI, problem-oriented policing, crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED), and intelligence-led policing. It culminated with an afternoon PNI simulation exercise where small teams of DPD officers who attended the morning training sessions were provided with a realistic PNI scenario and tasked with applying the SARA model (scanning, analysis, response, assessment) to identify the data, analysis, linkages, and external partners that would be needed solve the place-based problems implicated in the scenario.

Following the October 2021 training, the DPD PNI team began a “work-up” of each PNI pilot location. They gathered historic crime and calls for service data at each site, combed DPD records for arrests, reported problems, and cases opened at each, and had discussions with internal DPD stakeholders (e.g., the gang and narcotics units) to help fill-in what was known about the problems and offenders associated with both sites. For example, in the case of the Volara Apartments, the PNI team learned that the Dallas city attorney’s office previously filed a nuisance abatement case against the owners of the complex after multiple code violations went unaddressed but dismissed the case a year earlier after the complex made progress remediating the issues identified by the city.

By early December 2021, DPD had gathered enough preliminary information about each site that they felt ready to have the UTSA research team provide training on the PNI process to the various Dallas city department heads. These department heads were expected to form a PNI “board” to advise on place-based solutions and to commit the resources necessary to address the underlying conditions that had contributed to the persistent violence at the two pilot sites. On December 2, 2021, the UTSA team provided the department heads with a condensed version of the PNI training it had provided to the DPD PNI team in October. Table 6.1 below shows the initial conceptualization of the PNI board and the roles and responsibilities of the various Dallas city departments in the place-based strategy:

Table 6.1 Initial PNI Board Membership and Responsibilities

City Department	Roles and Responsibilities
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead PNI board • Gather intelligence • Conduct criminal investigations • Make arrests • Deter criminal activity • Analyze crime and public-safety related data
Building Inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address safety issues identified in buildings
City Attorney/Community Prosecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal review of abatement/intervention strategies • Prosecution of code and related violations
Code Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address code violations • Issue citations
Fire Inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify/address fire hazards and fire code violations
Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair/abate housing-related deficiencies
Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and provide input on risk mitigation strategies associated with interventions
Parks & Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address design or re-development of parks as needed • Repair or remove dilapidated equipment or structures
Planning & Urban Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess infrastructure changes to reduce opportunity for crime • Crime prevention through environmental design
Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess transportation-related matters, including street repairs, re-design, or construction
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate traffic management, signs, signals, or safety issues related to sites

Zoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review applicable zoning regulations and recommend/implement changes as needed
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear and remove trash and debris
Dallas City Marshall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal dumping
Dallas Animal Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address animal-related violations
Office of Homeless Solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address homelessness and related public safety and quality of life issues in target areas
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggest, plan, and implement sustainable development solutions
311	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public information campaigns in targeted areas to encourage community response

Between December 2021 and the end of January 2022, the DPD PNI team began defining place-based problems and developing possible solutions at each of the pilot sites based on the data it had collected. At a January 26th meeting at DPD headquarters, they presented their work for feedback and discussion with internal DPD stakeholders (operational technology, CAPERS, intelligence units; gang unit; CRT teams; Fusion Center/RTCC; nuisance abatement; vice) and the UTSA research team. By then, the DPD team had identified a robust set of problems and solutions at each location and was in the process of obtaining commitments for necessary resources from the impacted city departments and DPD units.

Two days later, on January 28th, DPD convened a meeting of PNI board members and other external stakeholders, including:

- Code Compliance
- ACT for Justice
- Child Poverty Action Lab
- Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions (OIPSS)
- City Attorney's Office

At that meeting, DPD again presented the results of its data and intelligence gathering on the two sites and sought feedback from those in attendance.

Following these two meetings, the UTSA team made a number of detailed suggestions for how to clarify problems and solutions, sharpen lines of responsibility, and most importantly, develop clear and achievable metrics to assess the implementation and impact of each proposed solution. The goal was to identify one or more quantitative measures for each problem/solution that would enable the DPD and outside stakeholders to evaluate (1) whether the solution was implemented as intended, and (2) whether it was effective based on the overarching violence reduction goals of the Crime Plan.

As the DPD PNI team was working with the UTSA research team in February and March 2022 to identify and define appropriate metrics for success, the operational components of the site-specific

plans began to slowly roll out beginning February 9, 2022. By mid-April 2022, full operations plans were in place for each site. They are reproduced in the Appendix and summarized below in the sections on PNI Implementation and Impact.

The operations plans identify problems (multiple at each site), proposed solutions, responsible parties, timelines, action steps, and measures of implementation and impact. They also contain maps of each site, which include associated properties that field intelligence suggested were part of the crime-place “network” at each location. At the Ferguson Road location, the original strip center itself located at 11740 Ferguson Road is included in the site plan, but also included are a nearby Texaco gas station and several apartment complexes behind the commercial establishments that DPD intelligence suggested were “feeders” (supplying suspected offenders and victims) to the violence occurring at the strip center. Similarly, the site plan for 3550 E. Overton Road also included a nearby strip center at 4800 Sunnyvale Road suspected of being a “convergent setting” for the violence associated with the Volara Apartments.

PNI Implementation

As previously noted, PNI went “live” on February 9, 2022, and efforts slowly ramped up at the sites over several months during the spring of 2022. This evaluation of PNI covers the period from implementation (Feb 9, 2022) through June 30, 2022. Once finalized, the operations plans for the pilot sites served as guides for the DPD and UTSA teams to track problems at each site, view roles and responsibilities at a glance, and eventually assess implementation and impact. Working from the operations plans, the UTSA team created a data collection spreadsheet that the DPD PNI sergeant used to organize and report information on the problems identified at each site and their associated process metrics. This data collection spreadsheet serves as one of the primary data sources for the implementation evaluation that follows.

Tables 6.2-6.3 provide a summary of the identified problems, solutions, and implementation metrics at each site, as well as a color-coded indicator (final column) showing the status of each problem/solution. Red cells indicate little or no progress toward implementing the proposed solution, yellow cells indicate partial implementation, and green cells indicate substantial progress toward implementation based on the indicated process measures.

Table 6.2 PNI Implementation at Ferguson Road Site

Problem	Solutions	Process Measurement	Status
Lack of Inclusion to abate crime in Business	The NPO unit will establish safety coalition meetings for businesses and apartment communities in the immediate area	1. Number of safety coalition meetings conducted per month 2. Attendance at each	1. One community engagement event held; One meeting with apartment management
			2. 70 attendees at community event; 25 persons (including apt security) at management meeting
Lack of Security at Businesses	The NPO unit will address security concerns with the property owners and management and work with them to improve their businesses	Security plan implemented	Security assessments conducted; Working cameras and/or security personnel at some businesses but not others; Site-specific security plans not developed or implemented
Homelessness	The Office of Homeless Solutions will perform sweeps through the area and attempt to find housing and shelter for the homeless population	1. Count of homeless at location monthly 2. Count of how many accept services 3. Number of calls for service regarding homeless activity	1. NPOs working with Code Enforcement and Office of Homeless Solutions (OHS) to resolve homeless camp/problems
			2. Homeless count requested from OHS (May)
			No data provided
Blight – streets, sidewalk repair/lighting/trash	The Department of Urban Development and Neighborhood Revitalization and OIPSS can provide solutions to aid in the revitalization of this neighborhood	Development and implementation of SMART blight abatement plan	No data provided

Problem	Solutions	Process Measurement	Status
Narcotics/Gang Problems	1. Narcotics and Gang unit investigations will continue to identify and dismantle criminal networks located within the location. They will also identify locations for covert cameras to aid in intel. 2. Federal agencies will be notified by the Gang Unit and Narcotics if a network is uncovered that may qualify for federal assistance.	1. Unit activities in the area, including open investigations & arrests 2. Number of cases filed or referred for federal prosecution	1. Multiple arrests/drug seizures made; Search warrant/arrest made at 11760 Ferguson (June)
			2. No data provided
Violent Crime	1. Re-assigned grid to offender-used 2. OIPSS can coordinate with other city departments to create equitable policies 3. Improved intel to RTCC 4. Bike unit – abate crime with visual presence; develop rapport with residents and management; develop and share intel	1. CRT activities in the area, including investigations, stops, etc. 2. Development and implementation of SMART crime abatement plan 3. Number of reports or other intelligence-sharing communications with DPD units operating in the area and RTCC 4. Cases referred to narcotics & gang unit; intel shared	1. CRT unit and Bike Team deployed and active; Multiple stops/arrests/stolen vehicles recovered
			2. No data provided
			3. Single report by NPOs of possible apartments involved in violent crime
			4. Two gang cards issued

Problem	Solutions	Process Measurement	Status
Code Violations at Convenience Stores	Code enforcement will complete compliance checks at the convenience stores, address violations with the management and owners, and monitor for compliance.	Monthly count of documented violations	Code enforcement toured properties; Inspection completed; Store failed; Unresolved issues remain
11760 Ferguson Risk Property Qualification	Nuisance Abatement Unit and City Attorney's Office will assess and determine if a risk case will be opened and actions taken on the property	Gain management and owner's cooperation with reducing the amount of abatable crimes at the location	DPD personnel referred apartment complex to City Attorney; Case denied after property owners found to be cooperating with Bike Team to address problems

Table 6.3: PNI Implementation at East Overton Road Site

Problem	Solutions	Process Measurement	Status
Tension between residents and management	1. Office of Community Care can provide resources to both groups. 2. NPO unit will establish a group not just for the apartments, but for the neighborhood as a whole. This safety coalition will have regular meetings and establish a rapport with the community and our city.	Number of management/resident meetings and number in attendance	Crime watch meetings held in March and May – 8 total attendees; Violence workshop scheduled
Family Violence	1. DPD has begun a program to send police officers out with social workers to high-risk family violence victims in an effort to provide resources to victims. 2. OIPSS has a team of violence interrupters that are able to reach out	1. Number of residents in attendance at family violence workshops/violence interrupter workshops. 2. Contacts by violence interrupters with community members	1. DV workshop rescheduled for 7/27 (Family Place, DV survivors, CPS presentation)
			2. No data provided

	to community members and provide resources to the location		
Crime inducing environment	DPD to revamp Gold Star Program in partnership with the Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions and the City Attorney's Office.	Trainings of management and residents .	OIPSS met with management ahead of July 4 th weekend; Discussed various security concerns (inoperable gates, security guards); New camera system on order; Management has been cited twice by Dallas Fire for inoperable gates; Management committed to hire on-site security
CPTED analysis	Code Compliance will be requested to complete a CPTED analysis for this property and provide those results, feedback, and suggestions to the group for implementation	How many aspects of the CPTED analysis have been complied with or implemented.	Miscommunication on responsibility for CPTED analysis; Not complete but scheduled
Gangs/violent crime	1. Ongoing operations by DPD gang unit to target and dismantle active gangs in the area	1. Gang unit activity; hours worked; gang members identified	1. Federal investigation ongoing; two gang cards issued
	2. CRT operating in the area (offender-focus	2. CRT mark-outs; cases made	2. CRT Unit active throughout evaluation period; Multiple arrests made, weapons seized; Many CRT mark outs reported
	3. Intelligence sharing with RTCC	3. Number of reports or other intelligence-sharing communications with DPD units	3. Real Time Crime Center monitoring cameras on-site; Stolen vehicles observed; Info passed to officers who attempted stop, driver fled

	<p>4. DPD will seek federal assistance where it can be utilized to develop strong cases for individuals responsible for crime in this community</p> <p>5. Bike Unit – abate crime with a visual presence, develop rapport with apartment community members, develop intel regarding the surrounding location</p>	<p>4. Number of cases filed or referred for federal prosecution</p> <p>5. Cases referred to narcotics & gang unit; networks dismantled</p>	<p>4. One federal warrant presented</p> <p>5. No data reported</p>
Narcotics	Narcotics will be provided with all intel information gained from this location and will assess which intel is workable intel for their unit	Narcotics unit activity, hours worked; gang members identified	Narcotics has opened a case at location; Warrant being worked at nearby location; No further data reported
Code Violations	Code Enforcement will monitor locations for violations and meet with management to get those rectified in a timely manner	Voluntary compliance with Code requirements and/or citations written/documented	In April, OIPSS coordinated intensive inspections with Code Compliance and DPD; More than 150 issues were documented and brought to the attention of the apartment managers; OIPSS now has an office on-site at the Volara Apartments
City Attorney's Office/Nuisance Abatement	The City Attorney's Office will continue to monitor this location for a potential Risk case and seek compliance from the management and owners of the location to help abate crime	Voluntary compliance and/or nuisances offenses documented	New owner recently purchased the apartments; Improvements are being made; Risk evaluation is on hold
Enforce lease violations	The DPD Nuisance Abatement Unit and City Attorney's Office develop a plan and urge the apartment management to enforce their lease requirements. Revamp and implement the Gold Star Program	Compliance with Injunction and enforcement of lease violations	Management agreed to share background screening process with OIPSS; 71 evictions were filed; Evictions were placed on hold following the efforts of a local non-profit

	with assistance from the Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions		
Abandoned Vehicle Removal	Code enforcement to look at all code violations to include inoperable vehicles or abandoned vehicles left on property	1. Gates working properly, code violations rectified, and abandoned vehicles removed 2. Decrease in the number of abandoned vehicles on-site	1. Gates still not working
			2. Abandoned vehicles given notice; No data on numbers being towed
Loitering	Consider a city ordinance to require all apartment communities to have green space and adequate play structures for children and adults and limit concentrations of apartments in one area	Number of citations/warnings/removals for loitering	No data
Ineffective management	1. City Attorney's Office to utilize receiverships for complexes that refuse to cooperate and do not help in the crime abatement. 2. The Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization can assist management and the community in building a stronger, fair housing community	1. Was an injunction or receivership sought? Granted? Denied 2. Surveys at the location to determine tenant satisfaction	1. New ownership; Risk case on hold; Management is cooperating
			2. Resident survey conducted by DPD on 12/9/21; Follow-up planned for comparison purposes in summer 2022

The first two PNI locations were conceptualized as pilot sites from the beginning of the process. DPD and the UTSA research team recognized there would be a steep learning curve for all stakeholders involved, both internally and externally, and that lessons would be learned that could be applied to future PNI sites. As the implementation tables above show, much effort has been expended by DPD, OIPSS, and other stakeholders to help improve the conditions at both sites. DPD division-based Crime Response Teams (CRTs) and Crime Plan Bike Team officers have been active at both sites since the operations plans came together in the first quarter of 2022. They have been a constant presence at the sites gathering intelligence, making cases and arrests, and attempting to suppress criminal activity. For the first two quarters of 2022, Bike Team officers have been assigned to the PNI sites, as well as other high-crime grids, to be visible in the community and to gather intelligence. Although they make arrests when necessary, their primary role is to be visible and to gather intelligence that can be used by the CRTs and other specialized units (e.g. Investigators; Gang and Narcotics units) to make cases against gang members and other known or suspected violent offenders engaged in criminal activity.

At the same time, DPD neighborhood police officers (NPOs) have been active at both locations working with business owners, apartment managers, and residents on issues involving safety and quality of life. They have coordinated some lightly attended crime watch meetings and are working on scheduling a domestic violence workshop at the Volara Apartments in July. OIPSS has been a great resource and active partner with DPD on similar issues. They now have an office on-site at the 3550 E. Overton Road location (Volara Apartments) and are working with the new owners and property managers to remediate the numerous health and safety code violations that Code Compliance has identified. At the Ferguson Road site, homelessness remains an unresolved problem. There is a large homeless encampment in the area that has not been addressed, and no data were reported on the homeless-related implementation metrics (counts of homeless population and those accepting services) identified in the operations plan for the site.

Internally, DPD has recently added personnel to help better staff the implementation of the Crime Plan, including PNI. A new DPD major, lieutenant, sergeant, and senior corporal have been added to the team. In May 2022, DPD Sergeant Breanna Valentine and the UTSA research team attended a national PNI conference convened by Dr. Robin Engel in Denver. Dr. Smith spoke at the conference and fielded numerous questions and inquiries about the Dallas model and Crime Plan from law enforcement agency representatives across the nation.

One of the lessons learned from the conference was the need to gather better intelligence on the underlying place networks associated with high crime places. In the first iteration of PNI in Dallas, the PNI team was unable to clearly map the flow of offenders and criminal behavior across places/addresses/apartments at the two sites. Insufficient covert surveillance at the outset hampered the team's ability to truly map or understand the extent to which offenders were making use of nearby "convergent settings," "comfort spaces," or "corrupting spots" to facilitate their

activities at the PNI sites. The new personnel recently added to the DPD PNI team have allowed for greater intelligence gathering and the development of new gang/narcotics cases, some of which have already been accepted for federal prosecution. The identification of future PNI sites will include an intensive effort to uncover the use by offenders of place networks to facilitate their illicit activities, and responses/solutions will be designed to address the entire network of criminogenic places that make up the next PNI site(s).

While much place-based work has been accomplished at both sites since February, gaps remain in meeting the initial implementation goals set forth in the operations plans. The red and yellow cells highlighted above in the implementation tables indicate where additional efforts are still needed. Internal discussions also point to the need to be more careful about how problems are defined in the future and whether some of the measures (e.g., documented gang activity) are valid indicators of success. From a data collection standpoint, better cooperation is needed from some DPD units in reporting data and activities to the PNI coordinating sergeant. Additional detail on dates, times, size, and scope of some activities also is needed to help the UTSA team better assess the fidelity of the PNI plan and its implementation metrics. Again, these are lessons learned from the first two pilot sites and will be incorporated into future planning for additional PNI sites, which is anticipated to begin in fall 2022.

PNI Impact

The operations plans for both PNI sites align expected impact metrics with the various problems identified at each location. These impact metrics include the following:

11700 Ferguson Road

- Reduction in the number of reported violent offenses and victims of violent crime
- Reduction in homelessness-related calls for service
- Fewer arrests of homeless individuals for crimes of violence
- Decrease in drug sales and drug-related violent crimes
- Reduction in gang-related violent crime
- Reduction in documented gang members operating in the area

3550 E. Overton Road

- Decrease in family violence offenses and victims
- Reduction in non-family violent crimes and victims
- Reduction in gang-related violent crime and victimization
- Decrease in drug sales and drug-related violent crimes
- Fewer calls for service related to loitering or suspicious activity

Complicating an analysis of PNI-related impacts is the fact that both PNI locations contained high crime grids that were treated as part of the near-term hot spots policing strategy that began in May 2021. In the case of 3550 E. Overton Road, an associated grid received offender-focused hot spot treatments in each of the four 90-day treatment periods (May 2021-June 2022), and both PNI sites were assigned to additional bike team coverage beginning in February 2022. In addition, both sites received DPD pole cameras beginning in April 2022. Consequently, both sites received additional police attention via the hot spots strategy prior to and during the PNI implementation period that is the subject of this evaluation (Feb 9-June 30, 2022).

With those caveats in mind, the UTSA research team obtained relevant pre-post PNI implementation crime, calls for service, and arrest data from the DPD for the two PNI sites. These data were geographically bounded according to the site maps contained in the site-specific operations plans for each location. These maps show how the DPD spatially defined the PNI sites at the outset of strategy. The Ferguson Road site includes the strip shopping center that was the original focal point for violent crime in the area, but it also includes the adjacent Texaco station and a large grouping of apartments (Meadows at Ferguson) that stretches southeast of the strip center for almost a mile.

Similarly, the East Overton Road site begins with the Volara Apartments, but it includes a polygon approximately 2 miles across that incorporates a strip center suspected to be a “convergent setting” associated with the apartment complex. In reality, though, police and related public safety efforts associated with the 3550 E. Overton Road site were focused exclusively on the Volara apartments, which sit on the northern boundary of the much larger PNI site map for that location (see Appendix). For this reason, the impact results shown below for this PNI site focus only on the Volara Apartments themselves.

Temporally, the data used for this impact evaluation run from September 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022. Using February 9, 2022 as the PNI start date, we evaluate five months of crime and calls for service data pre-implementation and five months of data post-implementation. Our analytic strategy compares relevant weekly crime, arrest, and calls for service counts (based on the metrics shown above for each site) at each location in the five months leading up to the launch of PNI to the five-month period (Feb-June 2022) after PNI began. In essence, this analytic approach attempts to control for the influence of the hot spots strategy at the PNI sites as a fixed effect while measuring change associated with the additional PNI measures undertaken at the sites by the DPD and other stakeholders.

Impact Analyses

Table 6.4 below provides a month-by-month breakdown of reported violent incidents and victimization at the Ferguson Road site. Offenses and victims are broken down by total, non-family violence-related, and family violence-involved incidents/victims. By most measures, violent crime

increased at this location after the PNI strategy was put in place in February 2022. Total violent incidents increased from 24 to 32 (33%) while the number of victims increased from 30 to 37 (23%). Homeless-related calls for service increased from 15 to 19 pre-post implementation, while homeless-related arrests decreased slightly. Drug-related sales and arrests *decreased* by two thirds. However, data for homeless-related arrests and drug-related crime are not systematically collected by the DPD in its RMS system and should be interpreted with caution. Unless improvements are made to how these data are captured, future PNI evaluations will not include these metrics.

Table 6.4: PNI Site - Ferguson Rd.

	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Total Pre-Int.	Total Post-Int.	Mo. Pre-Int	Mo. Post-Int	Mo. Diff.
All Violent Incidents (VI)	3	8	4	3	6	6	6	6	9	5	24	32	4.8	6.4–1.6	
VI - No Family Violence (FV)	2	5	2	3	3	4	4	4	7	4	15	23	3.0	4.6–1.6	
VI - FV	1	3	2	0	3	2	2	2	2	1	9	9	1.8	1.8	0.0
–Victims - FV	2	3	2	0	3	2	2	2	2	1	10	9	2.0	1.8	-0.2
Homeless CFS	2	3	8	1	1	4	3	2	3	7	15	19	3.0	3.8	0.8
Homeless Arrests	4	1	1	2	4	6	1	2	0	2	12	11	2.3	2.2	-0.1
Drug Sales & Drug-related Violent Crimes	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	6	2	0.6	0.4	-0.2

Based on VCRP: Ferguson-Woodmeadow

Homeless arrests based on Beats 227 & 228

No information was provided on gang-related activity at this location

Figure 6.1 below provides a visual representation of the violent crime data reported in Table 6.4. Violent incidents (red line) and victimization (gold line) held steady in the two months leading up the intervention and then remained flat for several months before spiking in May and then decreasing in June. The May 2022 increase also tracks with an overall increase in violence experienced in Dallas during the spring. Family violence (green line) was largely unchanged pre-post implementation.

Figure 6.1: PNI Site - Ferguson Rd., Violent Crime

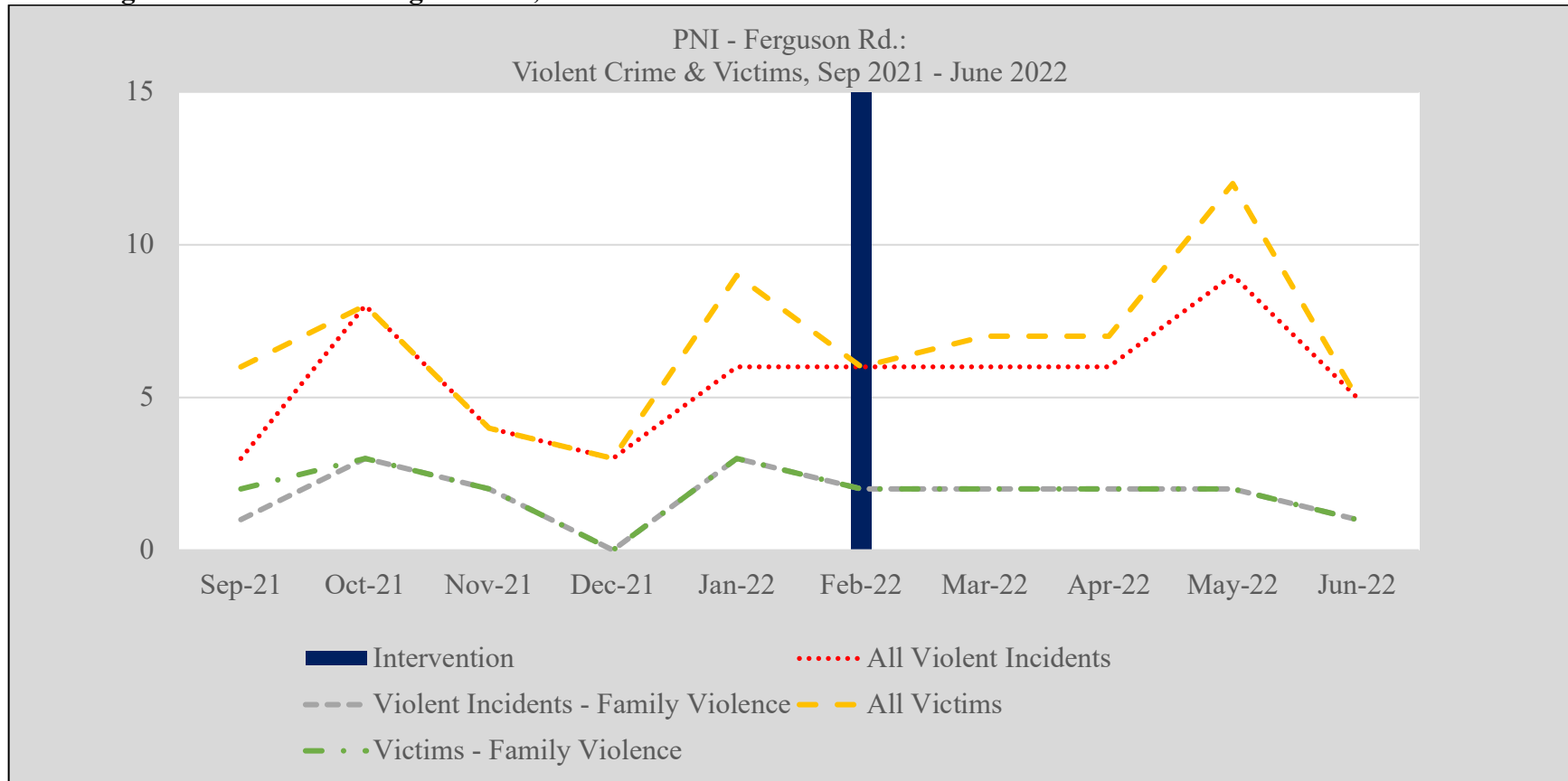
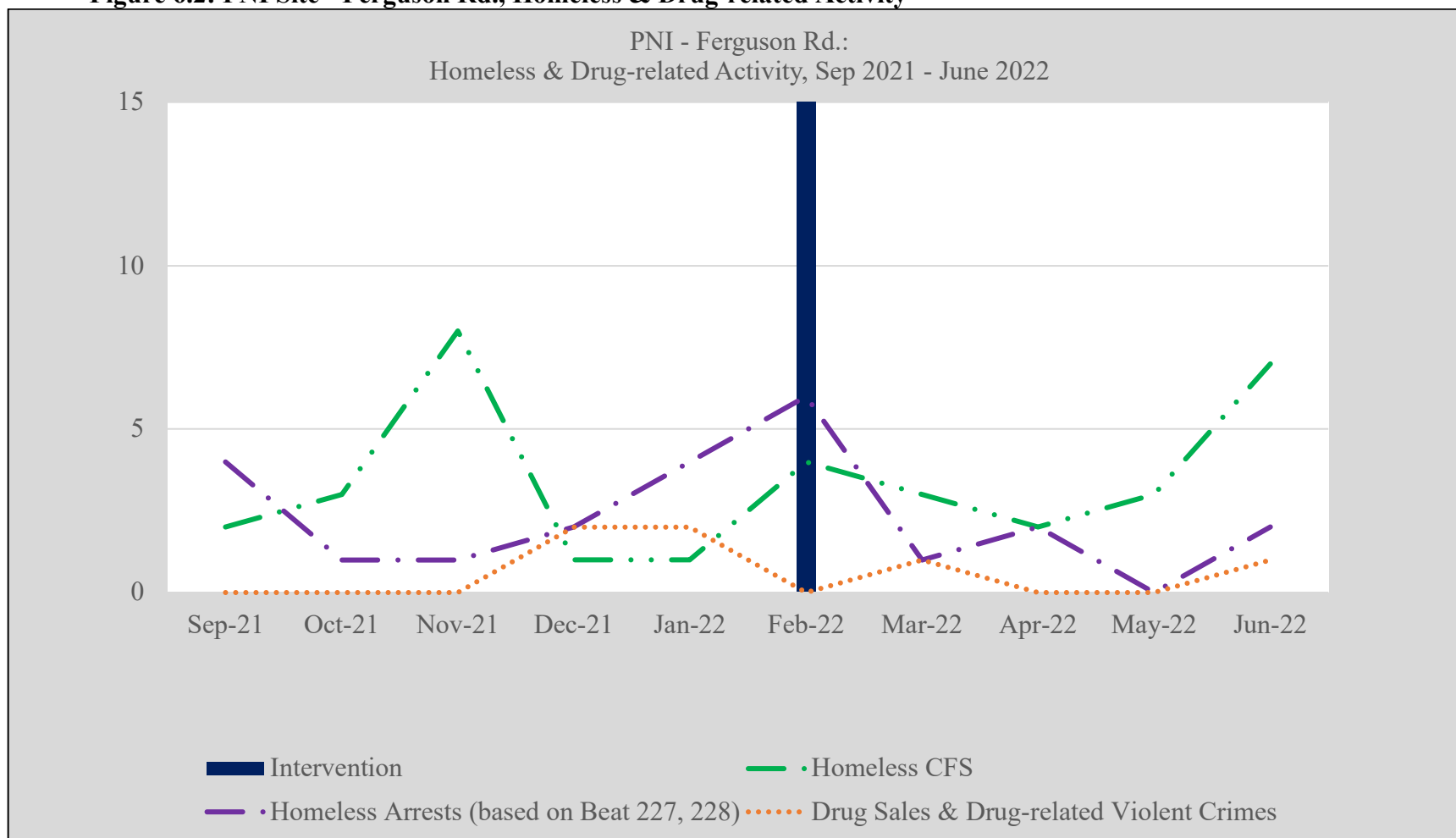


Figure 6.2 tracks homeless -related arrests (purple line), calls for service (green line), and drug-related sales and violent crime (red line) at the Ferguson Road PNI site. Of these three measures, only homeless-related calls for service are systematically collected, and they showed an *increase* over pre-intervention monthly counts.

Figure 6.2: PNI Site - Ferguson Rd., Homeless & Drug-related Activity



Similar to Table 6.1, Table 6.5 provides a summary of violent crime at the 3550 E. Overton Road site before and after the PNI intervention began in February 2022. Again, these data were derived from the Volara Apartments, which received the PNI treatment described above. Total recorded violent incidents fell from 10 to 6 (-40%) after the intervention began, while even steeper reductions were seen in the number of victims of violent crime (-60%). Crime reductions were seen across all categories of family and non-family violence incidents and victims post-intervention. These findings are also reflected in the ongoing hot spots treatment strategy. For the first time since the Crime Plan began in May 2021, the primary grid associated with the Volara Apartments is no longer a spot. As with the Ferguson Road data, drug-related fields are not systematically captured in the RMS, so the drug sales and drug-related violent crime counts in Table 2 (last row) are likely inaccurate and probably undercount the incidence of these crimes.

Table 6.5: PNI Site - Overton Rd.

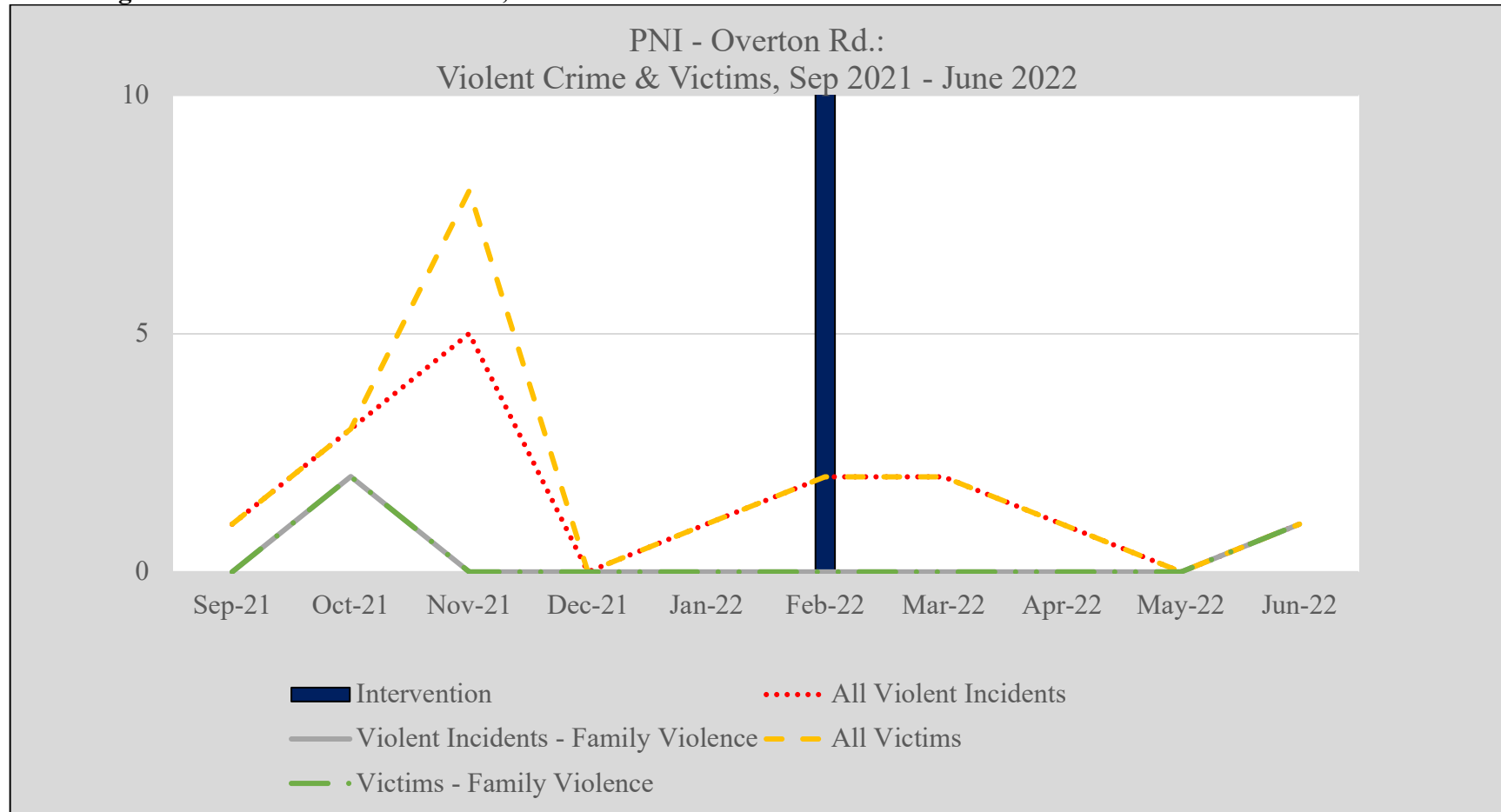
	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Total Pre-Int.	Total Post-Int.	Mo. Pre-Int	Mo. Post-Int	Mo. Diff.
All Violent Incidents (VI)	1	3	5	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	10	6	2.0	1.2	-0.8
VI - No Family Violence (FV)	1	1	5	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	8	5	1.6	1.0	-0.6
VI - FV	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0.4	0.2	-0.2
Victims - FV	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0.4	0.2	-0.2
Drug Sales & Violent Crimes Incidents	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0.4	0.4	0.0

Based on Grid IDs: 29874, 29875, 29876, 30192, 30193, 30194, 30509, 30510, 30511, 30512, 30826, 30827, 30828, 30829, 31147, 31148, 31149. Only grids 30511 & 30826 contained data.

No Gang-related Violent Crime or Calls for Service (Loitering/Suspicious Activity) related to these specific grids.

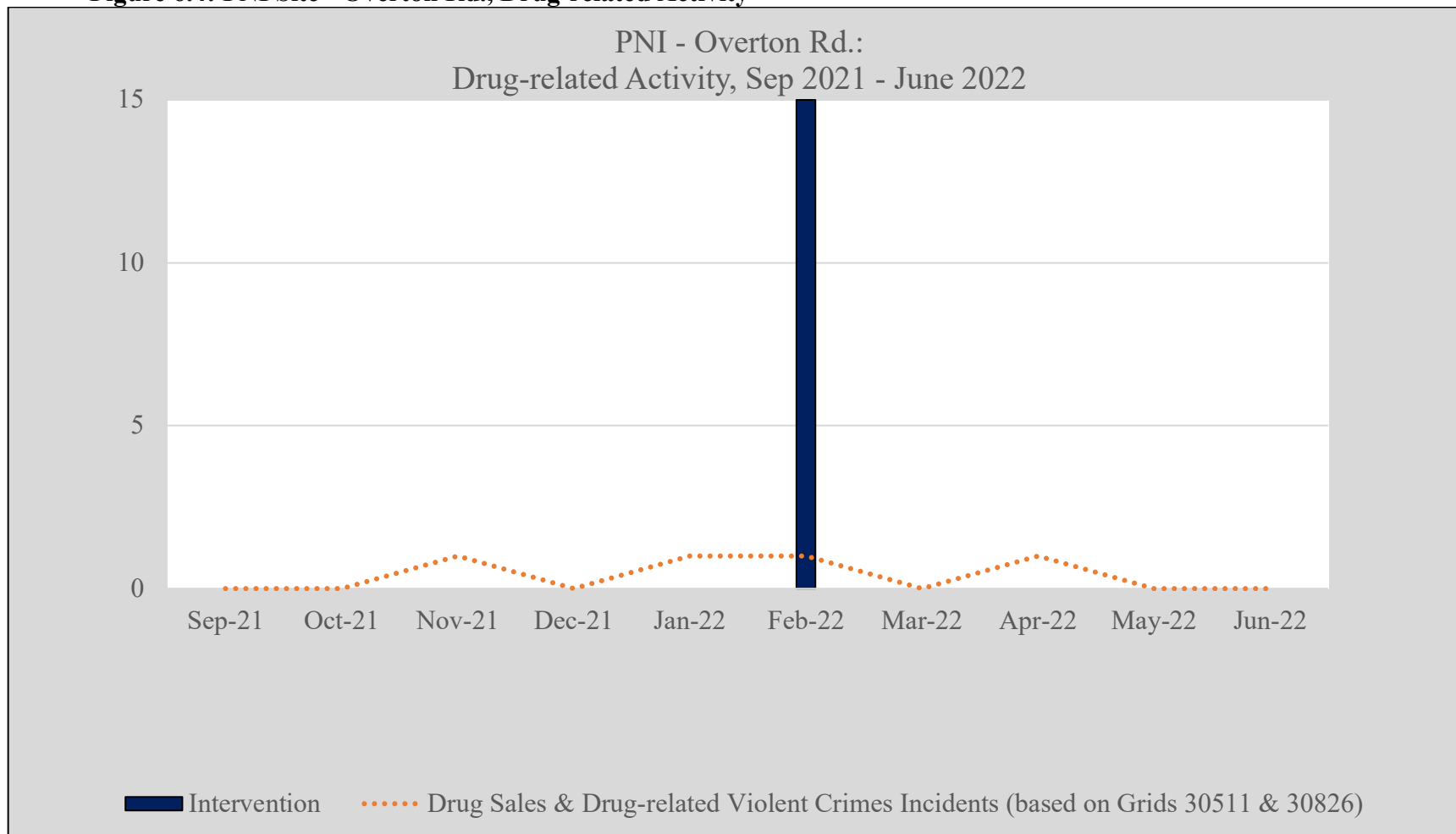
Figure 6.3 below provides a visual representation of the data from Table 6.5. All categories of crime fell in the months following the intervention compared to pre-intervention averages.

Figure 6.3: PNI Site - Overton Rd., Violent Crime



Finally, Figure 6.4 shows the levels of drug-related activity at this PNI site with the caveat that these data are likely undercounts of actual drug sales and drug-related violent crime incidents.

Figure 6.4: PNI Site - Overton Rd., Drug-related Activity



Discussion of Impact

The impact of the PNI strategy on crime at the 11700 Ferguson Road and 3550 E. Overton Road sites is difficult to assess because both sites also were being treated with hot spots deployment and cameras during all or portions of this initial PNI evaluation period (Feb-Jun 2022). With that caveat in mind, violent crime increased somewhat at the Ferguson Road location and decreased significantly at the Overton Road site during the intervention. What might explain these differences?

The treatment area at Ferguson Road was quite large and incorporated an entire VCRP area. While the initial focal point of the strategy was the strip shopping center at 11740 Ferguson Road, the treatment area also incorporated a large number of apartments that extend for more than a mile along Woodmeadow Parkway southeast from its intersection with Ferguson Road. At the East Overton Road location, by contrast, police and other public safety efforts (e.g., code enforcement) were concentrated solely on single apartment complex (Volara Apartments) that had long been a hot bed for violence in South Dallas. Thus, the intensity of PNI-related efforts was significantly greater at the East Overton Road site while the Ferguson Road efforts were more diffuse and covered a much larger geographic area.

Furthermore, while deep intelligence gathering and mapping of crime-place networks did not occur at either location, the East Overton Road site was well-understood to be focused on the Volara Apartments. The Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions opened an office in one of the apartments onsite, and DPD bike teams and NPOs were able to concentrate their efforts on a single complex. The Ferguson Road site was larger, involved apartments and commercial businesses, and did not receive the same intensity of activity as occurred at the East Overton Road site, primarily because the site is so much larger. Moreover, the DPD Northeast Patrol Division where the Ferguson Road site is located has been a challenging division from a violent crime standpoint throughout the first and second quarters of 2022. In the first quarter of 2022, it was one of only two divisions to see an overall increase in violent crime, and crime again increased slightly in the division during the second quarter. Despite the challenges, a broad range of city agencies has devoted significant resources to the PNI efforts at Ferguson Road, and DPD will continue to work in close partnership with them on this and other future PNI sites.

In the meantime, and in response the challenges at Ferguson Road, the DPD added personnel to its PNI team and worked with its federal partners to extend the federal Project Safe Neighborhoods area in North East Dallas to include the Ferguson Road PNI site. In recent weeks, DPD personnel have made several significant cases against suspected gang members in the area, and the U.S. Attorney's Office has agreed to prosecute them in federal court. The DPD has stepped up its enforcement efforts at the Ferguson Road site while continuing its focus on keeping 3550 E. Overton Road off the hot spots list of the most violent places in Dallas.

DPD efforts to implement the PNI strategy at the these first two locations should be viewed as a learning experience. The initial small DPD PNI team did an excellent job of identifying problems that may have been contributing to violent crime at both sites, but they never conducted surveillance or developed the intelligence necessary to map the underlying criminal networks at either site. Nonetheless, their efforts and those of other city stakeholders have reduced the occurrence of problems at the strip center on Ferguson Road and lowered the level of violence at 3550 E. Overton Road to the point that it is not currently a hot spot. Valuable lessons have been learned along the way that will brought be to bear in the selection and treatment of the next set of PNI sites, which hopefully will begin to take shape in fall 2022.

7. Conclusion

Sections 2-6 summarized the results of the implementation and impact analyses of the hot spots and PNI strategies undertaken over the past 13 months (May 2021-June 2022). Based on these analyses, the execution of the Crime Plan by the Dallas Police Department has reduced violent crime in the City of Dallas and in specifically targeted areas. As demonstrated throughout this report, the empirical effectiveness of the Crime Plan, coupled with other efforts to address violence in the City, has resulted in a safer city in the past year compared to previous years.

The reduction in violent crime is a direct result of the hard work of the men and women of the Dallas Police Department, Department leadership, and the support of their efforts by the citizens, communities, government leaders, and other stakeholders in the City of Dallas. While these gains cannot be solely attributed to the Crime Plan, it is clear that the collective efforts of the aforementioned groups in adopting, supporting, and implementing the Crime Plan is having a demonstrable effect on reducing violent crime. This section provides a brief summary of the empirical evidence demonstrating the reduction in violent crime in the City of Dallas.

Year to Year Comparison

The year-to-year analyses compared the city-wide levels of violent crime in the Crime Plan year (May 2021-May 2022) to the previous two years and demonstrated:

- An upward trend in violent crime in the three years (2018-2020) leading up to the Crime Plan year was reversed and Part 1 violent crime fell about 6% during the Crime Plan year compared to the year before
- The city-wide level of violent street crime was 11.5% lower in the Crime Plan year compared to the May 2020-May 2021 period
- The city-wide level of violent crime was 18% lower in the Crime Plan year compared to the May 2019-May 2020 period
- A second analysis also compared violent crime subtypes in the Crime Plan year to the previous year.
 - City-wide murders were 13% lower during the Crime Plan year compared to the previous year
 - City-wide robberies were reduced 21% (individual robberies) and 17% (business robberies) during the Crime Plan year compared to the May 2020-May 2021 period
 - Aggravated assaults (non-family violence) were reduced 5% in the Crime Plan year compared to the previous 12 months.
 - The number of victims of violent crime decreased by 8% in the Crime Plan year compared to the June 2020-May 2021 period.

Temporal Assessment of Crime in Grids

Given the significant focus on hot spots during the initial year of the Crime Plan, three different analyses were conducted to assess the specific impact of the Plan on treated grids. First, data from July 2020-June 2022 were analyzed by month with the following results:

- In treatment grids, the monthly average of violent crime incidents in treatment grids dropped between 33-41% when compared to the pre-treatment monthly averages
- Once treatment was discontinued, the treated grids continued to experience noticeable reductions in monthly crime compared to the pre-treatment period (between 27-40%)
- In catchment grids (those in the immediate geographic proximity to the treated grids), there was evidence of diffusion of benefits as the monthly average of violent crimes moved from 54.5 in the pre-treatment period to 52.3 during treatment

A second analysis of violent crime in the grids involved assessing the portion of city-wide violent crime contributed by the treated grids.

- In the 10 months prior to treatment, the grids selected for treatment accounted for approximately 5% of city-wide violent crime
- Once treatment was applied (across four periods), the contribution of violent crime in grids accounted for between 2 and 3% of city-wide crime
- Thus, by only treating approximately 115 of the roughly 101,000 grids across the city, the percentage of crime city-wide contributed by those grids was reduced by more than 40%.

Importantly, a limitation to comparing pre- and post-treatment changes (see above and in previous Period reports) is that peak crime periods in high crime locations may return to a lower level of crime regardless of intervention. Indeed, weekly or monthly graphs of treatment application reveal that crime began to fall in many of the treated grids *prior to* the treatment. To address this issue, a third analysis was conducted to assess the impact of the hot spots treatment on violent crime in the treated grids while controlling for the earlier spikes in crime that were used to select the grids for treatment in the first place. Difference-in-differences statistical models were used to estimate the percentage of crime reduction in the treated grids that was attributable to the treatment.

- Results showed that treatment grids averaged a 10.7% reduction in violent crime incidents during treatment
- Analysis for spillover effects revealed that crime fell slightly (0.4% on average) in catchment area grids, confirming that these areas benefited from the treatment and did not experience crime displacement on average.

Period 4 Treatment Evaluation

Specific analyses of the 46 grids treated in Period 4 (April 1, 2022-June 30, 2022) also was conducted. Results revealed the following:

- Violent crime fell 54.6% in treated grids when compared to pre-treatment weekly averages

- These crime reductions were seen across all violent crimes analyzed and all treatment strategies and were found in all divisions
- Outside of the treatment grids, violent crime increased 34% in non-treatment/catchment grids when comparing pre- and post-treatment weekly averages
- While violent crime increased 28.9% in catchment grids during the treatment period, this increase was about 5% *less* than in non-catchment grids and provides evidence that the surrounding catchment grids benefited from the treatment
- The number of arrests in treatment grids trailed the overall city-wide arrests levels, and warrant arrests in the treated grids declined in the post-intervention period
- Calls for service were higher throughout the city but decreased in the treatment grids.

Hot Spot Fidelity

Fidelity refers to the extent to which the DPD deployed officers to the designated high visibility treatment grids during the appropriate days and times as identified by the hot spots analysis. The data for these analyses were drawn from the DPD Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. These analyses were conducted for Periods 3 & 4 at the division level; results from Periods 1 & 2 can be found in the Period 2 Report.

- In Period 3, the overall fidelity rate was 79% across all divisions
- In Period 4, the overall fidelity rate improved to 89% across all divisions

Place Network Investigations (PNI) Intervention

The PNI planning process began in Fall 2021 with the development of a DPD team devoted to this effort. They and the UTSA researcher team analyzed several years of violent crime data to identify pilot PNI locations. This process also included the development of a PNI Board and working group comprised of DPD members and other city stakeholders. Training of relevant personnel, the development of site-specific operations plans to address identified problems, and the creation of a data collection strategy for measuring implementation and impact took place in fall 2021. Implementation across two pilot sites began in February 2022. Key findings from the initial analysis of the two PNI pilot sites include the following:

- Assessment of the implementation efforts revealed some gaps that need to be addressed, including lack of data on some specific metrics, the challenges of coordinating a multi-agency effort, and a lack of experience with this type of strategy. Improvements are evident as experience and cooperation between agencies/stakeholders develops.
- A comprehensive outcome evaluation for the two pilot sites is somewhat premature as PNI related activity has only intensified in the past couple of months
- To date, metrics (i.e., crime, victims, arrest, and calls for service) do not reveal a quantitative violent crime reduction impact at the Ferguson Rd. location. A substantial crime reduction effect was documented at the Overton Rd. site pre vs. post-PNI implementation.

- While great effort and progress have been made toward executing the mid-term strategy, considerable work is still needed to reach the strategy's potential to reduce and disrupt violent crime at these locations, particularly the Ferguson Road site where total violent crime counts increased during the treatment period. Initial challenges were identified and adjustments to the PNI strategy were made, including, for example, expanding the DPD working group, developing greater cooperation with and reliance on the Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions (OIPSS), and enhanced intelligence gathering efforts.
- Moving forward, DPD plans to create a second PNI team that will allow it to expand the number of sites undergoing PNI treatment.

8. References

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9. Appendix

11700 FERGUSON RD. OPERATIONS PLAN

11500 Ferguson to 11700 Ferguson Rd. and all addresses on Woodmeadow Pkwy.

COMMUNITY INTERVENTION

Problem	Solutions	Timeline	Responsible Party	Action Steps	Process Measurement	Effectiveness Measurement
Lack of Inclusion to abate crime in Business	<p>The NPO unit will establish safety coalition meetings for businesses and apartment communities in the immediate area</p> <p>This will bring all apartment communities to the table to assist in abating crime and listen to their concerns and solutions</p>	Safety coalition meetings to begin March 9	NPO Unit 214-671-4162	Organize safety coalition meetings with the final outcome of creating a SMART business plan to abate crime on property	<p>How many safety coalition meetings are being conducted per month?</p> <p>Attendance at each?</p>	Reduction in reported violent offenses and victims in targeted area
Lack of Security at Businesses	The NPO unit will address security concerns with the property owners and management and work with them to improve their businesses	NPO's meet within 60 days to develop/encourage a security plan at the location	NPO Unit 214-671-4162	Business owner participation and monitor security at location with the final outcome being a SMART security plan to abate crime on property	Was a security plan implemented?	<p>Reduction in reported violent offenses and victims in targeted area</p> <p>Have offenses decreased or</p>

						increased at location? Compare locations with a security plan to locations without pre-post implementation
Homelessness	The Office of Homeless Solutions will perform sweeps through the area and attempt to find housing and shelter for the homeless population	Homeless initiative – 1 month	Office of Homeless Solutions Damian Garcia 214-724-0264	Homeless sweeps done monthly by Homeless Solutions and planning meetings with the final outcome of being a SMART homeless plan to abate homelessness on property	Count of homeless at location monthly Count of how many accept services Number of calls for service regarding homeless activity	Decreased victimization of homeless; fewer arrests of homeless for crimes of violence
Ease of access to escape routes - LBJ / DART	Oncor/DOT have ongoing construction in this area. It will take the completion of that construction project to determine if the ease of access to this location is still a contributing factor	Ongoing construction at location 1-2 years	DOT	Meetings with DOT, traffic with the final outcome of being a SMART traffic plan to abate crime on property	TBD depending upon DOT plans and input	TBD
Blight – streets, sidewalk repair/lighting/trash	The Department of Urban Development and Neighborhood Revitalization and OIPSS can provide solutions to aid in the	Street/sidewalk repair – requested by OIPSS Chief Anderson will provide another	Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions (OIPSS)	Meetings with listed groups with the final outcome being a SMART* blight abatement plan to	Development and implementation of SMART blight abatement plan	Before/after visual sight survey of blight (e.g. dilapidated sidewalks, poor

	revitalization of this neighborhood The location to be included is the Ferguson Rd corridor and Woodmeadow Parkway	update w/in 30 days from (2-24-22)	214-671-3905 City Attorney's Office 214-671-3430	abate crime on property		lighting; trash; overgrown foliage)
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***SMART – Specific ordinance and/or policy change to improve safety and abate crime**

11700 FERGUSON RD. OPERATIONS PLAN ENFORCEMENT

Problem	Solutions	Timeline	Responsible Party	Action Steps	Process Measurement	Effectiveness Measurement
Narcotics/Gang Problems	1. Narcotics and Gang unit investigations will continue to identify and dismantle criminal networks located within the location. They will also identify locations for covert cameras to aid in intel.	Narcotics and Gang Units will continue to work cases in the area, monitor the location, and act on intel provided by units across the department and RTCC	1. Narcotics 214-671-3120 Gang Unit 214-671-4264	Gang and narcotics units operating in the area	Unit activities in the area, including open investigations & arrests	Decreased drug sales and violent crimes stemming from drug sales; reduction in gang-related violent crime; Reduction in documented gang members
	2. Federal agencies will be notified by the Gang Unit and Narcotics if a network is uncovered that may qualify for federal assistance	2. Federal enforcement – continually assessed start date – based on their availability	2. Re-engage federal partners	2. Develop and prosecute cases federally	2. Number of cases filed or referred for federal prosecution	

Violent Crime	1. Re-assigned grid to offender-focused 2. OIPSS can coordinate with other city departments to create equitable policies 3. Improved intel to RTCC 4. Bike unit – abate crime with visual presence; develop rapport with residents and management; develop and share intel	1. Grid treatment type change immediately 2. Conversations should begin immediately 3. Intel sharing continuous 4. Feb 9, 2022	1. Deputy Chief S Ismail 214-670-5304 2. OIPSS – 2.671.3905 DHA 469-249-9012 3. Director Roger Stokes 214-671-3482 4. Sgt. Breanna Valentine	1. CRT operating in the area 2. Meetings with decision-makers of each department with the final outcome of being a SMART* policy review plan to abate crime on property 3. Improvement in the quality and amount of intel to RTCC. 4. Bike unit assigned and operating in the area	1. CRT activities in the area, including investigations, stops, arrests 2. Development and implementation of SMART crime abatement plan 3. Number of reports or other intelligence-sharing communications with DPD units operating in the area and RTCC 4. Cases referred to narcotics & gang unit; intel shared	Reduction in monthly counts of violent crimes/victims in the area
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11700 FERGUSON RD. OPERATIONS PLAN

CITY GOVERNED INTERVENTION

Problem	Solutions	Timeline	Responsible Party	Action Steps	Process Measurement	Effectiveness Measurement
Code Violations at Convenience Stores	Code enforcement will complete compliance checks at the convenience stores, address violations with the management and owners, and monitor	Store inspections begin week of 3/21/22	Code Enforcement Opal Hoskins 214-287-5857 OIPSS 214-671-3905	Code compliance checks	Monthly – count of documented violations	Reduced code violations over time

	for compliance. We will also seek solutions from the Office of Economic Development for these business partners in the City of Dallas					
11760 Ferguson Risk Property Qualification	Nuisance Abatement Unit and City Attorney's Office will assess and determine if a risk case will be opened and actions taken on the property	Risk case determination within 90 days	Nuisance Abatement 214-670-4591 City Attorney's Office 214-671-3430	Nuisance abatement investigations	Gain management and owner's cooperation with reducing the amount of abatable crimes at the location	Decrease in abatable offenses over time

3550 E. OVERTON RD. OPERATIONS PLAN
E. Overton, Southern Oaks Blvd., E. Illinois Ave., and Fordham Rd.
COMMUNITY INTERVENTION

Problem	Solutions	Timeline	Responsible Party	Action Steps	Process Measurement	Effectiveness Measurement
Tension between residents and management	<p>1. Office of Community Care can provide resources to both groups.</p> <p>2. NPO unit will establish a group not just for the apartments, but for the neighborhood as a whole. This safety coalition will have regular meetings and establish a rapport with the community and our city</p>	<p>1. Office of Community Care's assistance, approximately 3-6 months</p> <p>2. Safety coalition meetings are scheduled to begin by the end of February and early March</p>	<p>1. Office of Community Care 214-671-5117 OIPSS (Violence Interrupters) Faith-based organizations (Churches)</p> <p>2. NPO Unit 214-671-4162</p>	<p>1. Meetings between management and residents</p> <p>2. Establish schedule for monthly safety coalition meetings</p>	<p>1. Number of meetings and number in attendance</p> <p>2. Number of meetings and number in attendance</p>	<p>Survey of residents to determine the effectiveness of assistance provided and satisfaction with management</p>
Family violence	<p>1. DPD has begun a program to send police officers out with social workers to high-risk family violence victims in an effort to provide resources to victims.</p> <p>2. OIPSS has a team of violence interrupters that are able to reach out to community members and provide resources to the location</p>	<p>Family Violence high risk victim initiative is currently in place</p>	<p>1. DPD (Family Violence Outreach program)</p> <p>2. OIPSS David Pughes 214-671-3905</p>	<p>Increased use of rec center for workshops, tutoring, events, and play area</p>	<p>1. Number of residents in attendance at family violence workshops/violence interrupter workshops.</p> <p>2. Contacts by violence interrupters with</p>	<p>Decrease in family violence offenses/victims at the location</p>

					community members	
Crime inducing environment	<p>1. DPD to revamp Gold Star Program in partnership with the Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions and the City Attorney's Office.</p> <p>2. The Office of Equity works internally and externally to build robust community collaborations</p>	Revamping and Initiating the Gold Star Program, approximately 3-6 months	<p>1. DPD NPO</p> <p>2. OIPSS David Pughes 214-671-3905 City Attorney's Office 214-671-3430</p> <p>3. Office of Equity equity@dallascityhall.com</p>	Implement Gold Star program	Trainings of management and residents	Reduction in criminal offenses at the location.
CPTED analysis	<p>Code Compliance will be requested to complete a CPTED analysis for this property and provide those results, feedback, and suggestions to the group for implementation</p> <p>Code has gone through the location and will be providing an update soon on their observations/recommendations at this location</p>	CPTED analysis, as soon as possible	Code Enforcement Opal Hoskins 214-287-5857	Development of CPTED analysis	How many aspects of the CPTED analysis have been complied with or implemented.	Increase in family use/enjoyment of multi-use spaces; reduction in reported violent crime/victims

3550 E. OVERTON RD. OPERATIONS PLAN ENFORCEMENT

Problem	Solutions	Timeline	Responsible Party	Action Steps	Process Measurement	Effectiveness Measurement
Gangs/violent crime	<p>1. Ongoing operations by DPD gang unit to target and dismantle active gangs in the area</p> <p>2. CRT operating in the area (offender-focused grid)</p> <p>3. Intelligence sharing with RTCC</p> <p>4. DPD will seek federal assistance where it can be utilized to develop strong cases for individuals responsible for crime in this community</p> <p>5. Bike Unit - abate crime with a visual presence, develop rapport with apartment community members, develop intel regarding the surrounding location</p>	<p>1. Gang Unit is currently working the location and will continue to be included in all intel for the location</p> <p>2. CRT currently operating at location</p> <p>3. Ongoing</p> <p>4. Federal enforcement – continually assessed</p> <p>5. Feb 9, 2022</p>	<p>1. Gang Unit 214-671-4264</p> <p>2. Division CRT unit</p> <p>3. Director Roger Stokes 214-671-3482</p> <p>4. FBI Dallas</p> <p>5. Sgt. Breanna Valentine</p>	<p>1. Continued investigation and enforcement by DPD gang unit</p> <p>2. CRT operating in the area</p> <p>3. Improve the quality and amount of intel to RTCC</p> <p>4. Develop and prosecute cases federally</p> <p>5. Identify offenders and criminal networks operating in the area</p>	<p>1. Gang unit activity; hours worked; gang members identified</p> <p>2. CRT mark-outs; cases made</p> <p>3. Number of reports or other intelligence-sharing communications with DPD units</p> <p>4. Number of cases filed or referred for federal prosecution</p> <p>5. Cases referred to narcotics & gang unit; networks dismantled</p>	<p>1. Reduction in gang-related violent crime/ Victimization</p> <p>2. Reduction in monthly counts of violent crimes/victims in the area</p>
Narcotics	Narcotics will be provided with all intel information gained from this location and will assess which intel	Narcotics will continue to be included in all intel for the development of	Narcotics 214-671-3120	Investigation and enforcement by DPD narcotics	Narcotics unit activity, hours worked; gang members identified	Decreased drug sales and crimes stemming from

	is workable intel for their unit	narcotics cases at the location				drug sale violence
Code Violations	Code Enforcement will monitor locations for violations and meet with management to get those rectified in a timely manner	Code Compliance checks, immediate and on-going	Code Enforcement Opal Hoskins 214-287-5857	Reduce spaces that are crime festering	Voluntary compliance with Code requirements and/or citations written/documented	Reduction in code violations
City Attorney's Office/Nuisance Abatement	The City Attorney's Office will continue to monitor this location for a potential Risk case and seek compliance from the management and owners of the location to help abate crime	Risk case determination/currently City Prosecution will not accept this location as a risk property. Many factors could change that.	City Attorney's Office 214-671-3430	Bring this location into compliance	Voluntary compliance and/or nuisances offenses documented	Reduction in number of abatable offenses

3550 E. OVERTON RD. OPERATIONS PLAN CITY GOVERNED INTERVENTION

Problem	Solutions	Timeline	Responsible Party	Action Steps	Process Measurement	Effectiveness Measurement
Enforce lease violations	The DPD Nuisance Abatement Unit and City Attorney's Office develop a plan and urge the apartment management to enforce their lease requirements. Revamp and implement the Gold Star Program with assistance from the Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions	All departments above would begin working to implement solutions that can be enacted by their departments immediately and assess the timeframe for completion. The PNI goal for the city governed	1. Nuisance Abatement 214-670-4591 2. City Attorney's Office 214-671-3430	Implementation/enforcement of Gold Star plan and requirements	Compliance with Injunction and enforcement of lease violations	Decrease in problem tenants contributing to crime at the location

		solutions is 3-6 months				
Abandoned Vehicle Removal	Code enforcement to look at all code violations to include inoperable vehicles or abandoned vehicles left on property	Immediately	Code Enforcement Opal Hoskins 214-287-5857	Identification and removal of abandoned vehicles	Gates working properly, code violations rectified, and abandoned vehicles removed	Decrease in number of abandoned vehicles
Loitering	Consider a city ordinance to require all apartment communities to have green space and adequate play structures for children and adults and limit concentrations of apartments in one area	3-6 months	City Council	Security to step up enforcement of property rules against loitering	Number of citations/warnings/removals for loitering	Fewer calls regarding loitering or suspicious activity
Ineffective management	1. City Attorney's Office to utilize receiverships for complexes that refuse to cooperate and do not help in the crime abatement. 2. The Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization can assist management and the community in building a stronger, fair housing community	3-6 months	1. City Attorney's Office 214-671-3430 2. Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization 214-670-3644	Meetings with management and other city departmental unit	1. Was an injunction or receivership sought? Granted? Denied 2. Surveys at the location to determine tenant satisfaction	Increased tenant satisfaction with management



Texoma HIDTA

Serving North Texas and
Oklahoma



Texoma HIDTA Prevention Projects

- HIDTA/ CDC Overdose Response Strategy
- Statewide Billboard Project
- ODMAP
- Overdose Response Team (support only)
- Training & Education
 - Overdose Death Investigations
- Prevention Coalition Engagement

What's needed for ODMAP

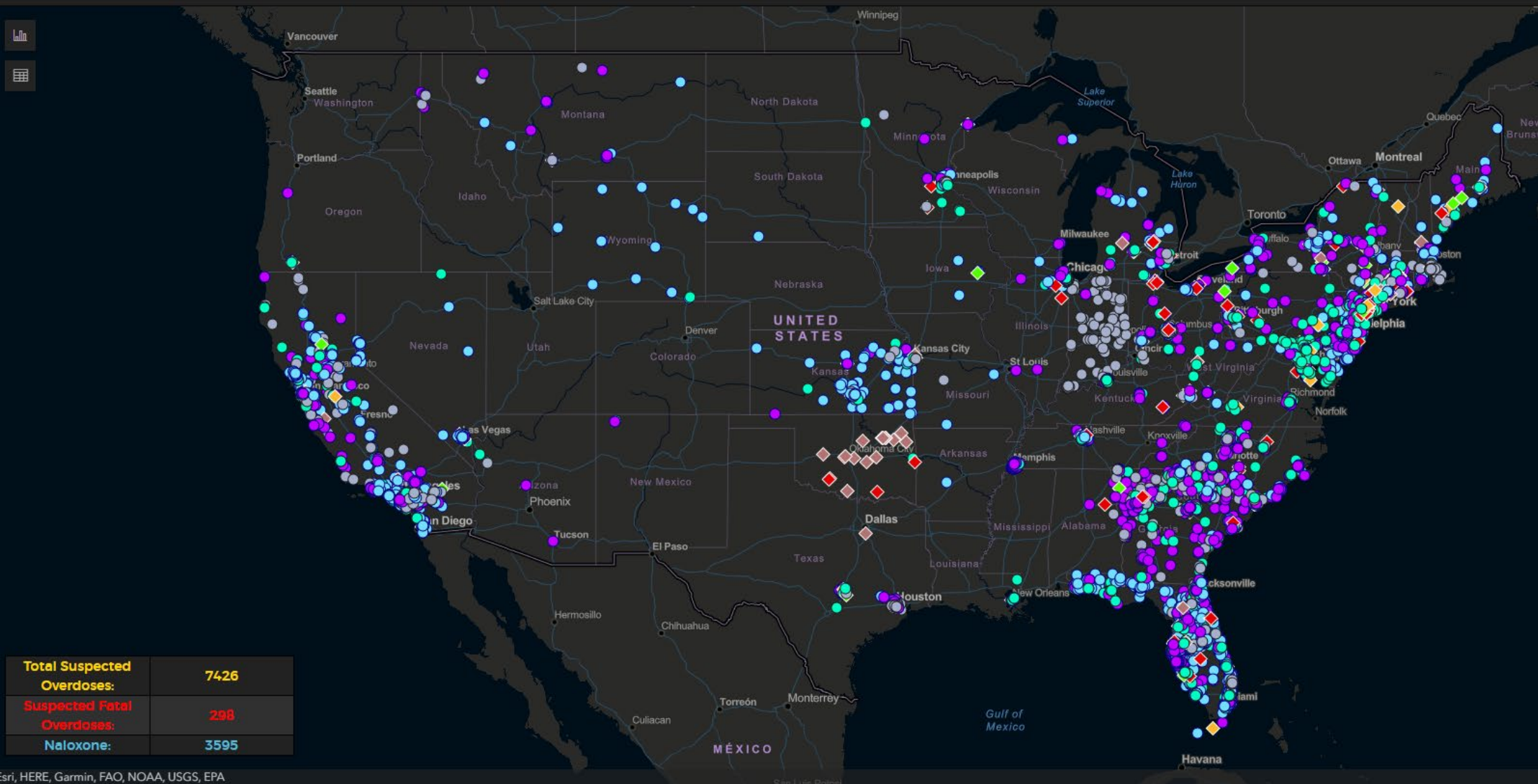
- Date and time of overdose
- Address of overdose its then Geocoded for privacy.
- Underlying drug
- Narcan usage
- HIPAA compliant



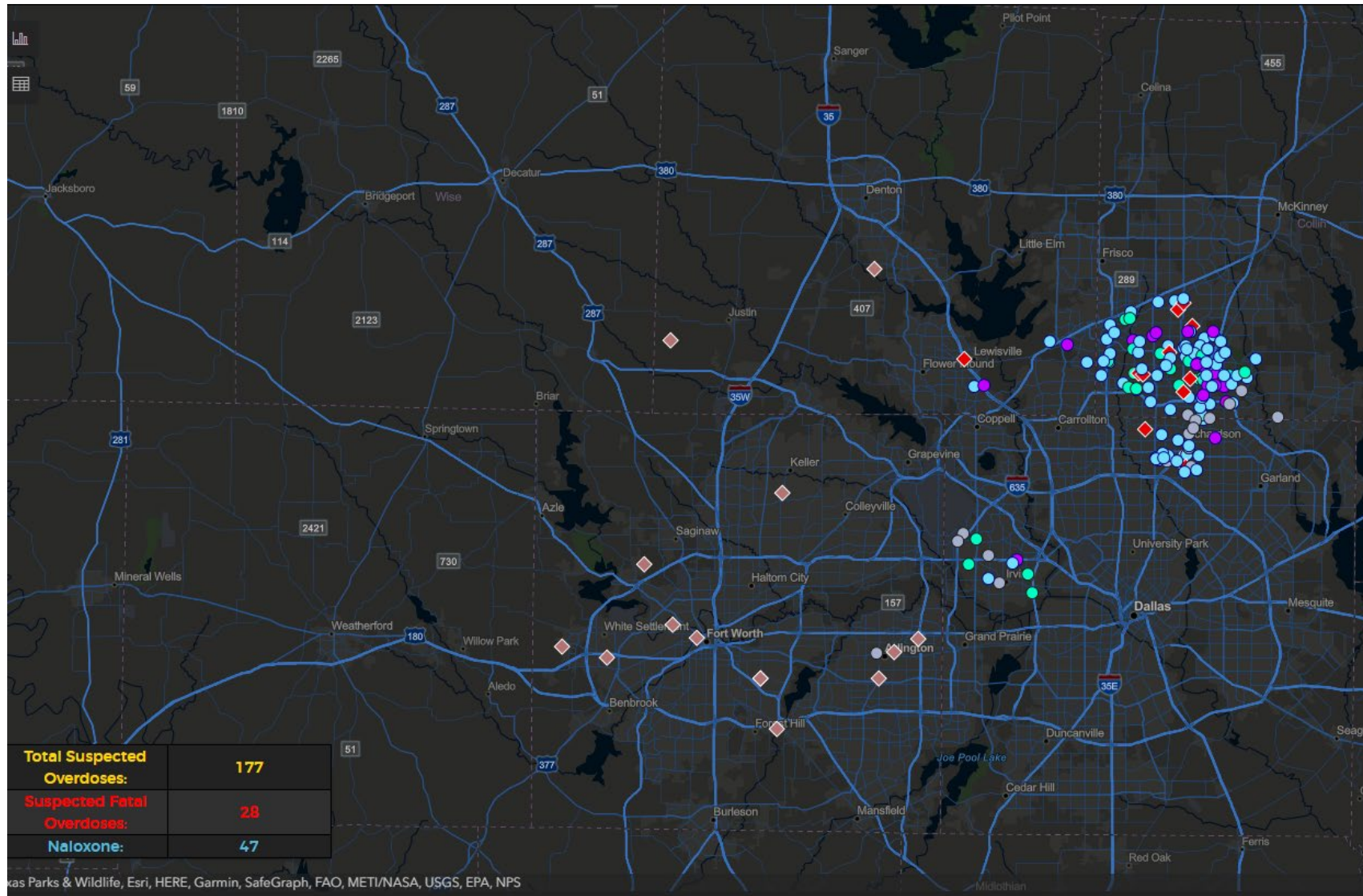
Where Do We Get Data?

- Data Sharing using Application Program Interface (API) and agencies' database
 - Fire and Rescue EMS Agencies
 - Law Enforcement Agencies
 - Public Health Agencies

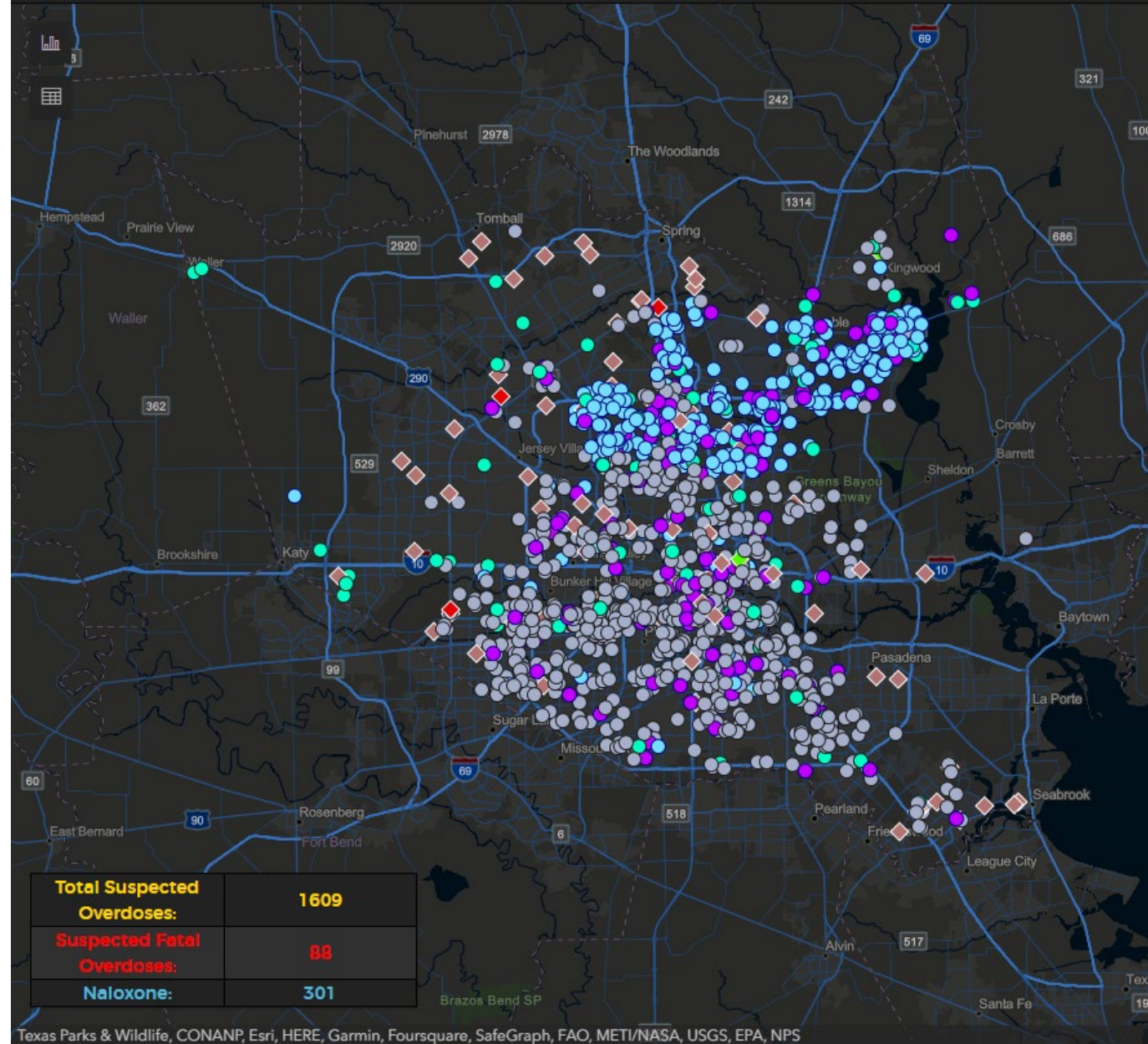
Nationwide ODMAP 1- Month Snapshot



Dallas, Tarrant, Denton & Collin Counties This Year



Harris County ODMAP – This Year



How Can Data Be Used

- Spike Alerts – Volume Overdoses – Real Time
- Share collected overdose data with Stakeholders to advance Public Health/Public Safety -
- Utilize data to predict overdose spikes and promote early intervention
- Data Overlay for Crime Mapping and Strategic Actions
- Naloxone Distribution



Questions?

- Director Lance Sumpter
- (972) 915-9501
- lsumpter@texomahidta.org
- <https://www.odmap.org:4443/AgencyAccess/RequestForm>



City of Dallas

School Resource Officer Program Update

**Public Safety Committee
September 12, 2022**

Jesse Reyes, Assistant Chief of Police
Dallas Police Department
City of Dallas

Presentation Overview



- Background/History
- Purpose
- Program Overview
- SRO Training
- Recent Progress
- Next Steps



Background/History



- The Dallas Police School Resource Officer(**SRO**) program assigns officers to schools to provide police services, safety, and positive interactions with students.



Purpose



- Provide an overview of the School Resource Officer program
- Discuss the future of the program



Program Overview



- Most of the public schools in Dallas are part of Dallas ISD
- The Dallas Police Department SRO program began at Lake Highlands High School with 4 officers in 2017
- Coordinated out of the Northeast Division



Program Overview



- Expanded in 2020, DPD's SRO program now houses 10 officer positions and covers the following schools in the Richardson ISD:
 - Lake Highlands High School
 - Lake Highlands Jr. High
 - Forest Meadow Jr. High
 - Liberty Jr. High
 - Parkhill Jr. High
 - Westwood Jr. High



Program Overview



Common duties include:

- Providing Police Presence
- Emergency Preparedness
- Facilitating Positive Interactions
- NOT enforcing school policy



SRO Training



- Biennial 40-hour training required by TCOLE
- Active shooter training
- Less than lethal weapons training
- Drug testing
- Texas Safety Center SRO training



Recent Progress



June 6, 2022 - Meeting with RISD

Discussed future of SRO program,
staffing and promotions

August 24, 2022-Meeting with RISD

Discussed upcoming year



Recent Progress



Plano ISD (PISD)

- Draft MOU completed for SRO at Frankford Middle School
- MOU under review at City Attorney's office
- Requires City of Dallas and PISD School Board approval
- MOU is scheduled to go before City Council consideration on September 14, 2022



Recent Progress



Active Shooter Training

- Joint training exercise on July 27th at Thomas Edison Middle School
- DPD Patrol, SROs, DISD, Office of Emergency Management, and DFR



SRO Staffing Options



- Department evaluates individual request to determine resource availability
- If resources are available:
 - Full reimbursement
 - Cost share
 - Overtime cost reimbursement



SRO Staffing Options



- Department evaluates individual request to determine resource availability
- If resources are not available:
 - Requestor can hire OFF DUTY officers as needed
 - DPD will assist requestor with process to form a police department



Next Steps



- Evaluate program effectiveness
- Determine long-term staffing availability
- Future requests for school resource officers





City of Dallas

School Resource Officer Program Update

**Public Safety Committee
September 12, 2022**

Jesse Reyes, Assistant Chief of Police
Dallas Police Department
City of Dallas

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2022

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno, Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue's Public Safety Dashboard August 2022**

Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) continued to experience the usual high call volume during the summer months, with 25,364 dispatched incidents in August (as compared to 26,052 in July). This brings our YTD total to 189,920.

Our response metrics, both with an established goal of 90%, were 85% for EMS response within 9 minutes and 87% for 5:20 Structure Fire Response. We responded to 6 significant fires for the month of August, up from 7 in July. Our inspections and re-inspections were up 33.9% from July. Likewise, smoke detector installations also saw a dramatic increase of 72.3% from July to August. Our rescue unit hours of utilization (UHU) remain at approximately 40% (optimal front-line rescue UHU is 30-35%).

The increased UHU numbers and response times are caused by several factors. Our transport rate has continued to maintain historically high numbers. This, coupled high levels of call volume, reduce the number of available resources, which drives up both UHU and Response Time numbers. As we move into Fall, we expect call volume to decrease. We will continue to monitor and make Operational adjustments to ensure we are able to meet our performance goals.

For your quick reference, you can access DFR's Dashboard using the following link:
<https://dallascitydata.dallascityhall.com/views/DFRDashbboardbanner1/911DALLASFIRE-RESCUEINCIDENTSRESPONSETIMES?isGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&embed=y>

We welcome feedback and suggestions for improvement. Please continue to explore the dashboard and let us know if you have any questions or would like to see any changes/additions. Feel free to contact Executive Assistant Chief Randall (Bret) Stidham at randall.stidham@dallascityhall.com.

Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager
[Attachment]

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, Deputy City Manager

Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager
Dr. Robert Perez, Assistant City Manager
Carl Simpson, Assistant City Manager
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager
Directors and Assistant Directors



DFR Executive Summary for Month Ending: August 2022



189,920

Total 911 DFR Incidents
Incidentes totales de 911 DFR

85%

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

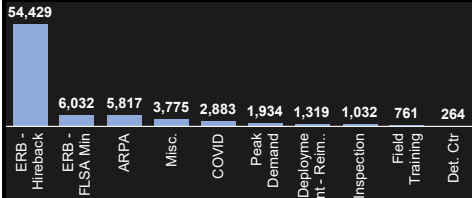
39%

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

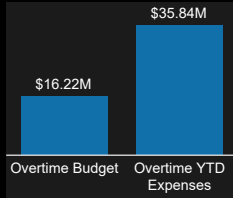
87%

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

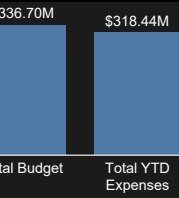
Overtime Hours Breakdown Categorías de Horas Extras Trabajadas



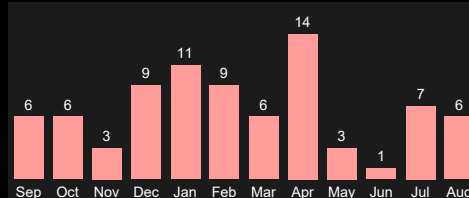
Sworn Overtime Presupuesto de Horas Extras



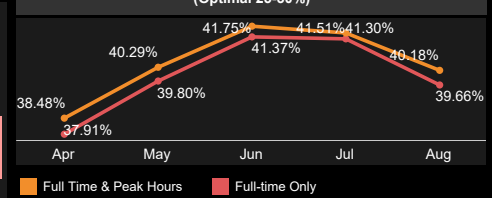
Total Budget* Presupuesto



Significant Fires Incendios Significativos por Mes



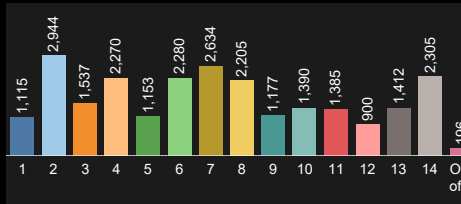
Ambulance Unit Hour Utilization Rate Tasa de Utilización de Ambulancias (Optimal 25-30%)



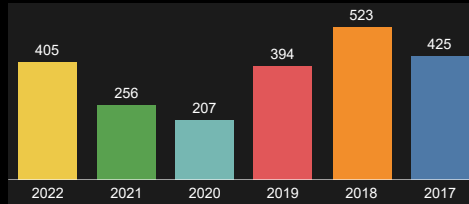
Sworn Staffing & Hiring Categorías de Personal

	2020	2021	2022
EMS & Emergency Respo..	1,670	1,678	1,598
Dispatch Comms & GIS	61	61	59
Fire Prevention & Inspecti..	94	87	95
Training & Recruitment	104	113	188
Arson Investigation EOD	20	22	27
Aircraft Rescue Fire Fight..	37	35	44
Total Staff	1,986	1,997	2,011
Number of Frontline Paramedics			781
Total Number of Active Paramedics			1,424

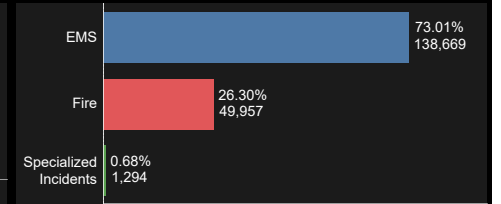
Incident Response Data by Council District Incidentes por Distrito del Concejo Municipal



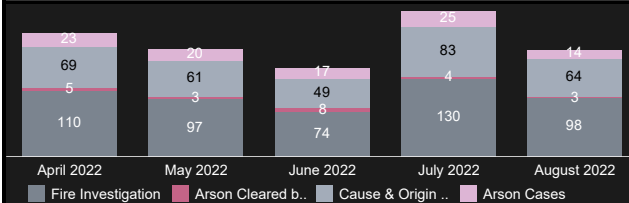
Smoke Detector Installs Instalaciones de Alarma de Humo



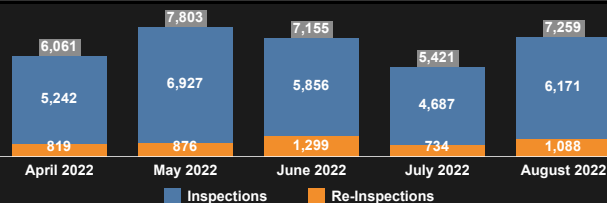
Fire Communications & Dispatch Despachos por Categorías de Incidente



Arson Investigation Case Breakdown Investigaciones de Incendio Provocado



Inspections & Re-Inspections Inspecciones de Estructuras



Academy Breakdown Información de la Academia

Class:	365	366	367	368	369	370
# of Trainees	17	17	14	16	24	25
Start Date	Oct-2021	Oct-2021	Feb-2022	Feb-2022	Jul-2022	Jul-2022
End Date	Feb-2023	Feb-2023	May-2023	May-2023	Oct-2023	Oct-2023
ERB Assigned	Mar-2023	Mar-2023	Jun-2023	Jun-2023	Nov-2023	Nov-2023

* YTD-Exp - Do Not Include Encumbrances

Dallas Police Department Dashboard August 2022

FY21-22 BUDGET				CRIME REPORTING*****																																																																			
June Top 10 OT Activity Codes (By Hrs.)*				Sworn Overtime		Total Budget		Total Arrests		Year to Date Crime (NIBRS) January 1, 2022 -August 31, 2022																																																													
										Person																																																													
SWORN STAFFING AND HIRING FISCAL YEAR****				PATROL PERFORMANCE CALENDAR YEAR TO DATE																																																																			
Function		FY 21-22 YTD	FY 20-21	FY 19-20	Crime Change by Division			Response time		Property																																																													
CBD		77	84	104	Person	Property	MTD Total	YTD Total	Priority 1		Priority 2																																																												
Central		180	185	176	-0.95%	9.22%	4.28%	5.35%	7.30		30.49																																																												
NE		314	327	353	-1.23%	-0.40%	0.13%	-1.01%	8.64		66.16																																																												
SE		279	304	314	-6.35%	3.71%	-7.88%	-4.69%	10.48		89.98																																																												
SW		264	263	288	-0.88%	6.54%	-10.21%	2.79%	9.44		49.84																																																												
NW		239	237	248	5.09%	7.28%	-7.33%	4.90%	9.03		41.25																																																												
NC		212	187	182	2.82%	4.47%	-6.78%	4.95%	8.56		29.65																																																												
SC		268	314	322	-10.33%	0.80%	-21.57%	-4.66%	10.51		76.57																																																												
Nuisance Abatement		9	8	6	*CBD crime and response time data included in Central																																																																		
Community Affairs (NPO)		92	82	3	INTERNAL AFFAIRS																																																																		
Right Care		18	13	1,996																																																																			
Patrol Total		1,952	2,004		Complaint Type			2022 YTD	2021 YTD	% Change																																																													
Support		93	105	146	Investigations Completed			226	245	-7.8%																																																													
Administrative		139	126	113	Use of Force Complaints Received			50	23	117.4%																																																													
Investigations		471	479	468	Investigations Over 200 Days *****																																																																		
Tactical and Special Ops		259	257	249	Active Investigations		26	Awaiting Chief of Police Hearing		2																																																													
Trainees		164	149	177	Investigation suspended		12	Awaiting Bureau Chief Hearing		5																																																													
Total		3,078	3,120	3,149	Awaiting Corrective Action		6	Total		51																																																													
FY 21-22 Hiring and Attrition				FY21-22 Hiring Goal : 250		Top 911 Calls						August Reports																																																											
						<table><tr><th>Type</th><th>Calls YTD</th><th>August-2022</th><th>August-2021</th></tr><tr><td>Major Disturbance</td><td>78,786</td><td>10,079</td><td>10,102</td></tr><tr><td>*****</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Other Incidents</td><td>37,954</td><td>4,881</td><td>5,618</td></tr><tr><td>*****</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Other Escalated</td><td>40,719</td><td>5,766</td><td>4,867</td></tr><tr><td>Suspicious Person</td><td>17,604</td><td>2,372</td><td>2,229</td></tr><tr><td>Minor Accident</td><td>17,790</td><td>2,200</td><td>2,606</td></tr><tr><td>Business Alarm</td><td>12,483</td><td>1,640</td><td>1,502</td></tr><tr><td>Major Accident</td><td>13,498</td><td>1,776</td><td>1,801</td></tr><tr><td>Loud Music</td><td>12,630</td><td>1,301</td><td>1,667</td></tr><tr><td>Burg Motor Veh</td><td>2,897</td><td>363</td><td>402</td></tr><tr><td>Crisis Intervention</td><td>8,450</td><td>1,031</td><td>1,006</td></tr><tr><td>911 Hang-up</td><td>3,927</td><td>574</td><td>666</td></tr></table>						Type	Calls YTD	August-2022	August-2021	Major Disturbance	78,786	10,079	10,102	*****				Other Incidents	37,954	4,881	5,618	*****				Other Escalated	40,719	5,766	4,867	Suspicious Person	17,604	2,372	2,229	Minor Accident	17,790	2,200	2,606	Business Alarm	12,483	1,640	1,502	Major Accident	13,498	1,776	1,801	Loud Music	12,630	1,301	1,667	Burg Motor Veh	2,897	363	402	Crisis Intervention	8,450	1,031	1,006	911 Hang-up	3,927	574	666				
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COMMUNICATIONS																																																																							
911 Call Center Information																																																																							
911 Calls MTD		Aug Avg Answer		Aug Service Level																																																																			
156,616		0:04		96.92%																																																																			
911 Operator Staffing																																																																							
Trainee		Operator		Actual								Authorized																																																											
7		116		123								141																																																											
August Reports																																																																							
Expeditor Reports					DORS Reports																																																																		
1,630					1,551																																																																		
Dispatched Calls and Response Time																																																																							
Date	Priority 1 Response Time	Priority 2 Response Time	Priority 3 Response Time	Priority 4 Response Time	Dispatched 911 Calls																																																																		
Aug-22	10.99	67.84	412.24	492.85	49,399																																																																		
YTD 2022	9.23	56.24	294.64	363.10	385,853																																																																		
Aug-21	8.70	40.42	222.59	285.80	50,964																																																																		
YTD 2021	8.08	32.08	149.72	206.01	378,951																																																																		

Notes:

*DPD recently refined its >180 OT activity codes. New overtime activity codes further improve internal management opportunities as well as improve clarity/transparency to City Council. Results of these changes are now reflected in this report. Reimbursement hours are taken out.

**YE estimate based on FY22’s YTD expenditure trends.

*** Reimbursement and Revenue for DPD

****Staffing shown is end of fiscal year actuals, Right Care officers and NPO tracked separately starting FY 20-21.

Support: Youth Outreach, Communications, Staff Review, Academy, Auto Pound, Detention Services, Crime Analysis, Property Recovery.

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

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

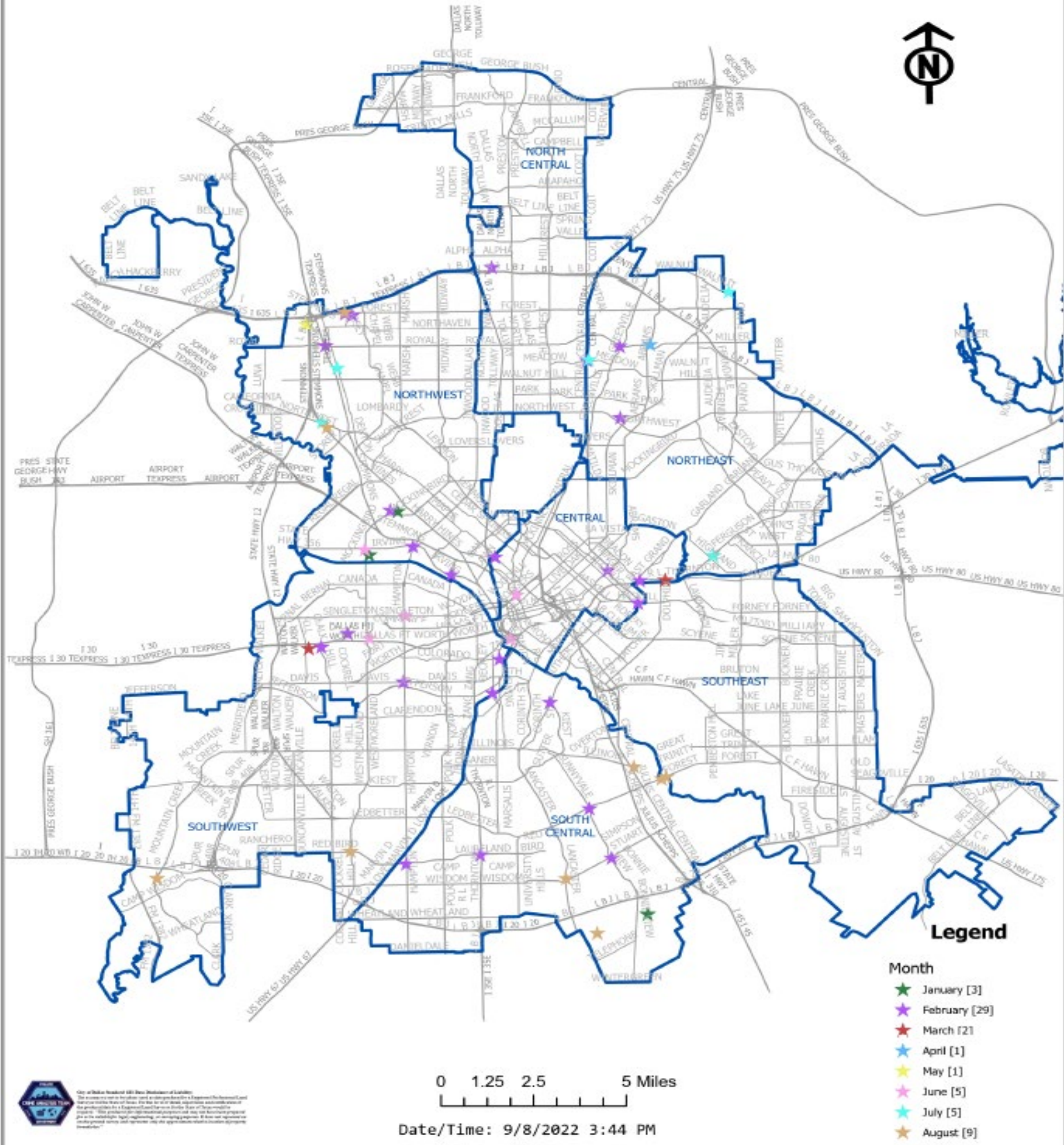
***** Crime reporting now includes NIBRS data. Data is preliminary.

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

Dallas Police Department Racing / Speeding Dashboard August 2022

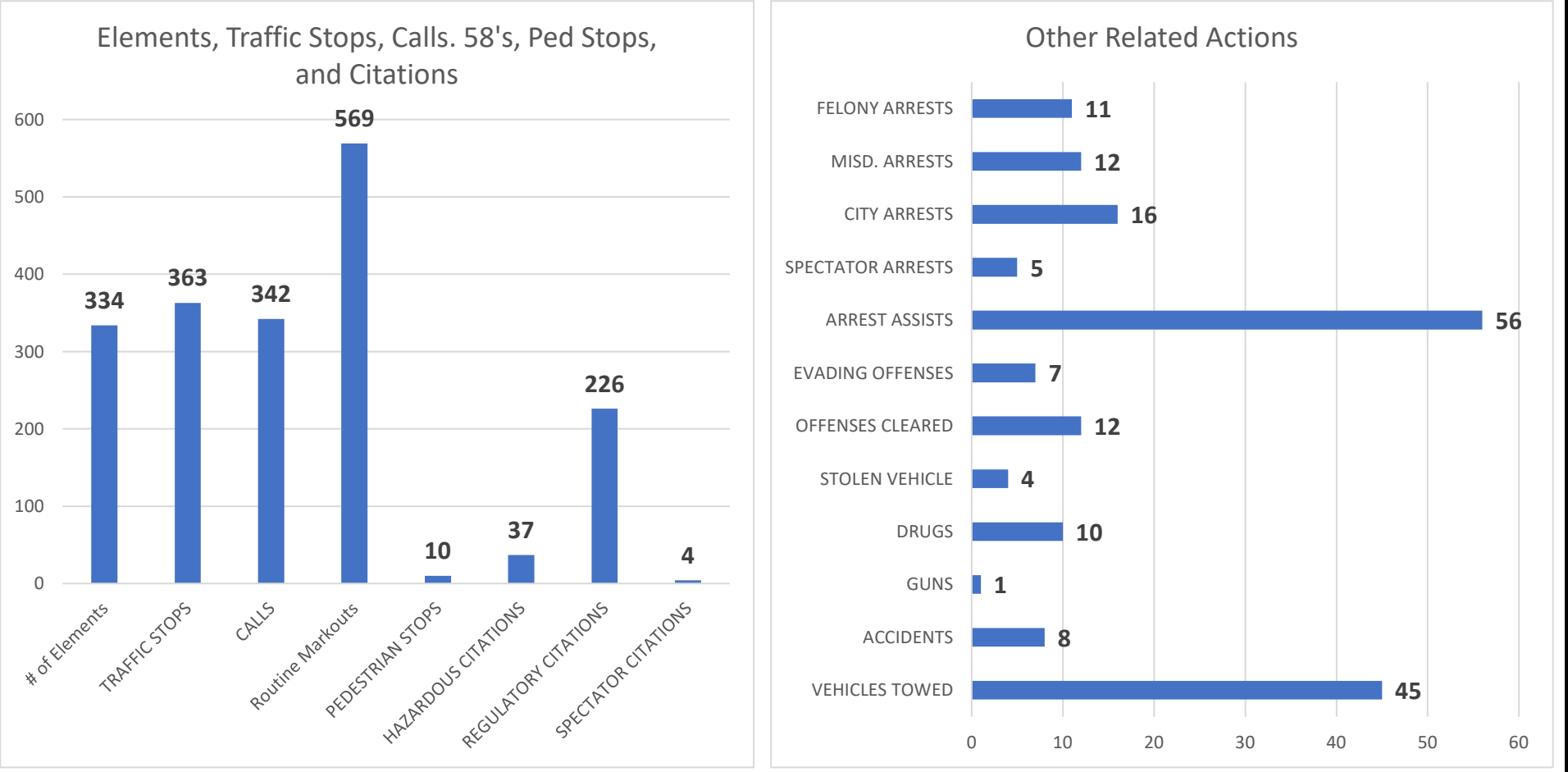
Racing / Speeding Hotspots

Takeover Locations

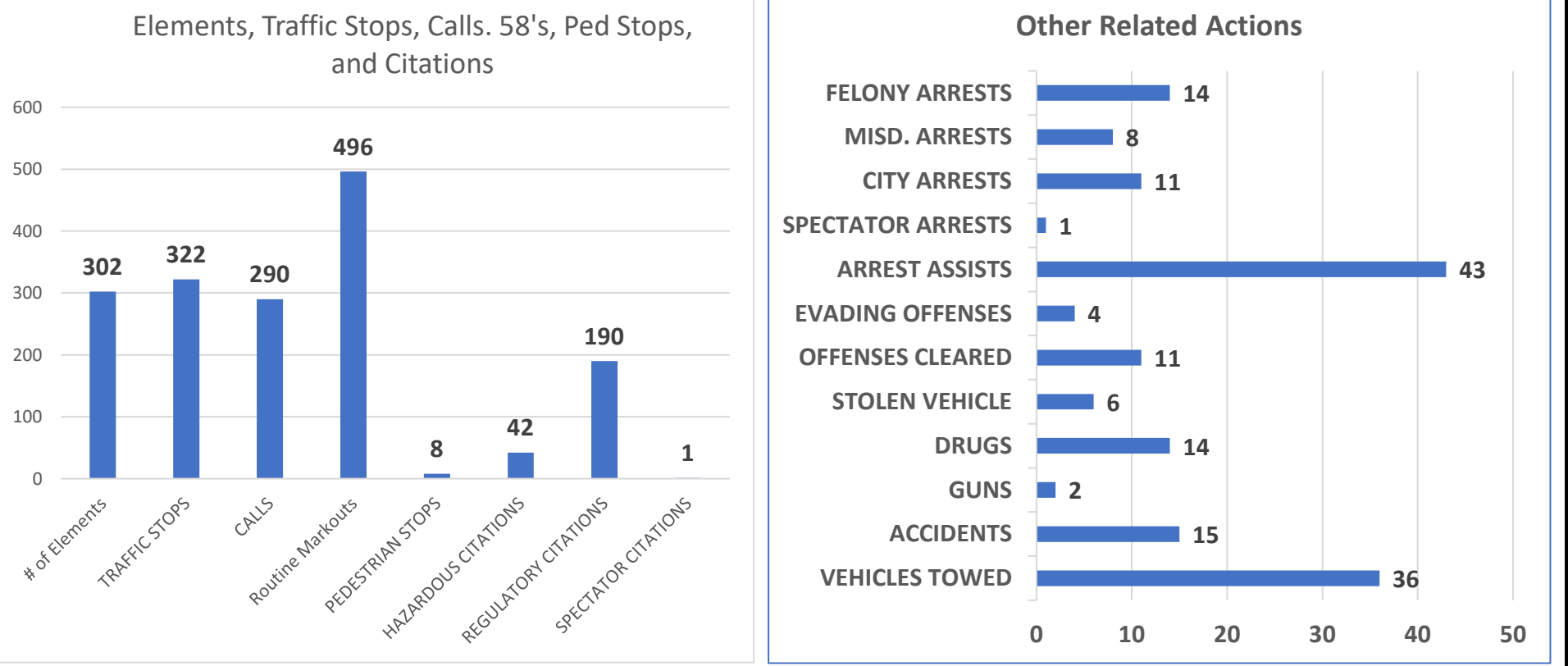


Racing / Speeding Operational Activity

July



August



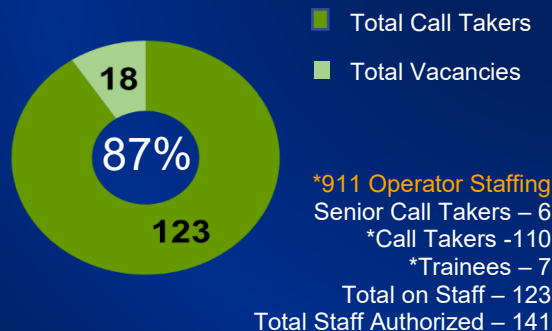
Notes:

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.

9-1-1 Communications Dashboard (August) 2022

Call Center Staffing



August 2022
Service Level

96.92%



YTD Service Level
Jan 1 – August 31, 2022

97.39%



Average Answer Time
August 2022

0:04



August 2022
Total 911 Calls

156,616



Call Takers in Training

7



Call Takers in Background

8

Service Level Comparison

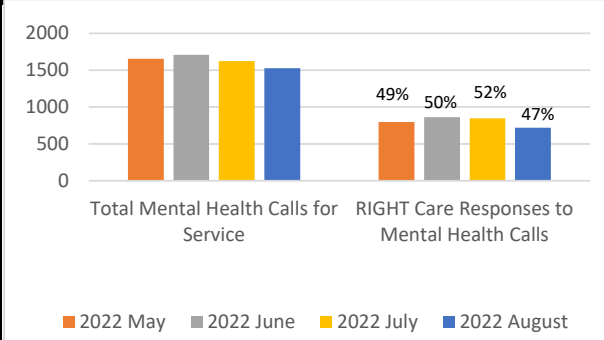
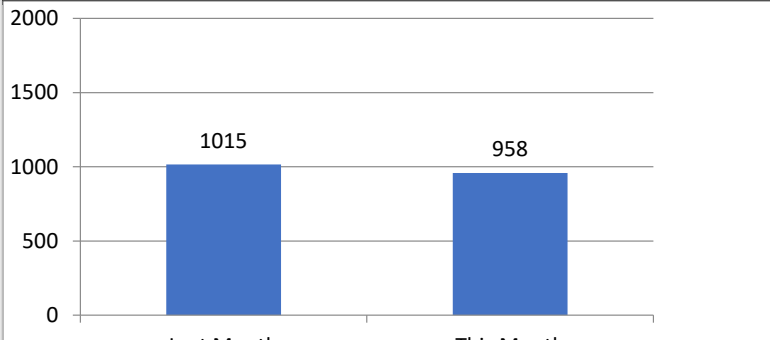
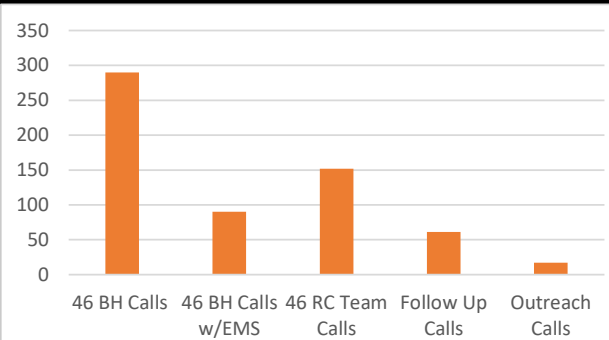
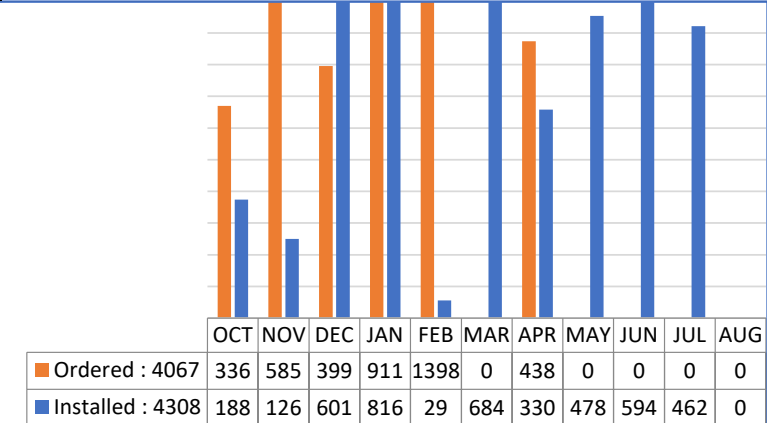
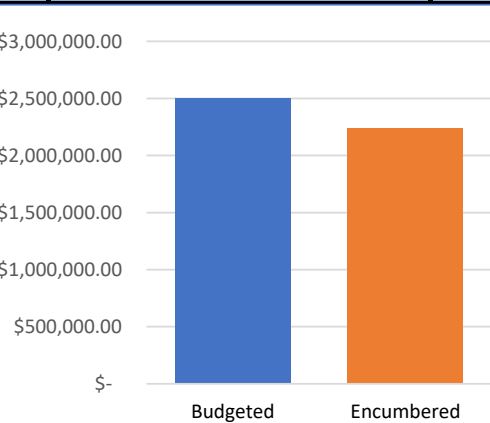
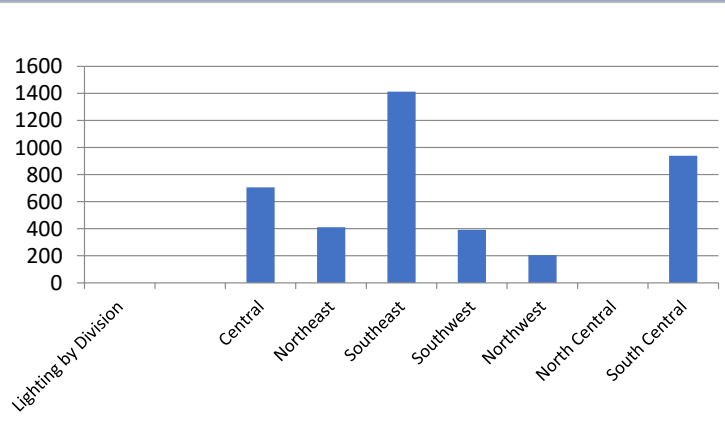
Month	FY'22	FY'21	FY'20
October	88.83%	68.97%	86.31%
November	94.57%	73.94%	87.48%
December	97.60%	71.90%	81.07%
January	98.07%	72.54%	87.95%
February	99.01%	52.91%	87.88%
March	98.16%	56.59%	86.66%
April	97.87%	60.24%	93.70%
May	97.82%	41.51%	85.97%
June	97.48%	55.04%	74.44%
July	94.39%	81.88%	65.95%
August	96.92%	88.27%	59.02%
September		85.85%	59.96%

The NENA standard recommends 90% of all incoming calls be answered in 10 seconds or less

Total Emergency Calls

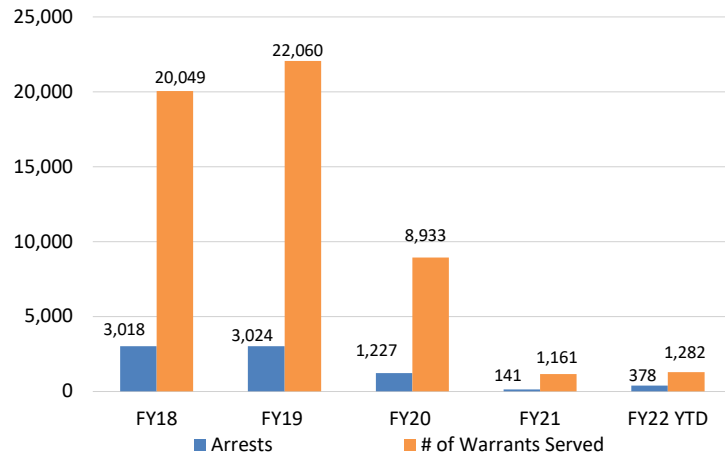
Month	FY'22	FY'21	FY'20
October	169,217	165,038	173,659
November	146,055	154,647	159,210
December	155,427	158,259	166,926
January	142,329	152,558	159,697
February	126,752	165,670	151,362
March	149,460	170,351	156,845
April	154,103	169,187	130,603
May	162,569	193,895	159,843
June	154,464	187,044	166,962
July	167,423	183,655	175,203
August	156,616	163,077	179,692
September		160,078	165,929

FY' 21 Total **2,023,459** FY' 20 Total **1,945,931** = **3.98%** (increase)

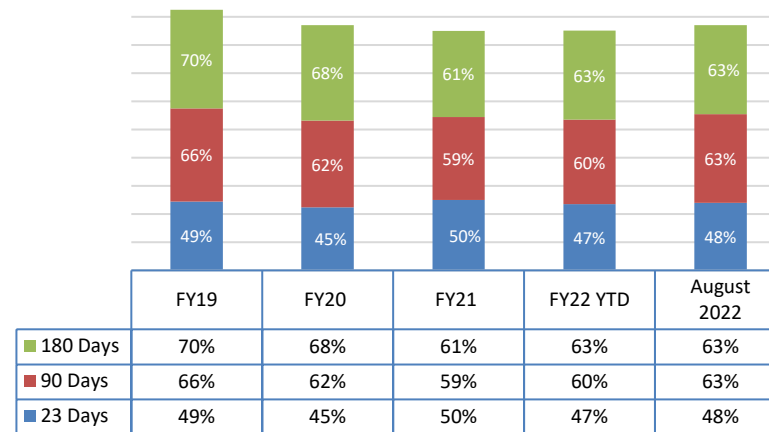
Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions - August 2022 Dashboard																																				
Rapid Integrated Group Healthcare Team																																				
Percent of All Mental Health Calls Answered			Total Number of 911 Calls Answered by RIGHT Care Teams			Behavioral Health Calls Answered By RIGHT Care			DPD Right Care Activity																											
									<table><tr><th>Activity</th><th>This Month</th><th>YTD</th></tr><tr><td>Clients Served</td><td>670</td><td>13,425</td></tr><tr><td>Calls Answered</td><td>958</td><td>19,690</td></tr><tr><td>Jail Diversions</td><td>49</td><td>2,097</td></tr><tr><td>Total Outreach Calls</td><td>18</td><td>835</td></tr><tr><td>Total follow up calls</td><td>49</td><td>1,912</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>1,744</td><td>37,959</td></tr><tr><td>FY 21-22 Expansion</td><td>In Progress</td><td>9 teams operating</td></tr></table>				Activity	This Month	YTD	Clients Served	670	13,425	Calls Answered	958	19,690	Jail Diversions	49	2,097	Total Outreach Calls	18	835	Total follow up calls	49	1,912	Total	1,744	37,959	FY 21-22 Expansion	In Progress	9 teams operating
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Total follow up calls	49	1,912																																		
Total	1,744	37,959																																		
FY 21-22 Expansion	In Progress	9 teams operating																																		
Nuisance Abatement			Risk Terrain Modeling Area Environmental Interventions						City Funded Violence Interruption Programs																											
Activity	This Month	YTD	Interventions		This Month	YTD																														
Properties Investigated	15	200	Code violations identified and worked		1155	11269	Youth Advocate Programs																													
Contacts with property owners	16	310	Code cases complete by owner compliance		26	447																														
Meetings attended	26	445	Code cases complete through city intervention		73	1110	ActivityThis MonthYear to Date																													
Cases closed	4	32	Commercial business inspections		440	2958																														
Active Cases	New Case	YTD	Vacant lots remediated		49	618	Violence Interruption Contacts17641																													
Central Open Cases	0	1	Zoning cases worked		295	2423																														
Northeast Open Cases	0	7	Substandard structure cases worked		322	3033	Mentoring Contacts16568																													
Southeast Open Cases	0	9	Effectiveness Measure: Percentage Increase or Decrease		Malcolm X/Marburg	Illinois Ave																														
Southwest Open Cases	0	5	Calls for police this year vs last year		3%	-33%	Social Service Referrals27362																													
Northwest Open Cases	0	6	Criminal offenses this year vs last year		-11%	31%																														
North Central Open Cases	0	4							Employment Opportunity Referral0381																											
South Central Open Cases	2	12	Multifamily Inspection & Compliance Action Team																																	
Total Cases	2	44							Hospital Response01																											
Staffing	Authorized	Current	Activity		This Month	YTD																														
Sergeant	1	1	Multifamily Property Deficiencies Identified		31	718	Community Engagement Events2108																													
Detectives	7	6	Deficiencies Addressed by Property Owner		38	270																														
Intelligence Officer	1	1	In Progress Deficiencies to be Addressed		47	408	Coordination Meetings4128																													
Lighting Enhancement Projects			Lighting Budget		Lighting Ordered by Division																															
											Youth Programs560																									
											Crisis Intervention Team																									
											Referrals ReceivedThis MonthYear to Date																									
											DFR Referral348																									
											DPD Referral182754																									
											Community Referral931																									
											Clients ServedThis MonthYear to Date																									
											Verified Social Service Referrals59329																									
</																																				

Municipal Court Dashboard: Month Ending August 31, 2022

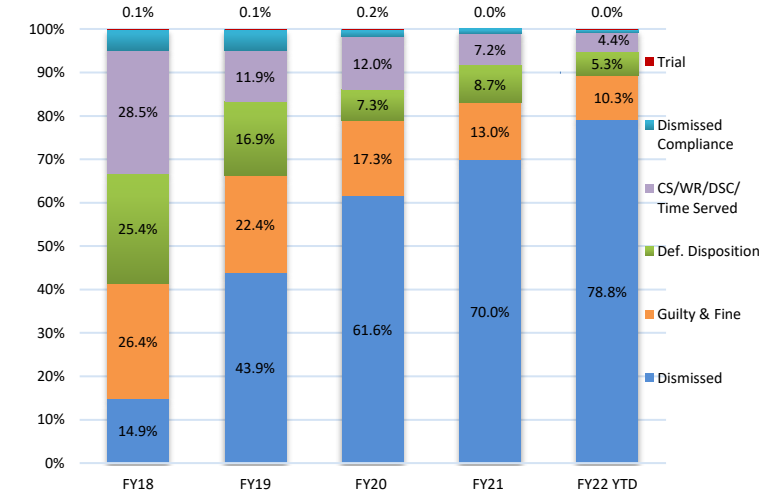
Warrant Enforcement



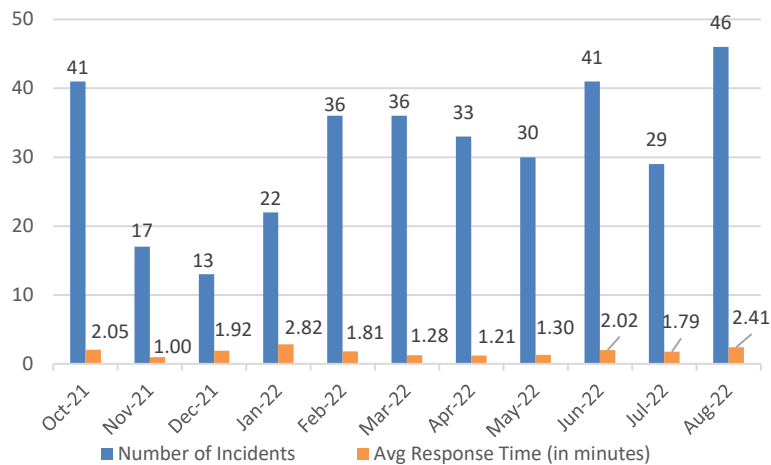
Defendant's Cumulative Response Rate Looking Back 23, 90 & 180 Days



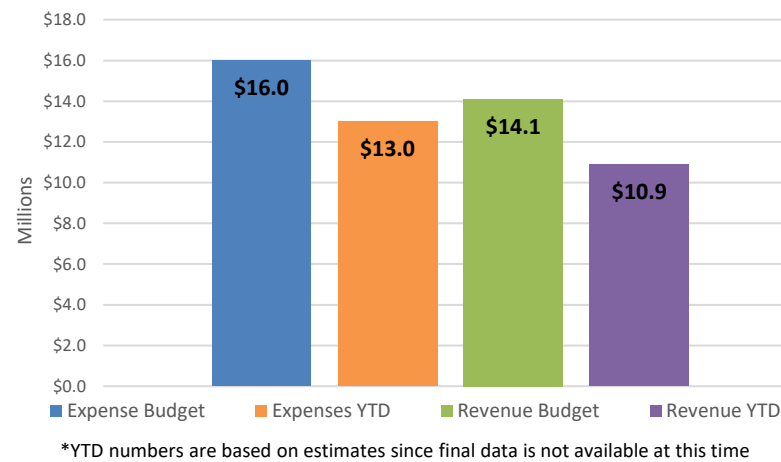
Courthouse Dispositions



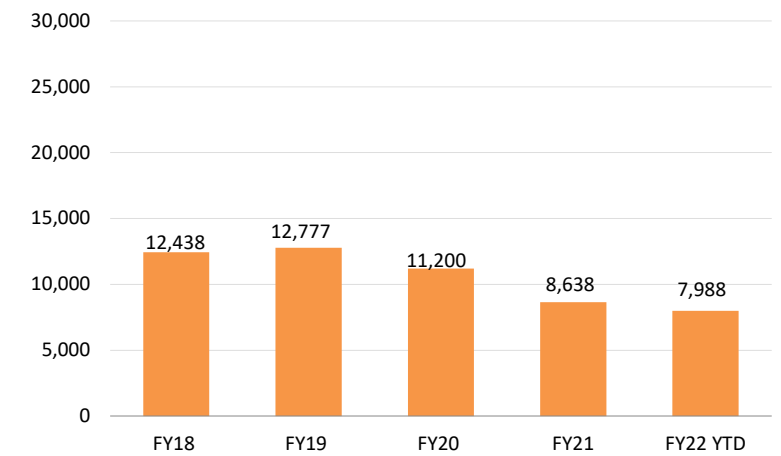
Security Incidents and Response Time



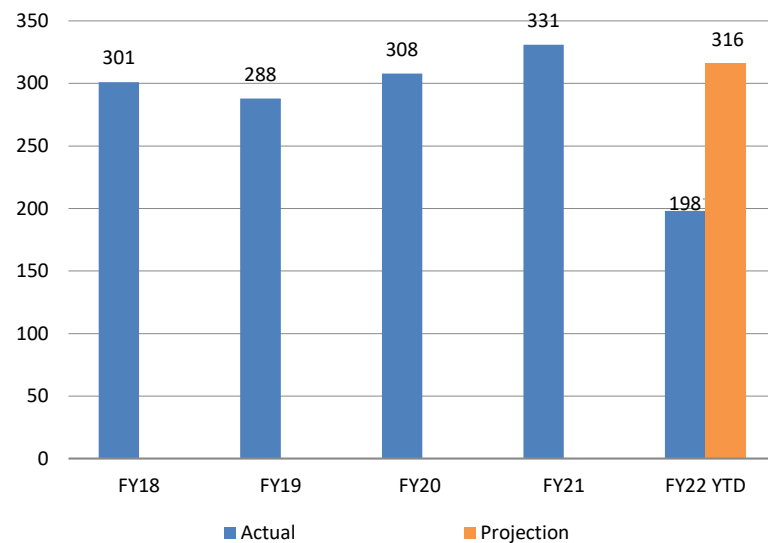
*Municipal Court Budget



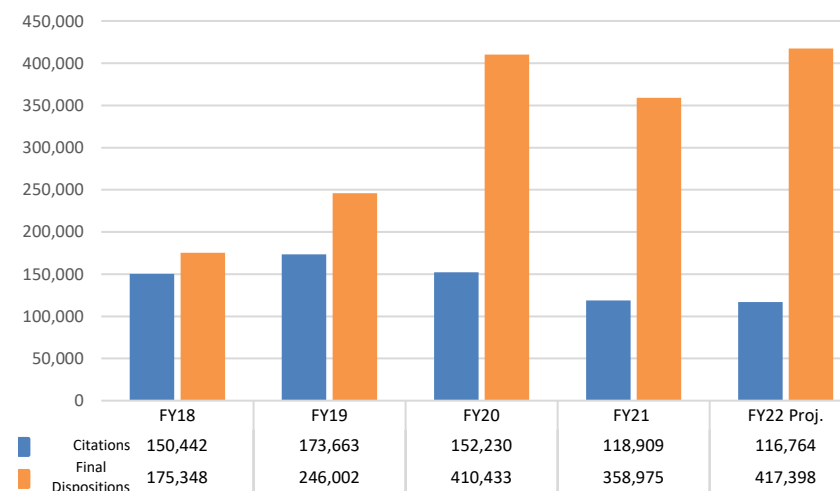
City Detention Center Book-Ins



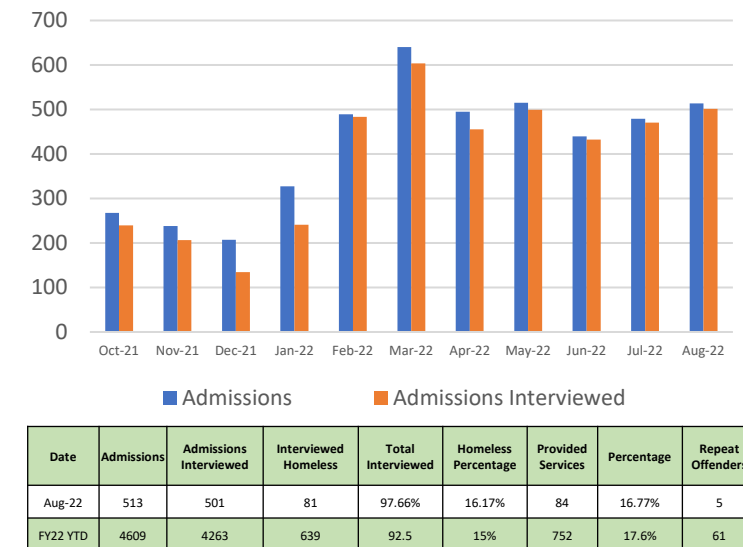
Environmental Cases Filed



Citation Count & Final Dispositions



Sobering Center Performance



Date	Admissions	Admissions Interviewed	Interviewed Homeless	Total Interviewed	Homeless Percentage	Provided Services	Percentage	Repeat Offenders
Aug-22	513	501	81	97.66%	16.17%	84	16.77%	5
FY22 YTD	4609	4263	639	92.5	15%	752	17.6%	61

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2022

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno, Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **City Coordination with Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC)**

In his July 5, 2022, memorandum, Mayor Eric Johnson asked the City Attorney's Office and the Dallas Police Department to prioritize challenging alcoholic beverage licenses of businesses that have acted irresponsibly and created public safety issues in our city's vibrant and thriving nightlife districts.

This memorandum provides an update to Public Safety committee members on city efforts to address neighborhood safety concerns caused by violent incidents in these districts.

City staff, including the City Attorney's Office and the Dallas Police Department, have been working together to ensure a strategic plan is in place to protest applications for new applications or renewals of permits to sell alcohol from the Texas Alcohol and Beverage Commission (TABC). The three main strategic plan elements are:

- **Shared Data and Communication:** Representatives from both TABC and city departments will meet every other month to collaboratively review crime data; track active permits; and establish specific public safety goals and objectives for businesses that fall within DPD's strategic priorities.
- **Strategic Inspection and Referral:** For properties which fall within the strategic priorities, city departments will coordinate inspections to ensure compliance with both the city code and the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code and to verify implementation of crime prevention measures. Members of the Dallas Police Department, Code Compliance, and the City Attorney's Office have, and will continue to, participate in cross-training opportunities with the TABC.
- **Escalated Enforcement:** Businesses that fail to address code violations or implement necessary crime prevention measures will be referred to Community Prosecution for escalated enforcement. Escalated enforcement will include: (1) challenges to any renewals of TABC permits/licenses to sell alcohol; (2) habitual criminal/nuisance property designation; or (3) litigation.

Addressing public safety issues at alcoholic beverage establishments requires a holistic and collaborative plan. In addition to the City Attorney's Office and DPD, the Office of Special Events, Dallas Fire Rescue, Code Compliance Services, Planning and Urban

DATE September 9, 2022
SUBJECT **City Coordination with Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC)**

Design, external stakeholders, Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission, Public Improvement Districts, and 24Hour Dallas have been working collaboratively to address these public safety issues.

- **Commercial Promoter Ordinance:** On June 22, 2022, Council approved the Commercial Promoter Ordinance (Chapter 38A) requiring all commercial promoters to register with the Office of Special Events and provide safety plans for all commercially promoted events. Failure to comply with Chapter 38A of the Dallas City Code may result in criminal citation not to exceed \$500, a designation of the property as a Habitual Nuisance Property, and/or financial liability for any emergency response.
- **Amended Land Use Definitions:** Potential future amendments to Chapter 51/51A of the Dallas Development Code include reexamining the definitions and regulations for the restaurant and commercial amusement (inside) land uses, as well as adding regulations for a new music entertainment establishment land use. Amendments to the Dallas Development Code must go to the Zoning Ordinance Advisory Committee and the City Plan Commission before final action by city council.
- **Collaboration & Education with Industry:** City staff continues to collaborate with organizations and industry groups to identify issues, develop solutions, and implement strategies. For example, city staff has been meeting regularly with 24HourDallas's Good Neighbor Initiative to host the Clubs, Pubs & Bars (CPB) Kick-Off Meeting on July 19, 2022. Additionally, city staff is hosting quarterly meetings with the representatives of the City's public improvement districts to support their efforts in address public safety issues.

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



Jon Fortune
Deputy 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, Deputy City Manager

Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager
Robert Perez, Interim Assistant City Manager
Carl Simpson, Interim Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth Reich, Chief Financial Officer
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager
Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2022

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno,
Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **September 14, 2022, City Council Agenda Item #31; 22-1731 Commercial Auto
Theft Interdiction Squad/30 Grant**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on September 14, 2022.

Agenda Item #31; 22-1731

Authorize **(1)** the acceptance of the Commercial Auto Theft Interdiction Squad/30 Grant (Grant No. 608-23-DPD0000) from the Motor Vehicle Crimes Prevention Authority (MVCPA) in the amount of \$797,339.00 to provide a specialized proactive automobile theft program for the period September 1, 2022 through August 31, 2023; **(2)** the establishment of appropriations in an amount not to exceed \$797,339.00 in the FY23 MVCPA - Commercial Auto Theft Interdiction Squad/30 Fund; **(3)** the receipt and deposit of funds in an amount not to exceed \$797,339.00 in the FY23 MVCPA-Commercial Auto Theft Interdiction Squad/30 Fund; **(4)** a local match in the amount of \$176,785.00; **(5)** an in-kind contribution in an approximate amount of \$824,570.00; and **(6)** execution of the grant agreement and all terms, conditions, and documents required by the grant agreement - Total not to exceed \$1,798,694.00 - Financing: Motor Vehicle Crimes Prevention Authority Grant Funds (\$797,339.00) and General Fund (\$1,001,355.00) (subject to appropriations)

Background

Approval of this item will allow the City to continue to fund a specialized, proactive investigative unit focused on the prevention of automobile theft. The City has been a recipient of the MVCPA Grant for 28 years and has received over \$13.5M in grant funding during that time.

The group targets prolific auto theft offenders who profit from vehicles stolen each year in Dallas, including salvage yards, chop shops, wrecker services, car dealers, and large organized auto theft rings. Work done through this unit allow the Dallas Police Department to recover stolen vehicles and proactively combat auto theft, burglaries, and auto theft from fraud. From 2005 to 2019, the total number of unauthorized use of vehicles reported has decreased from over 14,000 to about 12,000.

If accepted, this grant will fund one sergeant, four senior corporals, one office assistant and equipment, requiring a cash match of \$176,785.00 will be met using one senior corporal assigned. In-kind contributions in the amount of \$824,570.00 and that will include four senior corporals assigned full-time to grant activities. This funding is already programmed into the departmental budget.

DATE September 9, 2022
SUBJECT **September 14, 2022, City Council Agenda Item #31; 22-1731 Commercial Auto Theft Interdiction Squad/30 Grant**

PRIOR ACTION/REVIEW (COUNCIL, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS)

On May 22, 2019, City Council authorized the application of the Commercial Auto Theft Interdiction Squad/27 Grant from the Texas Automobile Burglary & Theft Prevention Authority to provide specialized proactive automobile theft project for the period September 1, 2019, through August 31, 2020; local match; In-Kind Contribution; and execution of the grant agreement by Resolution No. 19-0794.

On August 28, 2019, City Council authorized the acceptance on of the Commercial Auto Theft Interdiction Squad/27 Grant from the Texas Automobile Burglary & Theft Prevention Authority to provide specialized proactive automobile theft project for the period September 1, 2019, through August 31, 2020; local match; In-Kind Contribution; and execution of the grant agreement by Resolution No. 19-1281.

On June 10, 2020, City Council authorized the apply and acceptance of the Commercial Auto Theft Interdiction Squad/28 Grant (Grant No. 608-21-DPD0000) from the MVCPA to provide specialized proactive automobile theft program, for the period of September 1, 2020, through August 31, 2021; local match; In-kind Contribution; and execution of the grant agreement by Resolution No. 20-0932.

On August 25, 2021, City Council authorized to apply for and accept, decline, modify, or cancel the grant application for the Motor Vehicle Crime Prevention Authority Grant Program and all other necessary documents to accept said grant, including execution of a grant agreement.; and execution of the grant agreement by Resolution No. 21-1391.

On September 22, 2021, City Council authorized the acceptance on of the Commercial Auto Theft Interdiction Squad/29 Grant from the MVCPA to provide specialized proactive automobile theft project for the period September 1, 2021, through August 31, 2022; local match; In-Kind Contribution; and execution of the grant agreement by Resolution No. 21-1515.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2023	FY 2024	Future Years
Motor Vehicle Crimes Prevention Authority Grant Funds	\$ 797,339.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
General Fund	\$1,001,355.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$1,798,694.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

The General Fund cost consists of a Cash Match contribution (\$176,785.00) and In-Kind Contributions (\$824,570.00).

Should you have any questions regarding this item, please contact me at (214) 670 5299.

DATE September 9, 2022
SUBJECT **September 14, 2022, City Council Agenda Item #31; 22-1731 Commercial Auto Theft Interdiction Squad/30 Grant**



Jon Fortune
Deputy 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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Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2022

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno,
Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #5; 22-1907 Criminal Justice Center Memorandum of Agreement with Dallas County**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on September 28, 2022.

Draft Agenda Item #5; 22-1907

Authorize payments to Dallas County for processing and maintaining City prisoners at the Lew Sterrett Criminal Justice Center, pursuant to Amendment No. 5 to the Criminal Justice Center Memorandum of Agreement with Dallas County previously approved on April 27, 2022, by Resolution No. 22-0662, for the period October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023 - Not to exceed \$8,344,443 - Financing: General Fund (subject to appropriations)

Background

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

On April 27, 2022, City Council authorized the use of Amendment No. 5 for the purpose of incorporating performance measures and to describe the methodology to be used in calculating an appropriate annual payment to be made by the City to the County for the City's equitable share of the use of the jail facility.

PRIOR ACTION/REVIEW (COUNCIL, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS)

On September 27, 2017, City Council authorized payment to Dallas County for processing and maintaining City prisoners at the Lew Sterrett Criminal Justice Center, pursuant to Amendment No. 4 to the Criminal Justice Center Memorandum of Agreement with Dallas County, previously approved on June 11, 1997, by Resolution No. 97-1995, for the period October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018, by Resolution No. 17-1536.

On September 12, 2018, City Council authorized payment to Dallas County for processing and maintaining City prisoners at the Lew Sterrett Criminal Justice Center, pursuant to Amendment No. 4 to the Criminal Justice Center Memorandum of Agreement with Dallas County, previously approved on June 11, 1997, by Resolution No. 97-1995, for the period October 1, 2018, through September 30, 2019, by Resolution No. 18-1238.

On September 25, 2019, City Council authorized payment to Dallas County for processing and maintaining City prisoners at the Lew Sterrett Criminal Justice Center, pursuant to Amendment No. 4 to the Criminal Justice Center Memorandum of Agreement with Dallas

DATE September 9, 2022
SUBJECT **September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #5; 22-1907 Criminal Justice Center Memorandum of Agreement with Dallas County**

County, previously approved on June 11, 1997, by Resolution No. 97-1995, for the period October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020, by Resolution No. 19-1476.

On September 23, 2020, City Council authorized payment to Dallas County for processing and maintaining City prisoners at the Lew Sterrett Criminal Justice Center, pursuant to Amendment No. 4 to the Criminal Justice Center Memorandum of Agreement with Dallas County, previously approved on June 11, 1997, by Resolution No. 97-1995, for the period October 1, 2020, through March 31, 2021, by Resolution No. 20-1398.

On April 27, 2022, City Council authorized payment to Dallas County for processing and maintaining City prisoners at the Lew Sterrett Criminal Justice Center, pursuant to Amendment No. 5 to the Criminal Justice Center Memorandum of Agreement with Dallas County, previously approved on June 11, 1997, by Resolution No. 97-1995, for the period May 1, 2022, through September 30, 2022, not to exceed \$3,476,851.05, by Resolution No. 22-0662.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2023	FY 2024	Future Years
General Fund	\$8,344,443.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Should you have any questions regarding this item, please contact me at (214) 670 5299.

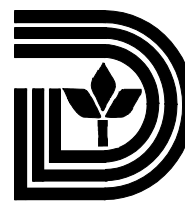


Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

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CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2022

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno,
Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #54; 22-1640 SWIFS
Interlocal Agreement**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on September 28, 2022.

Draft Agenda Item #54; 22-1640

Authorize an Interlocal Agreement with Dallas County, through Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences at Dallas, for the provision of forensic, drug, toxicological, environmental, and physical evidence analysis, and other similar medical/forensic analytical services for the period October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023 - estimated amount of \$4,100,000.00 - Financing: General Fund

BACKGROUND

This action does not encumber funds; the purpose of a price agreement is to establish firm pricing for services, for a specific term, which are ordered on an as needed basis according to annual budgetary appropriations. The estimated amount is intended as guidance rather than a cap on spending under the agreement, so that the need combined with the amount budgeted will determine the amount spent under this agreement.

Beginning in January 2000, the City of Dallas has annually entered into an interlocal agreement with Dallas County for forensic laboratory services through Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences at Dallas, also known as SWIFS.

SWIFS' services include analysis of drug evidence, Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) analysis and comparison, microscopic (trace) evidence analysis, and identification of fire accelerants. These services are vital to the successful investigation and prosecution of crime.

The proposed Interlocal Agreement will provide services from October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023. The \$4,100,000.00 cost is shared between Dallas Police Department \$4,090,000.00 and with the Fire Department \$10,000.00.

PRIOR ACTION/REVIEW (COUNCIL, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS)

On October 11, 2016, City Council authorized renewal of the Interlocal Agreement with

DATE September 9, 2022
SUBJECT **September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #54; 22-1640 SWIFS
Interlocal Agreement**

Dallas County, through Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences at Dallas for the provision of forensic, drug, toxicological, environmental, and physical evidence analysis, and other similar medical/forensic analytical services for the period October 1, 2016, through September 30, 2017, by Resolution No. 16-1676.

On September 13, 2017, City Council authorized renewal of the Interlocal Agreement with Dallas County, through Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences at Dallas for the provision of forensic, drug, toxicological, environmental, and physical evidence analysis, and other similar medical/forensic analytical services for the period October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018, by Resolution No. 17-1437.

On September 12, 2018, City Council authorized renewal of the Interlocal Agreement with Dallas County, through Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences at Dallas for the provision of forensic, drug, toxicological, environmental, and physical evidence analysis, and other similar medical/forensic analytical services for the period October 1, 2018, through September 30, 2019, by Resolution No. 18-1281.

On September 25, 2019, City Council authorized renewal of the Interlocal Agreement with Dallas County, through Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences at Dallas for the provision of forensic, drug, toxicological, environmental, and physical evidence analysis, and other similar medical/forensic analytical services for the period October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020, by Resolution No. 19-1525.

On October 28, 2020, City Council authorized renewal of the Interlocal Agreement with Dallas County, through Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences at Dallas for the provision of forensic, drug, toxicological, environmental, and physical evidence analysis, and other similar medical/forensic analytical services for the period October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021, by Resolution No. 20-1724.

On September 22, 2021, City Council authorized renewal of the Interlocal Agreement with Dallas County, through Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences at Dallas for the provision of forensic, drug, toxicological, environmental, and physical evidence analysis, and other similar medical/forensic analytical services for the period October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2022, by Resolution No. 21-1513.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2021	FY 2022	Future Years
General Fund	\$4,100,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$	\$0.00	\$0.00

Should you have any questions regarding this item, please contact me at (214) 670 5299.

DATE September 9, 2022
SUBJECT **September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #54; 22-1640 SWIFS
Interlocal Agreement**



Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

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CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 9, 2022

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
Adam McGough (Chair), Cara Mendelsohn (Vice Chair), Tennell Atkins, Jesse Moreno,
Jaime Resendez, Casey Thomas, Gay Donnell Willis

SUBJECT **September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #55; 22-1959 DPD's Task Forces**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on September 28, 2022.

Draft Agenda Item #55; 22-1959

Authorize **(1)** the Dallas Police Department to receive and deposit funds in the amount of \$600,000.00 from various federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies including, but not limited to those shown (list attached to the Agenda Information Sheet) for reimbursement of overtime for investigative services for FY 2022-23; **(2)** a City contribution of Federal Insurance Contributions Act costs in the amount of \$8,700.00; and **(3)** execution of the agreements - Total not to exceed \$608,700.00 - Financing: General Fund (\$8,700.00) (subject to appropriations) and Various Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (\$600,000.00) (subject to appropriations)

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

DATE September 9, 2022
SUBJECT **September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #55; 22-1959 DPD's Task Forces**

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

PRIOR ACTION/REVIEW (COUNCIL, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS)

On September 13, 2017, City Council authorized the Dallas Police Department to receive funds from various federal and state law enforcement agencies; a City contribution of pension and Federal Insurance Contributions Act and execution of the agreements by Resolution No. 17-1440.

On September 12, 2018, City Council authorized the Dallas Police Department to receive funds from various federal and state law enforcement agencies; a City contribution of pension and Federal Insurance Contributions Act and execution of the agreements by Resolution No. 18-1280.

On September 11, 2019, City Council authorized the Dallas Police Department to receive funds from various federal and state law enforcement agencies; a City contribution of pension and Federal Insurance Contributions Act and execution of the agreements by Resolution No. 19-1417.

On October 13, 2020, City Council authorized the Dallas Police Department to receive funds from various federal and state law enforcement agencies; a City contribution of pension and Federal Insurance Contributions Act and execution of the agreements by Resolution No. 20-1566.

On September 22, 2021, City Council authorized the Dallas Police Department to receive funds from various federal and state law enforcement agencies; a City contribution of pension and Federal Insurance Contributions Act and execution of the agreements by Resolution No. 21-1514.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2023	FY 2024	Future Years
General Fund	\$ 8,700.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Various Task Force Fund	\$600,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$608,700.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Should you have any questions regarding this item, please contact me at (214) 670 5299.

DATE September 9, 2022
SUBJECT **September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item #55; 22-1959 DPD's Task Forces**



Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
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CITY OF DALLAS

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TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee
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SUBJECT **September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item # L-7; 22-2031 DPD's Auto Pound Management and Tow Services**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on September 28, 2022.

Draft Agenda Item # L-7; 22-2031

Authorize a five-year service contract in the amount of \$38,110,709.72, with a two-year renewal option in a total amount of \$15,244,283.88, as detailed in the Fiscal Information section, for auto pound management and tow services for the Police Department - Auto Return US, LLC, most advantageous proposer of three - Total Estimated net revenue; \$53,354,993.60 (Estimated annual net revenue of \$7,622,141.80)

BACKGROUND

This service contract will provide for auto pound management and tow services for the Police Department (DPD). The City's Auto Pound has operated at 1955 Vilbig since 1984 and is under the supervision of DPD. The City dispatches approximately 36,000 tows each year and receives approximately 33,000 vehicles at the auto pound. DPD has undertaken efforts to benchmark best practices among peer agencies and identify key strategies to improve auto operations, wrecker dispatch, and wrecker response. In this endeavor, the City has collaborated with Austin, San Antonio, Fort Worth, and Houston Police Departments to extract best practices. The research shows that these benchmark cities utilize private vendors to assist in wrecker management and auto pound operations and have realized marked improvement in these areas while reducing wrecker response times at secondary accidents.

The recommended vendor will be using their proprietary, vendor hosted dispatch system to aid 9-1-1 Communications dispatch center to electronically submit tow requests for Police and Parking Enforcement. Other services the recommended vendor will be providing are:

- An electronic portal for private tow operators to easily report non-consent tows to 9-1-1 Communications
- Provide two locations (Goodnight Lane 18.2 acres and East Ledbetter 4.87 acres) to route non-evidentiary towed vehicles. Both locations will operate on a 24/7 basis
- Provide an intuitive public website for vehicle owners to locate their vehicle regardless of the tow reason
- Provide a customer support call center on a 24/7 basis
- Partner with the City's current auctioneer service provider to oversee the auction services for abandoned vehicles stored at both locations

In addition to the award of this contract DPD will be presenting an agenda item to Council at a later date to adjust some fees related to emergency towing services and auto pound operations.

DATE September 9, 2022
SUBJECT **September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item # L-7; 22-2031 DPD's Auto Pound Management and Tow Services**

Specifically, this future agenda item will seek approval to increase the following fees prior to the completion of implementation of the service contract:

Fee Description	Current Fee	Proposed Fee
Impound	\$20.00	\$21.03
Storage fee for vehicles under 25'	\$20.00/day	\$21.03/day
Storage fee for vehicles over 25'	\$35.00/day	\$36.80/day
Tow fee for Light Duty	\$139.00	\$150.00

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

- Police Department
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Information and Technology Services
- Office of Procurement Services (City Store)
- Office of Procurement Services

*The Office of Procurement Services only evaluated the revenue share.

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

- Experience 30 points
- Revenue share 30 points
- Approach 25 points
- Capability 15 points

As part of the solicitation process and in an effort to increase competition, the Office of Procurement Services used its procurement system to send out email notifications to vendors registered under relevant commodity codes. To further increase competition, the Office of Procurement Services uses historical solicitation information, the Internet, and vendor contact information obtained from user departments to contact additional vendors.

On November 10, 2015, the City Council authorized a living wage policy that requires contractors to pay their employees a "living wage" rate as established annually by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator for Dallas County by Resolution No. 15-2141. The current calculated living wage during the solicitation process of this contract is \$15.21; the selected vendor meets this requirement.

PRIOR ACTION/REVIEW (COUNCIL, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS)

On November 8, 2021, the Public Safety Committee was briefed via memorandum on this item.

The Public Safety Committee received information regarding ordinance changes related to this Request for Proposal on June 13, 2022.

DATE September 9, 2022
SUBJECT **September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item # L-7; 22-2031 DPD's Auto Pound Management and Tow Services**

On August 8, 2022, the Public Safety Committee was briefed via memorandum on information regarding ordinance changes related to this Request for Proposal.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Initial Five-Year Term: \$38,110,709.72
Two-year Renewal Option: \$15,244,283.88

Total \$53,354,993.60

Estimated annual net revenue: General Fund \$7,622,141.94

M/WBE INFORMATION

In accordance with the City's Business Inclusion and Development Policy adopted on September 23, 2020, by Resolution No. 20-1430, as amended, the M/WBE participation on this contract is as follows:

Contract Amount	Procurement Category	M/WBE Goal
\$7,622,141.94	Other Services	N/A
M/WBE Subcontracting %	M/WBE Overall %	M/WBE Overall Participation \$
27.60%	27.60%	\$2,103,956.00
• The Business Inclusion and Development Policy does not apply to Revenue contracts; however, the prime contractor is subcontracting with certified M/WBEs.		
• Auto Return US, LLC - Non-local; Workforce - 0.00% Local		

PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

Method of Evaluation for Award Type:

Request for Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Utilized for professional, personal, revenue, and planning services• Recommended offeror is the responsible offeror whose proposal most closely meets established criteria for the services advertised, based on demonstrated competence and qualifications at a fair and reasonable price• Always involves the evaluation by committee• Allows for negotiation on contract terms, including price
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The Office of Procurement Services received the following proposals from solicitation number BCZ22-00018438. We opened them on March 18, 2022. We recommend the City Council award this service contract in its entirety to the most advantageous proposer.

DATE September 9, 2022
SUBJECT **September 28, 2022, City Council Draft Agenda Item # L-7; 22-2031 DPD's Auto Pound Management and Tow Services**

<u>Proposers</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Score</u>
*Auto Return US, LLC	9440 W. Sahara Ave Suite 215 Las Vegas, NV 89117	90.33
UR VMS	11239 Goodnight Ln. Dallas, TX 75229	79.02
UR International, Inc.	10701 Corporate Dr. Suite 377 Stafford, TX 77477	76.11

Should you have any questions regarding this item, please contact me at (214) 670 5299.



Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

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