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**CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TEXAS**

City of Dallas

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

Public Notice

250165

POSTED CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TX



Public Safety Committee

February 10, 2025

1:00 PM

2023 CITY COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS

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

(C) – Chair, (VC) – Vice Chair

* Updated:6/28/24

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

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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."

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Call to Order

MINUTES

1. [25-309A](#) Approval of January 14, 2025 Minutes

Attachments: [Minutes](#)

BRIEFING AND ACTION ITEMS

- A. [25-659A](#) Briefing on police staffing levels and a recommendation that city council direct the city manager to revise the staffing goals to increase the number of new police officers from 250 to 400 for fiscal year 2024-2025 and to present City Council with appropriate budget amendments.
[Cara Mendelsohn, Chair, Public Safety Committee Councilmember, District 12]

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

BRIEFING ITEMS

- B. [25-310A](#) Overview of Police and Fire Recruiting and Retention
[Pollyana Ashford, Major of Police Department, Delridge Williams, Assistant Chief, Dallas Fire-Rescue Department]

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

- C. [25-311A](#) Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update
[Nathan Swyers, Major of Police, Violent Crime Division, Dallas Police Department]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

- D. [25-312A](#) Overview of Dallas Police Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Program
[Catrina M. Shead, Assistant Chief, Dallas Police Department]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

- E. [25-405A](#) Overview of Dallas Fire-Rescue prevention and Investigation Bureau
[Justin Ball, Chief of Fire, Tameji Berry, Executive Assistant Chief, Chris Martinez, Deputy Chief, Eric Beal, Deputy Chief, Dallas Fire Rescue Department]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

BRIEFING MEMOS

- F. [25-363A](#) Public Safety Dashboards
[Dominique Artis, Chief of Public Safety, City Manager's Office]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- G. [25-364A](#) Dallas Fire-Rescue Facility Construction Update
[Justin Ball, Chief of Fire, Dallas Fire-Rescue Department]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- H. [25-365A](#) Dallas Fire-Rescue Fleet Maintenance Update
[Justin Ball, Chief of Fire (I), Dallas Fire- Rescue Department]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- I. [25-367A](#) Annual Warrant Resolution 2025
[Gregory Nelson, Director, Dallas Municipal Court]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- J. [25-540A](#) Crisis Intervention Team Expansion Update
[Kevin Oden, Director, Office of Emergency Management and Crisis Response]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- K. [25-631A](#) Dallas Marshal's Office 2024 Racial Profiling Report
[David Pughes, City Marshal, Dallas Marshal's Office]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- L. [25-366A](#) Marshal's Homeless Action Response Team Activity Report
[David Pughes, City Marshal, Dallas Marshal's Office]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- M. [25-643A](#) 2025 Meet & Confer Agreement
[Dominique Artis, Chief of Public Safety, City Manager's Office]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

UPCOMING AGENDA ITEMS

- N. [25-462A](#) Authorize an annual payment in the amount of \$193,000.00 per year for five years to the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport to provide basic, live fire drills and advanced specialized aircraft/fire training to aircraft-rescue firefighters at Dallas Love Field and Dallas Executive Airport - Not to exceed \$965,000.00 - Financing: Aviation Fund (subject to annual appropriations) (see Fiscal Information)

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- O. [25-465A](#) Authorize the purchase of four Polaris Ranger XP1000 utility terrain vehicles (UTV) for the Dallas Police Department with Safeware, Inc. through the OMNIA Partners cooperative agreement (Contract 4400008468) - Not to exceed \$133,272.92 - Financing: 2023 Homeland Security-Urban Area Security Initiative 24-26

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- P. [25-645A](#) Authorize an Interlocal Agreement between Dallas County Criminal District Attorney's Office and the Dallas Police Department pursuant to Chapter 59 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure for the period of January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2028 - Financing: No cost consideration to the City.

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- Q. [25-466A](#) Authorize **(1)** the rejection of the bids received for ammunition for the Dallas Police Department; and **(2)** the re-advertisement for a new solicitation Financing: No cost consideration to the City

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- R. [25-467A](#) Authorize a three-year master agreement for the purchase of fire hoses for the Dallas Fire-Rescue Department - Safe Industries, Casco Industries, Siddons Martin Energy, Metro Fire Apparatus, and Hadron Engineering Services LLC, lowest responsible bidders of five - Estimated amount of \$1,364,891.00 - Financing: General Fund

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- S. [25-469A](#) Authorize a five-year service contract for helicopter pilot training services for the Dallas Police Department - Helicopter Institute, Inc., only bidder - Not to exceed \$3,152,777.00 - Financing: General Fund (\$1,891,666.20) and Confiscated Monies-Federal Fund (\$1,261,110.80) (subject to annual appropriations)

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- T. [25-638A](#) Authorize the **(1)** application for and acceptance of a grant from the Texas Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division (CJD) for the Bullet Resistance Shield Grant (Grant No. 5109501, State Award ID No. 2025-SH-ST-0000) in the amount of \$412,938.13 to provide and equip

peace officers with bullet resistant shields for the period October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025; **(2)** establishment of appropriations in an amount not to exceed \$412,938.13 in the CJD FY25 Bullet-Resistant Shield Grant Fund; **(3)** receipt and deposit of funds in an amount not to exceed \$412,938.13 in the CJD FY25 Bullet-Resistant Shield Grant Fund; and **(4)** execution of the grant agreement with CJD and all terms, conditions, and documents required by the agreement - Not to exceed \$412,938.13 - Financing: CJD FY25 Bullet-Resistant Shield Grant Fund

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- U. [25-639A](#) Authorize a three-year master agreement for the purchase of kitchen and cafeteria supplies for Dallas Fire-Rescue Department - Always Available Wholesales & Supply Services Corp., lowest responsible bidder of four - Estimated amount of \$136,500.00 - Financing: General Fund

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

ADJOURNMENT

EXECUTIVE SESSION NOTICE

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

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

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 2025

25-0015

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

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

ABSENT: [0]

The meeting was called to order at 9:17 a.m. with a quorum of the committee present.

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

After all business properly brought before the committee had been considered, the meeting adjourned at 11:17 a.m.

Chair

ATTEST:

City Secretary Staff

Date Approved

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

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

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

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 2025

EXHIBIT A

RECEIVED

2025 JAN -8 AM 11:41

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Public Safety Committee

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9:00 AM

SPECIAL CALLED MEETING

2023 CITY COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS

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* Updated:6/28/24

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Call to Order

MINUTES

1. [25-214A](#) Approval of December 9, 2024 Minutes

Attachments: [Minutes](#)

BRIEFING ITEMS

- A. [25-215A](#) Overview of Police and Fire Recruiting and Retention
[Pollyana Ashford, Major of Police, Dallas Police Department, Delridge Williams, Assistant Chief, Dallas Fire-Rescue Department]

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

- B. [25-216A](#) Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update
[Nathan Swyers, Major of Police, Violent Crime Division, Dallas Police Department]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

- C. [25-217A](#) Overview of Dallas Police Proposed Initiatives for Human Trafficking Awareness Month
[Yancey Nelson, Major of Police, Dallas Police Department, Breanna Valentine, Lieutenant of Police, Dallas Police Department]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

- D. [25-218A](#) Overview of Dallas Police Department Animal Cruelty Unit
[Patricia Mora, Deputy Chief, Patrol East Group Dallas Police Department]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

BRIEFING MEMOS

- E. [25-219A](#) Public Safety Dashboards
[Dominique Artis, Chief of Public Safety (I), City Manager's Office]

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

- F. [25-220A](#) Dallas Fire-Rescue Blood Transfusion Pilot Program Update
[Justin Ball, Chief of Fire, Dallas Fire-Rescue Department]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- G. [25-221A](#) Dallas Fire-Rescue Facility Construction Update
[Justin Ball, Chief of Fire, Dallas Fire-Rescue Department]

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- H. [25-222A](#) Dallas Fire-Rescue Fleet Maintenance Update
[Justin Ball, Chief of Fire (I), Dallas Fire- Rescue Department]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- I. [25-223A](#) Marshal's Homeless Action Response Team Activity Report
[David Pughes, City Marshal, Dallas Marshal's Office]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- J. [25-224A](#) Statement Regarding Public Safety Priority and the November Election
[Dominique Artis, Chief of Public Safety (I), City Manager's Office, Elizabeth Saab, Chief of Strategy, Engagement, and Alignment (I), City Manager's Office]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

UPCOMING AGENDA ITEMS

- K. [25-225A](#) Authorize the (1) acceptance of a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, FY 2024 Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant (Grant No. 15PBJA-24-GG-05365-JAGX, Assistance Listing No. 16.738) in the amount of \$1,020,731.00 to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime and to improve the criminal justice system for the period October 1, 2023 through September 30, 2027; (2) receipt and deposit of funds in an amount not to exceed \$1,020,731.00 in the FY 2024 Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant Fund; (3) establishment of appropriations in an amount not to exceed \$1,020,731.00 in the FY 2024 Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant Fund; (4) execution of the grant agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice and all terms, conditions, and documents required by the agreement; and (5) execution of a Funds Sharing and Fiscal Agency Agreement between the City of Dallas, Dallas County, and designated units of local governments - Not to exceed \$1,020,731.00 - Financing: FY 2024 Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant Fund

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- L. [25-226A](#) Authorize a three-year cooperative purchasing agreement for web-based law enforcement data integration and analysis platform, Peregrine, for the Dallas Police Department with Carahsoft Technology Corp. through the OMNIA EDU (R191902) cooperative agreement - Not to exceed \$2,700,000.00 - Financing: 2023 Homeland Security-UASI 24-26 Fund (\$900,000.00) and General Fund (\$1,800,000.00) (subject to annual appropriations)

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- M. [25-227A](#) Authorize a three-year purchasing agreement for a web-based intelligence investigative platform, Cobwebs, for the Dallas Police Department with SHI Government Solutions, INC through Region 4 ESC (Contract No. RR220804) agreement - Estimated amount of \$303,963.00 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

ADJOURNMENT

EXECUTIVE SESSION NOTICE

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

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

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 2025

EXHIBIT B

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

JANUARY 14, 2025

Item 1: Approval of December 9, 2024 Minutes

Councilmember Moreno moved to adopt the minutes as presented.

Motion seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Atkins and unanimously adopted.

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

JANUARY 14, 2025

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item A: Overview of Police and Fire Recruiting and Retention

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

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

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

JANUARY 14, 2025

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item B: Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Nathan Swyers, Major of Police, Dallas Police Department;
- Michael Igo, Interim Police Chief, Dallas Police Department; and
- Steven Williams, Deputy Chief, Dallas Police Department

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

JANUARY 14, 2025

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item C: Overview of Dallas Police Proposed Initiatives for Human Trafficking Awareness Month

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Yancey Nelson, Major of Police, Dallas Police Department; and
- Breanna Valentine, Lieutenant of Police, Dallas Police Department

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

JANUARY 14, 2025

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item D: Overview of Dallas Police Department Animal Cruelty Unit

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Patricia Mora, Deputy Chief Patrol East Group, Dallas Police Department;
- Richard Boyd, Interim-Assistant Chief Patrol East Group, Dallas Police Department;
- Terrence Rhodes, Police Assistant Chief, Dallas Police Department;
- Ed Jamison, Chief Executive Officer, Operation Kindness;
- Michael Igo, Interim Police Chief, Dallas Police Department; and
- Paul Ramon, Director, Dallas Animal Services

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

JANUARY 14, 2025

BRIEFING MEMOS

Item E: Public Safety Dashboards

Item F: Dallas Fire-Rescue Blood Transfusion Pilot Program Update

Item G: Dallas Fire-Rescue Facility Construction Update

Item H: Dallas Fire-Rescue Fleet Maintenance Update

Item I: Marshal's Homeless Action Response Team Activity Report

Item J: Statement Regarding Public Safety Priority and the November Election

The committee discussed the items.

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

JANUARY 14, 2025

UPCOMING AGENDA ITEMS

- Item K: Authorize the (1) acceptance of a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, FY 2024 Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant (Grant No. 15PBJA-24-GG-05365-JAGX, Assistance Listing No. 16.738) in the amount of \$1,020,731.00 to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime and to improve the criminal justice system for the period October 1, 2023 through September 30, 2027; (2) receipt and deposit of funds in an amount not to exceed \$1,020,731.00 in the FY 2024 Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant Fund; (3) establishment of appropriations in an amount not to exceed \$1,020,731.00 in the FY 2024 Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant Fund; (4) execution of the grant agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice and all terms, conditions, and documents required by the agreement; and (5) execution of a Funds Sharing and Fiscal Agency Agreement between the City of Dallas, Dallas County, and designated units of local governments - Not to exceed \$1,020,731.00 - Financing: FY 2024 Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant Fund
- Item L: Authorize a three-year cooperative purchasing agreement for web-based law enforcement data integration and analysis platform, Peregrine, for the Dallas Police Department with Carahsoft Technology Corp. through the OMNIA EDU (R191902) cooperative agreement - Not to exceed \$2,700,000.00 - Financing: 2023 Homeland Security-UASI 24-26 Fund (\$900,000.00) and General Fund (\$1,800,000.00) (subject to annual appropriations)
- Item M: Authorize a three-year purchasing agreement for a web-based intelligence investigative platform, Cobwebs, for the Dallas Police Department with SHI Government Solutions, INC through Region 4 ESC (Contract No. RR220804) agreement - Estimated amount of \$303,963.00 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations)

The committee discussed the items.

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 2025

EXHIBIT C

Memorandum



DATE February 11, 2025

TO The Honorable Mayor Eric Johnson

SUBJECT Committee Recommendation on Police Staffing Levels

On February 10, 2025, the Public Safety Committee (Committee) received a briefing on police staffing levels and recommended that City Council direct the city manager to revise her staffing goals to increase the number of new police officers from 250 to 400 for fiscal year 2024-2025 and to present City Council with appropriate budget amendments to accommodate this goal.

This memorandum provides the Committee's recommendation and request for placement of the item on the February 26, 2025, city council voting agenda.¹

If you any questions, please feel free to call me at 214-670-4067.

CARA MENDELSON
Chair, Public Safety Committee
Councilmember, Place 12

c: Honorable Members of the City Council
Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, City Manager
Tammy L. Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary

¹ City Council Rules of Procedure § 6.2(f)(2).

COUNCIL CHAMBER

 [DATE]

WHEREAS, the City Council Public Safety Committee recommended that the staffing goals of new police officers should be increased; and

WHEREAS, the City Council believes that it is in the public interest to hire additional police officers.

Now, Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the city manager is directed to revise the staffing goals to increase the number of new police officers from 250 to 400 for fiscal year 2024-2025 and to present City Council with appropriate budget amendments to accommodate this goal.

SECTION 2. That this resolution shall take effect immediately from and after its passage in accordance with the Charter of the City of Dallas, and it is accordingly so resolved.

Memorandum



DATE February 10, 2025

CITY OF DALLAS

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

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

SUBJECT **Dallas Police Department Recruiting Update for January 2025**

During January 2025, the Dallas Police Department's Personnel Division hosted two (2) on-site testing events at Jack Evans Headquarters. These events consisted of applicant processing, physical fitness tests, oral interview boards, and polygraph exams. Forty-four (44) applicants participated on January 16. They were from AL, CA, FL, IL, LA, MA, OK, TX, and WI. Thirty-nine (39) participated on January 23. They were from AK, AZ, CA, CT, HI, IL, MS, NJ, NY, OK, and TX. In January, 210 applicants were referred by Civil Service, all of whom were contacted by the Recruiting Unit via phone, email, and/or text.

The data below reflects the number of Dallas Police Department sworn and professional staff applicants who were processed during January 2025:

SWORN

- REFERRED BY CIVIL SERVICE – 210
- BACKGROUND PHASE – 55
- ACADEMY CLASS #405 BEGINS MARCH 12, 2025 (Projecting 50)

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

- PROCESSED BY DPD: 29
 - 911 CALL TAKER – 8
 - DISPATCHER – 1
 - OTHER COMMUNICATIONS - 10
 - OTHER PRO STAFF – 10

BACKGROUND: 21

- 911 CALL TAKER - 4
- DISPATCHER – 0

- OTHER COMMUNICATIONS - 4
- OTHER PRO STAFF -13

- ONBOARDED: 11
 - COMMUNICATIONS – 2
 - OTHER - 9

The Dallas Police Department currently has recruiting ads in Meta (Facebook/Instagram) for sworn and professional staff. We have billboards in Tarrant County along 820/I35, in Huntsville, and Galveston. Additionally, we have begun utilizing Indeed and ZipRecruiter, and our last Facebook ad garnered 215,776 impressions in Texas.

We are in discussions with DART regarding advertising on their buses. We're also considering mall ads, a movie theater campaign, and cumulus media streaming ads. Additionally, we are planning to add two more billboards in Houston and DFW.

Below is a list of Dallas Police Department Recruiting events attended during January 2025.

January 3	SMU First Responder Bowl
January 6	Grayson College Class Presentation
January 8	Irving Work Force Hiring Event
January 15	MLK Workforce Job Fair
January 16	TCC NE Recruiting Table
January 16, 19	Dallas Stars Recruiting Table
January 18	MLK Parade
January 22	Texas Work Force Solutions Plano & Irving
January 23	Houston Job Fair
January 23	San Antonio Military Recruiting Event
January 27	Eastfield College
January 27	Tyler Junior College Classroom Presentation
January 27	Women of Strength Gym Information Table
January 27	UT Dallas Classroom Presentation
January 28	Texas A&M Career Fair

DATE February 5, 2025
SUBJECT **Dallas Police Department Recruiting Update for January 2025**
PAGE **3 of 3**

Should you have questions, or need additional information, please contact Interim Police Chief Michael T. Igo at michael.igo@dallaspolice.gov.

Service First, Now!



Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety
[Attachment]

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

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



City of Dallas

DPD Recruiting & Retention January 2025

**Public Safety Committee
February 10, 2025**

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

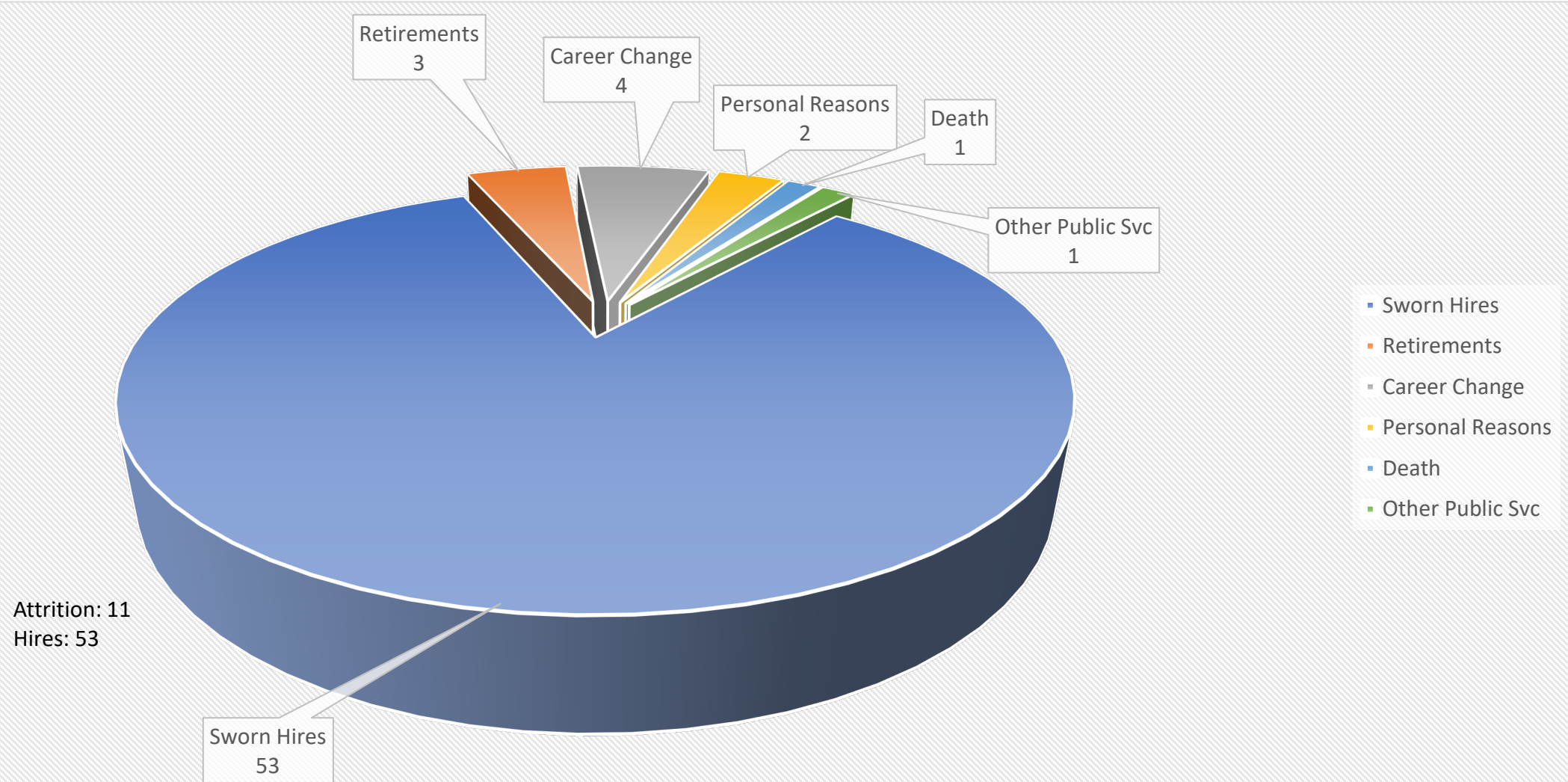
Monthly/YTD Attrition/Hiring



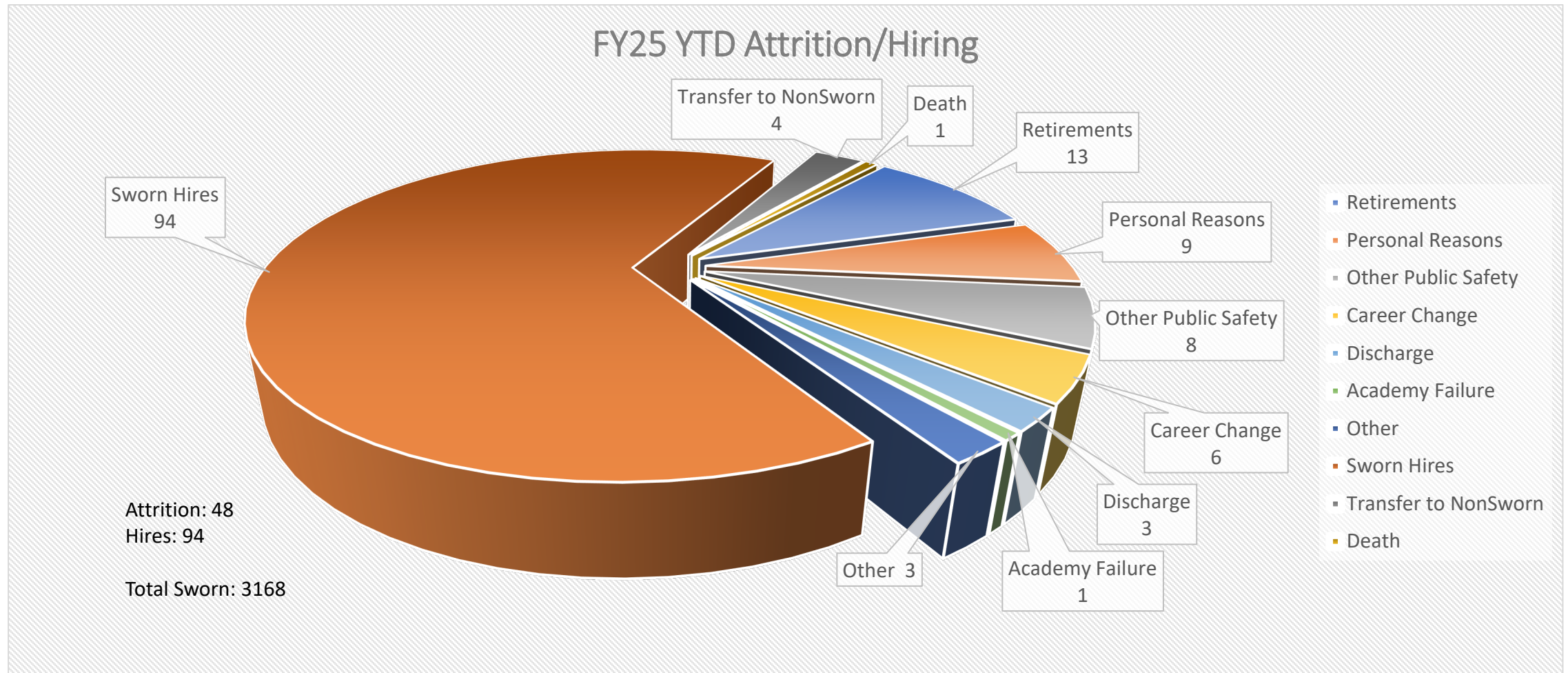
January Attrition/Hiring	FY25 Attrition/Hiring
Attrition/Hiring	Attrition/Hiring
11/53	48/94



January 2025 Attrition/Hiring



FY25 Attrition/Hiring



DPD – Sworn Hiring Data



January 1 – January 31:

SWORN*	
Police Applicants Referred by Civil Service & Contacted by DPD	210
Background Phase	55
Next Academy Class #405: March 12, 2025	Projected: 50



DPD – Sworn Hiring Data



January 2024 - January 2025

Class #	Start Date	Size
398	1/17/2024	37
399	3/13/2024	26
400	5/22/2024	50
401	7/17/2024	45
402	9/25/2024	62
403	11/20/2024	38
404	1/15/2025	50



DPD – Professional Staff Hiring Data



January 1 - January 31:

PROFESSIONAL STAFF*	
Processed by DPD	29
Entered Background	21
Onboarded	11

January Recruiting Activities



- SMU First Responder Bowl
- MLK Parade
- MLK Workforce Job Fair
- Grayson College
- Irving Work Force Hiring Event
- Dallas Stars Recruiting Table
- UT Dallas
- Houston Job Fair
- TCC NE Campus
- Texas Workforce Solutions: Plano & Irving
- Eastfield College
- Texas A & M Career Fair
- Tyler Junior College
- Women of Strength Info Table
- Reliant Hiring Solutions Job Fair
- San Antonio Military Recruiting Event



Upcoming Recruiting Locations



LEARN MORE AT:
DALLASPOLICE.NET/JOINDPD

EL PASO, TX	FEB 4-6	EDINBURG, TX	MARCH 5 & 7
ARLINGTON, TX	FEB 6	BEAUMONT, TX	MARCH 5
SAN ANTONIO, TX	FEB 11-14	BROWNSVILLE, TX	MARCH 6
RICHARDSON, TX	FEB 12	FORT WORTH, TX	MARCH 6
SAN MARCOS, TX	FEB 18	BEAUMONT, TX	MARCH 5 & 7
AUSTIN, TX	FEB 18	FORT WORTH, TX	MARCH 6
NACODOCHES, TX	FEB 19	HOUSTON, TX	MARCH 13
FORT WORTH, TX	FEB 19	LAREDO, TX	MARCH 19-21
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX	FEB 19-20	DENTON, TX	MARCH 25
PRAIRIE VIEW, TX	FEB 24-25	FORT WORTH, TX	MARCH 26
TYLER, TX	FEB 25	MARSHALL, TX	MARCH 26
GALVESTON, TX	FEB 26	KILLEEN, TX	MARCH 26
HOUSTON, TX	FEB 27	WACO, TX	MARCH 26
AUSTIN, TX	FEB 27	BEAUMONT, TX	MARCH 27
HOUSTON, TX	FEB 27-28	ODESSA, TX	MARCH 27
HOUSTON, TX	FEB 27	CROWLEY, TX	APRIL 3
AUSTIN, TX	FEB 27	DENTON, TX	APRIL 15-16
HOUSTON, TX	FEB 27-28	HOUSTON, TX	APRIL 1
DENTON, TX	MARCH 3	BAYTOWN, TX	APRIL 3
MCALLEN, TX	MARCH 4		

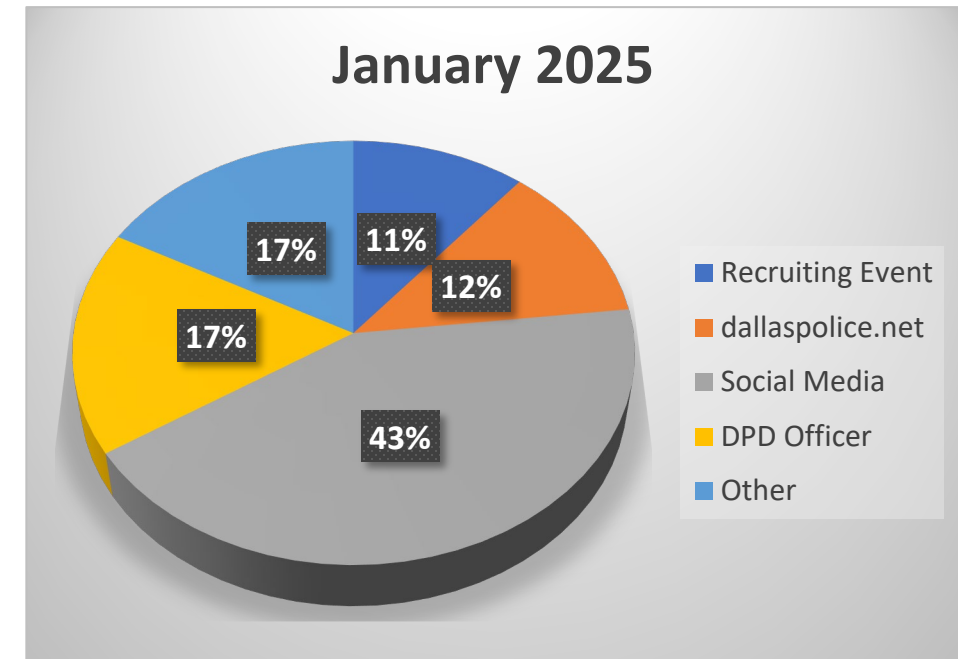
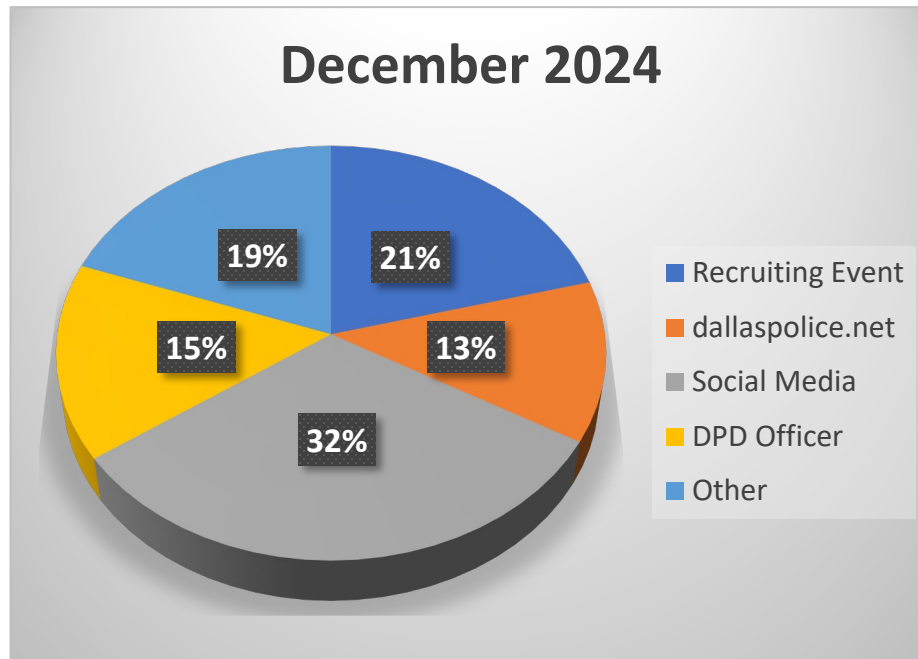
MORE DATES COMING SOON!



DPD On-Site Recruiting Events



- How Applicants Heard About DPD





City of Dallas

DPD Recruiting & Retention January 2025

**Public Safety Committee
February 10, 2025**

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

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Department Recruiting Update for January 2025**

The data below reflects the number of Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) applicants processed during the month of January 2025:

- Applications
 - Fire-Rescue Officer Trainee (FROT) 167
 - Lateral Hires (LH) 1
 - Single Function Paramedic (SFP) 0 (All Positions Filled)
- Referred by Civil Service Department (CVS) to DFR
 - FROT 134
 - LH 0
 - SFP 0 (All Positions Filled)
- In Process (CVS)
 - FROT 454
 - LH 0
 - SFP 0 (All Positions Filled)
- On Boarded
 - FROT 33
 - LH 0
 - SFP 0 (All Positions Filled)

Total Applications in Pipeline: 658

Below is a list of DFR Recruiting Division activities during the month of January 2025:

- MLK Parade – Local
- Fort Cavazos – Local

DATE February 10, 2025
SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Department Recruiting Update for January 2025**
PAGE **2 of 2**

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

Service First, Now!



Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety
[Attachment]

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

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



City of Dallas

Dallas Fire-Rescue Recruiting / Retention Update

January 2025

**Public Safety Committee
February 10, 2025**

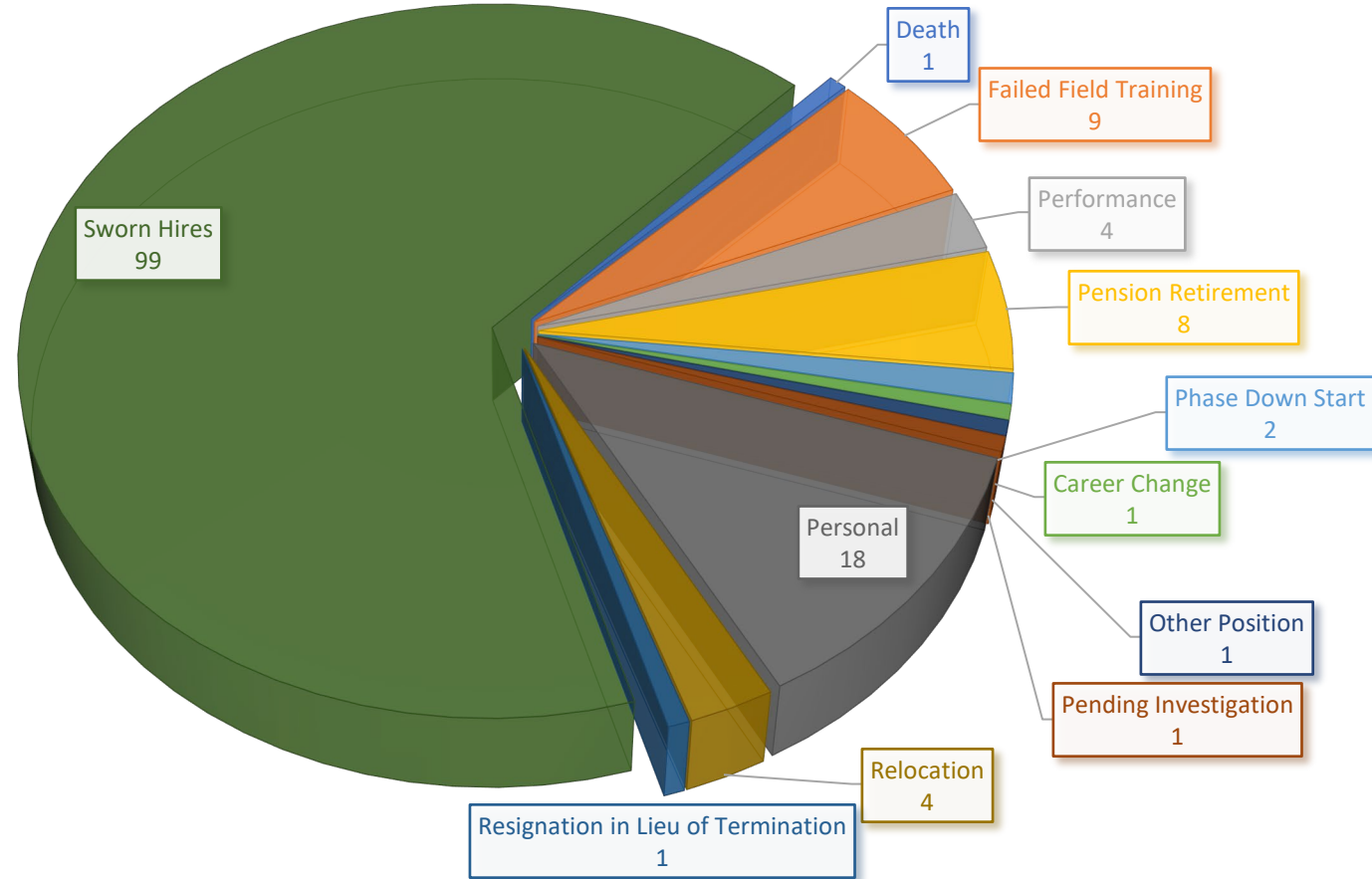
Assistant Chief Delridge Williams
Deputy Chief Stephan Lopez
Training, Professional Development, and
Fleet Maintenance

Monthly/YTD Attrition/Hiring



January Attrition/Hiring	FY25 Attrition/Hiring
Attrition/Hiring	Attrition/Hiring
11/33	50/99

FY 24-25 Hiring / Attrition



Attrition: 50
Hires: 99
Total Officers: 2257

- Death
- Failed Field Training
- Performance
- Pension Retirement
- Phase Down Start
- Career Change
- Other Position
- Pending Investigation
- Personal
- Relocation
- Resignation in Lieu of Termination
- Sworn Hires



Uniformed Hiring Data Hiring Data



January 1, 2025 through January 31, 2024

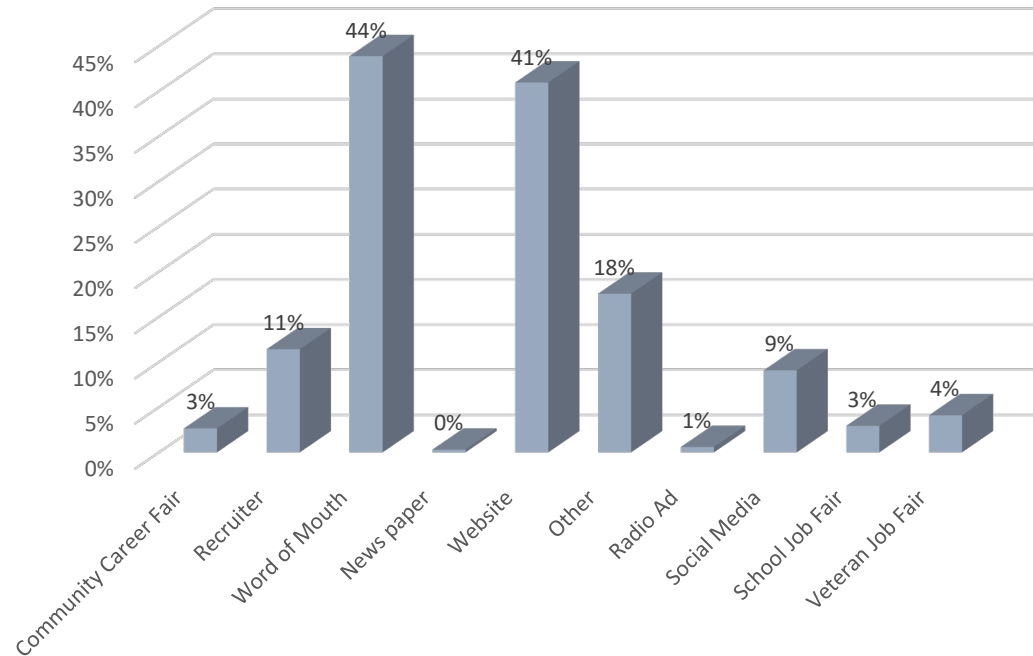
	Applications	Referred by CVS to DFD	In Process	Onboarded
FROT	167	134	454	33
Lateral Hires	1	0	7	0
Single Function	0	0	0	0



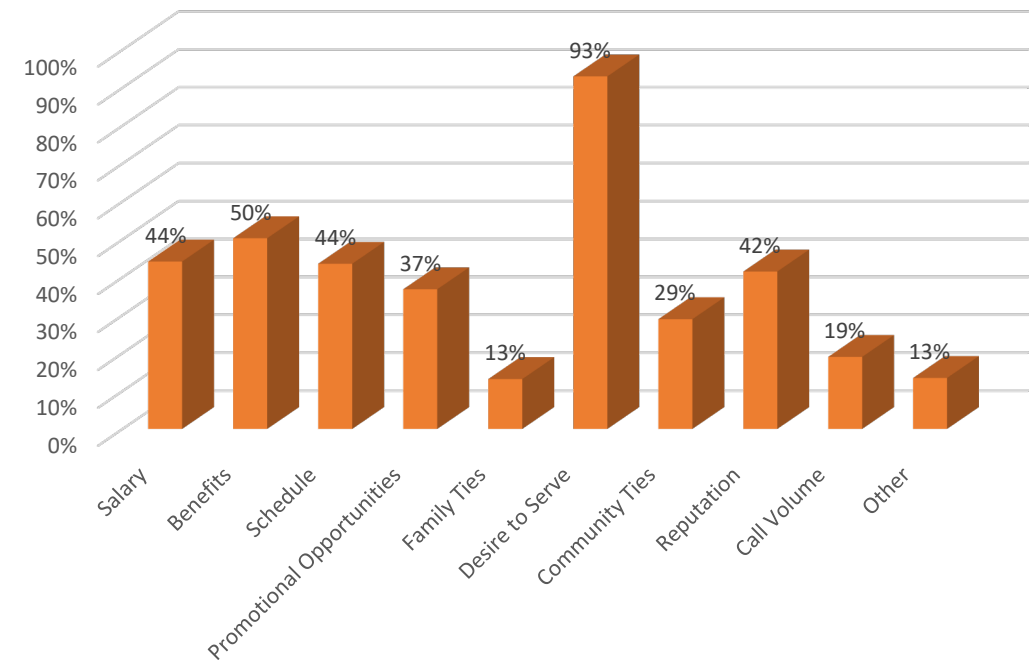
Applicant Sourcing and Motivation



Where did you hear about the job?



What motivated you to apply to Dallas Fire-Rescue?



January Recruiting Activities



- MLK Parade – Local
- Fort Cavazos – Local





City of Dallas

Dallas Fire –Rescue Recruiting & Retention

**Public Safety Committee
February 10, 2025**

Assistant Chief Delridge Williams
Deputy Chief Stephan Lopez
Training, Professional Development, and
Fleet Maintenance



City of Dallas

Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update

**Public Safety Committee
February 10, 2025**

Nathan Swyers, Major of Police
Violent Crime Division
Dallas Police Department

SUMMARY OF JANUARY



- Overall Violent Crime is down by **–18.02%**
- There are two huge contributing factors as of year-to-date:
 - Aggravated Assaults have decreased **–18.18%**
 - Homicides have decreased **–47.37%**
- We launched our Period 19 Grids on December 1st
- Focused Deterrence has moved to Neighborhood Outreach as the primary notification system.



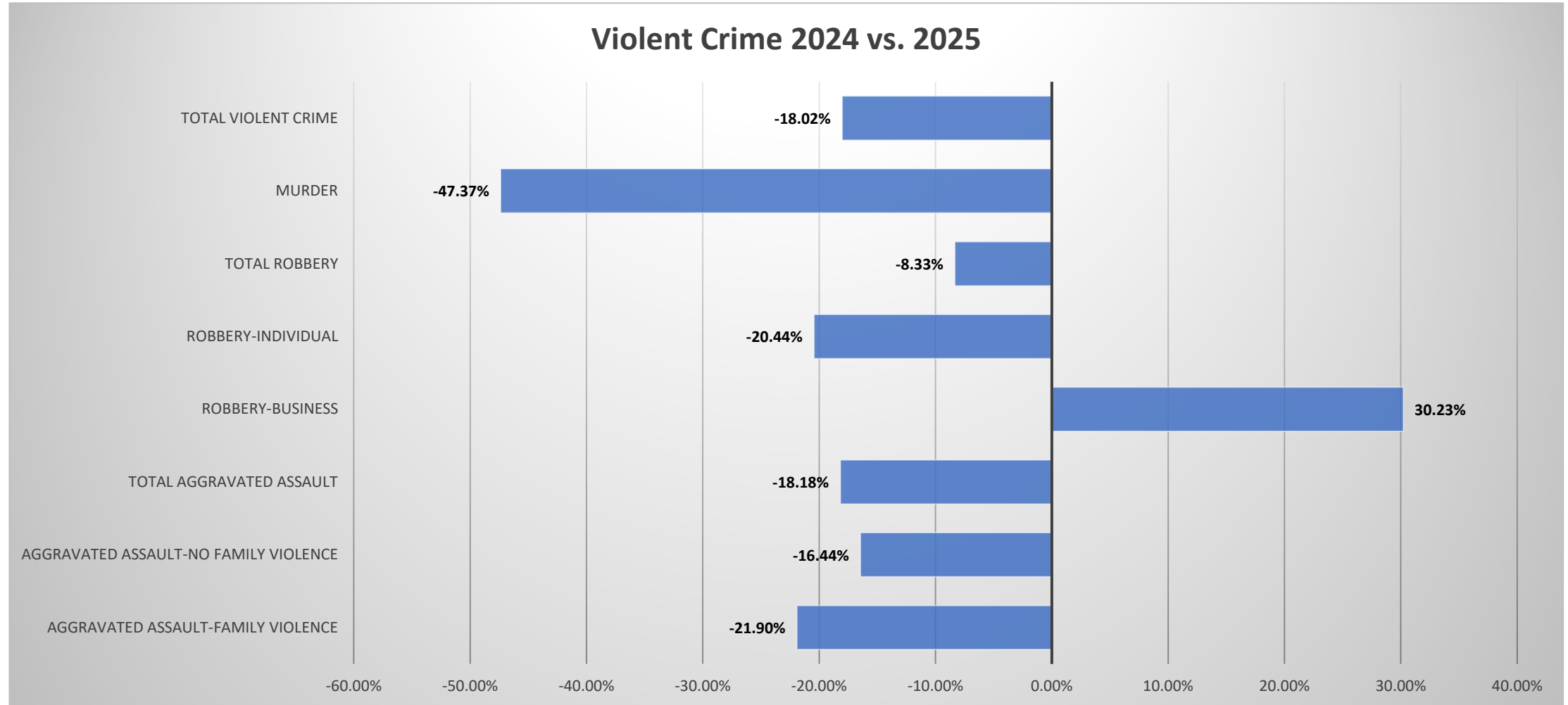
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW



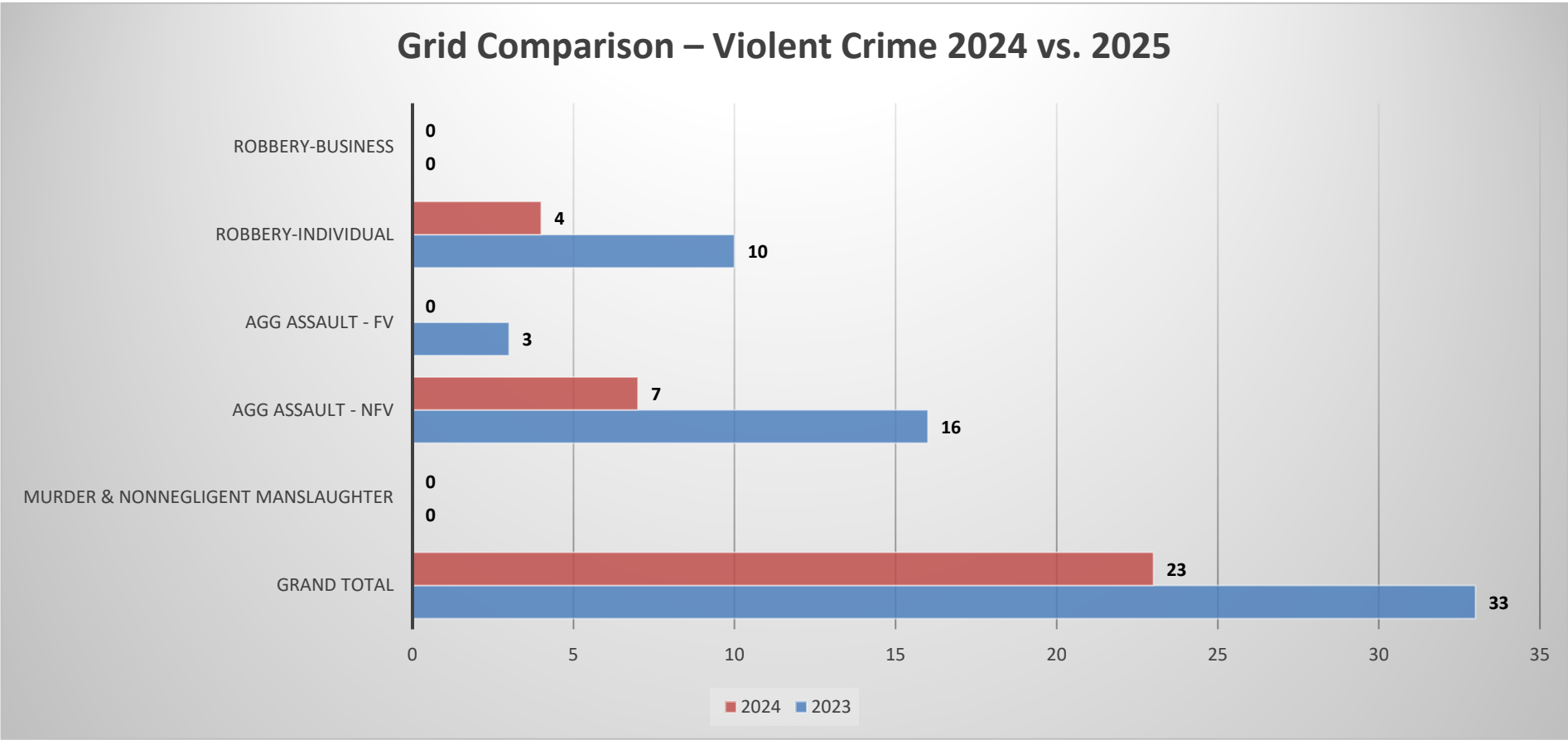
- Crime Plan Impact Results on Violent Crime
- Grid Crime by the Numbers (Incidents)
- Crime Trends
- Murder, Robbery, Aggravated Assault
- Crime Plan Operations Updates
- Crime Plan - Next Steps



CRIME PLAN IMPACT RESULTS ON VIOLENT CRIME



GRID CRIME BY THE NUMBERS (Incidents)



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

* Phase 19 Grids
* December 1 – January 31

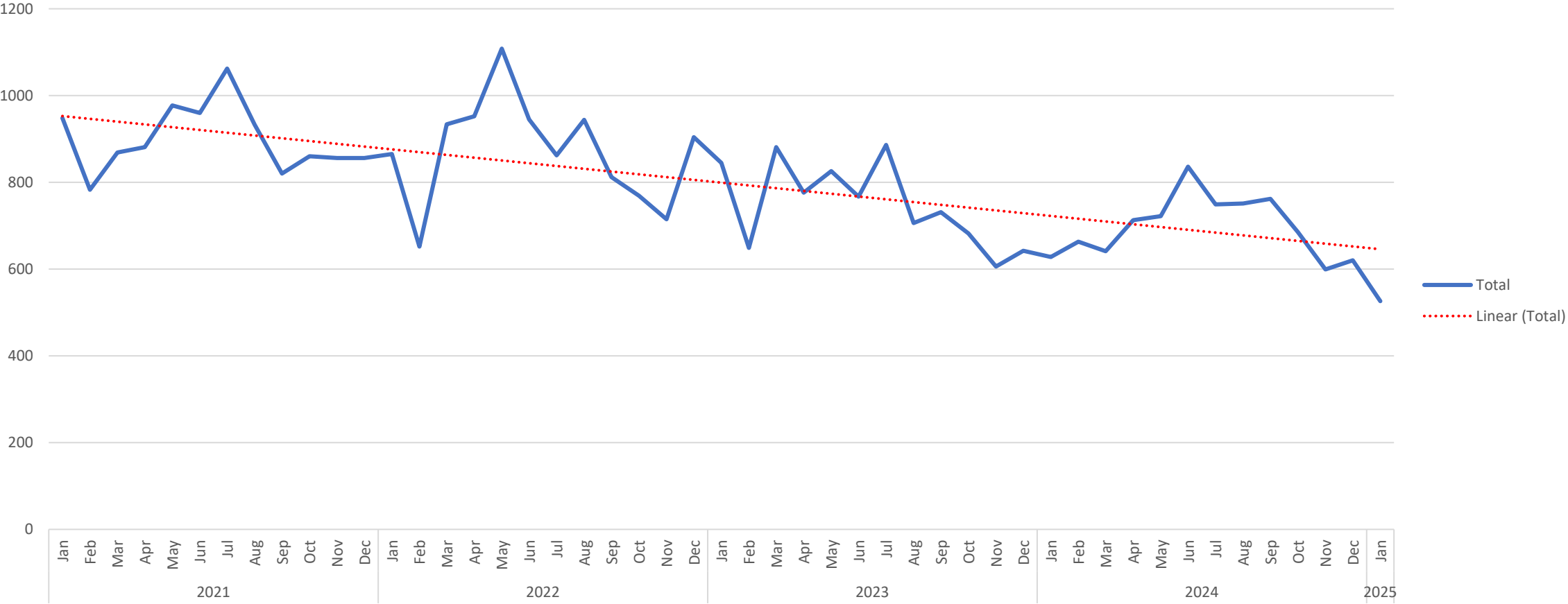
- Red – 2024/2025
- Blue – 2023/2024



THE CRIME TRENDS – CITYWIDE



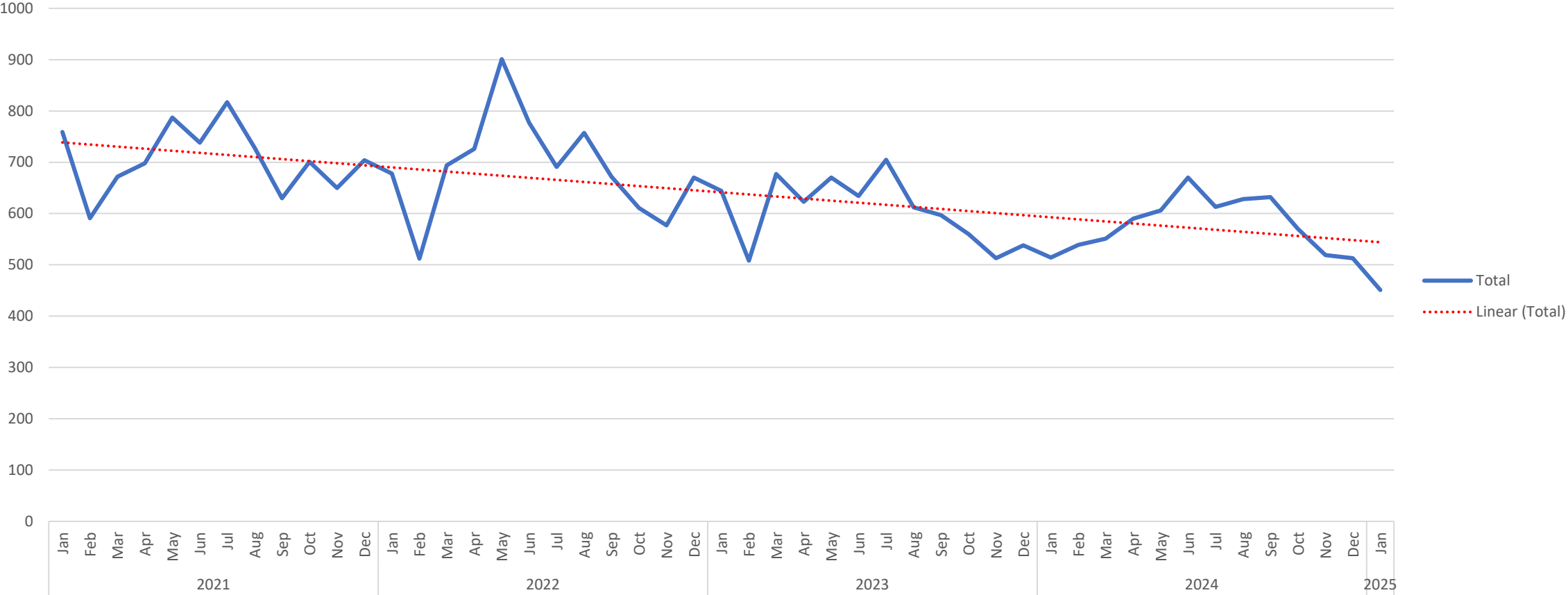
Victim Trendline
January 1, 2021 through January 31, 2025



THE CRIME TRENDS – CITYWIDE



Incident Trendline
January 1, 2021 through January 31, 2025



- 2025 Murder Trend
- As of January 31st, Murders **–47.37%** (9 Less Victims)
- The Murders involving Family Violence decreased by 1

*Data collected as of January 31, 2025

MURDER VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS



- **Victim's Race**
 - Black 40% (4 Victims)
 - Hispanic 30% (3 Victims)
 - White 30% (3 Victims)
- **Victim's Sex**
 - Male 80% (8 Victims)
 - Female 20% (2 Victims)
- **Suspect's Race**
 - Black 50%
 - Hispanic 21%
 - White 0%
 - Unknown 28%
- **Suspect's Sex**
 - Male 64%
 - Female 7%
 - Unknown 29%



- 2025 Robbery Trend
- Robberies **-8.33%** (15 Less Victims)
- Business Robberies **+30.23%** (13 More Victims)
- Individual Robberies **-20.44%** (28 Less Victims)

*Data collected as of January 31, 2025

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



- 2025 Aggravated Assault Trend
- Aggravated Assaults **-18.18%** (78 Less Victims)
- Aggravated Assaults FV **-21.90%** (30 less Victims)
- Aggravated Assaults NFV **-16.44%** (48 Less Victims)

*Data collected as of January 31, 2025



VCPU FOCUSED DETERRENCE



- Focused Deterrence has 54 current clients.
- Focused Deterrence has compiled the client list for a fourth session.
- Focused Deterrence has implemented a custom notification process to be the primary process.
- Third Neighborhood Outreach held on January 25
- Custom Notification
 - Individual notifications to identified clients.
 - Meet the clients in the field.
- Focused Deterrence has identified dates for future Neighborhood Outreach.



CRIME PLAN – NEXT STEPS



- Phase 20 Grids – Will begin on February 1
 - Period 20 deployed 60 grids
- Place Network Investigations
 - Begins with a problem-focused investigation designed to uncover, identify, and disrupt the criminal networks that contribute to the violent crime in Dallas.
 - The PNI Board is made up with stakeholder government agencies such as, Office of Integrated Public Solutions, Code Enforcement, and Parks and Recreation. The Board is designed to work together to address crime and it's causes within the crime place network.
 - PNI Executive Board Meeting held with City, Community Partners, and UTSA researchers
 - Two new locations became active December 1st, 9415 Bruton Rd and 8501 Old Hickory Trail
 - 11511 Ferguson Rd and 3535 E. Overton have moved to a monitoring phase.
- Focused Deterrence
 - We are constantly tracking the progress of our clients along with meeting with current partners and potential future partners.





City of Dallas

Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update

**Public Safety Committee
February 10, 2025**

Nathan Swyers, Major of Police
Violent Crime Division
Dallas Police Department



City of Dallas

Overview of Dallas Police Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Program

**Public Safety Committee
February 10, 2025**

Assistant Chief Catrina M Shead
Dallas Police Department
City of Dallas

Presentation Overview



- Define Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)
- Program Objectives
- Procedural Requirements
- Current Fleet
- UAS Activity
- Privacy Concerns
- Next Steps



UAS Defined



- An Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS), commonly known as a drone, is a classification of aircraft designated by the Federal Aviation Administration
- Generally, the system includes a fixed or rotary-wing aircraft and a Ground Control Station (GCS)
- The system must be operated in compliance with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulation and statutory requirements



Program Objectives



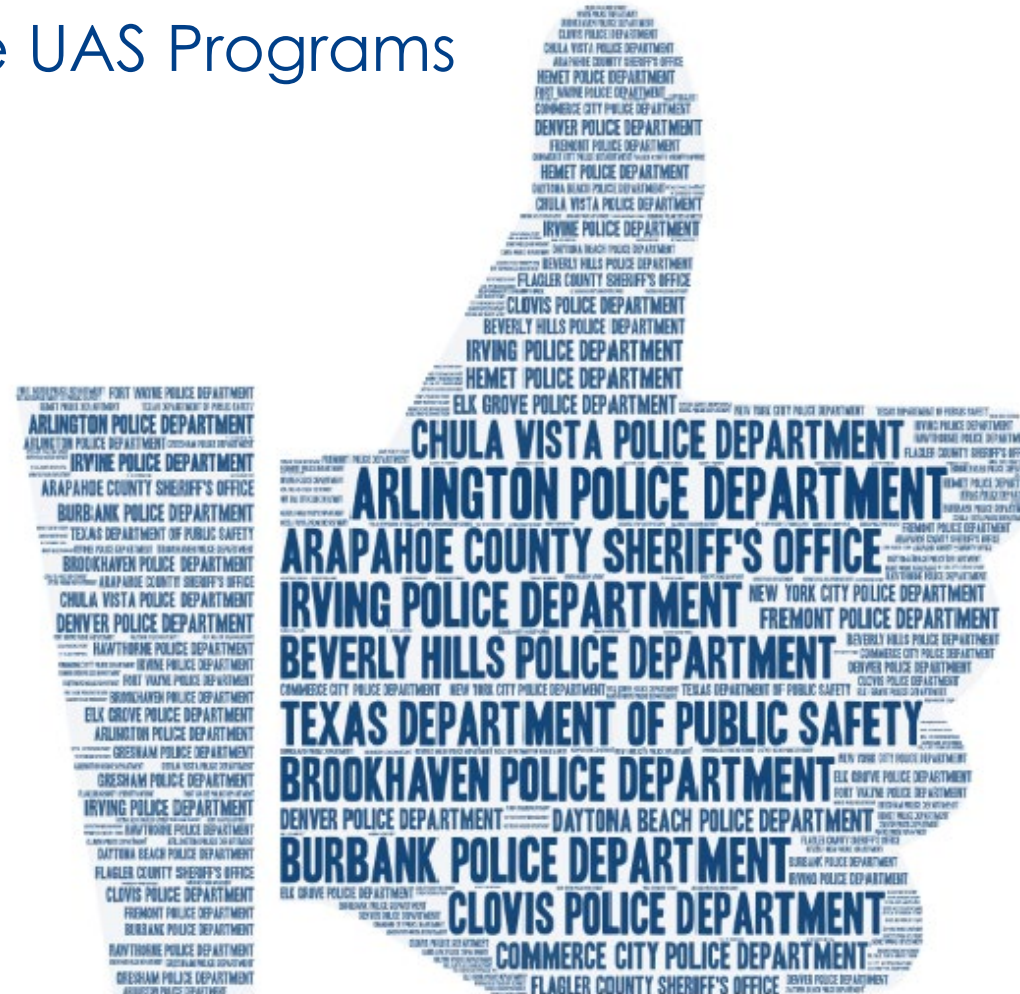
- Increases officer safety by exposing unseen dangers
- Enhances protection of officers & citizens during operations
- Enriches Follow-up Investigative Purpose
- Applications:
 - Planned Events
 - Tactical Operations
 - Civil Unrest
 - Crime Scene Evidence Collection
 - Disaster Response
 - Missing Persons
 - Search & Rescue
 - Traffic Crash Reconstruction





UAS Programs

1,686 U.S. Police Agencies
Currently Operate UAS Programs



Pilot Requirements



- UAS Pilot Requirement
 - FAA Part 107 Commercial Drone License
 - Dallas Police UAS (40-hour)
- UAS Visual Observer Requirement
 - FAA Visual Observer Course (8-hour)
- Dallas Police Department has 156 UAS Pilots & 186 Visual Observers.



Operational Requirements



- FAA Operational Requirement
 - Below 400 feet outside flight requirement
 - Line of sight maintained by a Visual Observer
 - Indoor flights are not subject to these restrictions.
- Monthly reporting of “Certificate of Authorization” flights within restricted airspace
- State of Texas UAS flight & expense report every 2 years
 - Date, Time, Operational Purpose, Timeframe, Location



UAS Squad



- Program Implementation & Oversight
- Training of UAS Pilots & Visual Observers
- Test & Evaluate Emerging UAS Technology
- FAA & State of Texas Compliance Reporting
- Available on 24/7 call back to assist specialized units, critical incident response
- UAS Liaison to Outside Organizations (Local, State, Federal & Corporate Partners)



Current Fleet



(10) **Matrice M30T** - Outdoor High-Zoom Operations

- UAS Squad & Patrol



(33) **Mavic 3T** - Outdoors Quick Response

- Vehicle Crimes, Animal Cruelty, UAS Squad & Patrol



(82) **Mini 2** - Indoors Patrol Response

- SWAT, UAS Squad & Patrol



(12) **Avata** - Indoors Tactical Response

- SWAT & UAS Squad



(2) **Lemur 2** - Indoors Tactical Response

- SWAT

UAS Activity Tracker



AXON AIR | POWERED BY DRONESENSE

My Teams All + Profile

Welcome back, Ross

Sunday, February 2, 2025

Profile Dallas Police Department - TX

109

Drones

157

Members

11578

Flights

2

Incidents

☒ Flights ☒ Missions ☒ Incidents

< >

January 2025

today month week day list

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
29 +25 more	30 +22 more	31 +38 more	1 +43 more	2 +28 more	3 +38 more	4 +27 more
5 +19 more	6 +70 more	7 +45 more	8 +42 more	9 +63 more	10 +88 more	11 +15 more
12 +14 more	13 +21 more	14 +20 more	15 +16 more	16 +36 more	17 +23 more	18 +59 more
19 +23 more	20 +14 more	21 +23 more	22 +18 more	23 +13 more	24 +12 more	25 +19 more
26 +46 more	27 +11 more	28 +20 more	29 +16 more	30 +29 more	31 +12 more	1 +22 more
2 +50 more	3	4	5	6	7	8

Powered by DroneSense | [HELP](#) | [ANDROID](#) | [IOS](#) | [VIDEO](#)



Unit UAS Activity



Current Areas of Operation	Operating Since	Aircraft Assigned	FY2024 Flights
Patrol UAS Operations	December 2022	67	7336
Vehicle Crimes Investigations	January 2023	10	111
UAS Squad	July 2021	45	377
Special Weapons & Tactics (SWAT)	September 2021	12	36
Animal Cruelty	October 2024	5	3
Totals		139	7863



Privacy Concerns



- Texas Privacy Act, Government Code 423 is the baseline for departmental policy
 - Requires that video or images will only be recorded if one of the following criteria are met:
 - Felony
 - Life or Death Circumstances
 - Warrant Executions
 - Consent
- Citizen privacy is protected through data retention and warrant requirements prior to private property operations.



Next Steps



- Initial deployment of the Tethered UAS for the rapid visual access needs of special events and critical incidents.
- Drones as a First Responder (DFR) plans are being developed to supplement Air Support, etc.
- Integrate UAS into additional units to enhance public safety and transparency
- Develop annual department refresher training



City of Dallas

Overview of Dallas Police Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Program

**Public Safety Committee
February 10, 2025**

Assistant Chief Catrina M Shead
Dallas Police Department
City of Dallas



City of Dallas

Overview of Dallas Fire-Rescue Prevention & Investigation Bureau

**Public Safety Committee
February 10, 2025**

Executive Assistant Chief Tameji Berry
Deputy Chief Chris Martinez
Deputy Chief Eric Beal
Dallas Fire-Rescue Department
City of Dallas

Presentation Overview



- Mission, Vision, and Core Values
- Fire Prevention & Investigation Overview
- Fire Causes & Methodology
- Case Study – West Dallas Arson
- Fire Investigation Division Data
- Fire Inspections Division Philosophy
- High-Risk Inspections
- Cost Recovery for Inspections



Mission, Vision, and Values



Mission Statement

“To improve quality of life by protecting the community and first responders from the risks and consequences of fire by utilizing investigative data to drive proactive education and enforcement measures.”

Vision Statement

“Represent equity, service, and ethics while reflecting excellence as a team.”

Core Values

Integrity – Equity – Transparency – Dedication



Fire Prevention & Investigation Overview



Fire Prevention and Education Division:

- Focus on educating residents on life safety practices.
- Enforce fire codes through education and compliance.
- Work with businesses to ensure adherence to fire safety regulations.

Fire Investigation Division:

- Investigates all fires resulting in property loss, injury, or fatalities.
- Uses investigative data to prevent future incidents.



Fire Causes and Methodology



Fire Causes:

1. **Accidental** – No deliberate intent (e.g., electrical faults, cooking accidents).
2. **Natural** – Fire caused by environmental factors (e.g., lightning, wind).
3. **Incendiary** – Deliberately set fires (arson).
4. **Undetermined** – Insufficient evidence to classify the cause.

NFPA 921 Investigation Steps:

1. **Identify the Problem** – Recognize the need for an investigation.
2. **Collect Data** – Gather evidence through observation and experimentation.
3. **Form a Hypothesis** – Develop a theory on the fire's cause.
4. **Test the Hypothesis** – Use deductive reasoning to validate the theory.
5. **Draw a Conclusion** – Select the most likely cause based on evidence.



Case Study – West Dallas Arson (May 2024)



Incident Overview:

- DFR responded to a structure fire in West Dallas.
- Heavy fire was observed upon arrival.



Case Study – West Dallas Arson (May 2024)



Investigation Findings:

- Two separate fires set at the same location.
- Investigators identified the house occupant as a suspect.
- The suspect confessed and was arrested for **Arson of a Habitation (Felony 1)**.



Fire Investigation Division Data



Key Metrics:

- **Arrests & Clearance Rates** – Number of cases closed with identified suspects.
- **Fire Cause Data** – Used to inform public education efforts.
- **Fire Casualties** – Drives targeted safety interventions, such as smoke alarm blitzes.
- **Geospatial Analysis** – Mapping fire incidents to identify high-risk areas.

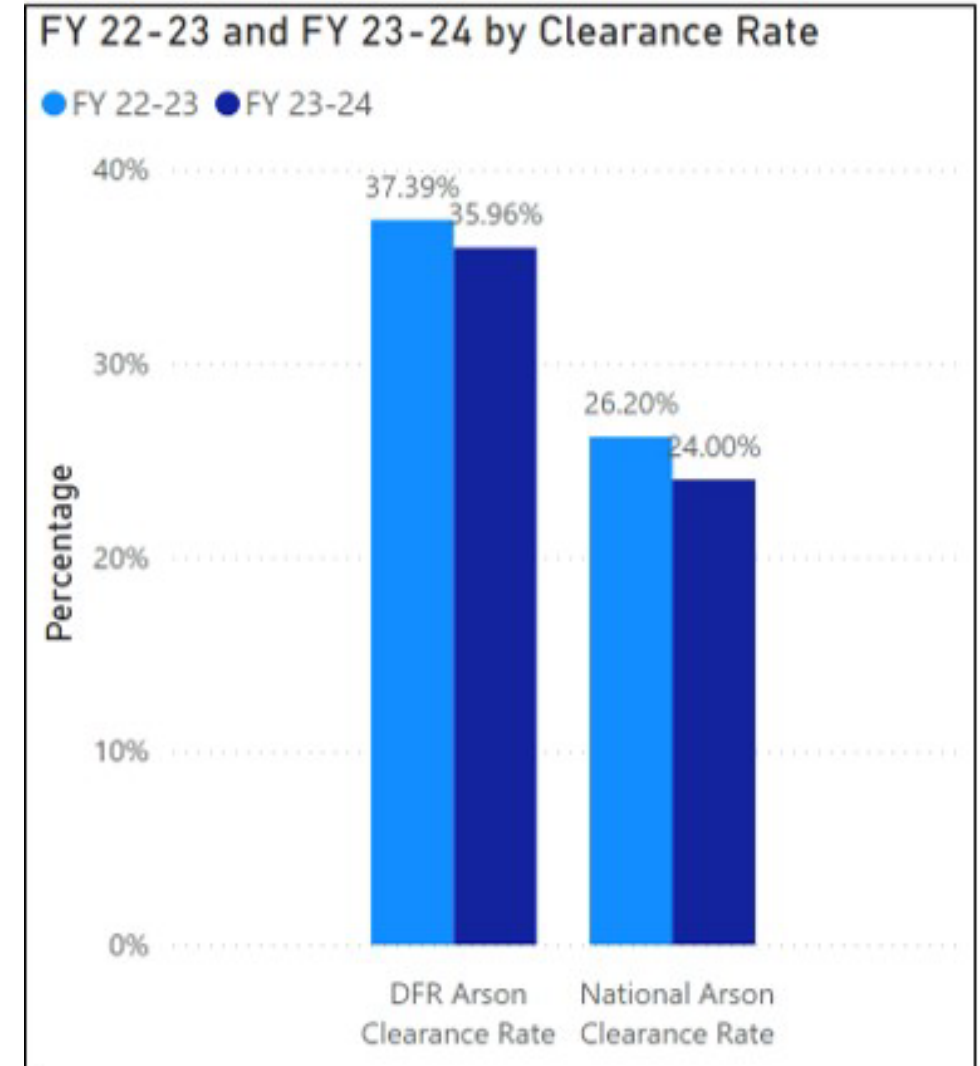


Fire Investigation Division Data



- Arrests
- Clearance Rates

Offense Categories	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
F1 - Arson of a Habitation (occupied structure)	9	20	
F2 - Aggravated Assault		1	
F2 - Arson of a Commercial Structure		1	
F2 - Arson of a Habitation (vacant structure)	2	5	
F2 - Arson of a Motor Vehicle	4	12	
F2 - Arson of Other Mobile Property		1	
F2 - Attempted Arson of a Habitation		2	
Misdemeanor - Criminal Mischief		1	
State Jail Felony - Arson of a Habitation		2	
Total	15	45	



Fire Inspections Division Philosophy



Core Pillars:

- 1. Inspections** – Regular assessments ensure compliance.
- 2. Partnership** – Working with businesses and communities.
- 3. Enforcement** – Applying fire codes consistently.
- 4. Accountability** – Holding property owners responsible for safety.



High-Risk Inspections: Overview



Targeted High-Risk Areas:

- Hazardous Materials
- High-Rise & Healthcare Facilities
- Public Assembly Venues & Nightlife
- Multi-Family Housing

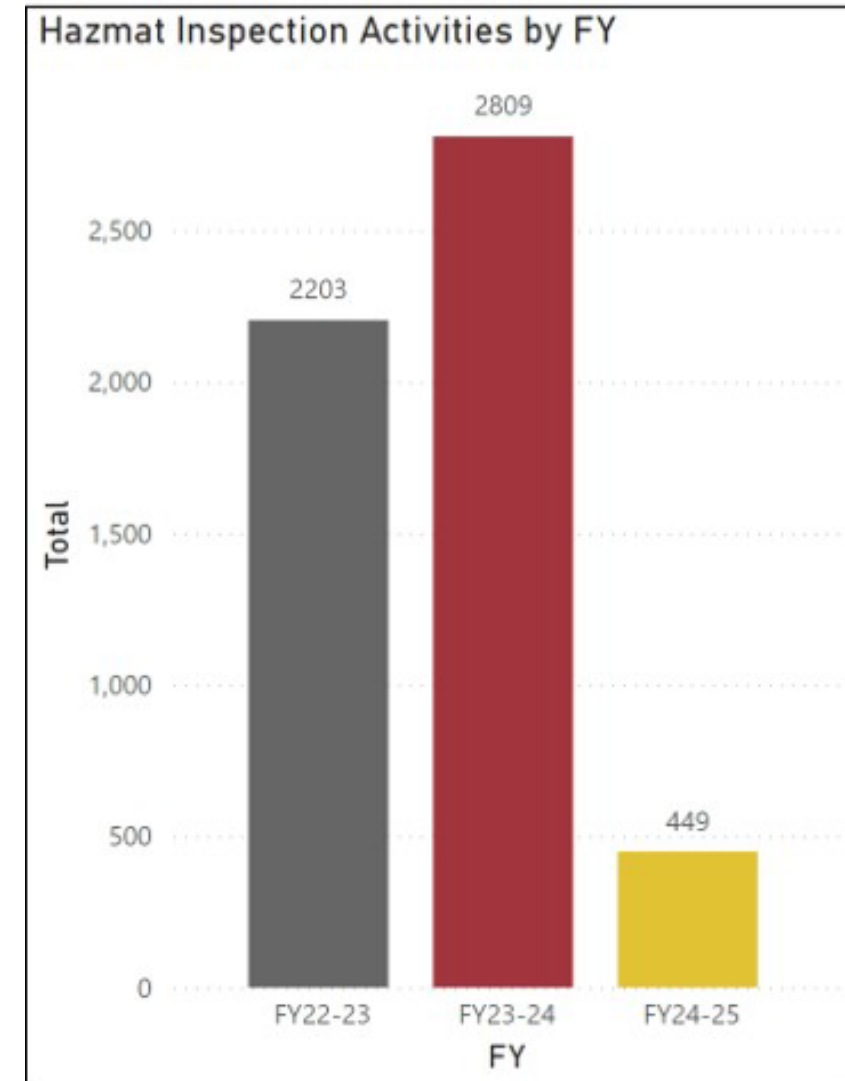


High-Risk Inspections: Hazardous Materials



Inspections Focus:

- Flammables
- Explosives
- Corrosives
- Toxics

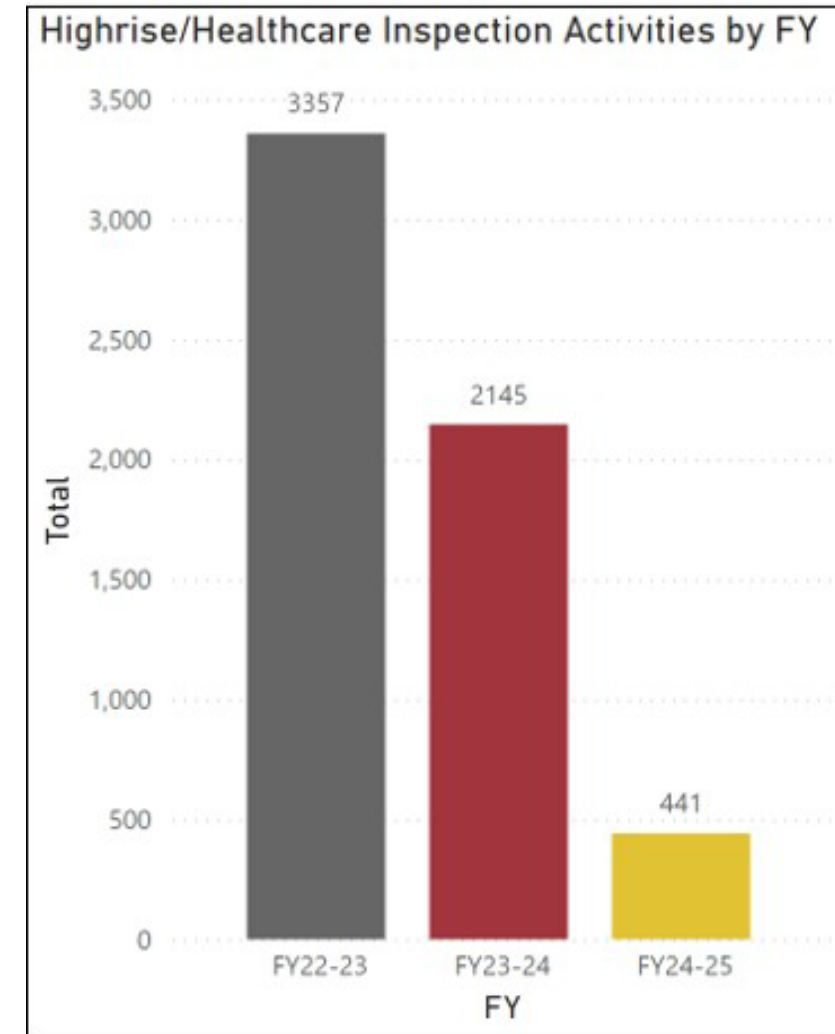


High-Risk Inspections: High Rise / Healthcare



Inspection Considerations:

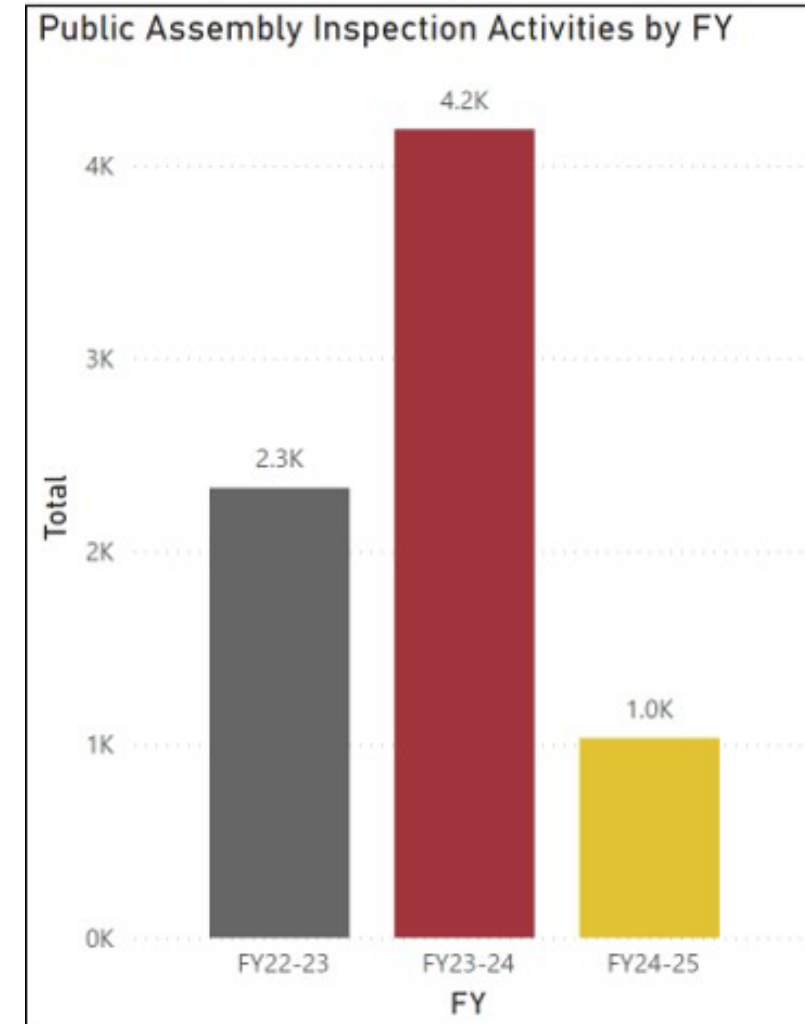
- Structures taller than 7 stories
- Hospitals
- Vulnerable Populations
- Passive Fire Protection Systems





Key Risk Factors:

- Large gatherings (clubs, theaters, stadiums).
- Egress and evacuation concerns.
- High potential for mass casualties.

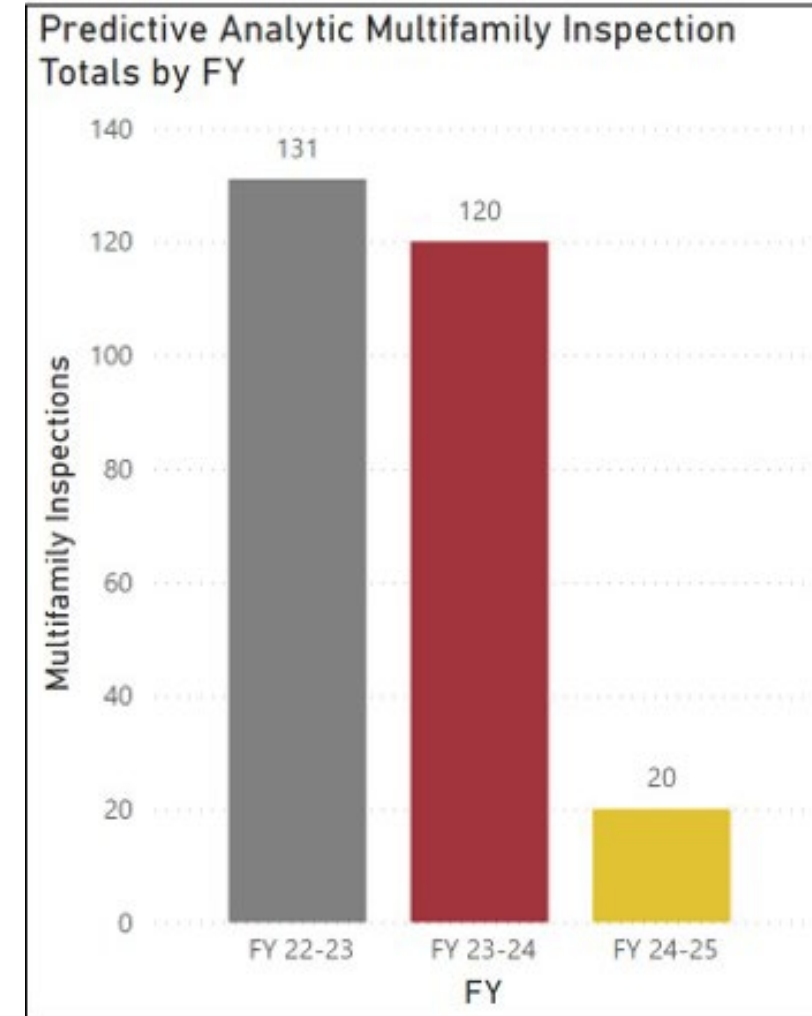


High-Risk Inspections: Multi-Family



Key Focus Areas:

- Apartments & hotels.
- MIT predictive model for risk assessment.
- Collaboration with Dallas Analytics & Business Intelligence.

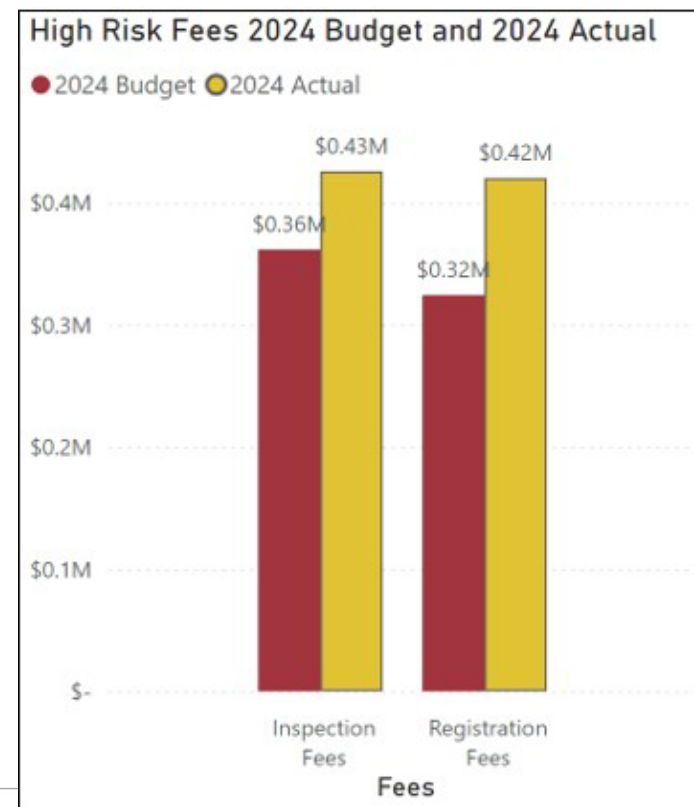
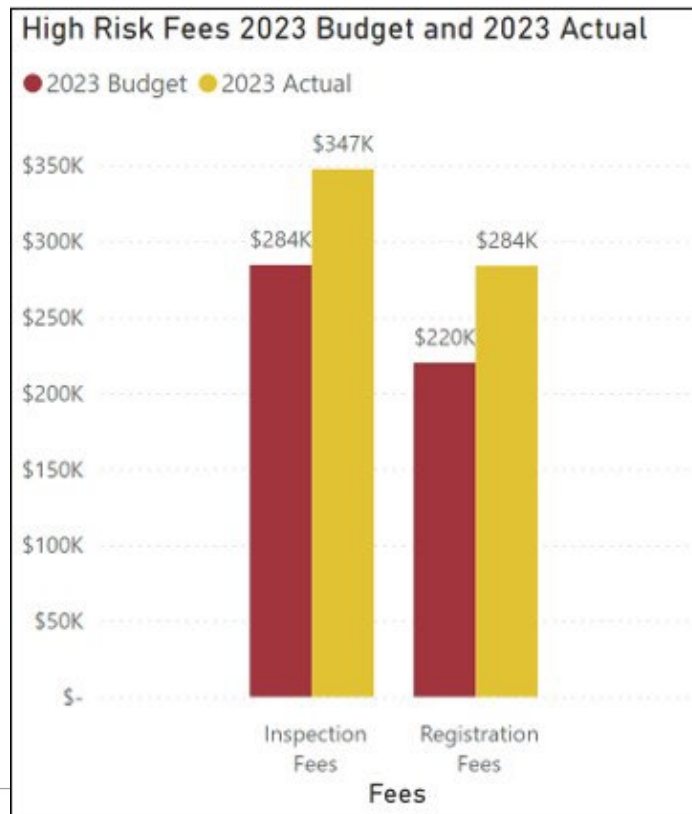


Cost Recovery for Inspections



Strategies for Financial Sustainability:

- Fee structures for fire inspections.
- Grants and funding opportunities.
- Collaboration with private sector stakeholders.



Summary & Key Takeaways



- **Fire Prevention and Investigation** play a crucial role in **public safety**.
- **Data-driven** approaches improve **efficiency** and **effectiveness**.
- High-risk inspections **focus** on **hazardous materials**, **large gatherings**, and **multi-family housing**.
- **Community education** and enforcement are critical to **reducing fire risks**.





City of Dallas

Overview of Dallas Fire-Rescue Prevention & Investigation Bureau

**Public Safety Committee
February 10, 2025**

Executive Assistant Chief Tameji Berry
Deputy Chief Chris Martinez
Deputy Chief Eric Beal
Dallas Fire-Rescue Department
City of Dallas

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

SUBJECT **Dallas Police Department Public Safety Dashboard for January 2025**

The Dallas Police Department (DPD) continues to focus on violent crime reduction throughout the city. In January 2025 YTD, Violent Crime was -15.2% with -103 crimes year to date, compared to January 2024 YTD.

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

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

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

Service First, Now!

Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety
[Attachment]

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

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

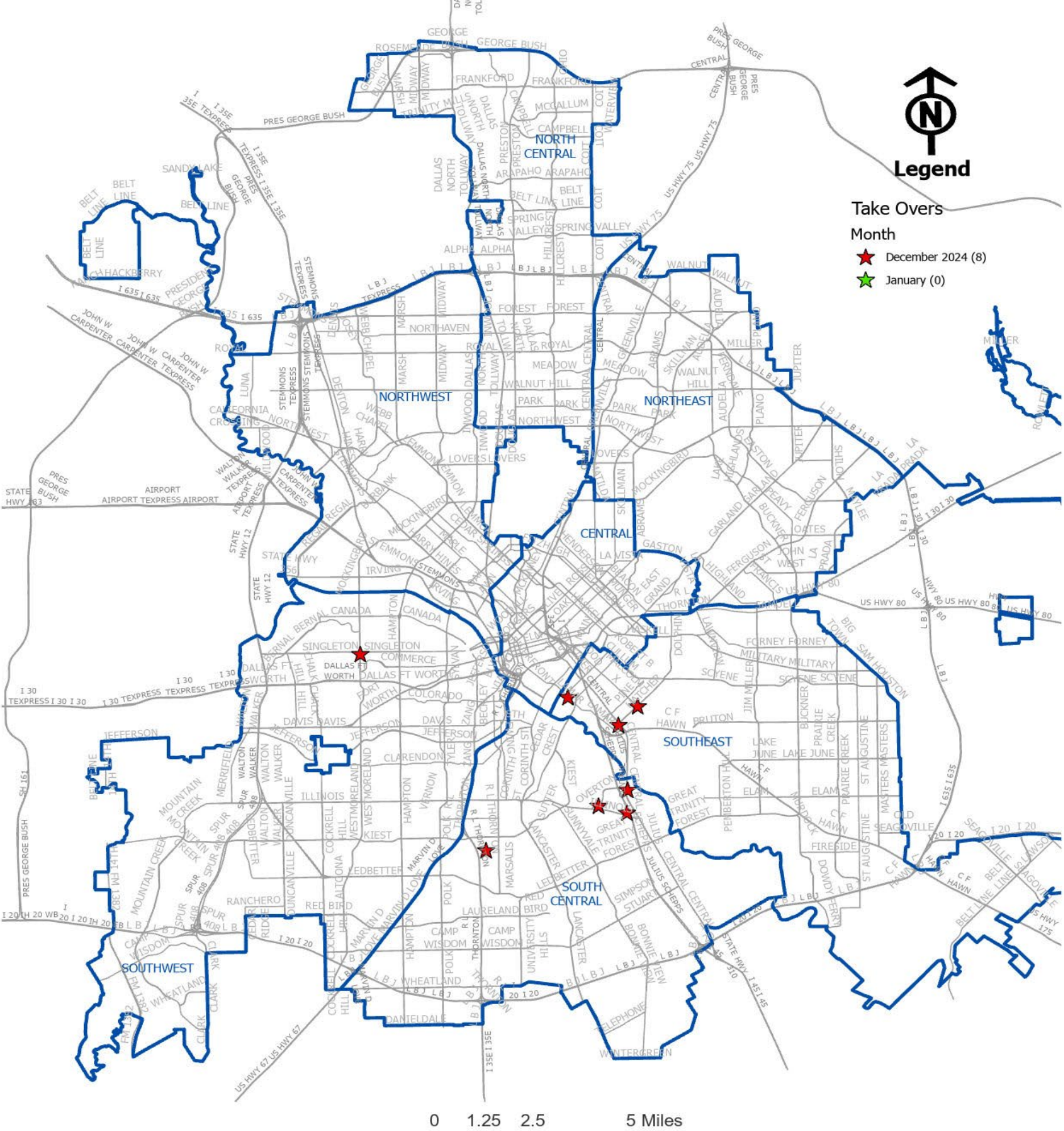
Dallas Police Department Dashboard Jan 2025

FY24-25 BUDGET				CRIME REPORTING *****																																																																																																																																																																																																														
January Top 10 OT Activity Codes (By Hrs.)*				Sworn Overtime		Total Budget		Total Arrests				Year to Date Crime (NIBRS) January 1, 2025 - January 31, 2025																																																																																																																																																																																																						
<div><div>FY24-25 Jan. Budget Target Hrs = 50,758</div><div>Sum total of all Jan. Hrs. = 38,729</div><div><div>11,388</div><div>1,332</div><div>1,418</div><div>2,075</div><div>1,477</div><div>2,351</div><div>2,741</div><div>3,673</div><div>1,808</div><div>4,739</div><div>5,727</div></div></div>				<div><div>Millions</div><div><div>\$59.2</div><div>\$53.6</div><div>\$59.2**</div></div><div>Overtime Budget</div><div>Net Reimburse & Revenue</div><div>EOY Estimate</div></div>		<div><div>Millions</div><div><div>\$719.2</div><div>\$719.2</div></div><div>Total Budget</div><div>EOY Estimate</div></div>		<div><div>3,500</div><div>3,000</div><div>2,500</div><div>2,000</div><div>1,500</div><div>1,000</div><div>500</div><div>-</div></div> <div>October</div> <div>November</div> <div>December</div> <div>January</div> <div>February</div> <div>March</div> <div>April</div> <div>May</div> <div>June</div> <div>July</div> <div>August</div> <div>September</div> <div>2024 Arrests</div> <div>2025 Arrests</div>				<table><thead><tr><th colspan="2"></th><th>2025</th><th>2024</th><th>Count 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Total		6,660	8,689	-2,029	-23.4%	31.0%																																																																																																																																																																																																												
SWORN STAFFING AND HIRING FISCAL YEAR****				PATROL PERFORMANCE CALENDAR YEAR TO DATE																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Function	FY 24-25 YTD	FY 23-24 YTD	FY 22-23 YTD	Crime Change by Division				Response time																																																																																																																																																																																																										
CBD	94	91	89	Person	Property	MTD Total	YTD Total	Priority 1	Priority 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Central	155	158	168	-18.15%	-24.32%	-22.15%	-22.15%	7.30	46.38																																																																																																																																																																																																									
NE	267	278	274	-10.77%	-32.40%	-27.88%	-27.88%	11.06	161.36																																																																																																																																																																																																									
SE	234	241	256	-26.78%	-27.32%	-28.10%	-28.10%	12.85	150.90																																																																																																																																																																																																									
SW	242	241	241	1.32%	-26.54%	-21.86%	-21.86%	12.66	89.39																																																																																																																																																																																																									
NW	220	222	228	-8.47%	-23.02%	-18.94%	-18.94%	9.74	48.85																																																																																																																																																																																																									
NC	181	183	193	0.49%	-32.65%	-25.35%	-25.35%	11.13	62.85																																																																																																																																																																																																									
SC	241	244	238	-15.31%	-8.61%	-18.66%	-18.66%	11.23	65.21																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Nuisance Abatement	7	7	9	*CBD crime and response time data included in Central																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Community Affairs (NPO)	93	103	102	INTERNAL AFFAIRS*****																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Right Care	20	22	23																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Patrol Total	1,755	1,790	1,818	Complaint Type		2025 YTD	2024 YTD	% Change																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Support	149	168	119	Investigations Completed		22	34	-35.3%																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Administrative	207	196	182	Use of Force Complaints Received		5	2	150.0%																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Investigations	526	513	500	Investigations Over 200 Days *****																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Tactical and Special Ops	303	286	275	Active Investigations		12	Awaiting Chief of Police Hearing		1																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Trainees	228	168	164	Investigation suspended		6	Awaiting Bureau Chief Hearing		6																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Total	3,168	3,121	3,058	Awaiting Corrective Action		20	Total		45																																																																																																																																																																																																									
FY 24-25 Hiring and Attrition				FY24-25 Hiring Goal : 250		Top 911 Calls				January Reports																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<div><div>90</div><div>80</div><div>70</div><div>60</div><div>50</div><div>40</div><div>30</div><div>20</div><div>10</div><div>0</div></div> <div><div>October</div><div>November</div><div>December</div><div>January</div><div>February</div><div>March</div><div>April</div><div>May</div><div>June</div><div>July</div><div>August</div><div>September</div></div> <div><div>Hired : 94</div><div>Attrition : 48</div></div>				<div><div>300</div><div>250</div><div>200</div><div>150</div><div>100</div><div>50</div><div>0</div></div> <div><div>Goal</div><div>Hired YTD</div></div> <div><div>250</div><div>94</div></div>		<table><thead><tr><th>Type</th><th>Calls YTD</th><th>January-2025</th><th>January-2024</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Major Disturbance</td><td>7,437</td><td>7,437</td><td>7,722</td></tr><tr><td>*****</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Other Incidents</td><td>3,923</td><td>3,923</td><td>3,883</td></tr><tr><td>*****</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Other Escalated</td><td>4,395</td><td>4,395</td><td>4,626</td></tr><tr><td>Suspicious Person</td><td>1,927</td><td>1,927</td><td>1,846</td></tr><tr><td>Minor Accident</td><td>786</td><td>786</td><td>1,737</td></tr><tr><td>Business Alarm</td><td>1,696</td><td>1,696</td><td>1,748</td></tr><tr><td>Major Accident</td><td>1,424</td><td>1,424</td><td>1,425</td></tr><tr><td>Loud Music</td><td>1,153</td><td>1,153</td><td>1,132</td></tr><tr><td>Burg Motor Veh</td><td>94</td><td>94</td><td>110</td></tr><tr><td>Crisis Intervention</td><td>954</td><td>954</td><td>926</td></tr><tr><td>911 Hang-up</td><td>254</td><td>254</td><td>308</td></tr></tbody></table>				Type	Calls YTD	January-2025	January-2024	Major Disturbance	7,437	7,437	7,722	*****				Other Incidents	3,923	3,923	3,883	*****				Other Escalated	4,395	4,395	4,626	Suspicious Person	1,927	1,927	1,846	Minor Accident	786	786	1,737	Business Alarm	1,696	1,696	1,748	Major Accident	1,424	1,424	1,425	Loud Music	1,153	1,153	1,132	Burg Motor Veh	94	94	110	Crisis Intervention	954	954	926	911 Hang-up	254	254	308	<table><thead><tr><th colspan="2"></th><th colspan="2">DORS Reports</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">Expeditor Reports</th><th colspan="2">2,347</th></tr><tr><td colspan="2">1,582</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td colspan="6">Dispatched Calls and Response Time</td></tr><tr><td>Date</td><td>Priority 1 Response Time</td><td>Priority 2 Response Time</td><td>Priority 3 Response Time</td><td>Priority 4 Response Time</td><td>Dispatched 911 Calls</td></tr><tr><td>Jan-25</td><td>10.96</td><td>90.23</td><td>218.15</td><td>252.54</td><td>35,796</td></tr><tr><td>YTD 2025</td><td>10.96</td><td>90.23</td><td>218.15</td><td>252.54</td><td>35,796</td></tr><tr><td>Jan-24</td><td>10.09</td><td>74.34</td><td>196.48</td><td>206.60</td><td>38,110</td></tr><tr><td>YTD 2024</td><td>10.09</td><td>74.34</td><td>196.48</td><td>206.60</td><td>38,110</td></tr></tbody></table>								DORS Reports		Expeditor Reports		2,347		1,582				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	Jan-25	10.96	90.23	218.15	252.54	35,796	YTD 2025	10.96	90.23	218.15	252.54	35,796	Jan-24	10.09	74.34	196.48	206.60	38,110	YTD 2024	10.09	74.34	196.48	206.60	38,110																																																																																											
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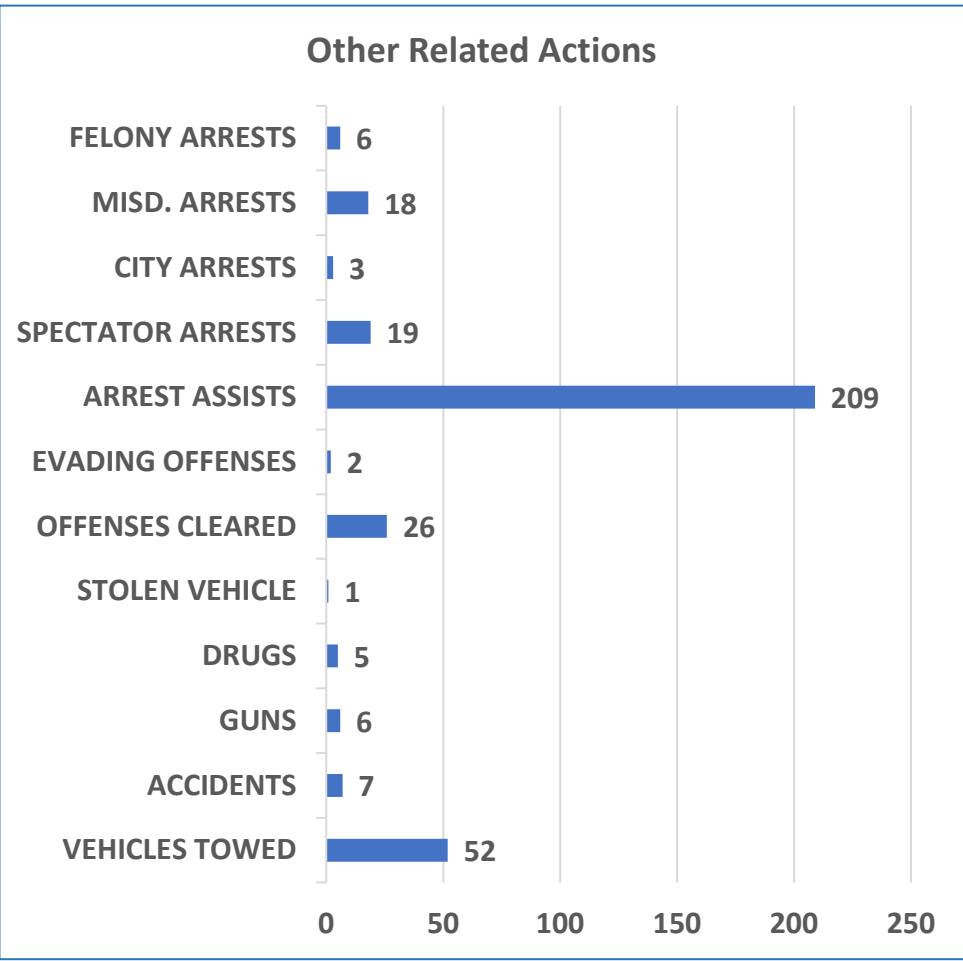
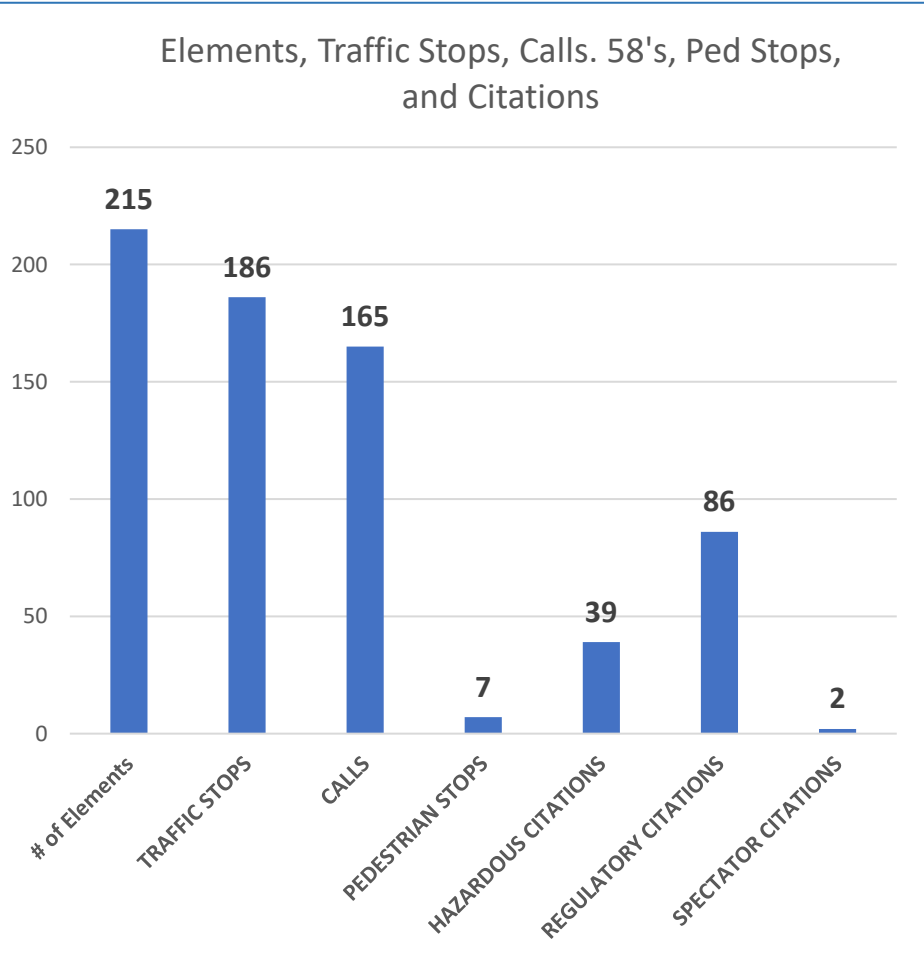
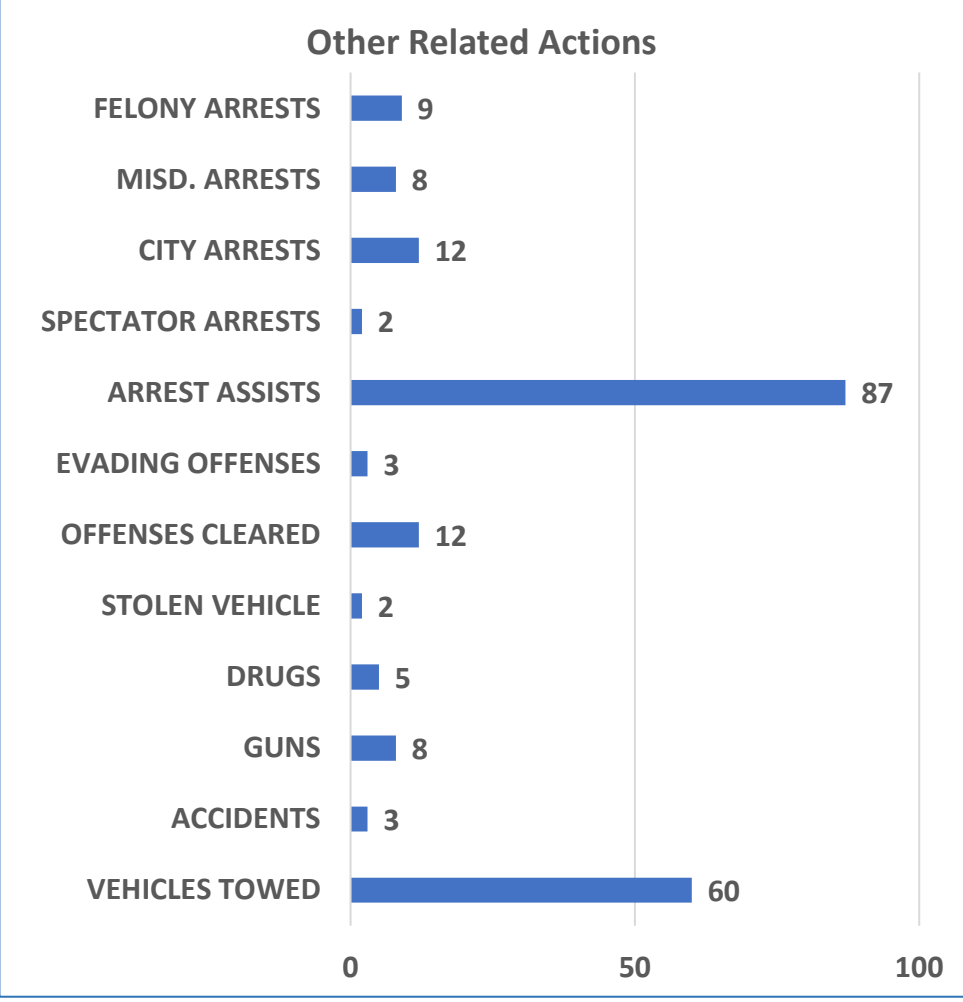
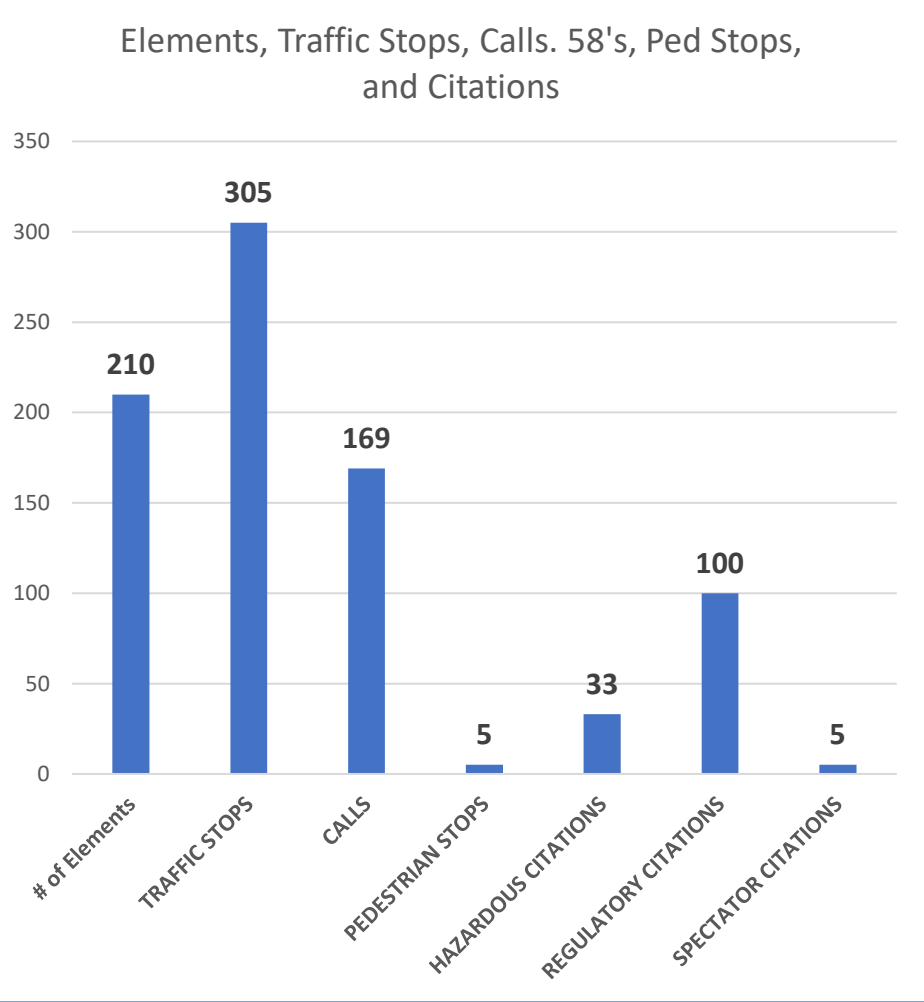
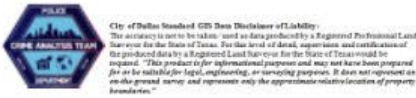
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Takeover Locations



Date/Time: 2/4/2025 11:33 AM



Take Over locations-

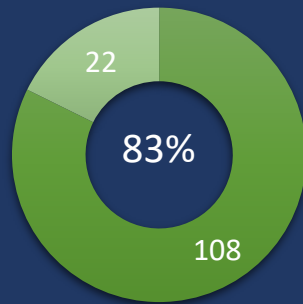
Hazardous Citations: Citations involving safety violations such as red light / stop sign violations.

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

Takeovers YTD - 0

9-1-1 Communications Dashboard January 2025

911 Call Analyst: 96
Trainees: 12
Total: 108
Total Authorized: 130



Service Level
January

97.00%

YTD Level
Jan 1- Jan 31, 2025

97.00%

Average Answer Time
January

:04

Total 9-1-1 Calls
January

132,629

Call Analyst in
Training

12

Call Analyst in
Background

4

Service Level Comparison

Month	FY'25	FY'24	FY'23
October	92.94%	94.70%	98.40%
November	94.17%	95.10%	98.58%
December	94.51%	92.21%	97.84%
January	97.00%	94.39%	98.25%
February		92.23%	98.25%
March		92.94%	97.05%
April		94.15%	94.23%
May		82.61%	75.04%
June		88.04%	91.12%
July		93.69%	93.10%
August		94.86%	95.96%
September		91.13%	92.16%
FY' Service Level	94.66%	92.01%	93.62%

Total Emergency Calls

Month	FY'25	FY'24	FY'23
October	147,765	153,609	152,305
November	141,967	138,000	139,556
December	148,109	145,062	153,187
January	132,629	140,401	146,772
February		135,117	137,468
March		148,588	162,022
April		149,403	162,761
May		173,916	195,513
June		157,962	183,954
July		157,965	174,320
August		155,863	159,472
September		152,205	154,748

FY' 24 Total 1,809,091 FY' 23 Total 1,922,078 = 5.88% decrease



Dallas Public Safety: Community Engagement Dashboard

Seguridad Pública de Dallas: Panel de Participación de la Comunidad



982

RIGHT Care Calls for Service
January 2025
Llamadas al equipo de atención RIGHT

54.2%

RIGHT Care Response to Mental Health
Calls
January 2025
*Respuesta del equipo de atención RIGHT a
las llamadas de salud mental*

100

Crime Prevention Unit Interventions
January 2025
*Intervenciones de la Unidad de Prevención
del Delitos*

24.1%

Streetlights Utilizing LED
January 2025
Farolas que utilizan LED

196

Crisis Intervention Calls for Service
January 2025
Llamadas para intervención de crisis

Month January

Year 2025

Service Divisions

Area

All Areas

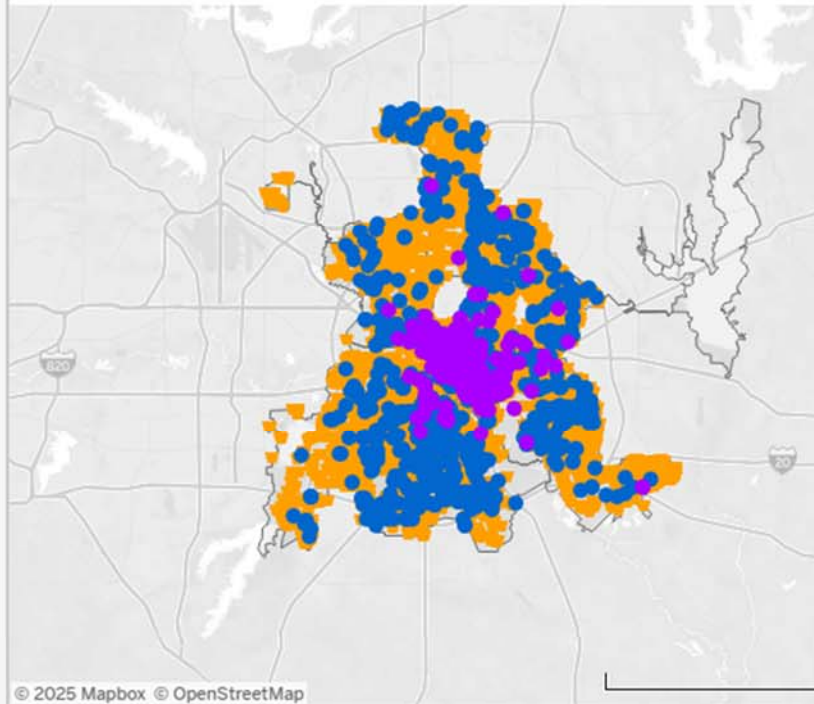
Map Legend

Leyenda de mapa

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

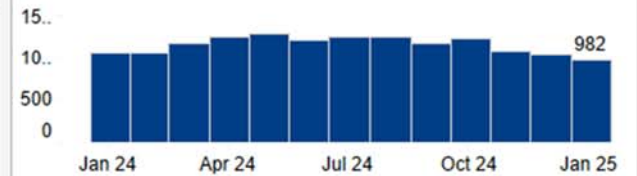
Service Divisions Map

Mapa de las Divisiones de Servicios



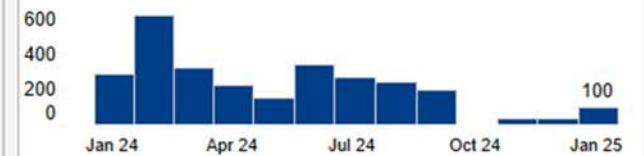
RIGHT Care Calls for Service

Llamadas al equipo de atención RIGHT



Crime Prevention Unit Interventions

Intervenciones de Unidad de Prevención de Delitos



Crisis Intervention Calls for Service

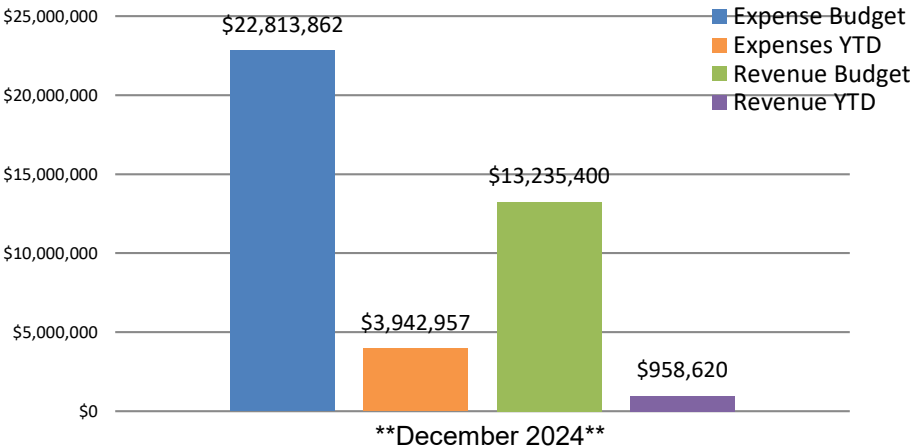
Llamadas para intervención de crisis



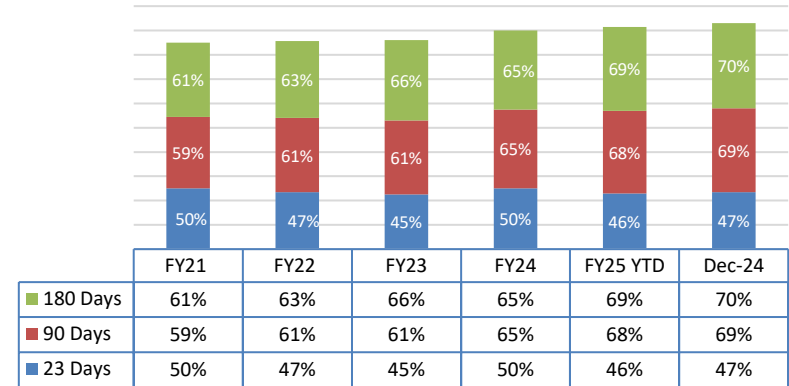
Calls for service are collected from the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and was updated on February 5, 2025. CPU interventions are collected from internal logs, and was updated on February 05, 2025. CIT social service provided is collected from internal logs, and was updated on February 5, 2025. Streetlight LED utilization data is collected from ONCOR and was updated on January 23, 2025. Dashboard was created by the Office of Data Analytics and Business Intelligence.

Dallas Municipal Court and Dallas Marshals Office: Month Ending January 2025

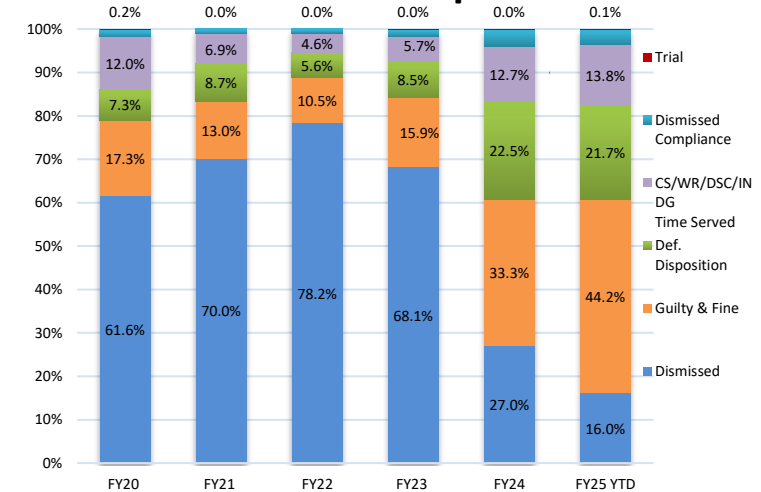
Municipal Court Budget



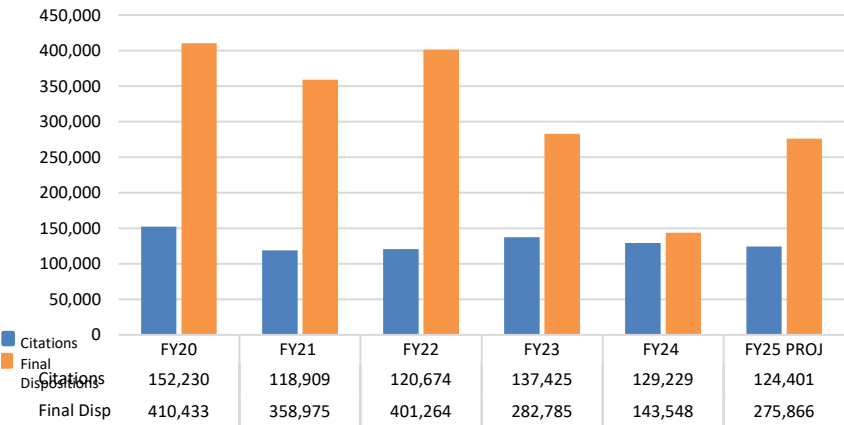
Defendant's Cumulative Response Rate
Looking Back 23, 90 & 180 Days



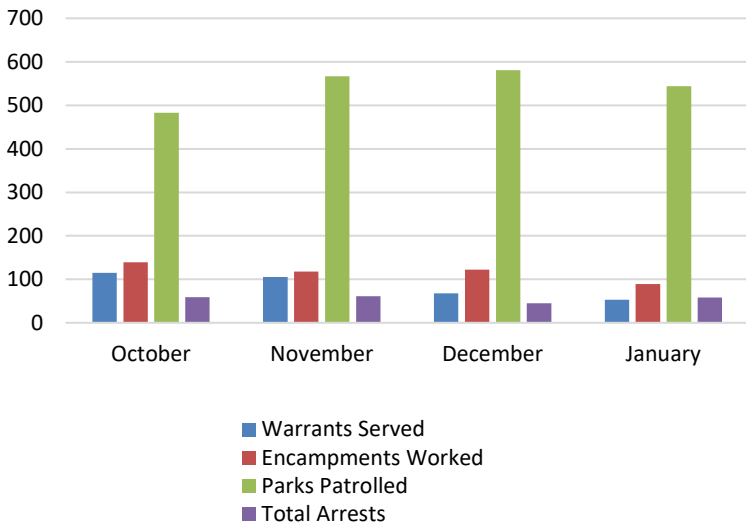
Courthouse Dispositions



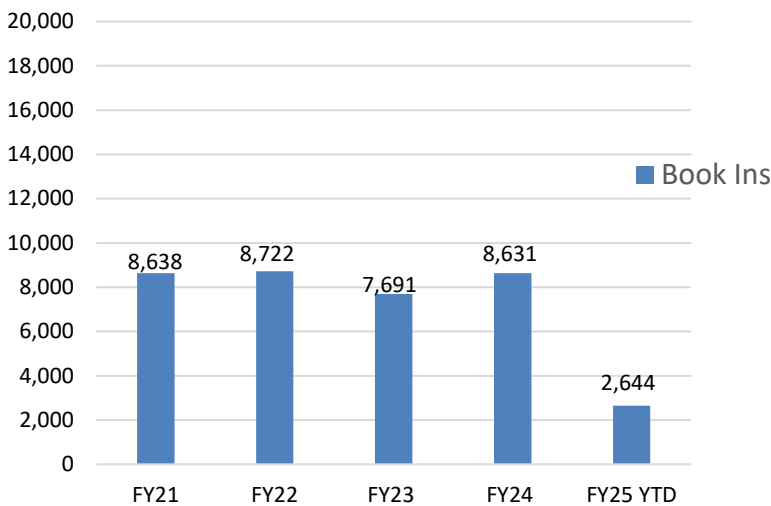
Citation Count & Final Dispositions



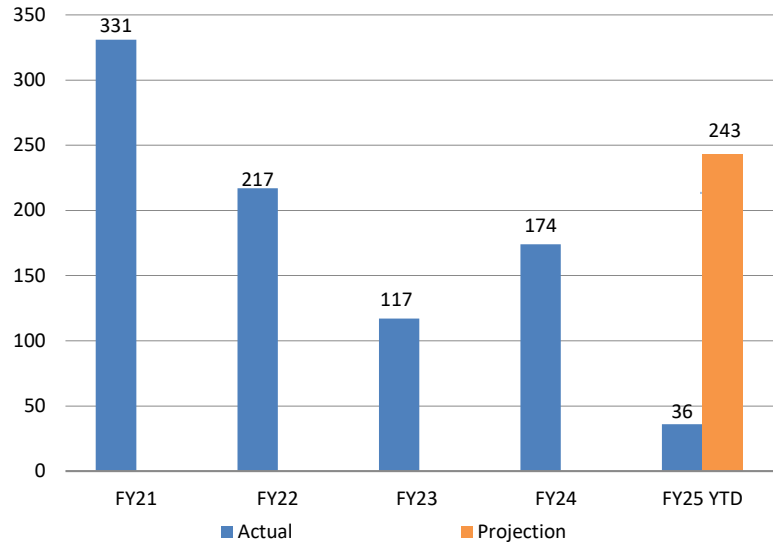
Marshal's Enforcement Activity



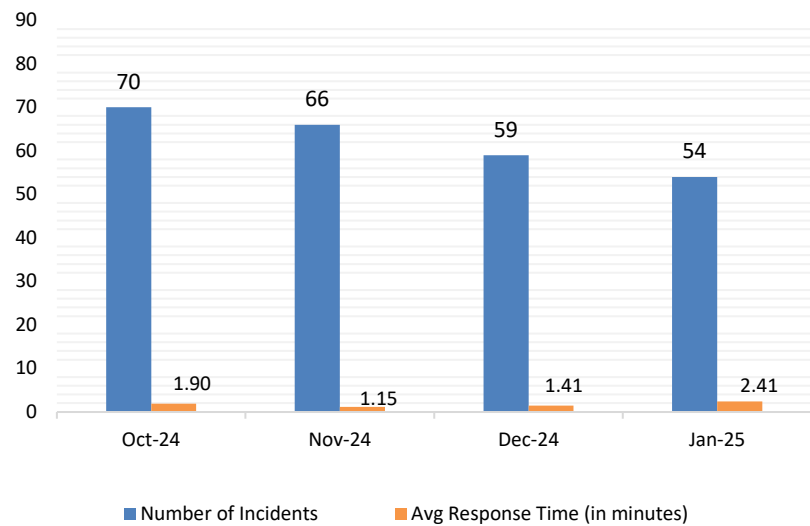
City Detention Center Book-Ins



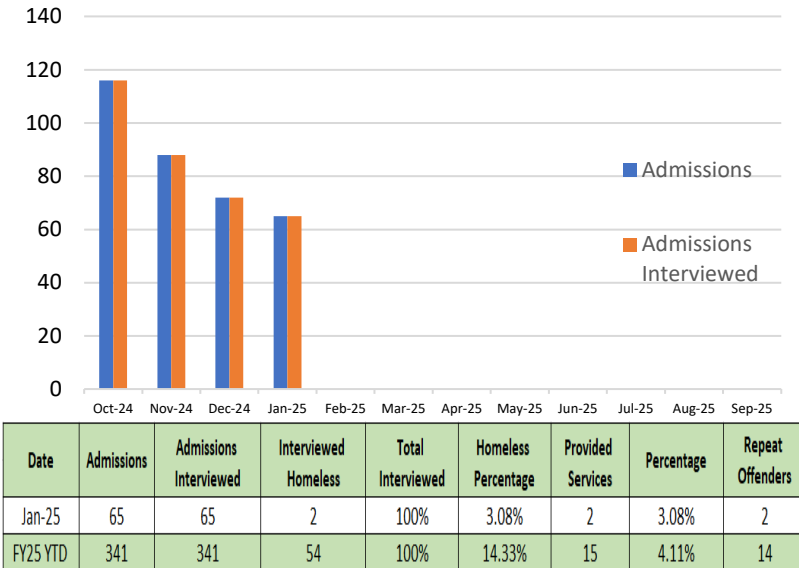
Environmental Cases Filed



Security Incidents and Response Time



Sobering Center Performance



Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

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

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

Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) had 24,334 dispatched incidents for the month of January, which represents an increase from the 23,903 in December. As you are aware, DFR has a stated goal of 90% achievement for the metrics of EMS response within 9 minutes and Structure Fire Response within 5:20. DFR failed to reach those goals in either metric (87% and 83%, respectively). We are analyzing data to determine the cause of the decrease in system performance.

We had 9 significant fires for the month of January, up from the 4 we had in December. Inspection activity decreased slightly from December (4,576 from 4,591). Our rescue unit hours of utilization (UHU) numbers decreased to 33.9% for Frontline units.

We currently have 177 recruits in various stages of Training that are scheduled to be assigned to the field between February 2025 and November 2025.

For your quick reference, you can access DFR's Dashboard using the following link:
https://dallascitydata.dallascityhall.com/#/views/DFRDashboardwithExecutiveSummary_DRAFT/DFREXECUTIVESUMMARYFORMONTHENDING?:iid=1&refresh=yes

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

Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety
[Attachment]

c: Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, City Manager
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager

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



DFR Executive Summary for Month Ending: January 2025

24,334

Total 911 DFR Incidents
Incidentes totales de 911 DFR

87%

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

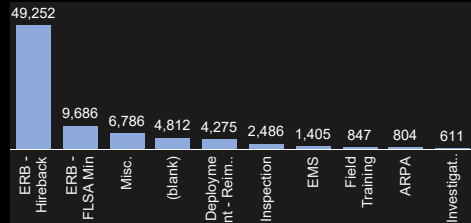
41%

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

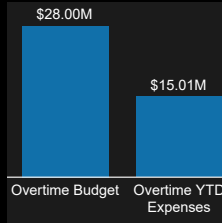
83%

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

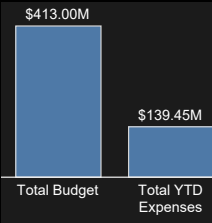
Overtime Hours Breakdown Categorías de Horas Extras Trabajadas



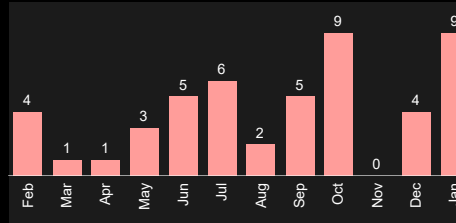
Sworn Overtime Porpuesto de Horas Extras



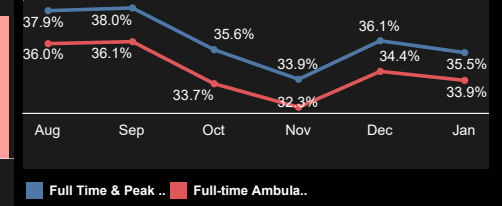
Total Budget* Presupuesto



Significant Fires Incendios Significativos por Mes



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

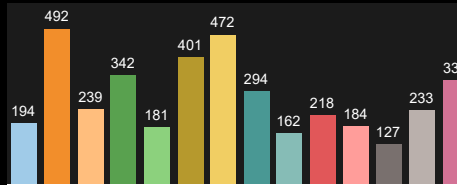


Sworn Staffing & Hiring Categorías de Personal

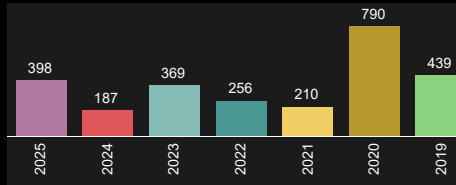
	2023	2024	2025
EMS & Emergency Respo..	1,606	1,627	1,724
Dispatch Comms & GIS	60	67	68
Fire Prevention & Inspecti..	93	111	110
Training & Recruitment	176	281	290
Arson Investigation EOD	25	25	23
Aircraft Rescue Fire Fight..	45	45	42
Total Staff	2,005	2,156	2,257

Number of Frontline Paramedics	887
Total Number of Active Paramedics	1,730

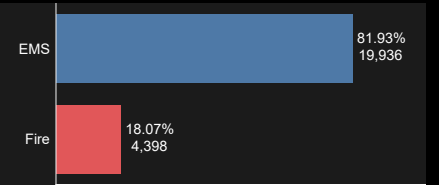
Incident Response Data by Council District Incidentes por Distrito del Concejo Municipal



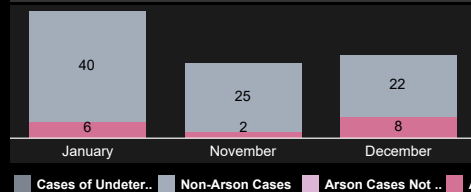
Smoke Detector Installs Instalaciones de Alarma de Humo



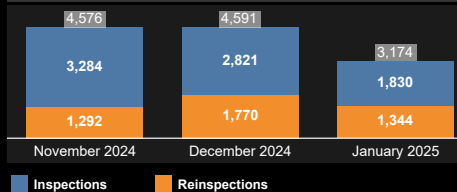
Fire Communications & Dispatch Despachos por Categorías de Incidente



Arson Investigations Case Breakdown Investigaciones de Indendio Provocado



Inspections & Re-Inspections Inspecciones de Estructuras



Academy Breakdown Información de la Academia

Status	Date Available	Current Head Count
In Progress	November 2024	41
	February 2025	61
	April 2025	56
	August 2025	60
Expected Total Head Count		218

Fleet Status Estatus de la Flota

Apparatus	Capaci..	Current	Repair	Order	Reserv..
Engine	58	58	15	4	2
Rescue	47	47	17	9	4
Squad	6	6	0	0	2
Truck	23	23	10	2	3

*Orders are deliveries expected by end of CY23

*Squads make up apparatus deficits

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

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

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

Please accept this memorandum as an update to the ongoing construction projects involving fire stations through a collaboration between Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) and Facilities and Real Estate Management (FRM), the Office of Bond and Construction Management (BCM), Office of Economic Development (ECO), and construction contractors:

1. Updates on previously reported items that are ongoing:
 - a. DFR was awarded funding in the recent bond election to replace Fire Station 43 (2844 Lombardy Ln., Council District 6) and remodel Fire Station 11 (3828 Cedar Springs Rd., Council District 14).
 - i. DFR and BCM have identified a potential site for replacement Fire Station 43; the environmental assessment and offer to purchase are still being processed.
 - ii. A draft of the remodel design for Station 11 is still in progress.
 - b. DFR has begun a project to upgrade all Fire Stations from analog to digital landlines. While all new sites are designed and built with digital lines, the existing facilities must be converted one at a time.
 - i. So far, 29 Fire Stations have been converted.
 - c. The DFR Maintenance building has one repair bay wall where bricks have started to fall. FRM has a contract in process for a full repair in FY25.
 - d. FRM and the Department of Transportation & Public Works are compiling a list of additional fire stations with apparatus approach damage and are developing a plan for repairs.
 - e. DFR and FRM Capital have prioritized FY25 funds to pay for the following station and work location modifications:
 - i. A Lactation Room for 1551 Baylor St.
 - ii. Renovation and code updates for the Fire Dispatch Kitchen, located at L1CS City Hall.
 - iii. Renovation and repurposing of the old Fire Station at 3241 N. Hampton Rd. (Council District 06) that will house the Safety Staff

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who work in the Quartermaster Program (provides clean Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to firefighters after emergency incidents).

iv. Renovation of restroom and shower facilities at the 5000 Dolphin Rd. Training Academy.

f. Roof work at Fire Station 56 (7040 Belt Line Rd. Council District 11) was delayed due to weather but should begin this week. The work is expected to last four weeks, and resources will not be displaced.

2. New Projects:

- a. Fire Station 17 (6045 Belmont Ave, Council District 14) has mold abatement scheduled for February 10th. Resources will be relocated for an estimated period of five weeks.
- b. Repairs to the propane training prop at the Training Academy at 5000 Dolphin Road are currently scheduled for the second week of February.

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

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Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety

c: Kimberly Bizzor Tolbert, City Manager
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
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Alina Ciocan, Assistant City Manager
Donzell Gipson, Assistant City Manager
Robin Bentley, Assistant City Manager
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Elizabeth Saab, Chief of Strategy, Engagement and Alignment (I)
Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



DATE February 10, 2025

CITY OF DALLAS

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

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Fleet Maintenance Update**

Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR), in the effort to provide excellent service delivery to the residents of the City of Dallas, strives to maintain adequate resources to allow for efficient and effective emergency response. Please accept this memorandum as an update to the status of the DFR emergency fleet.

The status of emergency apparatus, as of February 2nd, 2025, is as follows:

UNIT	OPTIMAL	CURRENT	SQUAD***	RESERVE	REPAIR*	ON ORDER**
ENGINE	58	58	0	2	15	4
TRUCK	23	23	0	3	10	2
RESCUE	47	47	0	4	17	9

****Repairs are apparatus currently out of service and being repaired***

*****Orders are apparatus expected to be delivered by end of CY24.***

******Squads are only in service when Engines or Trucks are out of service***

As requested, the following table illustrates the emergency response apparatus removed from service due to catastrophic loss (i.e., accidents) since FY21:

UNIT	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	TOTAL
ENGINE	2	1	1	1	5
TRUCK	1	0	0	0	1
RESCUE	2	0	1	0	3
BLOCKER	0	0	1	0	1


DFR's fleet maintenance program has evolved to include a more aggressive and comprehensive preventative maintenance (PM) plan for all apparatus. To address staffing concerns, DFR has strengthened its mechanic technician recruitment and retention through expanded recruitment sources and partnerships, improved salary scales, improved training, and a robust succession plan.

DATE February 10, 2025
SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Fleet Maintenance Update**
PAGE **2 of 2**

DFR anticipates that through improved plans and programs, any major negative operational effects from fleet shortages will be mitigated. It is our expectation that the resulting improved operational, training, and staffing plans will aid in further protecting the status of our emergency fleet for years to come.

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

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Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety

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

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

SUBJECT **Annual Warrant Resolution 2025**

The Dallas Municipal Court will partner with the Judiciary and the Prosecution Office to conduct its annual Warrant Resolution 2025 **from March 1, 2025, through March 13, 2025**. This two-week initiative aims to encourage anyone with an outstanding Class C Misdemeanor Warrant of arrest to respond to their citation(s) issued by the City of Dallas Police Department or Dallas Marshals Office. The courthouse has always been a safe harbor for those with outstanding City of Dallas Class C Misdemeanor warrants. **It is important to note we do not arrest anyone attempting to resolve their citation(s).**

During Warrant Resolution 2025, you can donate a new/unopened blanket or package of socks to have your warrant fees waived. We are not accepting gently used items, new items only. The donations will be donated to the City of Dallas Office of Homeless Solutions (OHS) and distributed as necessary.

Warrant Resolution 2025 will be conducted from March 1, 2025, through March 13, 2025. Court will be held at Dallas Municipal Court, 2014 Main Street, during the week and extend with weekend court in the community. Warrant Resolution will be held at three Recreation Centers and one Library on the weekend. March 1st–2nd, court will be held at Singing Hills Recreation Center (South Sector) and Mattie Nash Recreation Center (West Sector). The following weekend, March 8th-9th, court will be held at White Rock Hills Library (East Sector) and Lake Highlands Recreation Center (North Sector). Check-in for Warrant Resolution 2025 will be from 8:00 a.m. to noon. We selected these locations by quadrant of the city. We analyzed zip codes with the highest number of warrants.

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) will be on-site both weekends to provide citizens with information on obtaining a valid driver's license and/or updating their driver's license.

Anyone with questions regarding City of Dallas warrants, please direct them to contact 3-1-1 or (214) 670-0109. If you have warrants with another city or county agency, you contact that respective agency. We will only see citation(s) issued by the Dallas Police Department or the Dallas Marshal's Office.

DATE February 10, 2025
SUBJECT **Annual Warrant Resolution 2025**
PAGE **2 of 2**

If you have any questions, contact Greg Nelson, Dallas Municipal Court Director, at gregory.nelson@dallas.gov.

Service First, Now!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "D. Artis", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety

c: Kimberly Bizzor Tolbert, City Manager
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
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Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

SUBJECT **Crisis Intervention Team Expansion Update**

Emergency Management and Crisis Response (ECR) is proud to announce an enhancement to the Crisis Intervention Unit (CIT), a civilian response team dedicated to fostering community well-being through strategic partnerships with the Dallas Police Department, community organizations, and service providers. Our mission is to improve the safety, wellness, and quality of life for all Dallas residents.

The CIT Crisis Coordinators play a pivotal role in addressing the social service needs of residents identified by the Dallas Police Department and City Crisis Response Teams. Their work includes connecting individuals to local service providers, navigating the complexities of the behavioral health system, and developing tailored strategies to resolve crises effectively and compassionately.

Operational Expansion:

Effective Wednesday, January 22, 2025, the Crisis Intervention Unit will expand its operations from five to **seven days per week**, providing **10-hour daily coverage**. This enhancement enables the team to offer consistent support across all seven police divisions, with Crisis Coordinators working in partnership with the Dallas Police Department and Crisis Response Teams to address the diverse needs of our community.

Team Scheduling for 7-Day Coverage:

To ensure work-life balance for staff while maintaining seamless service delivery, the unit will operate under a two-team system: 7-days a week, 8:00AM-6:00PM.

This rotating schedule allows coordinators to work four consecutive days followed by three days off, ensuring equitable workload distribution and optimal service coverage.

We remain committed to enhancing our crisis response efforts and appreciate the continued support of our community partners and leadership in making this expansion possible. Together, we are building a stronger, safer, and more resilient Dallas.

DATE February 10, 2025
SUBJECT **Crisis Intervention Team Expansion**
PAGE **2 of 2**

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Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety
[Attachment]

c: Kimberly Bizzor Tolbert, City Manager
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Billieae Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
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Elizabeth Saab, Chief of Strategy, Engagement, and Alignment (I)
Directors and Assistant Directors

The Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) aims to enhance community well-being by implementing proactive, collaborative non-law enforcement strategies dedicated to improving the safety, wellness and quality of life of Dallas residents.



City of Dallas Well-Being FIRST; A Balanced You

Crisis Coordinators promptly address the social service needs of residents encountered by the Dallas Police Department and City Crisis Response Teams.

Service coordination is facilitated by connecting residents with local service providers, navigating the behavioral health system and developing strategic plans to resolve crises effectively.

RESOURCES

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 9-8-8

Suicide and Crisis Center of North Texas 24/7 Crisis Line: 214-828-1000 or 1-800-273-8255

North Texas Behavioral Health Authority: 1-888-260-8000

Housing Forward: 1-888-411-6802

metrocare.

Metrocare Services: Lancaster-Kiest: 214-371-6639

In collaboration with the City of Dallas, Metrocare Services offers complimentary wellness appointments that provide mental health services for individuals of all ages, housing assistance, utility assistance, homelessness, veterans' services, military support and substance abuse treatment. Free transportation is available to support individuals in accessing these services.

CONTACT US

**For behavioral health emergencies, please dial 9-1-1.
For non-emergency social services needs, please dial
3-1-1 or 214-670-3111.**

**Local agencies may request assessment of a social
service need by contacting CITsupervisors@dallas.gov.**



El Equipo de Intervención en Crisis (CIT, por sus siglas en inglés) tiene como objetivo mejorar el bienestar de la comunidad mediante la implementación de estrategias proactivas y colaborativas dedicadas a mejorar la seguridad, el bienestar, y la calidad de vida de los residentes de Dallas.



El bienestar de la ciudad de Dallas PRIMERO; Un tú equilibrado

Los coordinadores de crisis atienden con prontitud las necesidades de servicios sociales de los residentes encontrados por el Departamento de Policía de Dallas y los Equipos de Respuesta a Crisis de la Ciudad.

La coordinación de servicios se facilita conectando a los residentes con los proveedores de servicios locales, navegando por el sistema de salud conductual y desarrollando planes estratégicos para resolver las crisis de manera efectiva.

RECURSOS

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 9-8-8

Suicide and Crisis Center of North Texas 24/7 Crisis Line: 214-828-1000 o 1-800-273-8255

North Texas Behavioral Health Authority: 1-888-260-8000

Housing Forward: 1-888-411-6802

metrocare.

Metrocare Services: Lancaster-Kiest: 214-371-6639

En colaboración con la Ciudad de Dallas, Metrocare Services ofrece citas de bienestar gratuitas que brindan servicios de salud mental para personas de todas las edades, asistencia para la vivienda, asistencia para los servicios públicos, servicios para personas sin hogar, servicios para veteranos, apoyo militar y tratamiento para el abuso de sustancias. El transporte gratuito está disponible para ayudar a las personas a acceder a estos servicios.

CONTÁCTANOS

**Para emergencias de salud conductual, llame al 9-1-1.
Para necesidades de servicios sociales que no sean de
emergencia, marque 3-1-1 o 214-670-3111.**

**Las agencias locales pueden solicitar la evaluación de una
necesidad de servicio social poniéndose en contacto con
CITsupervisors@dallas.gov.**



Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

SUBJECT **Dallas Marshal's Office 2024 Racial Profiling Report**

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

Although the Dallas Marshal's Office does not regularly conduct traffic enforcement, a small number of traffic stops are conducted by Dallas Deputy Marshal's annually. In accordance with these laws, the Dallas Marshal's Office collected and reported in calendar year 2024, (652) traffic and motor vehicle related contacts for the purpose of identifying racial profiling practices. Dr. Alex del Carmen reviewed this data and produced a Racial Profiling Report summarizing his findings (see attached).

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

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

Service First, Now!

Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety
[Attachment]

c: Kimberly Bizzor Tolbert, City Manager
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary
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Directors and Assistant Directors

RACIAL PROFILING REPORT

Dallas Marshal's Office

2024



DEL CARMEN
Consulting, LLC.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPERTS

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

-Quote by Geneva Reed (Mother of Sandra Bland)



January 27, 2025

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

Dear Distinguished Members of the City Council,

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

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

Section three contains statistical data relevant to contacts (as defined by the law) which were made during motor vehicle stops that took place between 1/1/24 and 12/31/24. Further, this section includes the Tier 2 form, which is required to be submitted to TCOLE (Texas Commission on Law Enforcement) and the law enforcement agency's local governing authority by March 1 of each year. The data in this report has been fully analyzed and compared to information derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's Fair Roads Standard. The final analysis and recommendations are also included in this report.

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

Sincerely,

Alex del Carmen, Ph.D.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	
Letter to Council Members	2
Table of Contents	3
<hr/>	
RESPONDING TO THE LAW	
Public Education on Filing Compliments and Complaints	4
Racial Profiling Course Number 3256	5
Reports on Compliments and Racial Profiling Complaints	11
Tier 2 Data (Includes tables)	13
<hr/>	
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA	
Tier 2 Motor Vehicle-Related Contact Analysis	23
Comparative Analysis	24
Summary of Findings	26
Checklist	27
<hr/>	
LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ADDENDUM	
TCOLE Guidelines	29
The Texas Law on Racial Profiling	34
Modifications to the Original Law	41
Racial and Ethnic Designations	49
The Sandra Bland Act	50
Dallas Marshal's Office Racial Profiling Policy	51

Public Education on Responding to Compliments and Complaints

Informing the Public on the Process of Filing a Compliment or Complaint with the Dallas Marshal's Office

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

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

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

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

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

Racial Profiling Course 3256

Texas Commission on Law Enforcement

September 2001

Racial Profiling 3256

Instructor's Note:

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

Abstract

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

Target Population: Licensed law enforcement personnel in Texas

Prerequisites: Experience as a law enforcement officer

Length of Course: A suggested instructional time of 4 hours

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

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

Evaluation Process and Procedures

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

Reference Materials

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

Racial Profiling 3256

1.0 RACIAL PROFILING AND THE LAW

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

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

Racial Profiling Requirements:

Racial profiling CCP 3.05

Racial profiling prohibited CCP 2.131

Law enforcement policy on racial profiling CCP 2.132

Reports required for traffic and pedestrian stops CCP 2.133

Liability CCP 2.136

Racial profiling education for police chiefs Education Code 96.641

Training program Occupations Code 1701.253

Training required for intermediate certificate Occupations Code 1701.402

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

A. Written departmental policies

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

B. Not prima facie evidence

C. Feasibility of use of video equipment

D. Data does not identify officer

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

F. Vehicle stop report

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

G. Compilation and analysis of data

H. Exemption from reporting – audio/video equipment

I. Officer non-liability

J. Funding

K. Required training in racial profiling

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



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

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

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

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

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

C. Other cases

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



2.0 RACIAL PROFILING AND THE COMMUNITY

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

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

- A. There are appropriate reasons for unusual traffic stops (suspicious behavior, the officer's intuition, MOs, etc.), but police work must stop short of cultural stereotyping and racism.
- B. Racial profiling would result in criminal arrests, but only because it would target all members of a race randomly – the minor benefits would be far outweighed by the distrust and anger towards law enforcement by minorities and the public as a whole.
- C. Racial profiling is self-fulfilling bad logic: if you believed that minorities committed more crimes, then you might look for more minority criminals, and find them in disproportionate numbers.
- D. Inappropriate traffic stops generate suspicion and antagonism towards officers and make future stops more volatile – a racially-based stop today can throw suspicion on tomorrow's legitimate stop.
- E. By focusing on race, you would not only be harassing innocent citizens, but overlooking criminals of all races and backgrounds – it is a waste of law enforcement resources.

3.0 RACIAL PROFILING VERSUS REASONABLE SUSPICION

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

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

A. Most race-based complaints come from vehicle stops, often since race is used as an inappropriate substitute for drug courier profile elements

B. "DWB" – "Driving While Black" – a nickname for the public perception that a Black person may be stopped solely because of their race (especially with the suspicion that they are a drug courier), often extended to other minority groups or activities as well ("Driving While Brown," "Flying While Black," etc.)

C. A typical traffic stop resulting from racial profiling

1. The vehicle is stopped on the basis of a minor or contrived traffic violation which is used as a pretext for closer inspection of the vehicle, driver, and passengers
2. The driver and passengers are questioned about things that do not relate to the traffic violation
3. The driver and passengers are ordered out of the vehicle
4. The officers visually check all observable parts of the vehicle
5. The officers proceed on the assumption that drug courier work is involved by detaining the driver and passengers by the roadside
6. The driver is asked to consent to a vehicle search – if the driver refuses, the officers use other procedures (waiting on a canine unit, criminal record checks, license-plate checks, etc.), and intimidate the driver (with the threat of detaining him/her, obtaining a warrant, etc.)



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

A. Drug courier profile (adapted from a profile developed by the DEA)

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

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

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

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

B. Vehicle exterior

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

C. Pre-stop indicators

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

D. Vehicle interior

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

Resources

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

Web address for legislation 77R-SB1074:



Report on Compliments and Racial Profiling Complaints



Report on Complaints

The following table contains data regarding officers that have been the subject of a complaint, during the time period of 1/1/24-12/31/24 based on allegations outlining possible violations related to the Texas Racial Profiling Law. The final disposition of the case is also included.



A check above indicates that the Dallas Marshal's Office has not received any complaints, on any members of its police services, for having violated the Texas Racial Profiling Law during the time period of 1/1/24-12/31/24.

Complaints Filed for Possible Violations of The Texas Racial Profiling Law

Complaint Number	Alleged Violation	Disposition of the Case

Additional Comments:

Tables Illustrating Motor Vehicle-Related Contacts

TIER 2 DATA

TOTAL STOPS: 652

STREET ADDRESS OR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF STOP.

City Street	601
US Highway	24
State Highway	0
County Road	25
Private Property	2

WAS RACE OR ETHNICITY KNOWN PRIOR TO STOP?

Yes	12
No	640

RACE OR ETHNICITY

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	11
Black	154
White	143
Hispanic/Latino	344

GENDER

Female Total: 161

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2
Black	52
White	33
Hispanic/Latino	74

Male Total: 491

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	9
Black	102
White	110
Hispanic/Latino	270

REASON FOR STOP?

Violation of Law Total: 79

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	17
White	11
Hispanic/Latino	50

Pre-existing Knowledge Total: 18

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2
Black	4
White	2
Hispanic/Latino	10

Moving Traffic Violation Total: 308

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4
Black	80
White	71
Hispanic/Latino	153

TIER 2 DATA

Vehicle Traffic Violation Total: 247

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4
Black	53
White	59
Hispanic/Latino	131

Contraband (in plain view) Total: 1

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

WAS SEARCH CONDUCTED?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	10
Black	25	129
White	11	132
Hispanic/Latino	42	302
TOTAL	79	573

Probable Cause Total: 15

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

Inventory Total: 24

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	5
White	3
Hispanic/Latino	16

REASON FOR SEARCH?

Consent Total: 7

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	1
White	1
Hispanic/Latino	5

Incident to Arrest Total: 32

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	12
White	2
Hispanic/Latino	17

TIER 2 DATA

WAS CONTRABAND DISCOVERED?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1
Black	3	22
White	4	7
Hispanic/Latino	5	37
TOTAL	12	67

Did the finding result in arrest?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0
Black	3	0
White	4	0
Hispanic/Latino	5	0
TOTAL	12	0

DESCRIPTION OF CONTRABAND

Drugs Total: 2

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

Currency Total: 0

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

Weapons Total: 1

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

Alcohol Total: 6

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

TIER 2 DATA

Stolen Property Total: 0

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

Other Total: 3

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

RESULT OF THE STOP

Verbal Warning Total: 301

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	7
Black	71
White	78
Hispanic/Latino	145

Written Warning Total: 0

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

Citation Total: 300

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3
Black	66
White	57
Hispanic/Latino	174

Written Warning and Arrest Total: 0

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

Citation and Arrest Total: 2

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

Arrest Total: 49

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	16
White	8
Hispanic/Latino	24

TIER 2 DATA

ARREST BASED ON

Violation of Penal Code Total: 15

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	8
White	3
Hispanic/Latino	3

Violation of Traffic Law Total: 2

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

Violation of City Ordinance Total: 12

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	3
White	4
Hispanic/Latino	5

Outstanding Warrant Total: 22

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	6
White	1
Hispanic/Latino	15

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

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	11
Black	0	154
White	0	143
Hispanic/Latino	0	344
TOTAL	0	652

Tables Illustrating Motor Vehicle Related Contact Data

Table 1. Citations and Warnings

Race/ Ethnicity	All Contacts	Citations	Verbal Warning	Written Warning	Contact Percent	Citation Percent	Verbal Percent	Written Percent
Alaska Native/ American Indian	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	11	3	7	0	2%	1%	2%	0%
Black	154	67	71	0	24%	22%	24%	0%
White	143	57	78	0	22%	19%	26%	0%
Hispanic/ Latino	344	175	145	0	53%	58%	48%	0%
TOTAL	652	302	301	0	100%	100%	100%	0%



Table 2. Motor Vehicle Contacts and Fair Roads Standard Comparison

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

Race/Ethnicity	Contact Percentage	Households with Vehicle Access
Alaska Native/American Indian	0%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2%	5%
Black	24%	14%
White	22%	60%
Hispanic/Latino	53%	19%
TOTAL	100%	98%

Table 3. Motor Vehicle Searches and Arrests.

Race/Ethnicity	Searches	Consent Searches	Arrests
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1
Black	25	1	17
White	11	1	8
Hispanic/Latino	42	5	25
TOTAL	79	7	51

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

Instances Where Peace Officers Used Physical Force that Resulted in Bodily Injury	Arrest	Location of Stop	Reason for Stop

Table 5. Search Data

Race/ Ethnicity	Searches	Contraband Found Yes	Contraband Found No	Arrests	Percent Searches	Percent Contraband Found	Percent No Contraband	Percent Arrest
Alaska Native/ American Indian	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	1	0	1	1	1%	0%	1%	2%
Black	25	3	22	17	32%	25%	33%	33%
White	11	4	7	8	14%	33%	10%	16%
Hispanic/ Latino	42	5	37	25	53%	42%	55%	49%
TOTAL	79	12	67	51	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 6. Report on Audits.

The following table contains data regarding the number and outcome of required data audits during the period of 1/1/24-12/31/24.

Audit Data	Number of Data Audits Completed	Date of Completion	Outcome of Audit
1	1	03/01/24	Data was valid and reliable
2	1	06/01/24	Data was valid and reliable
3	1	09/01/24	Data was valid and reliable
4	1	12/01/24	Data was valid and reliable

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Table 7. Instance Where Force Resulted in Bodily Injury.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0%
Black	0	0%
White	0	0%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0%
TOTAL	0	0%

Table 8. Reason for Arrests from Vehicle Contact

Race/ Ethnicity	Violation of Penal Code	Violation of Traffic Law	Violation of City Ordinance	Outstanding Warrant	Percent Penal Code	Percent Traffic Law	Percent City Ordinance	Percent Warrant
Alaska Native/ American Indian	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	1	0	0	0	7%	0%	0%	0%
Black	8	0	3	6	53%	0%	25%	27%
White	3	0	4	1	20%	0%	33%	5%
Hispanic/ Latino	3	2	5	15	20%	100%	42%	68%
TOTAL	15	2	12	22	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 9. Contraband Hit Rate

Race/ Ethnicity	Searches	Contraband Found Yes	Contraband Hit Rate	Search Percent	Contraband Percent
Alaska Native/ American Indian	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	1	0	0%	1%	0%
Black	25	3	12%	32%	25%
White	11	4	36%	14%	33%
Hispanic/Latino	42	5	12%	53%	42%

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In an effort to comply with The Texas Racial Profiling/Sandra Bland Law, the Dallas Marshal's Office commissioned the analysis of its 2024 contact data. Hence, two different types of data analyses were performed. The first of these involved a careful evaluation of the 2024 motor vehicle-related data. This particular analysis measured, as required by law, the number and percentage of Whites, Blacks, Hispanics or Latinos, Asians and Pacific Islanders, Alaska Natives and American Indians, who came in contact with police in the course of a motor vehicle-related contact and were either issued a ticket, citation, or warning or an arrest was made. Also included in this data were instances when a motor vehicle contact took place for an alleged violation of the law or ordinance. The Tier 2 data analysis included, but was not limited to, information relevant to the number and percentage of contacts by race/ethnicity, gender, reason for the stop, location of stop, searches while indicating the type of search performed, result of stop, basis of an arrest, and use of physical force resulting in bodily injury.

The analysis on the data performed in this report, was based on a comparison of the 2024 motor vehicle contact data with a specific baseline. When reading this particular analysis, one should consider that there is disagreement in the literature regarding the appropriate baseline to be used when analyzing motor vehicle-related contact information. Of the baseline measures available, the Dallas Marshal's Office agreed with our recommendation to rely in part, as a baseline measure, on the Fair Roads Standard. This particular baseline is established on data obtained through the U.S. Census Bureau (2020) relevant to the number of households that have access to vehicles while controlling for the race and ethnicity of the heads of households.

It should be noted that the census data presents challenges to any effort made at establishing a fair and accurate racial profiling analysis. That is, census data contains information on all residents of a particular community, regardless whether they are among the driving population. Further, census data, when used as a baseline of comparison, presents the challenge that it captures information related to city residents only, thus excluding individuals who may have come in contact with the Dallas Marshal's Office in 2024 but live outside city limits. In some jurisdictions the percentage of the population that comes in contact with the police but lives outside city limits represents a substantial volume of all motor vehicle-related contacts made in a given year.

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

Tier 2 (2024) Motor Vehicle-Related Contact Analysis

When examining the enhanced and more detailed Tier 2 data collected in 2024, it was evident that most motor vehicle-related contacts were made with Hispanics, followed by Blacks. Of those who came in contact with police, most tickets or citations were issued to Hispanics and Blacks; this was followed by Whites.

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

Comparative Analysis

A comprehensive analysis of the motor vehicle contacts made in 2024 to the census data relevant to the number of "households" in DFW who indicated in the 2020 census that they had access to vehicles, produced interesting findings. Specifically, the percentage of Whites, Asians, and American Indians who came in contact with police was the same or lower than the percentage of White, Asian, and American Indian households in DFW that claimed in the last census to have access to vehicles. The opposite was true of Blacks and Hispanics. That is, a higher percentage of Blacks and Hispanics came in contact with police than the percentage of Black and Hispanic households in DFW that claimed in the last census to have access to vehicles.

The comprehensive analysis of the searches resulting in contraband shows that the most significant contraband hit rate is of Whites. This was followed by Blacks and Hispanics. This means that among all searches performed in 2024, the most significant percentage of these that resulted in contraband was among Whites. The lowest contraband hit rate was among Asians.

Summary of Findings

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

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

As part of this effort, the Dallas Marshal's Office should continue to:

- 1) Perform an independent analysis on contact and search data in the upcoming year.
- 2) Commission data audits in 2025 in order to assess data integrity; that is, to ensure that the data collected is consistent with the data being reported.

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

Checklist

The following requirements were met by the Dallas Marshal's Office in accordance with The Texas Racial Profiling Law:

- ✓ Implement a Racial Profiling Policy citing act or actions that constitute racial profiling.
- ✓ Include in the racial profiling policy, a statement indicating prohibition of any peace officer employed by the Dallas Marshal's Office from engaging in racial profiling.
- ✓ Implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint regarding racial profiling violations.
- ✓ Provide public education related to the compliment and complaint process.
- ✓ Implement disciplinary guidelines for officers found in violation of the Texas Racial Profiling Law.
- ✓ Collect, report and analyze motor vehicle data (Tier 2).
- ✓ Commission Data Audits and a Search Analysis.
- ✓ Indicate total number of officers who knew and did not know, the race/ethnicity of individuals before being detained.
- ✓ Produce an annual report on police contacts (Tier 2) and present this to the local governing body and TCOLE by March 1, 2025.
- ✓ Adopt a policy, if video/audio equipment is installed, on standards for reviewing video and audio documentation.

Legislative & Administrative



TCOLE GUIDELINES

Guidelines for Compiling and Reporting Data under Senate Bill 1074

Background

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

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

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

Standard 1

Each law enforcement agency has a detailed written directive that:

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

Commentary

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

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

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

Standard 2

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

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

Commentary

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

Standard 3

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

Commentary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Standard 4

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

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

Commentary

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

Standard 5

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

Commentary

None

Standard 6

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

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

Commentary

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

Standard 7

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

Commentary

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

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

The Texas Law on Racial Profiling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(A) the person's gender; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Art. 2.134. COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION COLLECTED.

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

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

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

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

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

(A) determine the prevalence of racial profiling by peace officers employed by the agency; and

(B) examine the disposition of traffic and pedestrian stops made by officers employed by the agency, including searches resulting from the stops; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Art. 2.137. PROVISION OF FUNDING OR EQUIPMENT.

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

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

(2) smaller jurisdictions; and

(3) municipal and county law enforcement agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) analyzing and reporting collected information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) the registration number of the vehicle involved;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 9. Not later than January 1, 2002:

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

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

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

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

SECTION 12. This Act takes effect September 1, 2001

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

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

Secretary of the Senate

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

Chief Clerk of the House

Approved:

Date

Governor

Modifications to the Original Law

(H.B. 3389)

Amend CSHB 3389 (Senate committee report) as follows:

(1) Strike the following SECTIONS of the bill:

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

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

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

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

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

(a) In this article:

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

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

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

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

(1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(A) the person's gender; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) In this article:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) a sentence is imposed on the person;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) a records management and preservation services fee (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$25;

(4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;

(5) a juvenile delinquency prevention and graffiti eradication fee (Art. 102.0171, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$50 [~~\$5~~]; [~~and~~]

(6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed \$5; and

(7) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$0.10.

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

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

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

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

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

(3) a records management and preservation services fee (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$25;

(4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;

(5) a juvenile delinquency prevention and graffiti eradication fee (Art. 102.0171, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$50 [~~\$5~~]; [~~and~~]

(6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed \$5; and

(7) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$0.10.

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

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

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

(1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;

(2) a fee for withdrawing request for jury less than 24 hours before time of trial (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . \$3;

(3) a jury fee for two or more defendants tried jointly (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . one jury fee of \$3;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) this chapter;

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

(3) a commission rule.

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

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

Racial and Ethnic Designations (H.B. 3051)

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

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

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

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

(A) Alaska native or American Indian;

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

(C) black;

(D) white; and

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

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

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

(1) Alaska native or American Indian;

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

(3) black;

(4) white; and

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

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

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

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

Chief Clerk of the House

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

Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED: _____

Date

Governor

The Sandra Bland Act

(S.B. 1849)

S.B. No. 1849

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

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

ARTICLE 1. SHORT TITLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) recommended treatment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) it is reasonable to divert the person;

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

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

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

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

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

(1) establishing [a] new collaboratives; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

otherwise if the:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

standards, and procedures of the commission; and

(C) solutions to operational challenges for jails;

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

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

(A) determine if a prisoner is pregnant; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

as follows:

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

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

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

(b) The prisoner safety fund consists of:

(1) appropriations of money to the fund by the legislature; and
(2) gifts, grants, including grants from the federal government, and other donations received for the fund.

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

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

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

(1) a suicide;
(2) an attempted suicide;
(3) a death;
(4) a serious bodily injury, as that term is defined by
Section 1.07, Penal Code;
(5) an assault;
(6) an escape;
(7) a sexual assault; and
(8) any use of force resulting in bodily injury, as that term is defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 4. PEACE OFFICER AND COUNTY JAILER TRAINING

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

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

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

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

section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) topics selected by the agency; and
- (2) for an officer holding only a basic proficiency certificate, not more than 20 hours of education and training that contain curricula incorporating the learning objectives developed by the commission regarding:
 - (A) civil rights, racial sensitivity, and cultural diversity;
 - (B) de-escalation and crisis intervention techniques to facilitate interaction with persons with mental impairments; [and]
 - (C) de-escalation techniques to facilitate interaction with members of the public, including techniques for limiting the use of force resulting in bodily injury; and
 - (D) unless determined by the agency head to be inconsistent with the officer's assigned duties:
 - (i) the recognition and documentation of cases that involve child abuse or neglect, family violence, and sexual assault; and
 - (ii) issues concerning sex offender characteristics.

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

as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;

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

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

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

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

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

relating to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) the initial reason for the stop;

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

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

and a description of the contraband or evidence;

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

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

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

(C) the search was performed as a result of the towing of the motor vehicle or the arrest of any person in the motor vehicle;

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

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

(8) whether the officer issued a verbal or written warning or a ticket or citation as a result of the stop; and

(9) whether the officer used physical force that resulted in bodily injury, as that term is defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code, during the stop.

(c) The chief administrator of a law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, is responsible for auditing reports under Subsection (b)

to ensure that the race or ethnicity of the person operating the motor vehicle is being reported.

SECTION 5.03. Article 2.134(c), Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

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

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

(A) evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle stops, within the applicable jurisdiction, of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities; [and]

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

(C) evaluate and compare the number of searches resulting from motor vehicle stops within the applicable jurisdiction and whether contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of those searches; and

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

SECTION 5.04. Article 2.137, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 2.137. PROVISION OF FUNDING OR EQUIPMENT. (a) The Department of Public Safety shall adopt rules for providing funds or video and audio equipment to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment in law enforcement motor vehicles and motorcycles or equipping peace officers with body worn cameras [as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A)], including specifying criteria to prioritize funding or equipment provided to law enforcement agencies. The criteria may include consideration of tax effort, financial hardship,

available revenue, and budget surpluses. The criteria must give priority to:

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

(2) smaller jurisdictions; and

(3) municipal and county law enforcement agencies.

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

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

(d) On receipt of funds or video and audio equipment from the state for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment in law enforcement motor vehicles and motorcycles or equipping peace officers with body worn cameras [as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A)], the governing body of a county or municipality, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency serving the county or municipality, shall certify to the Department of Public Safety that the law enforcement agency has taken the necessary actions to use and is using [installed] video and audio equipment and body worn cameras for those purposes [as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A) and is using the equipment as required by Article 2.135(a)(1)].

SECTION 5.05. Article 2.1385(a), Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

(a) If the chief administrator of a local law enforcement agency intentionally fails to submit the incident-based data as required by Article 2.134, the agency is liable to the state for a civil penalty in an [the] amount not to exceed \$5,000 [of \$1,000] for each violation. The attorney general may sue to collect a civil penalty under this subsection.

SECTION 5.06. Article 2.135, Code of Criminal Procedure, is repealed.

SECTION 5.07. Articles 2.132 and 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by this article, apply only to a report covering a calendar year beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

SECTION 5.08. Not later than September 1, 2018, the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement shall:

(1) evaluate and change the guidelines for compiling and reporting information required under Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by this article, to enable the guidelines to better withstand academic scrutiny; and

(2) make accessible online:

(A) a downloadable format of any information submitted under Article 2.134(b), Code of Criminal

Procedure, that is not exempt from public disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code; and
(B) a glossary of terms relating to the information to make the information readily understandable to the public. This Act takes effect September 1, 2017.

Senate Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 1849 passed the Senate on May 11, 2017, by the following vote:
Yeas 31, Nays 0.

Secretary of the Senate

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 1849 passed the House on May 20, 2017, by the following vote:
Yeas 137, Nays 0, one present not voting.

ARTICLE 6. EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 6.01. Except as otherwise provided by this Act,

Approved:


Date

Governor

Chief Clerk of the House

DALLAS MARSHAL'S OFFICE RACIAL PROFILING POLICY

DALLAS MARSHAL'S OFFICE - GENERAL ORDERS

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

430.00 Biased Policing and Racial Profiling

430.01 Purpose

The purpose of this General Order is to reaffirm the Dallas Marshal's Office commitment to unbiased policing in all its encounters between an officer and any person; to reinforce procedures that serve to ensure public confidence and mutual trust through the provision of services in a fair and equitable fashion, and to protect officers from unwarranted accusations of misconduct when acting within the dictates of departmental policy and the law. Biased policing and Racial Profiling are strictly prohibited. *At no time will a sworn employee rely upon an individual's protected status in any reasonable suspicion or probable cause determination.*

430.02 Definitions:

- A. "Biased Policing" is defined as the application of police authority based on a protected status rather than on an individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.
- B. "Motor Vehicle Stop" means an occasion in which a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance.
- C. "Protected Status" includes race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, age, gender, gender identity/expression, sexual orientation, disability, or any other legally protected status.
- D. "Racial Profiling" is defined as a law enforcement-initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.
- E. "Race or Ethnicity" is defined as a person's particular descent, including White, Black, Hispanic or Latino, Asian or Pacific Islander, or Alaska Native or American Indian descent.


430.03 Examples of biased policing include, but are not limited to:

- A. Initiating a traffic stop on a particular vehicle because of the protected status of the driver or of a passenger in a vehicle.
- B. Stopping or detaining the driver of a vehicle or passenger in a vehicle based on the determination that a person or that protected status is unlikely to own or possess that specific make or model of vehicle.
- C. Stopping or detaining an individual based upon the determination that a person of that protected status is unlikely to be in that place or part of town.
- D. Stopping a driver when looking for a suspect if the only commonality between the suspect and the driver or a passenger is their protected status.
- E. Singling out an individual for enforcement who is part of a group of individuals exhibiting similar behavior (for example, a group of drivers exceeding the speed limit) because of the individual's protected status.
- F. The unlawful seizure and/or forfeiture of a person's assets based on protected status.

430.04 Biased Policing and Racial Profiling Complaints and Investigations

- A. The department shall accept complaints from any person who believes they have been stopped or searched based on racial, ethnic, or national origin profiling. No person shall be discouraged, intimidated, or coerced from filing a complaint, nor discriminated against because he or she filed such a complaint.
- B. If an officer initiating a stop receives an allegation of racial profiling, the officer shall provide their name and badge number to the individual with information on how to contact Internal Affairs or the officer's supervisor. Any employee contacted shall provide that person with information on the department's process for filing a complaint. All employees will report any allegation of racial profiling to their supervisor before the end of their shift.
 1. Officers shall provide information, including telephone number, mailing address, and email address for contacting Internal Affairs to any individual who inquiries about reporting an incident perceived to be racially motivated, or who wishes to generate a complaint.
 2. Any supervisor/manager receiving a racial profiling complaint shall notify the Internal Affairs Division in a timely manner of the complaint and the action taken.
 3. Supervisors shall monitor the adherence to the General Orders by all employees under their command and shall initiate an investigation into all alleged violations established under this General Order.
- C. All complaints will be acknowledged in writing to the complainant who will receive information regarding the disposition of such complaint within a reasonable period of time. The investigation shall be reduced to writing and any reviewer's comments or conclusions shall be sent through the chain of command to the City Marshal or designee. When applicable, findings and/or recommendations for disciplinary action, retraining, or changes in policy shall be part of the report to the City Marshal or designee.
- D. Allegations of misconduct and disciplinary action shall follow the procedures as outlined in General Order 510.00. Officers shall be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination for engaging in racial profiling.

DALLAS MARSHAL'S OFFICE - GENERAL ORDERS

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

- E. If there is a departmental video or audio recording of the events upon which a complaint of racial profiling is based, upon commencement of an investigation into the complaint, the department shall promptly provide a copy of the recording to that officer if requested in writing.

430.05 Training

- A. All officers will receive formal, yearly, documented training in biased policing policy, procedures, or legal aspects.
B. Training will be included in basic and in-service classes for all sworn personnel and will include examples of biased policing.

430.06 Reporting of Racial Profiling Motor Vehicle Stops

- A. Any officer conducting a motor vehicle stop shall collect information required by Articles 2.132 and 2.133 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.

During all motor vehicle stops (regardless of if a citation is issued or not), officers are required to record and report the following information:

- A. *The gender of the individual stopped*
- B. *The race or ethnicity of the individual*
- C. *If the race or ethnicity was known prior to the stop*
- D. *A reason for the stop*
- E. *Location of the stop*
- F. *If a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual detained consented to the search*
- G. *The reason for the search*
- H. *If any contraband was discovered*
- I. *Description of discovered contraband*
- J. *Result of the stop*
- K. *If there was an arrest, what the arrest was based on*
- L. *If any physical force resulting in bodily injury was used Officers shall ensure all data is gathered from every motor vehicle stop and submitted prior to the end of their shift. Supervisors shall ensure officers comply with this order.*

- B. In accordance with Article 2.134 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, the information collected will be compiled, analyzed, and submitted to the governing body of the City of Dallas and the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement no later than March 1 of each year.
C. An annual administrative review of biased policing complaints, and their disposition, will be submitted to the City Marshal no later than March 1 of each year.
D. *Supervisors have the responsibility of monitoring the activities of subordinates to ensure that neither biased policing nor racial profiling is being practiced. Supervisors will take immediate corrective action if these practices are observed and will document the infraction accordingly.*

430.07 Public Education

- A. The City of Dallas Marshal's Office will inform the public of its guidelines against racial profiling for law enforcement and the complaint process, including providing the telephone number, mailing address, and e-mail address to make a complaint with respect to a traffic stop, citation and/or search conducted by a peace officer. Methods that may be utilized to inform the public of the process are in person, news media, radio, service or civic presentations, the Internet, as well as city council and committee meetings. Additionally, information will be made available as appropriate in languages other than English.

430.08 Motor Vehicle Stop Data Audits

- A. The Audit for Traffic Stop Data will be completed monthly by the first-level supervisor and submitted to the next-level supervisor by the 10th of each month. It is recommended that supervisors work on their audits each week to make it more manageable. The How to Guide will be on the intranet under the "Forms" tab.
B. Supervisors are looking to ensure a Racial Profiling Report was done on the Traffic Stop Data Form. (If the officer is E-Citation certified and used an E-Citation on the Traffic Stop a Racial Profiling Report was done). It is the supervisor's responsibility to know which of their employees are actively using E-Citation machines.
C. The Motor Vehicle Stop Data Non-Compliance Report is on the intranet and available to all supervisors under the "Information" tab, "Crime Reports/Maps" link, "Interactive Reports" link, "Home" link, "Planning Monthly Reports" link, "Traffic Stops" link, "TrafficMarkOutsNoRP_Record" link.

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

Del Carmen Consulting©
817.681.7840
www.texasracialprofiling.com
www.delcarmenconsulting.com

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Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

SUBJECT **Marshal's Homeless Action Response Team Activity Report**

The Marshal's office assigns Deputies to work on the Homeless Action Response Team (HART) and assists the office of homeless solutions daily on encampment cleaning and closures. Deputy Marshal's collaborate with code enforcement, Dallas Animal Services, and crises response teams to ensure the safety of everyone while addressing encampments.

<u>Marshal's Office Activity</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>
Encampments/decommissioned locations Marshal's responded to	122	89
Investigation of sleeping/encampment in parks or on trails	31	19
Number of encampments cleaned	60	56
Number of encampments decommissioned	0	0
Unsheltered individuals contacted during OHS operations	463	240
Drugs/drug paraphernalia seized	0	0
Weapons Seized	1	0
Stolen property seized	0	0
Enforcement action citation/arrest	15	4
Verbal warning issued by Marshal	16	18

Service First, Now!

David Pughes

David Pughes
City Marshal

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

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

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

SUBJECT **2025 Meet and Confer Agreement**

The purpose of this memorandum is to inform the Public Safety Committee that the City's current Meet and Confer Agreement with the Meet and Confer Team consisting of the recognized Dallas Police and Fire employee associations will expire on September 30, 2025.

The Executive Management team will begin deliberation meetings in March 2025 with representatives from the Meet and Confer Team to negotiate terms for a new meet and confer agreement.

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

Service First, Now!

Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety

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

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

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

SUBJECT **February 12, 2025, City Council Agenda Item 25-400A Training to aircraft-rescue firefighters at Dallas Love Field and Dallas Executive Airport**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on February 12, 2025.

AGENDA ITEM 25-400A

Authorize (1) an annual payment in the amount of \$193,000.00 per year for five years to the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport to provide basic, live fire drills and advanced specialized aircraft/fire training to aircraft-rescue firefighters at Dallas Love Field and Dallas Executive Airport; and (2) the reimbursement from the Aviation Fund to the General Fund - Not to exceed \$965,000.00 - Financing: General Fund (subject to annual appropriations) (see Fiscal Information)

BACKGROUND

The Federal Aviation Administration/Texas Commission on Fire Protection mandates basic and annual live aircraft/fire training to maintain aircraft rescue certification level to work at the fire stations located at Dallas Love Field and Dallas Executive Airport.

Approximately 20 Firefighters are scheduled for the Basic Certification, 93 are scheduled for the "Hot Drill" training, and 30 are scheduled for advanced specialized fire training annually. Services are provided on an as needed basis, depending on classes and need for training each year. The increase in funding will provide additional training opportunities for Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting personnel at Dallas Love Field to include on incident command, strategies and tactics, and hands-on training with fluoride-free foam.

Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport is the sole provider in this area for live fire training. All other burn pit facilities have ceased operation due to the Environmental Protection Agency's concerns.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2025	FY 2026	Future Years
General Fund	\$193,000. 00	\$193,000. 00	\$579,000.00

DATE February 10, 2025
SUBJECT **February 12, 2025, City Council Agenda Item 25-400A Training to
aircraft-rescue firefighters at Dallas Love Field and Dallas Executive Airport**
PAGE **2 of 2**

The Dallas Fire-Rescue Department will make initial payments to Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport, and the Department of Aviation will reimburse the Dallas Fire-Rescue Department up to \$193,000.00 per year for five years (subject to annual appropriations).

Service First, Now!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "D. Artis", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety

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

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

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

SUBJECT **February 12, 2025, City Council Agenda Item 25-257A Authorize the purchase of four Polaris Ranger XP1000 utility terrain vehicles for the Dallas Police Department with Safeware, Inc.**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on February 12, 2025.

AGENDA ITEM 25-257A

Authorize the purchase of four Polaris Ranger XP1000 utility terrain vehicles for the Dallas Police Department with Safeware, Inc. through the OMNIA Partners cooperative agreement (Contract No. 4400008468) - Not to exceed \$133,272.92 - Financing: 2023 Homeland Security-Urban Area Security Initiative 24-26 Fund

BACKGROUND

This will allow for the purchase of four Polaris Ranger XP1000 utility terrain vehicles (UTV) which will provide the Patrol Bureau with advanced capabilities to respond to critical incidents for which a normal squad car or traditional vehicle would not perform as well.

The UTVs will be used in patrolling and responding to incidences which may require an emergency response in areas of the community that are difficult to access with typical police vehicles. This will allow for a greater ability to deter crime and promote community safety in these areas by being able to provide visible patrol and enforcement of the city ordinances and state laws.

The OMNIA Partners 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 February 10, 2025
SUBJECT **February 12, 2025, City Council Agenda Item 25-257A Authorize the purchase of four Polaris Ranger XP1000 utility terrain vehicles for the Dallas Police Department with Safeware, Inc.**

PAGE **2 of 2**

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2025	FY 2026	Future Years
2023 Homeland Security -Urban Area Security Initiative 24-26 Fund	\$133,272.92	\$0.00	\$0.00

Service First, Now!



Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety

c: Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, City Manager
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
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Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Elizabeth Saab, Chief of Strategy, Engagement, and Alignment (I)
Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

SUBJECT **February 12, 2025, City Council Agenda Item 25-641A Interlocal Agreement
between Dallas County Criminal District Attorney's Office and the Dallas Police
Department**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on February 12, 2025.

AGENDA ITEM 25-641A

Authorize an Interlocal Agreement between Dallas County Criminal District Attorney's Office and the Dallas Police Department pursuant to Chapter 59 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure for the period of January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2028
- Financing: No cost consideration to the City.

BACKGROUND

The Dallas Police Department seeks to enter an agreement with Dallas County Criminal District Attorney's office for disposition of proceeds from contraband forfeited pursuant to Chapter 59 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (TCCP). The provisions of this agreement as defined herein that is seized and forfeited under Chapter 59, TCCP the

Dallas Police Department will receive 65% and the District Attorney will receive 35% of the value of these forfeiture of contraband which applies to Currency,

Real Property, Collectibles. Regardless of whether a Motor Vehicle is auctioned or kept by the Dallas Police Department, the District Attorney will receive \$750.00 for each motor vehicle. The District Attorney will receive \$50.00 for each item of the Personal Property. The Dallas Police Department will retain procession and ownership of all firearms and ammunition. If any Motor Vehicle, Real Property, Collectibles, Personal Property, or Precious Metals and Gemstones is returned pursuant to a Buyback Agreement the PD will receive sixty-five percent (65%) and the District Attorney will receive thirty-five percent (35%) of the Buyback Agreement.

FISCAL INFORMATION

No cost consideration to the City

DATE February 10, 2025
SUBJECT **February 12, 2025, City Council Agenda Item 25-641A Interlocal Agreement between
Dallas County Criminal District Attorney's Office and the Dallas Police Department**
PAGE **2 of 2**

Service First, Now!



Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety

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

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

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

SUBJECT **February 12, 2025, City Council Agenda Item 25-280A Rejection of the bids
received for the purchase of ammunition for the Dallas Police Department**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on February 12, 2025.

AGENDA ITEM 25-280A

Authorize (1) the rejection of the bids received for the purchase of ammunition for the Dallas Police Department; and (2) the re-advertisement for a new solicitation - Financing: No cost consideration to the City.

BACKGROUND

This action will authorize the rejection of the bids received for solicitation BD24-00025729 for a five-year master agreement for the purchase of ammunition for the Dallas Police Department. The Dallas Police Department will review and modify the specifications before re-advertisement.

FISCAL INFORMATION

No cost consideration to the City.

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Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety

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Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Elizabeth Saab, Chief of Strategy, Engagement, and Alignment (I)
Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

SUBJECT **February 12, 2025, City Council Agenda Item 25-283A three-year master agreement for the purchase of fire hoses for the Dallas Fire-Rescue Department**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on February 12, 2025.

AGENDA ITEM 25-283A

Authorize a three-year master agreement for the purchase of fire hoses for the Dallas Fire-Rescue Department - Allsource Enterprises of Texas LLC dba Safe Industries, Casco Industries, Inc., Siddons Martin Emergency Group, LLC, Metro Fire Apparatus Specialists, Inc., and Jacques Diffouo Nguessu dba Hadron Engineering Services LLC, lowest responsible bidders of five - Estimated amount of \$1,364,891.00 - Financing: General Fund

BACKGROUND

This action does not encumber funds; the purpose of a master agreement is to establish firm pricing for goods, for a specific term, which are ordered on an as needed basis according to annual budgetary appropriations. The estimated amount is intended as guidance rather than a cap on spending under the agreement, so that actual need combined with the amount budgeted will determine the amount spent under this agreement.

This master agreement will provide for the purchase of fire hoses for the Dallas Fire-Rescue Department (DFR). These hoses are used to keep fire apparatus and vehicles in service for the purpose of suppressing any fire within the City and surrounding suburbs. DFR has one-hundred and fifty (150) apparatus and vehicles in which the fire hoses are mounted. The fire apparatus and vehicles are housed at various stations throughout the City and are used at all fire emergency scenes.

The fire hoses supplied must have an independent third-party testing firm certify the methods of construction and various testing is in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1961 Standard on Fire Hose, most recent edition.

DATE February 10, 2025
SUBJECT **February 12, 2025, City Council Agenda Item 25-283A three-year master agreement
for the purchase of fire hoses for the Dallas Fire-Rescue Department**
PAGE **2 of 2**

Departments will manage the vendor utilization according to specialization, demand, and capacity of each vendor for each service required through project specific work orders.

The departments will manage the vendor utilization according to specialization, demand, and capacity of each vendor for each product required through project specific work orders. 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.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2025	FY 2026	Future Years
General Fund	\$400,000.00	\$425,000.00	\$539,891.00

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Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

SUBJECT **February 12, 2025, City Council Agenda Item 25-298A five-year service contract for helicopter pilot training services for the Dallas Police Department**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on February 12, 2025.

AGENDA ITEM 25-298A

Authorize a five-year service contract for helicopter pilot training services for the Dallas Police Department - Helicopter Institute, Inc., only bidder - Not to exceed \$3,152,777.00
- Financing: Confiscated Monies-Federal 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 service contract will provide for helicopter pilot training services for the Dallas Police Department. These services will include helicopter pilot training for 20 pilots and flight instructor certification training for 3 pilots. These services will also include airframe modifications to one of the city owned helicopters, and equipment related to water drops. Initial and recurring night vision goggle training and night vision goggle inspections will also be included in this contract.

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

On November 10, 2015, the City Council authorized a living wage policy that requires contractors to pay their employees a "living wage" rate as established annually by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator for Dallas County by Resolution No. 15-2141. The calculated living wage during the solicitation process of this contract is \$18.24; the selected vendor meets this requirement.

DATE February 10, 2025
SUBJECT **February 12, 2025, City Council Agenda Item 25-298A five-year service contract for helicopter pilot training services for the Dallas Police Department**
PAGE **2 of 2**

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2025	FY 2026	Future Years
Confiscated Monies - Federal Fund	\$344,409.00	\$310,124.00	\$2,498,244.00

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Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

SUBJECT **February 26, 2025, City Council DRAFT Agenda Item 25-565A Grant from the Texas Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division (CJD) for the Bullet Resistance Shield Grant**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on February 26, 2025.

DRAFT AGENDA ITEM 25-565A

Authorize the **(1)** application for and acceptance of a grant from the Texas Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division (CJD) for the Bullet Resistance Shield Grant (Grant No. 5109501, State Award ID No. 2025-SH-ST-0000) in the amount of \$412,938.13 to provide and equip peace officers with bullet resistant shields for the period October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025; **(2)** establishment of appropriations in an amount not to exceed \$412,938.13 in the CJD FY25 Bullet-Resistant Shield Grant Fund; **(3)** receipt and deposit of funds in an amount not to exceed \$412,938.13 in the CJD FY25 Bullet-Resistant Shield Grant Fund; and **(4)** execution of the grant agreement with CJD and all terms, conditions, and documents required by the agreement - Not to exceed \$412,938.13 - Financing: CJD FY25 Bullet-Resistant Shield Grant Fund

BACKGROUND

The Dallas Police Department will enhance the safety of our officers by equipping patrol vehicles with rifle-rated ballistic shields, they ensure that officers will have immediate access to protection during active situations, rather than having to retrieve shields from the station after a situation has already escalated.

The department's current limitation, with only 2-3 functional shields per station, creates a gap in accessibility, potentially putting officers at greater risk during critical moments. With this grant for additional bullet resistance shields, each patrol vehicle can be equipped with a shield stored securely in the trunk, which can be quickly deployed during active threats such as shootings or other violent incidents. This not only improves the safety of officers but also indirectly increases the protection of civilians in these high-stress situations.

This grant will provide the Dallas Police Department with faster response times and, ultimately, better outcomes during time sensitive situations, such as shootings and other violent incidents.

DATE February 10, 2025
SUBJECT February 26, 2025, City Council DRAFT Agenda Item 25-565A Grant from the Texas Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division (CJD) for the Bullet Resistance Shield Grant
PAGE 2 of 2

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2025	FY 2026	Future Years
CJD FY25 Bullet-Resistant Shield Grant Fund	\$412,938.13	\$0.00	\$0.00

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CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 10, 2025

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

SUBJECT **February 26, 2025, City Council DRAFT Agenda Item 25-573A Master agreement for the purchase of kitchen and cafeteria supplies for Dallas Fire-Rescue Department**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before Council on February 26, 2025.

DRAFT AGENDA ITEM 25-573A

Authorize a three-year master agreement for the purchase of kitchen and cafeteria supplies for Dallas Fire-Rescue Department - Always Available Wholesales & Supply Services Corp., lowest responsible bidder of four - Estimated amount of \$136,500.00 - Financing: General Fund

BACKGROUND

This action does not encumber funds; the purpose of a master agreement is to establish firm pricing for goods, for a specific term, which are ordered on an as needed basis according to annual budgetary appropriations. The estimated amount is intended as guidance rather than a cap on spending under the agreement, so that actual need combined with the amount budgeted will determine the amount spent under this agreement.

This master agreement will provide for the purchase of kitchen and cafeteria supplies for the Dallas Fire-Rescue Department. This agreement will provide miscellaneous kitchen and cafeteria supplies to be used at Dallas Fire-Rescue Department stations and facilities for a three-year period. Examples of items which are included in this agreement are as follows:

- Dinnerware
- Baking Utensils
- Kitchen Utensils
- Serving Ware
- Cookware
- Other Miscellaneous Kitchen Supplies.

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

DATE February 10, 2025
SUBJECT **February 26, 2025, City Council DRAFT Agenda Item 25-573A Master agreement
for the purchase of kitchen and cafeteria supplies for Dallas Fire-Rescue Department**
PAGE **2 of 2**

Office of Procurement Services uses historical solicitation information, the Internet, and vendor contact information obtained from user departments to contact additional vendors.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2025	FY 2026	Future Years
General Fund	\$35,000.00	\$50,750.00	\$50,750.00

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Dominique Artis
Chief of Public Safety

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