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CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TEXAS

City of Dallas

1500 Marilla Street, Room 6ES
Dallas, Texas 75201

Public Notice

210116

POSTED CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TX



Public Safety Committee

February 8, 2021

1:00 PM

This Public Safety Committee meeting will be held by videoconference. The meeting will be broadcast live on Spectrum Cable Channel 95 and online at bit.ly/cityofdallastv.

The public may also listen to the meeting as an attendee at the following videoconference link: <https://dallascityhall.webex.com/dallascityhall/onstage/g.php?MTID=e5fefbca3f1cd1f8892e61937d9328d15>

2021 CITY COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS

COUNCIL COMMITTEE	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Atkins (C), Blewett (VC), Gates, McGough, Narvaez, Resendez, West	ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY Narvaez (C), West (VC), Atkins, Blackmon, Gates
GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT Mendelsohn (C), Gates (VC), Bazaldua, McGough, Thomas	HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS SOLUTIONS Thomas (C), Mendelsohn (VC), Arnold, Blackmon, Kleinman, Resendez, West
PUBLIC SAFETY Gates (C), Kleinman (VC), Arnold, Bazaldua, Blewett, McGough, Medrano, Mendelsohn, Thomas	QUALITY OF LIFE, ARTS, AND CULTURE Medrano (C), Atkins (VC), Arnold, Blewett, Narvaez
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE McGough (C), Medrano (VC), Atkins, Bazaldua, Kleinman, Mendelsohn, West	WORKFORCE, EDUCATION, AND EQUITY Thomas (C), Resendez (VC), Blackmon, Kleinman, Medrano
AD HOC JUDICIAL NOMINATING COMMITTEE McGough (C), Blewett, Mendelsohn, Narvaez, West	AD HOC LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS Johnson (C), Mendelsohn (VC), Atkins, Gates, McGough
AD HOC COMMITTEE ON COVID-19 RECOVERY AND ASSISTANCE Thomas (C), Atkins, Blewett, Gates, Mendelsohn, Narvaez, Resendez	

(C) – Chair, (VC) – Vice Chair

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

Call to Order**MINUTES**

- A. [21-204](#) Approval of the January 11, 2021 Minutes

Attachments: [Minutes](#)

BRIEFING ITEMS

- B. [21-208](#) Resolution Regarding Testing Cannabis Update
[Reuben Ramirez, Deputy Chief, Dallas Police Department]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

- C. [21-214](#) DFR Response to NTSB Report on Atmos Incident
[Dominique Artis, Fire Chief, Dallas Fire Rescue's Department]

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

- D. [21-209](#) Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update
[Teena Schultz, Acting Assistant Chief, Dallas Police Department]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

- E. [21-215](#) Update on P25 Radio Project
[William Snead, Assistant Director, Information and Technology Services]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

- F. [21-210](#) Public Safety Dashboards
[Jon Fortune, Assistant City Manager, City Manager's Office]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

- G. [21-205](#) Overview of Misdemeanor Offenses
[Tonya McClary, Director and Police Monitor, Office of Community Police Oversight]

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

BRIEFING BY MEMORANDUM

- H. [21-216](#) Violence Interrupter Program Update
[Jon Fortune, Assistant City Manager, City Manager's Office]

Attachments: [Memorandum](#)

- I. [21-217](#) Status of Rape Kit Testing
[Lonzo Anderson, Assistant Chief, Dallas Police Department]

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]

Public Safety Committee Meeting Record

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

Meeting Date: Monday, January 11, 2021

Convened: 1:02 P.M.

Adjourned: 4:35 P.M.

Committee Members Present:

Jennifer Gates, Chair
Lee M. Kleinman, Vice Chair
Carolyn King Arnold
Adam Bazaldua
David Blewett
DMPT B. Adam McGough
MPT Adam Medrano
Cara Mendelsohn
Casey Thomas, II

Committee Members Absent:

N/A

Other Council Members Present:

Omar Narvaez

AGENDA:

CALL TO ORDER (1:02 P.M.)

BRIEFINGS

A. Approval of the December 14, 2020 Minutes

Presenter(s): Jennifer Gates, Chair

Information Only: ☐

Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):

A motion was made to approve the December 14, 2020 meeting minutes.

Motion made by: Lee M. Kleinman, Vice Chair

Motion Seconded by: Adam Bazaldua

Item passed unanimously: ☒

Item passed on a divided vote: ☐

Item failed unanimously: ☐

Item failed on a divided vote: ☐

B. Call Diversion Through Use of Online and Phone Reporting Options

Presenter(s): Robert Uribe, Communications and Technology Administrator, Dallas Police Department;
Israel Herrera, Major, Dallas Police Department

Information Only: ☒

Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):

Robert Uribe, Communications and Technology Administrator provided a presentation overview on Online/ phone reporting background, Cities using online reporting diversion, Current Dallas Police Department's DORS eligible reports, Efficiencies gained through call diversion, and Staff recommendations. All questions and concerns from the Committee were answered.

C. Resolution Regarding Testing Cannabis Update

Presenter(s): Reuben Ramirez, Deputy Chief, Dallas Police Department

Information Only: ☐

Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):

Reuben Ramirez, Deputy Chief, Dallas Police Department provided a presentation overview on the resolution regarding testing cannabis. Council Member Adam Bazaldua emphasized on the resolution to move to full council. Committee Members requested to include Chief Garcia before moving this resolution to full Council. A motion was made to defer item to February 8, 2021 Public Safety Committee.

Motion made by: Adam Bazaldua

Item passed unanimously: ☐

Item failed unanimously: ☐

Motion Seconded by: MPT Adam Medrano

Item passed on a divided vote: ☐

Item failed on a divided vote: ☐

D. Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update

Presenter(s): Teena Schultz, Deputy Assistant Chief, Dallas Police Department

Information Only: ☒

Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):

Staff provided a presentation overview of the Dallas Police Department's Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update. All questions and concerns from the Committee were answered.

E. Public Safety Dashboards

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

Information Only: ☒

Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):

Staff provided the Committee with the Public Safety Dashboards for December 2020 in order to provide a comprehensive snapshot of performance measures, critical areas of concerns, and staffing levels. The goal is to continue to provide a data driven plan. All questions and concerns were answered.

BRIEFING BY MEMORANDUM

F. Upcoming Dallas Police Department Agenda Items

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

Information Only: ☒

Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):

The briefing memorandum referenced on upcoming Dallas Police Department agenda items. The Committee had no questions.

ADJOURN (4:35 P.M.)

APPROVED BY:

Jennifer Gates, Chair
Public Safety Committee

ATTESTED BY:

Karen Gonzalez, Coordinator
Public Safety Committee



City of Dallas

Resolution Regarding Testing Cannabis Update

**Public Safety Committee
February 8, 2021**



Reuben Ramirez, Deputy Chief,
Criminal Investigation Bureau
City of Dallas

Presentation Overview



- Background
- Resolution Overview
- Current Marijuana Laws
- January 2021 Marijuana Data
- Discussion



Background



- There have been recent public discussions regarding a proposed resolution to prohibit the testing of low levels of marijuana (Hemp/Cannabis)
- The Dallas County District Attorney's Office currently does not accept charges for misdemeanor marijuana possession without a lab test
- This subject was briefed to Public Safety on October 12, 2020, January 11, 2021 and requested to be brought back for further discussion



Resolution Overview



- City funds and personnel shall not be used for developing THC testing protocols, or pursuing validation for testing of cannabis related substances involving possession of less than 2 ounces
- Testing would be allowed in the following situations:
 - Amounts greater than 2 oz
 - Possession of any amount with intent to distribute
 - Felony-level trafficking cases



Resolution Overview



- Directs City Manager to take steps to eliminate the use of arrests or enforcement action for possession of less than 2 oz of cannabis related substance, provided that there is no evidence of intent to distribute
- Directs City Manager to take appropriated steps to ensure officers are trained, and public is informed of the changes as a result of this resolution



Current Marijuana Laws



- Any usable amount of Marijuana is illegal
- Possession of under 4 oz is eligible for a Cite & Release Citation
- Between 2 oz and 4 oz is a Class A Misdemeanor
- As of June 10, 2019, Hemp is legal to possess in Texas (House Bill 1325)
 - Hemp is Cannabis with a THC concentration of less than 0.3%



January 2021 Marijuana Data



January 1, 2021 to January 31, 2021

- Total #3 of all arrests: 3,075
 - Drug Related Arrests: 737 (24% of all arrests)
 - Marijuana Related Arrests: 277 (9% of all arrests)
 - Less than 2 Oz: 210 (7% of all arrests, 80% of all marijuana arrests)



January Marijuana Enforcement Data



- Of the 210 Marijuana Charges <2.0 oz.
 - 173 were secondary charges
 - 16 were addressed through Cite & Release
 - 21 were for possession of Marijuana only
 - Did not meet Cite and Release requirement
 - Average weight of all 210 MB Marijuana arrests was 7 grams
- Marijuana charges dropped by the DA's office are no longer being sent to SWIFTS for analysis





City of Dallas

Resolution Regarding Testing Cannabis Update

**Public Safety Committee
February 8, 2021**



Questions & Discussion

COUNCIL CHAMBER

[DATE]

WHEREAS, during the 86th Legislative Session the Texas Legislature passed House Bill 1325, legalizing and regulating hemp, and defining it as any part of the Cannabis sativa L. (cannabis) plant with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) concentration of not more than 0.3 percent; and

WHEREAS, House Bill 1325 makes it virtually impossible to distinguish, beyond a reasonable doubt, between plant forms of marijuana and hemp without a lab test to measure THC concentration; and

WHEREAS, the limited testing resources available from the State of Texas have made prosecuting cannabis-related substance possession so time-consuming and expensive that Dallas County prosecutors, along with many other prosecutors around the State of Texas, are declining to prosecute all new misdemeanor possession of marijuana charges brought after House Bill 1325 took effect on June 10, 2019, unless there is a lab test confirming that the substance is marijuana rather than hemp; and

WHEREAS, due to the passage of House Bill 1325, the city may have to acquire new testing equipment, in addition to equipment already owned, for prosecutors to prosecute people who are arrested or cited by City of Dallas police officers for marijuana offenses; and

WHEREAS, specific accreditation for THC concentration testing is necessary for the now required lab test results to be admissible as evidence in a court of law, requiring substantial new expenditure of funds and staff time from limited city resources for city personnel to obtain this accreditation; and

WHEREAS, the necessity to invest in new testing equipment, protocols, and accreditations in order to continue to prosecute marijuana offenses represents an unplanned and unfunded mandate from the State of Texas on local governments; and

WHEREAS, the odor of marijuana is largely indistinguishable from hemp, even to trained drug-sniffing dogs; and

WHEREAS, Dallas County prosecutors require the Dallas Police Department to submit lab reports in order to accept marijuana related cases; and

WHEREAS, communities of color are disproportionately impacted by the enforcement of marijuana possession laws in Dallas and across the country; and

WHEREAS, continued arrests and citations by the Dallas Police Department for marijuana offenses of less than two ounces that local prosecutors are, by policy, declining

to prosecute without a lab report result in a drain of both city and county resources, and may cause a significant burden upon the resident who is being arrested or cited, while also creating confusion and mistrust among the larger community; and

WHEREAS, certain marijuana cases, such as felony-level marijuana trafficking cases may be pursued for prosecution by testing evidence for THC concentration level in these cases, without expending resources on marijuana possession cases of less than two ounces, and such cases may still be pursued without City of Dallas lab tests, perhaps through the use of non-city laboratory services; and

WHEREAS, police officers maintain the discretion to confiscate substances believed to be marijuana, regardless of whether a citation is issued or an arrest is made; and

WHEREAS, enforcement of marijuana possession cases of less than two ounces is not a public safety priority of the residents of Dallas or the Dallas City Council, especially compared to other public safety imperatives;

Now, Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That it is the policy of the city that city funds and personnel shall not be used for:

- (a) Developing THC concentration testing protocols or pursuing validation for the purpose of testing any cannabis-related substance in the investigation of cannabis-related offenses involving the possession of two ounces or less of a cannabis-related substance to determine whether the substance meets the legal definition of marijuana under state law.
- (b) Accessing, by any means, THC concentration testing of cannabis-related substances in the investigation of cannabis-related offenses involving the possession of two ounces or less of a cannabis-related substance to determine whether the substance meets the legal definition of marijuana under state law.

SECTION 2. That it is the policy of the city that city funds and personnel may be used for:

- (a) Developing THC concentration testing protocols or pursuing validation for the purpose of testing any cannabis-related substance in the investigation of cannabis-related offenses involving the possession of more than two ounces of a cannabis-related substance, the possession of any amount of a cannabis-related substance with the intent to distribute, or felony-level marijuana trafficking cases to determine whether the substance meets the legal definition of marijuana under state law.

- (b) Accessing, by any means, THC concentration testing of cannabis-related substances in the investigation of cannabis-related offenses involving the possession of more than two ounces of a cannabis-related substance, the possession of any amount of a cannabis-related substance with the intent to distribute, or felony-level marijuana trafficking cases to determine whether the substance meets the legal definition of marijuana under state law.

SECTION 3. That the city council directs the city manager to take the steps necessary and appropriate to eliminate, to the furthest extent allowable under state law and as long as there is no immediate threat to a person's safety, the use of arrest or other enforcement action for cannabis-related possession offenses involving the possession of two ounces or less of a cannabis-related substance as long as there is no evidence demonstrating an intent to distribute. Otherwise, the city manager shall take the steps necessary and appropriate to enforce all cannabis-related offenses other than the possession of two ounces or less of marijuana when there is no intent to distribute to effectuate such arrest and other enforcement action is governed by state law.

SECTION 4. That the city council directs the city manager to take steps necessary and appropriate to ensure city police officers are well-trained in, and that the public is informed of, the changes made as a result of this resolution.

SECTION 5. That the city manager is directed to ensure that testing at state or private labs does not inhibit the ability to prosecute cannabis-related offenses involving the possession of more than two ounces of a cannabis-related substance, the possession of any amount of a cannabis-related substance with the intent to distribute, or for felony-level marijuana trafficking cases, in a timely manner, and to report to council on the progress of that activity.

SECTION 6. That for purposes of this resolution, intent to distribute a cannabis-related substance can be inferred from circumstantial evidence such as a suspect possessing a cannabis-related substance in multiple small containers, a suspect possessing drug paraphernalia to aid in the distribution of a cannabis-related substance, etc.

SECTION 7. 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



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 5, 2021

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Response to NTSB Report on Atmos Incident**

Dallas Fire-Rescue (DFR) was a party participant in the National Transportation and Safety Board's (NTSB) investigations of three natural gas incidents that occurred on February 21, 22, and 23, 2018. Initially, DFR provided emergency fire-rescue and investigation services to all three incidents. Beginning on February 23, 2018, DFR established a longer-term fire-rescue command post in order to staff a hazardous material monitoring team, and to coordinate fire-rescue responses into the area, as well as to support efforts related to resident evacuations, medication, and other item retrievals, and eventually to support the return of residents to their homes.

Since demobilization, DFR has supported the NTSB's investigation by participating in interviews, providing departmental procedures and investigation documents as requested, and reviewing and commenting on the NTSB's documents related to these incidents. Importantly, as a result of these incidents, several improvements in communication, response procedures, equipment, and training have either already taken place or are planned. We are committed to examining and updating our procedures and working to improve our services and operations to best meet the needs of our community.

While DFR and Atmos Energy Corporation (Atmos) have long enjoyed a cooperative and collaborative relationship, since these incidents, communications have increased dramatically. Atmos has provided training sessions, allowing DFR to learn at their facilities and from their personnel about gas-related emergencies. Additionally, new atmospheric monitors are being prepared for distribution to all Battalion Chief assigned vehicles so that DFR's initial responders on the scene of a potential gas leak emergency can use the same monitors for gas detection as DFR's Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT) and Atmos. DFR also has plans for additional hazardous materials training for all firefighters. Further, enhancement of department procedures will aid to strengthen DFR's collaboration and communication with Atmos and other utility companies.

The NTSB's findings related to these incidents also revealed the need for enhancements in training in the areas of technical review and explosion dynamics. Members of the Arson Division receive all required training and are proficient in recognizing the occurrence of explosions and are knowledgeable of the procedures in place to investigate their unique effects. The fire cause determination for these incidents (accidental and undetermined) are accurate and accepted by National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) NFPA 921, Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations, and the classifications do not trigger notifications or the discovery of a leak. NFPA 921 is the standard for all fire and arson investigations nationwide. Cause determinations of fire incidents involve collaboration of all entities during initial response without delay. However, DFR acknowledges that

DATE February 5, 2021
SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue Response to NTSB Report on Atmos Incident**

members can certainly benefit from additional training, especially since these kinds of incidents do not occur frequently. DFR plans for investigators to improve their understanding of explosions that originate from utility lines and residential/commercial appliances.

In addition to the above, DFR is committed to exploring additional ways to assist Atmos in identifying and mitigating gas-related emergencies.

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



Jon Fortune
Assistant City Manager

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

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



City of Dallas

DFR Response to NTSB Report on Atmos Incident

**Public Safety Committee
February 8, 2021**

Lauren Johnson, Deputy Chief

Eric Beal, Deputy Chief

Scott Pacot, Battalion Chief

Dallas Fire-Rescue Department

Presentation Overview



- To provide a response to the NTSB Report concerning the Atmos Incident of February 2018:
 - Background of Incidents
 - Investigation
 - NTSB Findings and Recommendations
 - DFR Changes and Enhancements



Background of Incidents



- 2/21/18, 5:49 a.m., 3527 Durango Drive – 1st gas-related fire incident, resulted in significant structural damage and second-degree burns to an occupant
- 2/22/18, 10:18 a.m., 3515 Durango Drive – 2nd gas-related fire incident, resulted in significant structural damage and second-degree burns to an occupant
- 2/23/18, 6:38 a.m., 3534 Espanola Drive – a gas-fueled explosion resulted in major structural damage, injuries to four occupants, and the death of the fifth occupant



Background of Incidents



- Incident Responses by DFR
 - The first two incidents were “1-Alarm” Fire Responses, consisting of:
 - Fire extinguishment
 - Medical treatment and transport
 - Fire Cause Investigation and Determination
 - Coordination with Atmos and Oncor for utility control
 - The third incident received the same response as the first two with the addition of the Urban Search & Rescue Team (USAR)
 - Evaluate structural integrity and ensure 1st responder safety



Background of Incidents



- After the 3rd incident on 2/23/18, DFR established long-term Command Post at scene
- Maintained investigative collaboration with Atmos
- Established and maintained DFR Hazmat Team monitoring of scene conditions
- Centralized coordination of DFR response to affected area, including:
 - Evacuations
 - Medication and other item retrieval for residents
 - Return of residents to their homes



Investigation



- DFR began participating as a party to the NTSB investigation on 2/25/18
 - Arranged interviews with DFR personnel
 - Provided DFR procedures and investigative documents
 - Reviewed and provided comments on NTSB findings
 - Delivered updates related to procedure and equipment enhancements
 - Collaborated with NTSB representatives to develop recommendations for improvements



NTSB Findings



- NTSB determined the cause of incidents:
 - NTSB investigators located a crack in the natural gas main that served all three homes
 - The crack was likely caused by excavation equipment working nearby in 1995, when a sewer line was replaced
 - This crack allowed natural gas to leak into the surrounding area and homes, for an extended period of time
 - Soil surrounding the leak absorbed the natural gas odorant, making it undetectable by residents
 - Natural gas migrated from the leak area and collected in the involved structures



NTSB Findings relating to DFR



NTSB synopsis of its report, dated January 12, 2021, included the following non-cause findings:

- “Dallas Fire-Rescue Department’s initial misclassification of the first incident delayed the sharing of information that could have helped Atmos Energy Corporation identify the origin of the leak.” (page 3 of report)
- “Had the Dallas Fire-Rescue Department’s arson investigators been adequately trained on natural gas systems; their investigation findings may have provided more timely and accurate assistance to Atmos Energy Corporation in locating the source of the gas leak.” (page 3 of report)
- “If Dallas Fire-Rescue Department reported the first two incidents in a timely manner, it could have prompted further investigation or regulatory oversight prior to the explosion.” (page 4 of report)



DFR Responses to NTSB Findings



- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 921, Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations is the standard for all fire and arson investigations nationwide.
- During an investigation, authorities are required to classify the cause of the fire by examining:
 - The source and form of ignition,
 - The first materials ignited and factors contributing to ignition.



DFR Responses to NTSB Findings



- After such evidence and data are collected, the arson investigators must classify the cause into one of four categories:
 - Accidental
 - Natural
 - Incendiary
 - Undetermined



DFR Responses to NTSB Findings



- The fire cause determination by DFR arson investigators for these incidents are accurate and accepted by NFPA 921, and do not trigger any notifications or the discovery of the leak. In other words, DFR's role in the investigation was to identify the cause of the fire, not the existence or source of a gas leak outside of the structure.
- The Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP) requirements for DFR arson investigators are for 150 certified curriculum hours in multiple areas, 8 of which are in Building Fuel Gas Systems and Explosions. DFR arson investigators are also required to fulfill 20 continuing education hours in a certified field annually.



NTSB Recommendations



- Revise the continuing education requirement for DFR arson investigators to include training on building fuel gas systems.
- Revise DFR procedures to require gas monitoring after the occurrence of a gas-related structure fire or explosion.
- Develop and implement a formal process to alert appropriate local, state, and federal agencies of potential systemic safety issues that should be investigated further.



DFR Changes and Enhancements



- Increased communications and training opportunities with Atmos
- Addition of new atmospheric monitors
- Development of procedures for gas monitoring following a gas-related structure fire or explosion



DFR Changes and Enhancements



- Exploring the development of a system of notification to Atmos to help detect systemic safety issues.
- Additional training in the areas of technical review and explosion dynamics.
- Ensure that DFR Arson Investigators receive the most up to date training on Fire Investigation and Cause Determination.





City of Dallas

DFR Response to NTSB's Report on Atmos Incident

**Public Safety Committee
February 8, 2021**

Questions?



City of Dallas

**Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update
Public Safety Committee
February 8, 2021**



Teena Schultz, Acting Assistant Chief
Dallas Police Department
City of Dallas

Presentation Overview



- Month of January
- Where We Are
- Project Safe Neighborhood
- Operations/Initiatives
- Performance Metrics Updates



The Month of January



- Aggravated Assaults and Homicides continue to be the department's primary area of concern.
- Homicides –16
 - 9 Argument / Conflict
 - 1 Family Violence
 - 2 Robberies
 - 4 Unknown
- Aggravated Assaults (NFV) - 489
 - Argument / Conflict is the major cause for majority of these offenses.
 - Locations
 - Multi Family Locations
 - YTD Comparison Incidents VS Victims
 - 2020 - 290 Incidents VS 503 Victims
 - 2021 - 330 Incidents VS 489 Victims



The Month of January



YTD Homicide Comparison (Victim Relationship)

MOTIVE	2020		2021	
	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT
ARGUMENT/CONFLICT	8	53.3%	9	56.3%
ARSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BURGLARY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FAMILY VIOLENCE	1	6.7%	1	6.3%
HOME INVASION	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OFFICER INVOLVED	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ROBBERY	5	33.3%	2	12.5%
SEXUAL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OTHER	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
UNKNOWN	1	6.7%	4	25.0%
TOTAL	15		16	

GANGS / DRUGS	2020		2021	
	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT
GANG INVOLVED	2	22.2%	0	0.0%
GANG MOTIVATED	2	22.2%	0	0.0%
DRUG INVOLVED	5	55.6%	1	100.0%
TOTAL	9		1	

ARGUMENT CONFLICT RELATIONSHIP	2020		2021	
	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT
Acquaintance	4	50.0%	5	55.6%
Boyfriend	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Stranger	4	50.0%	3	33.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	8		9	



The Month of January



YTD Homicide Comparison (Suspect Relationship)

SUSPECT RELATIONSHIP	2020		2021	
	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT
Acquaintance	11	52.4%	6	35.3%
Boyfriend	1	4.8%	0	0.0%
Child	0	0.0%	1	5.9%
Common Law	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Girlfriend	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grandchild	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grandparent	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
In-Law	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Family	0	0.0%	1	5.9%
Parent	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roommate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sibling	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spouse	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stranger	6	28.6%	5	29.4%
Unknown	3	14.3%	4	23.5%
TOTAL	21		17	



Where We Are



NIBRS COMPSTAT DAILY CRIME BRIEFING Sunday, January 31, 2021

NIBRS Compstat Crime	YTD TY	YTD LY	Cnt Diff	% Chg
AGG ASSAULT - FV	150	133	17	12.78%
AGG ASSAULT - NFV	489	503	-14	-2.78%
Sub-Total ASSAULT OFFENSES	639	636	3	0.47%
MURDER & NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	16	15	1	6.67%
Sub-Total HOMICIDE OFFENSES	16	15	1	6.67%
ROBBERY-BUSINESS	62	95	-33	-34.74%
ROBBERY-INDIVIDUAL	208	267	-59	-22.10%
Sub-Total ROBBERY	270	362	-92	-25.41%
SEX OFFENSES	45	66	-21	-31.82%
Sub-Total : Violent	970	1079	-109	-10.10%
NIBRS Compstat Crime	YTD TY	YTD LY	Cnt Diff	% Chg
BURGLARY-BUSINESS	293	409	-116	-28.36%
BURGLARY-RESIDENCE	224	442	-218	-49.32%
Sub-Total BURGLARY ENTERING	517	851	-334	-39.25%
BMV	1419	1228	191	15.55%
OTHER THEFT	626	819	-193	-23.57%
SHOPLIFTING	172	246	-74	-30.08%
Sub-Total LARCENY/ THEFT OFFENSES	2217	2293	-76	-3.31%
UUMV	799	1061	-262	-24.69%
Sub-Total MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	799	1061	-262	-24.69%
Sub-Total : Non-Violent	3533	4205	-672	-15.98%
GRAND TOTAL	4503	5284	-781	-14.78%

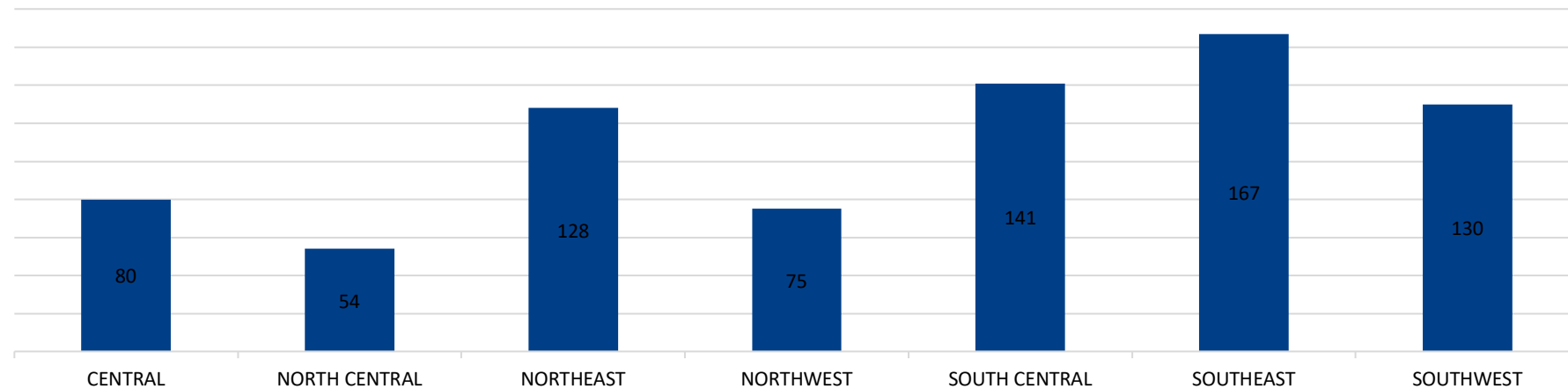


YTD Violent Crime All Divisions



Offense	CENTRAL	NORTH CENTRAL	NORTHEAST	NORTHWEST	SOUTH CENTRAL	SOUTHEAST	SOUTHWEST	TOTAL
AggAslt NFV	59	25	72	40	94	119	80	489
Bus Robbery	4	4	10	8	12	8	16	62
Ind Robbery	17	24	45	27	26	36	33	208
Murder	0	1	1	0	9	4	1	16
Total	80	54	128	75	141	167	130	775

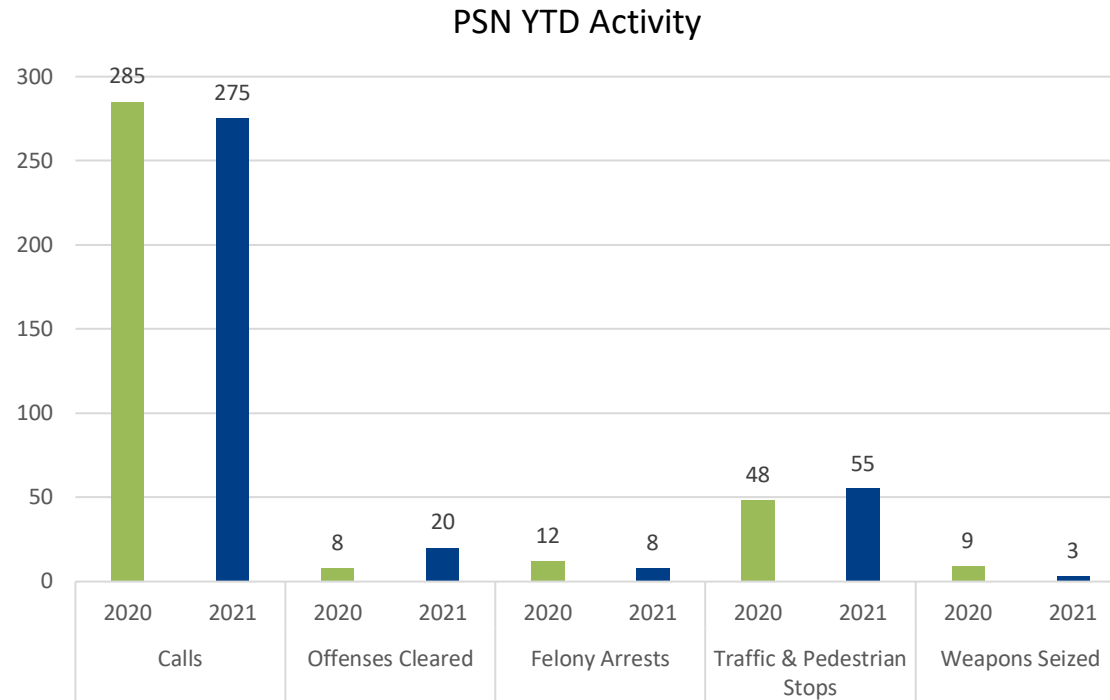
YTD Violent Crime



Project Safe Neighborhood



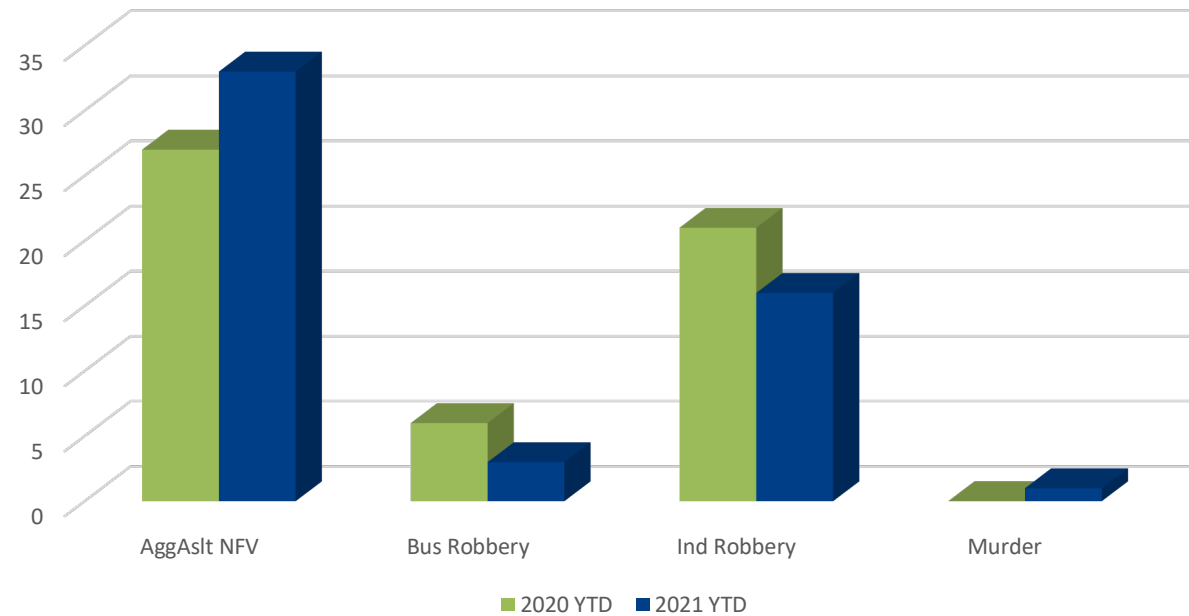
- One of the objectives is to reduce gun related crimes in Northeast- Forest / Audelia and 5 points



Project Safe Neighborhood



PSN 2020 YTD vs 2021 YTD



Operations / Initiatives



- The violent Crime Response Team is focusing on individuals wanted for violent felony offenses.
- Collaborative fugitive apprehension operations are designed to get the offender off the street, to prevent further acts of violence
- Warrant Round-Up
 - January 25-29



Operations / Initiatives



Operation Beat / Street

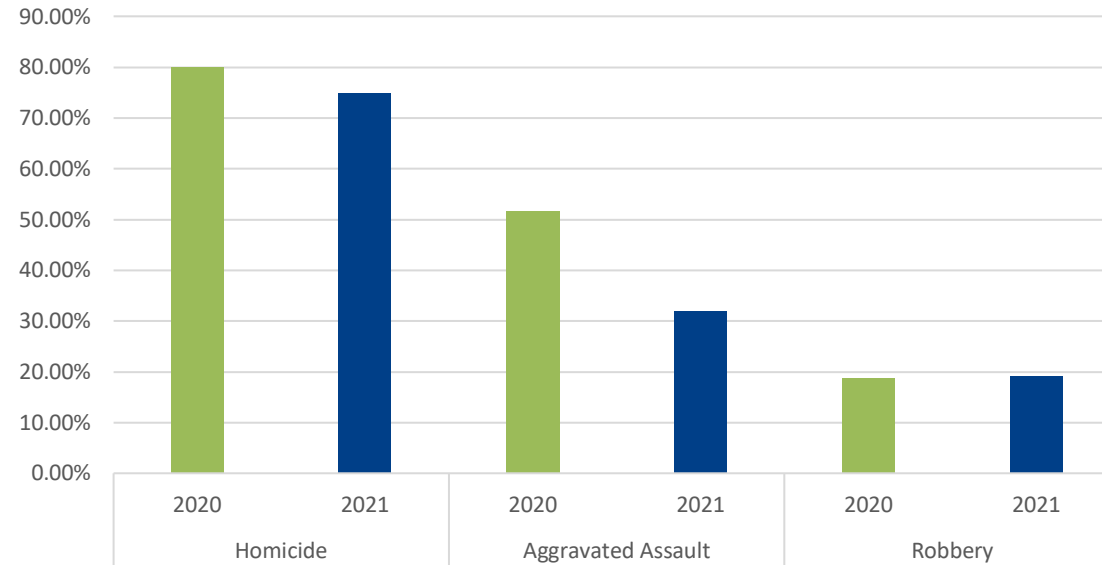
- 5 Felony Arrests & 11 Misdemeanor Arrests
- 142 Traffic Stops
- 12 Weapons confiscated
- 7 Drugs confiscated



Performance Metrics Update



YTD Clearance Rate



National Average Clearance Rate

Homicide 62.8%

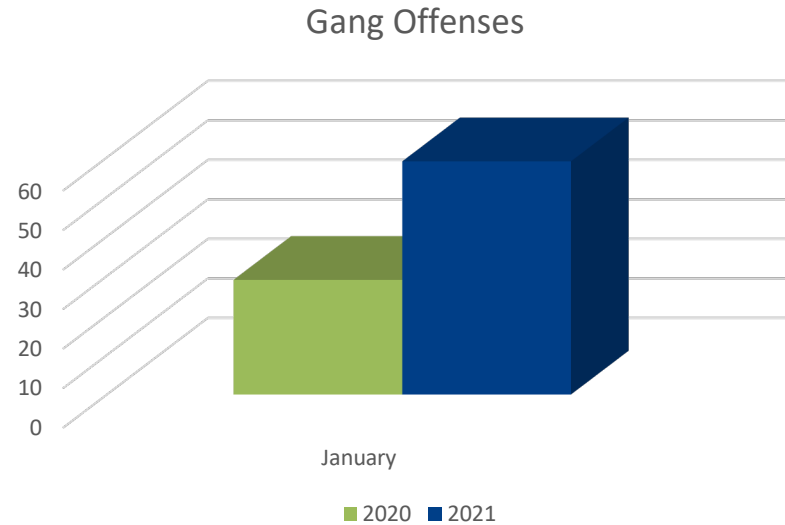
Robbery 30.4 %

Aggravated Assault 52.5%

Source: www.statista.com/statistics/194213/crime-clearance-rate-by-type-in-the-us



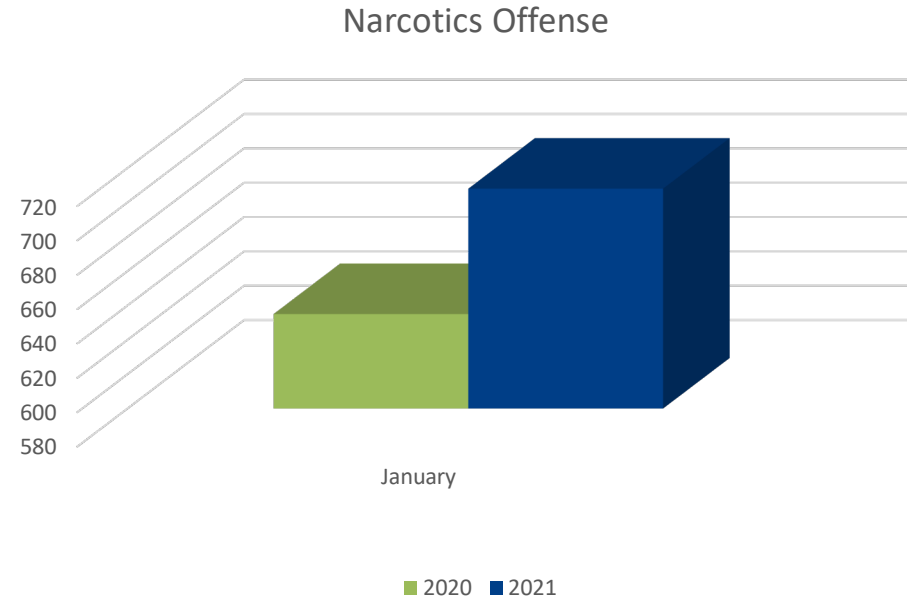
Performance Metrics Update



- Gang Activity is defined as the following:
 - Gang member commits offense against another gang member
 - Gang member commits violent criminal act
- Gang detectives and enforcement officers respond to all drive-by shootings to determine if they are gang related. This rapid response and relentless follow up has allowed us to identify and apprehend more offenders



Performance Metrics Update



Narcotics offenses are defined as:

- Any incident in which illicit drugs are determined to be a direct or indirect factor of the crime
- To address the increase, the Narcotics Division has conducted 86 undercover operations and executed 6 search warrants netting 76 arrest for the month of January.



Performance Metrics Update



Real Time Crime Center Update

- 19 applicants are in training for RTCC operations
- 3 applicants are in the background process with an expected completion date of March 1
- The final stages of construction are underway and are anticipated by the vendor to be complete by April 1



Performance Metrics Update



- South Central Patrol Pilot Staffing Model

South Central Average Response Times			
Priority	Jan. '21	Jan. '20	Change Time
1	7.79	8.34	-0.55
2	24.38	26.30	-1.92

South Central Crime Percentage			
Crime	Jan. '21	Jan. '20	Change Time
Violent	160	211	-24.17%
Non-Violent	347	415	-16.39%
Total	507	626	-19.01%

South Central Observations:

- Year to date this year (7.79) compared to year to date last year (8.34), decrease of -0.55 on Priority 1 response time.
- More usage of the Dallas Online Reporting System (DORS) program from the public.



Performance Metrics Update



Northeast Patrol Pilot Staffing Model

Northeast Average Response Times			
Priority	Jan. '21	Jan. '20	Change Time
1	7.41	8.93	-1.52
2	27.17	28.21	-1.04

Northeast Crime Percentage			
Crime	Jan. '21	Jan. '20	Change Time
Violent	164	182	-9.89%
Non-Violent	579	802	-27.81%
Total	743	984	-24.49%

Northeast Patrol Observations:

- Year to date this year (7.41) compared to year to date last year (8.93), decrease of **-1.52** on Priority 1 response time.
- More usage of the Dallas Online Reporting System (DORS) program from the public.



Performance Metrics Update



Southeast Patrol Pilot Staffing Model

Southeast Average Response Times			
Priority	Jan. '21	Jan. '20	Change Time
1	8.63	9.03	-0.40
2	33.62	28.53	5.09

Southeast Crime Percentage			
Crime	Jan. '21	Jan. '20	Change Time
Violent	213	224	-4.91%
Non-Violent	366	431	-15.08%
Total	579	655	-11.60%

Southeast Patrol Observations:

- Year to date this year (8.63) compared to year to date last year (9.03), decrease of **-0.40** on Priority 1 response time.
- More usage of the Dallas Online Reporting System (DORS) program from the public.



Performance Metrics Update



Southwest Patrol Pilot Staffing Model

Southwest Average Response Times			
Priority	Jan. '21	Jan. '20	Change Time
1	7.72	8.93	-1.21
2	23.12	27.55	-4.43

Southwest Crime Percentage			
Crime	Jan. '21	Jan. '20	Change Time
Violent	156	167	-6.59%
Non-Violent	516	577	-10.57%
Total	672	744	-9.68%

Southwest Patrol Observations:

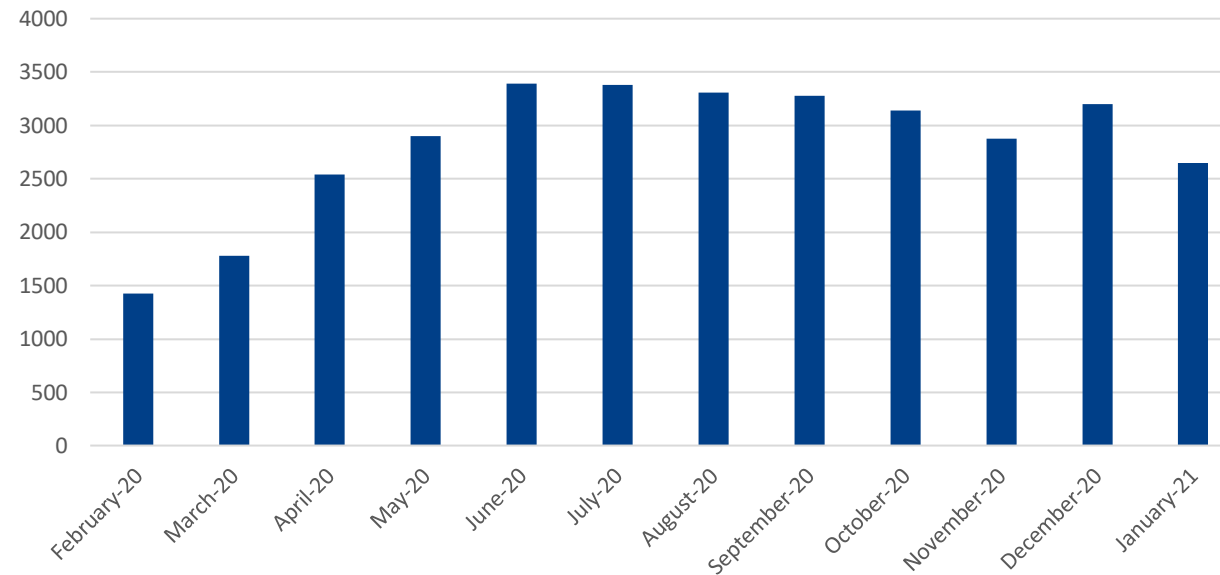
- Year to date this year (7.72) compared to year to date last year (1.21), decrease of **-1.21** on Priority 1 response time.
- More usage of the Dallas Online Reporting System (DORS) program from the public.



Performance Metrics Update



- Increase Usage of Dallas Online Reporting System (DORS) & Expeditor Reports



- 2649 DORS and Over the Phone Reports completed in January





City of Dallas

**Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update
Public Safety Committee
February 8, 2021**



Teena Schultz, Acting Assistant Chief
Dallas Police Department
City of Dallas



City of Dallas

Update on P25 Radio Project

**Public Safety Committee
February 8, 2021**

William Zielinski, Director
William Snead, Assistant Director
Information and Technology Services
City of Dallas

Purpose/ Objectives



- Brief the Public Safety Committee on items in upcoming change order
- Brief the Public Safety Committee on the Status of the P25 Radio System Upgrade Project
- Provide the Public Safety Committee with an overview of the P25 Radio System Upgrade approved in 2017



Presentation Overview



- This briefing is to give the council an overview of the P-25 Project and update them on what guidance and assistance we will need from them
- Key Items to Cover
 - Upcoming Change Orders
 - ILA Blanket Approval suggestion
 - Issues, Challenges and Risks
 - Current Schedule



Change Orders



- Upcoming Change Order #3 request will be forthcoming from the project team (Estimated cost TBD)
- Items to be included:
 - Overarching ILA
 - Adding ADA Sidewalk to new radio site ant City property due to existing broken sidewalk (Oak Lane)
 - Upgrade of numerous pieces of radio equipment to requirements that the FCC is requiring due to the amount of radio signals around downtown
 - Adding new mounting structure for City Hall roof for microwave path to radio site (existing small roof tower would be overloaded)
- Future Change Order #4 will include the cooperative agreement with the Garland, Rowlett, Mesquite and Sachse (GMRS) Radio Consortium
 - This will add about \$60K of additional upfront cost to the project but will save the City approximately \$620,000 over then next 10-15 years.



Over-Arching ILA Approval



- Due to delays in processing ILAs, specifically getting to council when ILAs are through legal review, it is recommended that Council approve a Blanket ILA for \$0 dollars ILAs to help expedite the process of completing the project:
 - Team is working with CAO to bring forth an overarching ILA to reduce the number of ILAs being brought to council
 - Rationale is that this will reduce the time to get items to council to keep project moving towards a timely conclusion
 - This over-arching ILA will allow the City Manager or his delegate to enter into no cost ILA/ MOU agreements with our Partner Cities without having to add administrative time delays
 - Note: ILA that involve funding will still be required to go to Council
 - This will allow timely ILA approval and Notice to Proceed on Key gating items for the project
 - CAO will be a key part of this Over-Archiving ILA process



Risks and Challenges



Issues and Challenges

- Federal Communications Commission (FCC) approvals for new towers and new radio sites
 - Environmental Historical Preservations Reviews
 - Tribal Reviews
- Platting issues
 - Coordination with permitting department has resulted in a schedule improvement for Oak Lane site
 - This will allow NTP to occur in February for long lead time Gating items
 - Microwave Site interference may require changes with a potential increase in costs. FCC decision forth coming

Risks

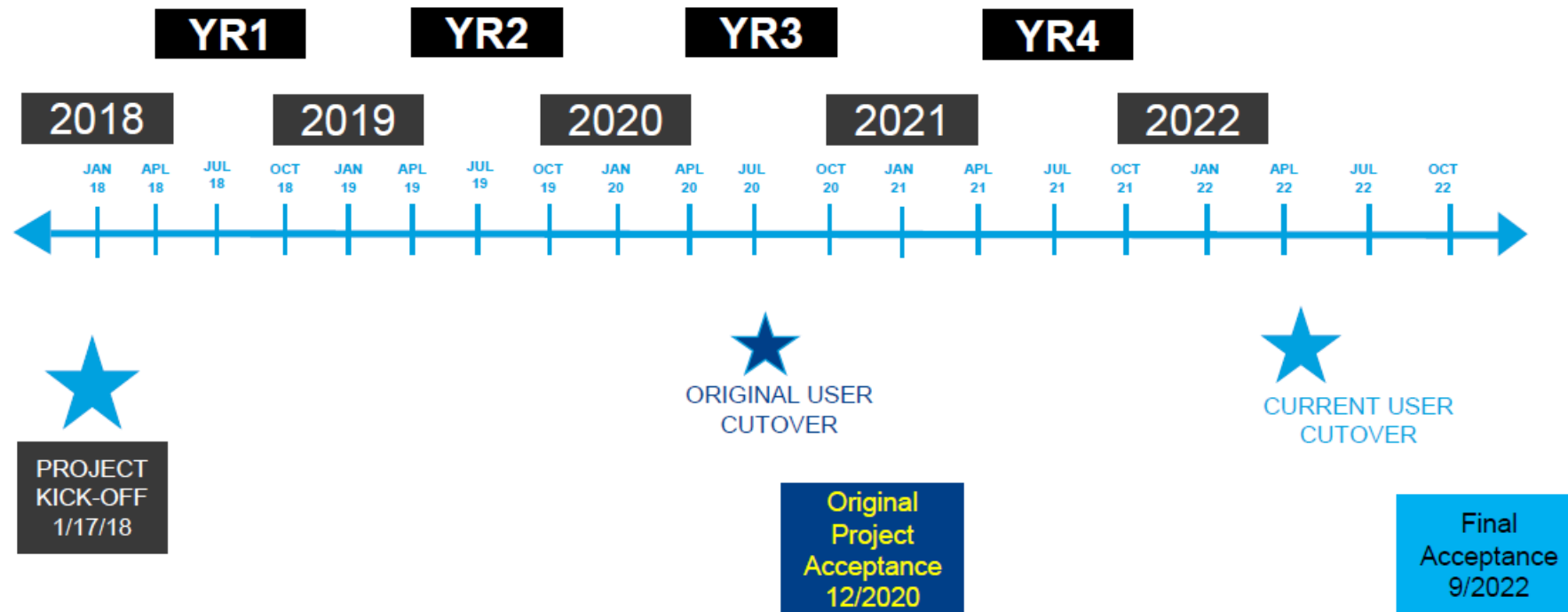
- COVID
 - Factories slower to bring products
 - Delays in transportation/ distribution
 - Personnel delays due to illness
- Weather is constant risk
 - The rainy season is coming up on the schedule with a potential delay to a few sites like:
 - DPD Gun Range, Oak Lane, Desoto, Sachse, McKenzie, Mesquite



Dallas P25 Schedule Update 2-8-2021



DALLAS P25 SCHEDULE UPDATE 2-8-2021



Appendix- Project Details



- Project Background
- Project Details
- Project Status
- Tower Location Map



Background

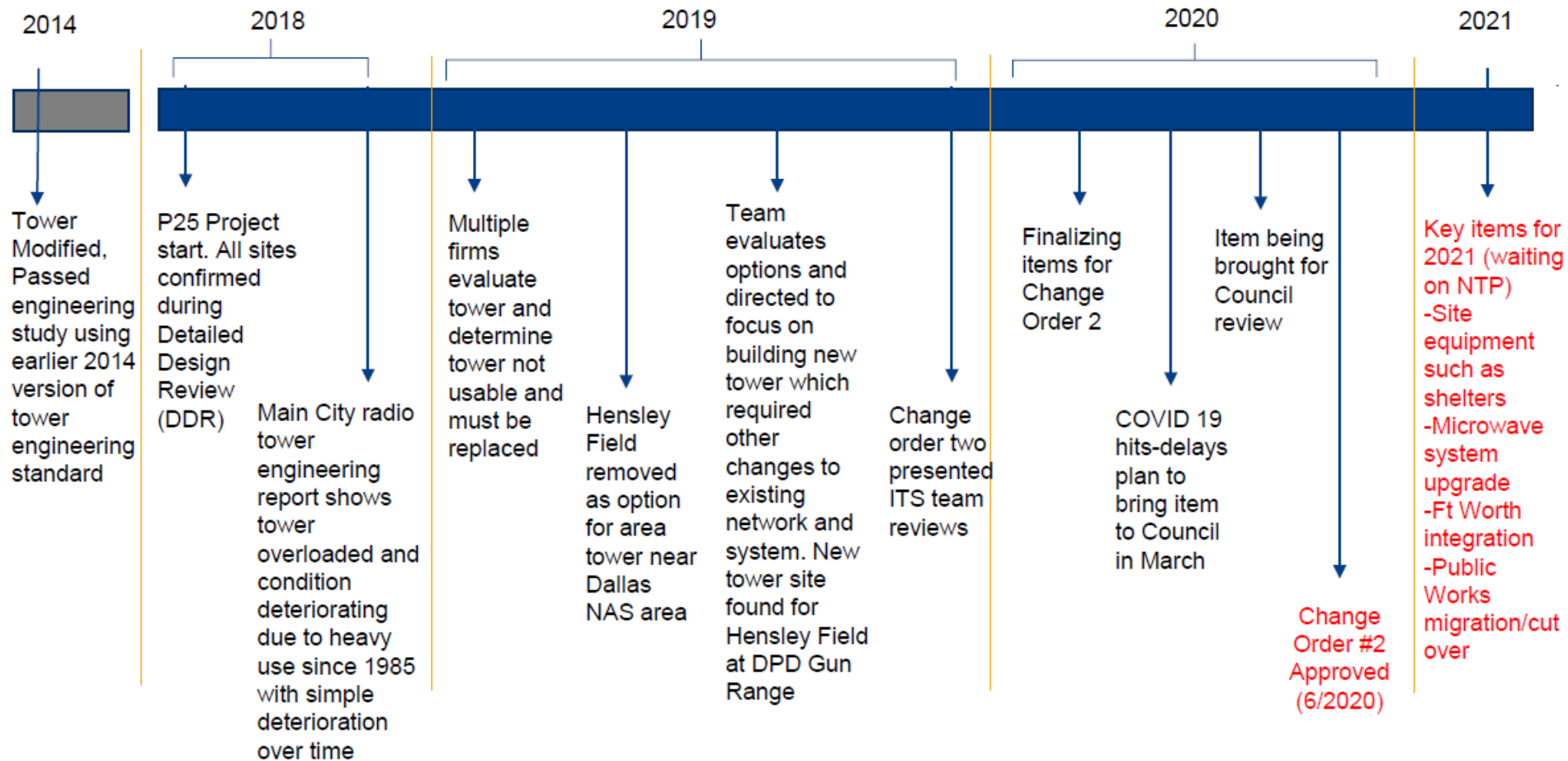


- Project 25 (P25) is a standard for digital mobile radio communications designed for use by public safety organizations in North America. P25 adds the ability to transmit voice as data, allowing for greater implementation of encryption as well as a more robust, secure, efficient and modern Radio system.
 - City of Dallas published an RFCSP that was awarded to Motorola.
 - The P25 project contract was approved by Council in December 2017 at cost of \$66,129,201.85
 - Change Order #2 (Council approved June 2020) added \$6.5M to the project for a total value of \$72.5M
 - The project began Jan 2018
 - Project is cooperative agreement with Dallas County (who is responsible for \$10,923,817.15 of overall costs).
 - The P25 Project will replace three City radio systems, that cannot be expanded due to age and number of frequencies, with one system and will provide modern technology to 1st Responders and City workers.
 - The Current Radio System design is over 40 years old, with the last radio system technology refresh occurring over 20 years ago.





Key Events of the P25 Project



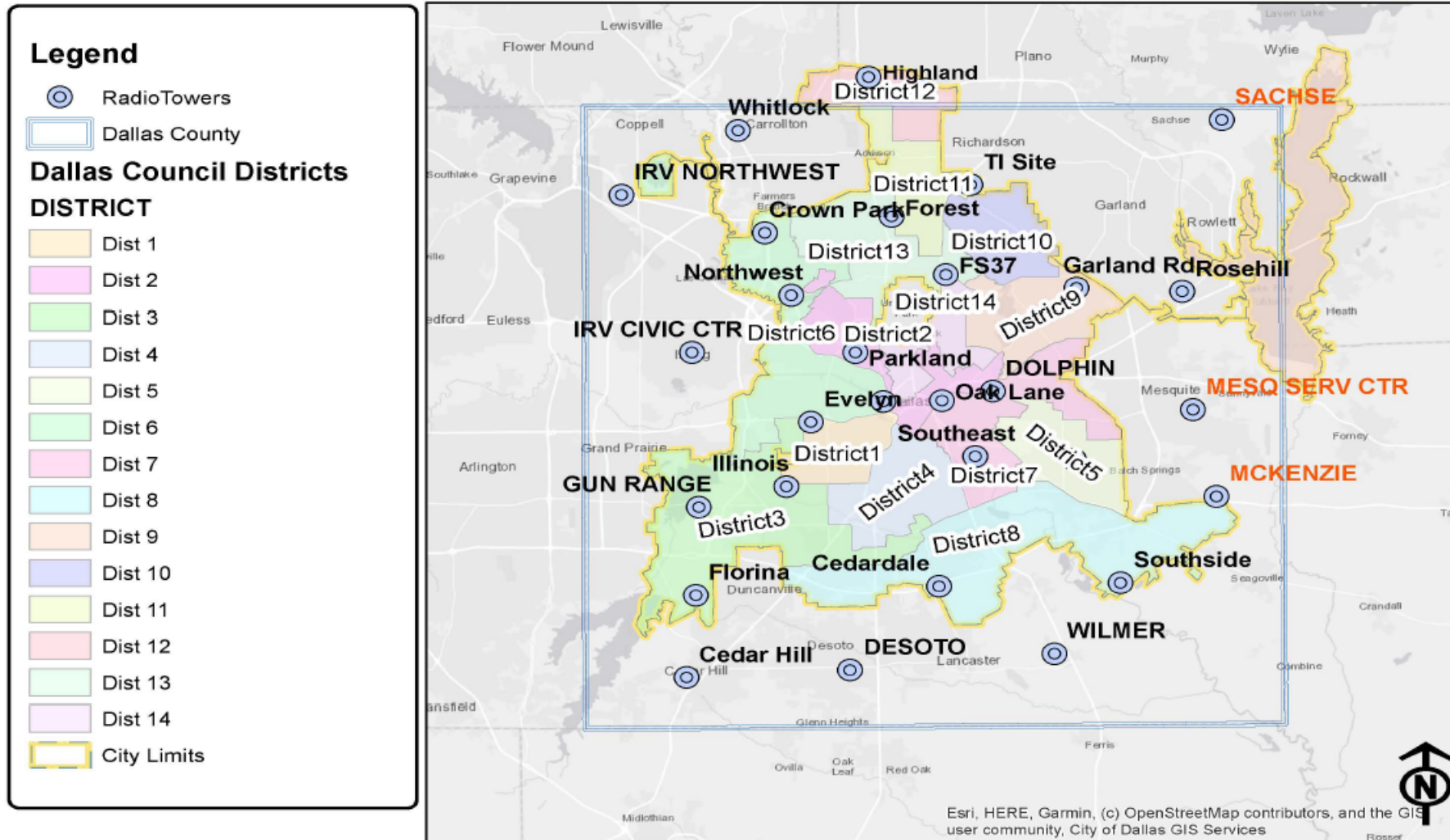
P25 Project Status



- 19 of 33 Sites are complete or nearing completion
- 14 sites are in progress
- 9 of the 14 sites are in progress and on track to finish as scheduled
- 5 of 14 Sites are delayed due to ILAs
 - Garland ILA is currently with City Attorney's Office(CAO) (two sites)
 - Sachse ILA draft received on 2/3/2021
 - Mesquite ILA recently received and is being reviewed by CAO (two sites also) but is delayed do to issues with previous ILA that needs completing prior to this ILA being considered
 - Desoto ILA is presently going through signatures and final legal review
 - Forth Wort ILA is being reviewed by CAO
- Partner Cities' User Subscriber Agreement is currently in draft for review by CAO and partner Cities



Dallas/Dallas County/ Radio Towers





City of Dallas

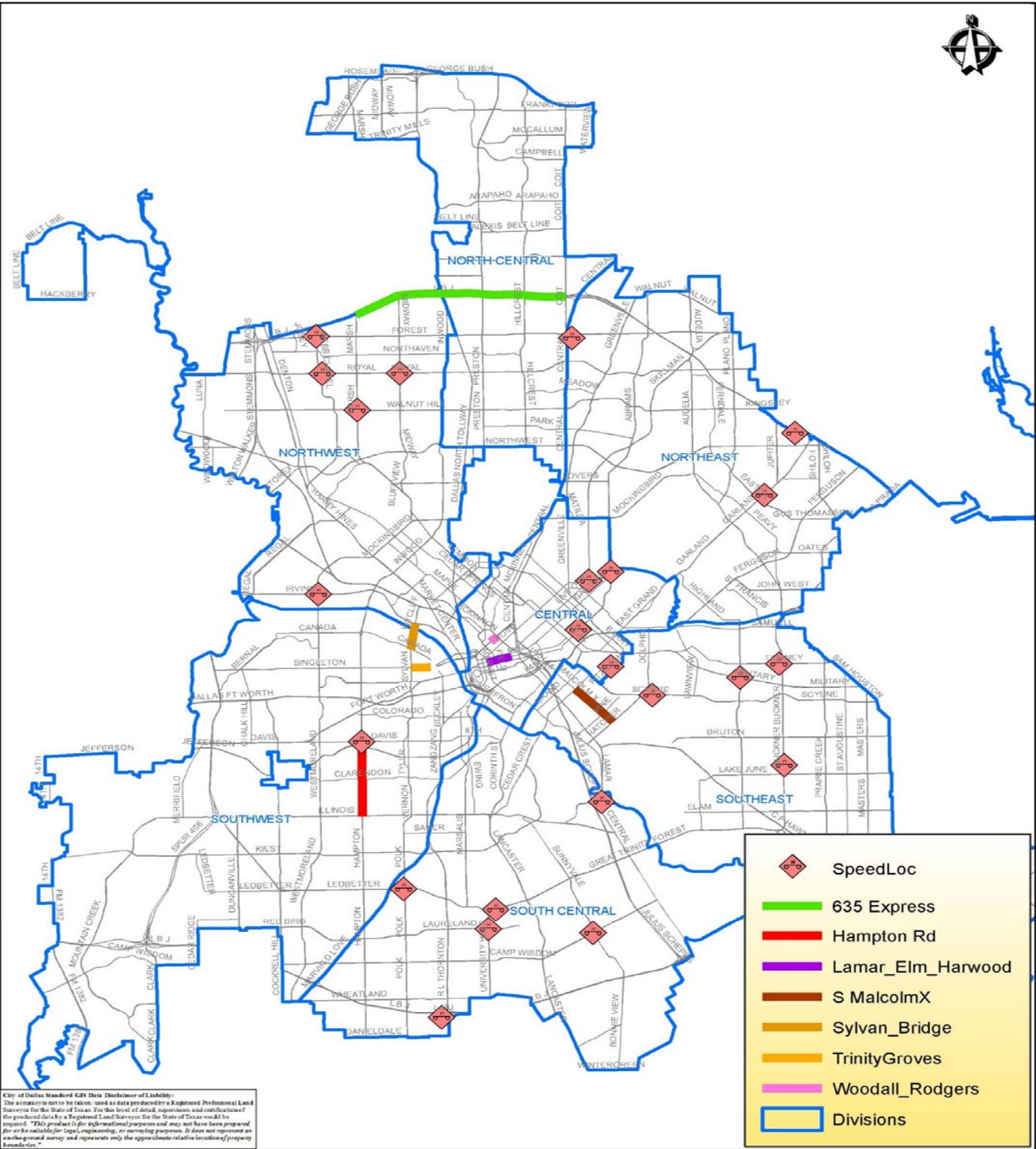
Update on P25 Radio Project

**Public Safety Committee
February 8, 2021**

Questions?

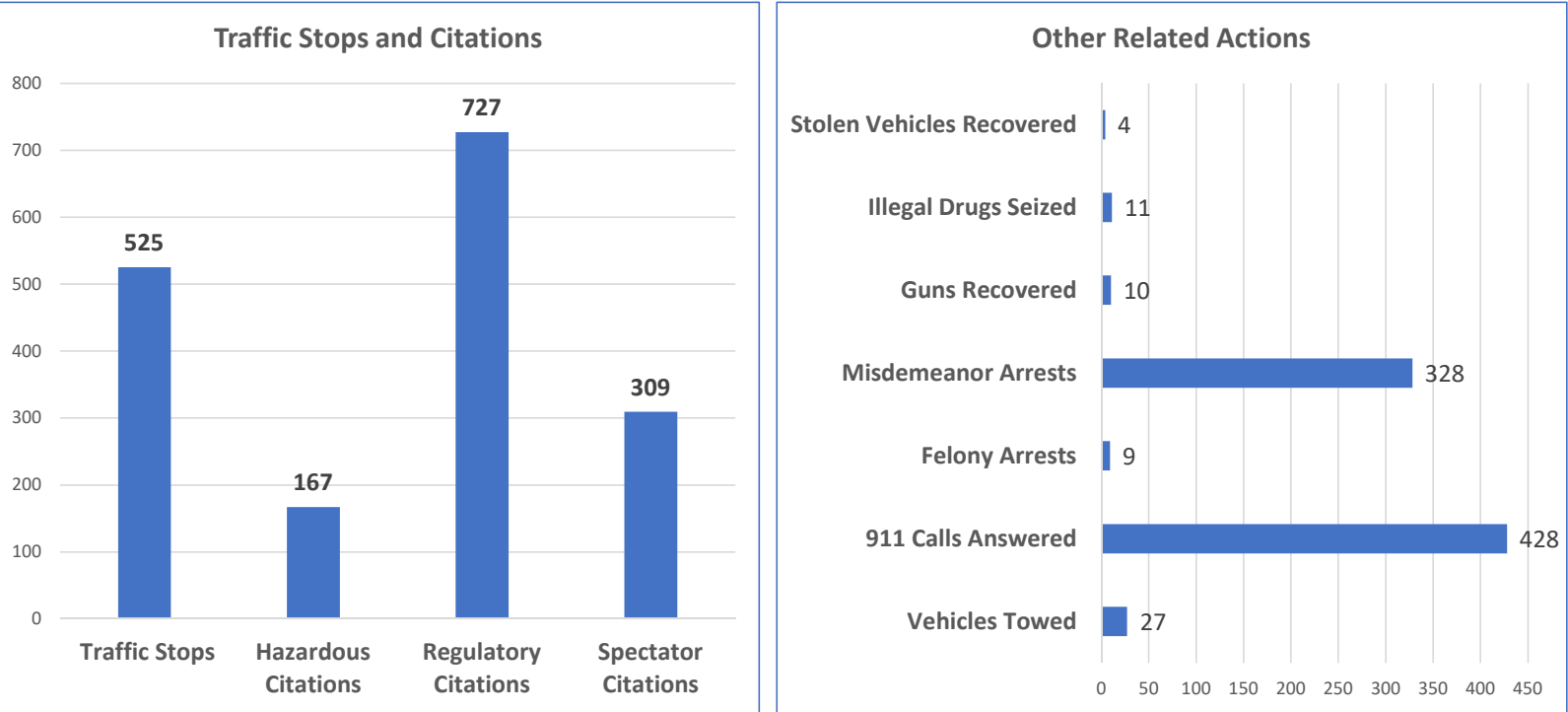
Dallas Police Department Racing / Speeding Dashboard 1/31/2021

Racing / Speeding Hotspots

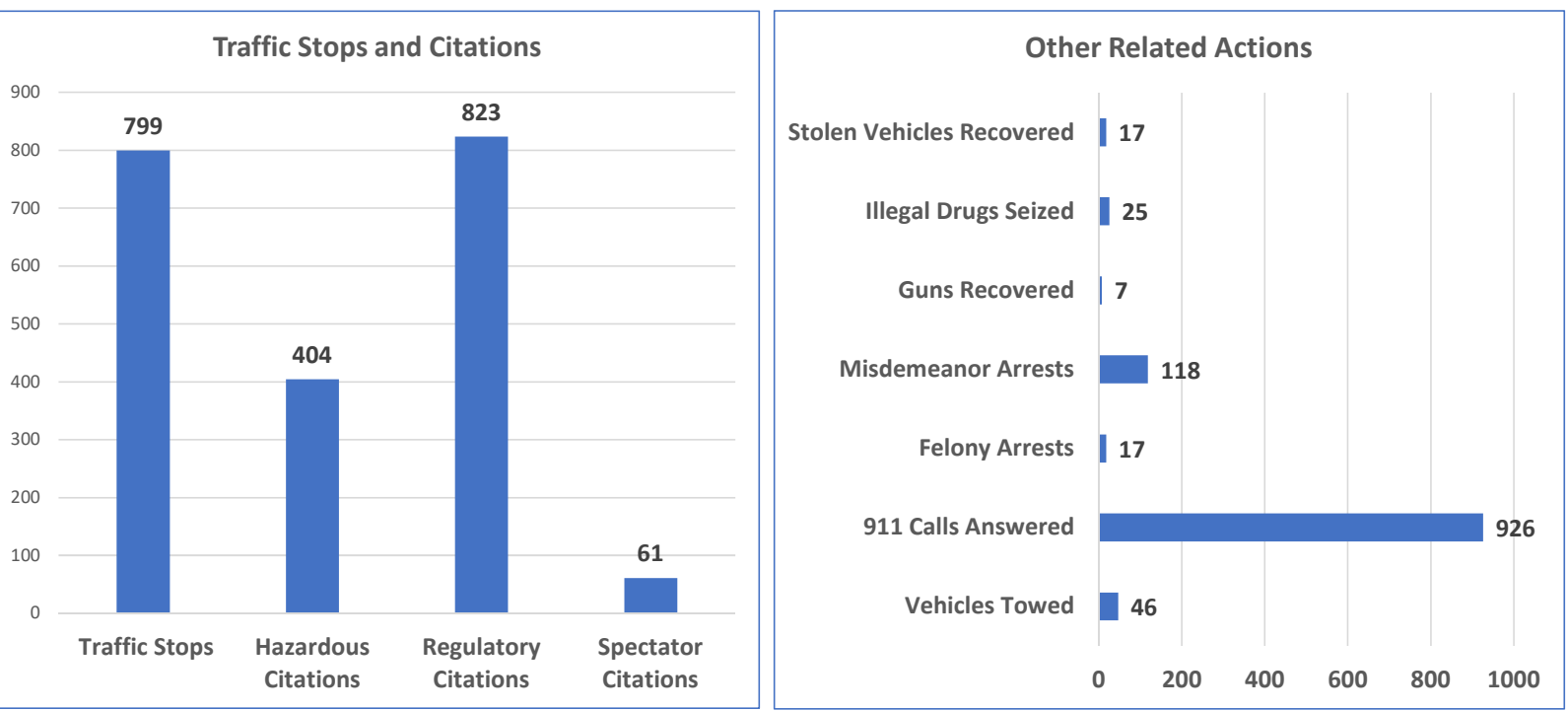


Racing / Speeding Operational Activity

December



January



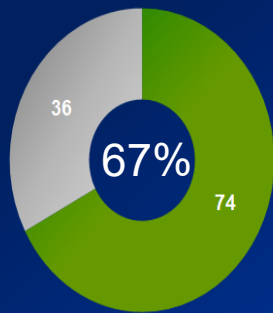
Notes:

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

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

9-1-1 Communications Dashboard

Call Center Staffing



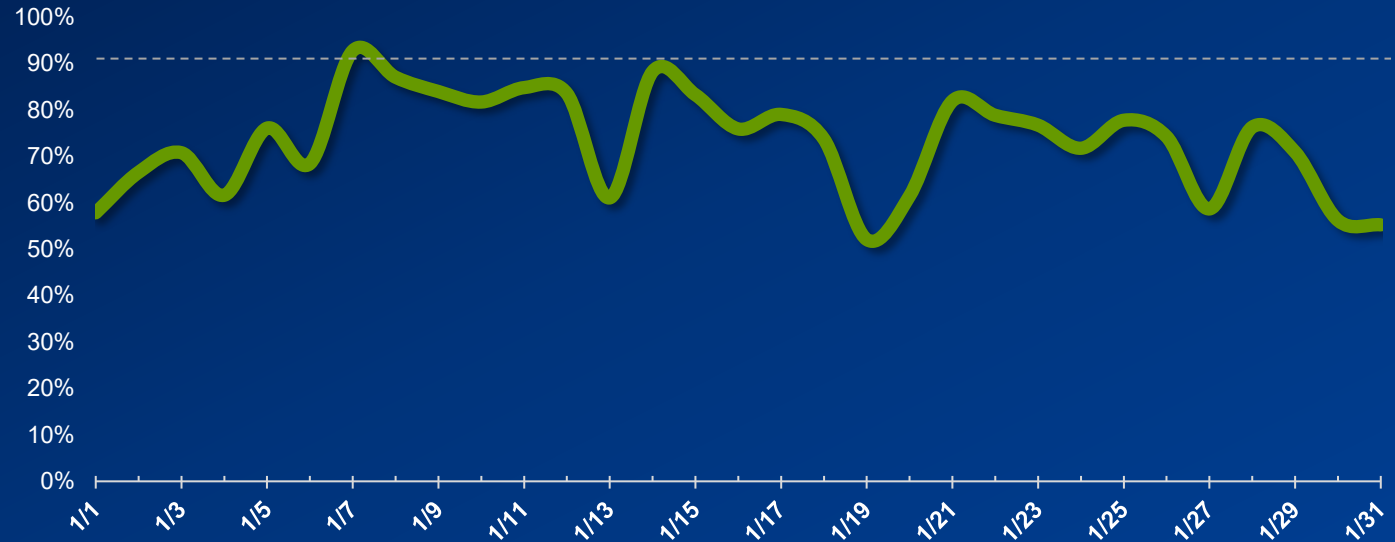
■ Total Call Takers
■ Call Taker Vacancies

***911 Operator Staffing**
Senior Call Takers – 5
Call Takers - 54
Trainees – 15
Total On Staff – 74
Total Staff Authorized - 110

**as of date of report*

January 2021 Service Levels

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



January 2021
Service Level

72.48%



YTD Service Level
Jan 1 - 31, 2021

72.48%



Average Answer Time
January 2021

0:13



January 2021 911 Calls

153,070



Call Takers in Training

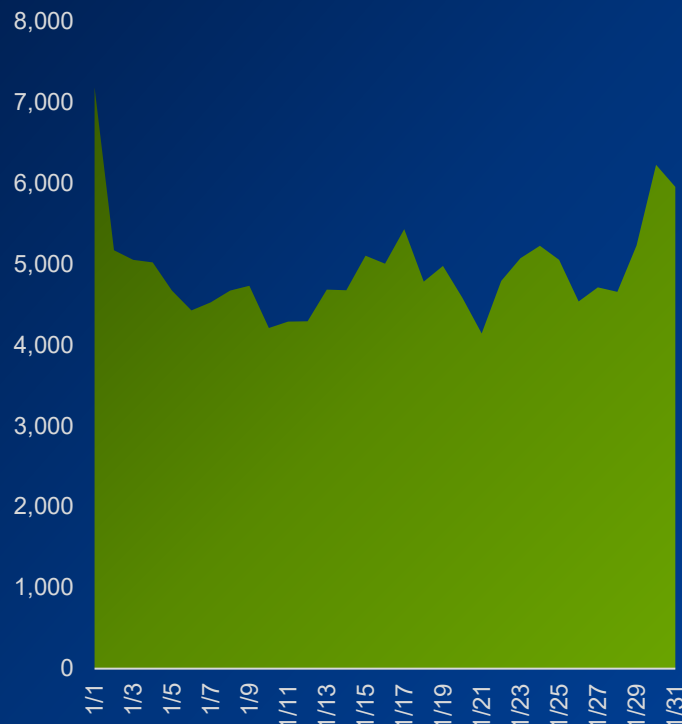
15



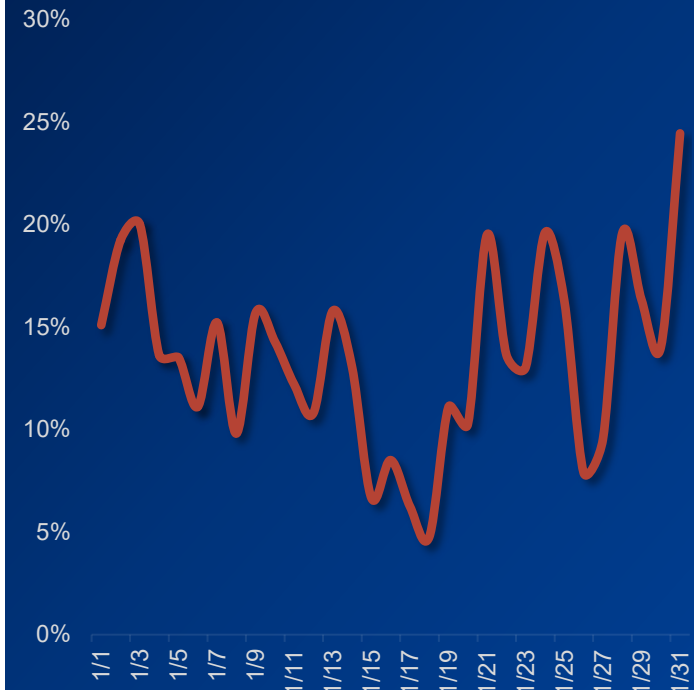
Call Takers in Background

24

January 2021 Emergency Calls Received

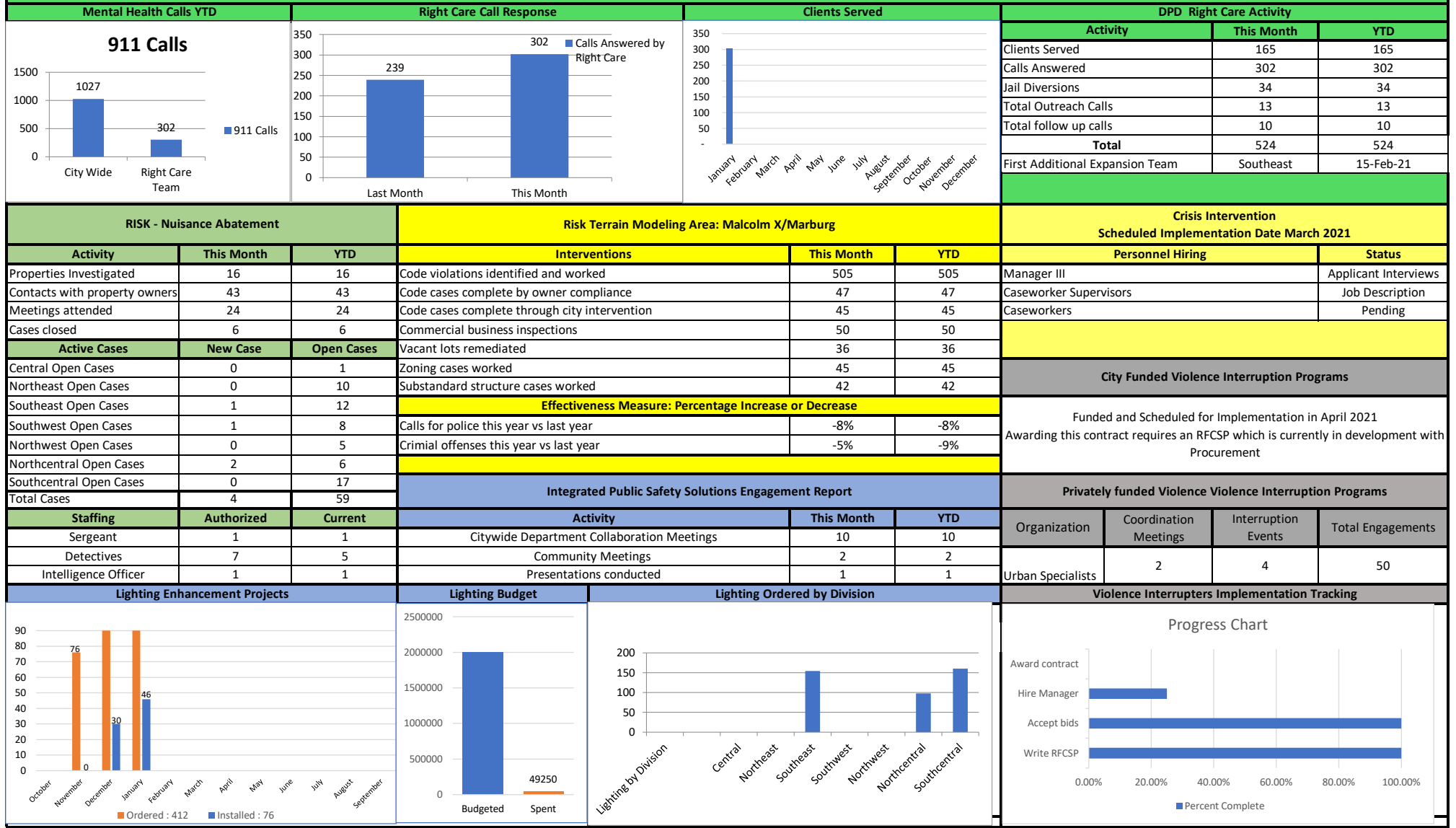


Percentage of Scheduled Call Takers Calling in Sick



Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions - January 2021 Dashboard

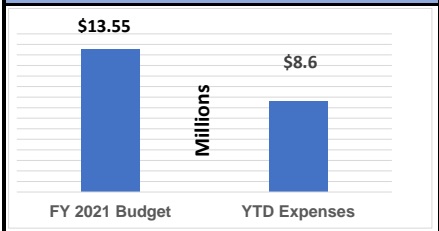
Rapid Integrated Group Healthcare Team



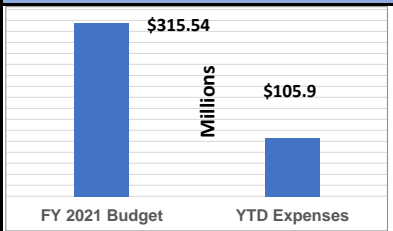
Dallas Fire-Rescue Department Dashboard: Month Ending January 31, 2021

FY 2021 BUDGET	
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Sworn Overtime*

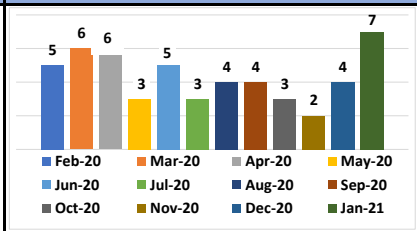


DFR Budget & YTD Expenses*



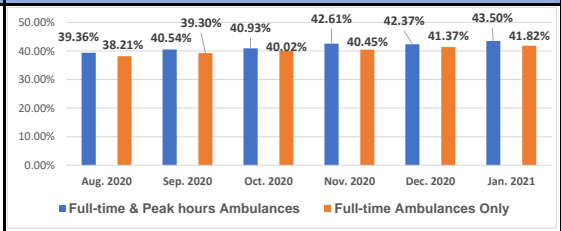
SIGNIFICANT FIRES

Significant Fires - Rolling 12 Months	
2017	1
2018	1
2019	1
2020	1
2021	1
2022	1
2023	1
2024	1
2025	1
2026	1
2027	1
2028	1
2029	1
2030	1



AMBULANCE UNIT HOUR UTILIZATION RATE	
1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
15	16
17	18
19	20
21	22
23	24
25	26
27	28
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47	48
49	50
51	52
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57	58
59	60
61	62
63	64
65	66
67	68
69	70
71	72
73	74
75	76
77	78
79	80
81	82
83	84
85	86
87	88
89	90
91	92
93	94
95	96
97	98
99	100

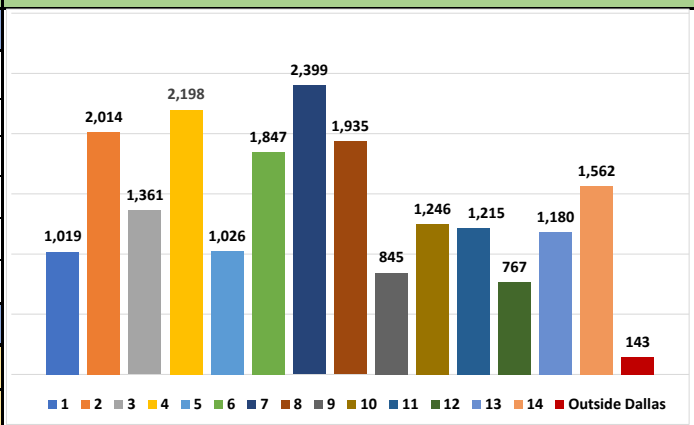
Optimal Ambulance **Performance** UHU Rate is 25% - 30%



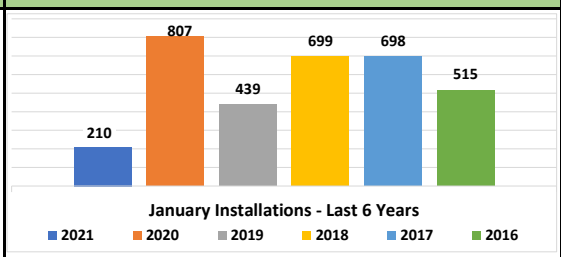
SWORN STAFFING AND HIRING

Function	January 2019	January 2020	January 2021
EMS & Emergency Response and Sp. Ops. Admin.	1676	1670	1700
Dispatch Comms & GIS	55	61	61
Fire Prevention & Inspection	119	94	91
Training & Recruitment, HR and Wellness	50	128	75
Arson Investigation EOD	21	21	22
Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting (ARFF)	30	33	38
Total Uniform	1951	2007	1987
Number of Frontline Paramedics			696
Total Number of Active Paramedics			1,312

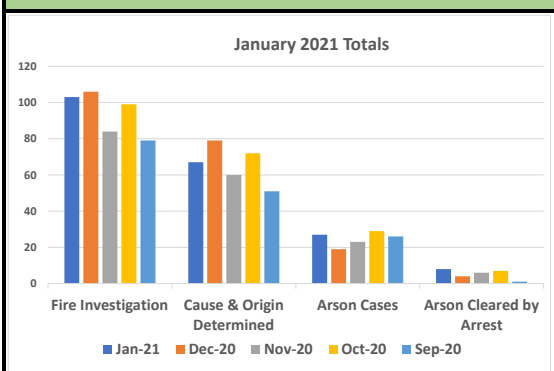
JANUARY 2021 INCIDENT RESPONSE DATA - PER COUNCIL DISTRICT



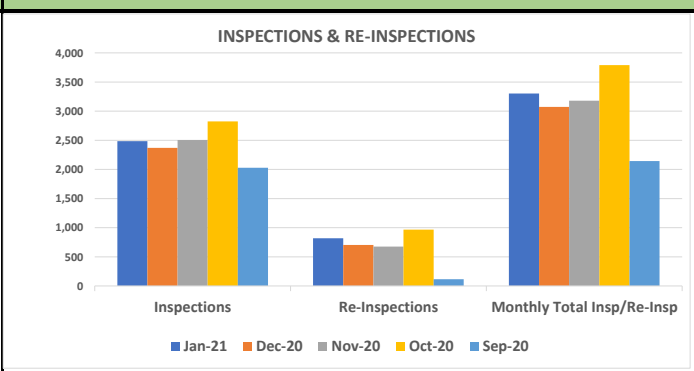
FIRE PREVENTION SMOKE DETECTOR INSTALLS	
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
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9	9
10	10
11	11
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92	92
93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100



FIRE INVESTIGATIONS & ARSON CLEARANCE BY ARREST	
2019	100%
2020	100%
2021	100%
2022	100%
2023	100%
2024	100%
2025	100%
2026	100%
2027	100%
2028	100%
2029	100%
2030	100%



FIRE MARSHAL INSPECTIONS & RE-INSPECTIONS



FIRE FATALITIES - National Benchmark is < 13

<p>January 1st through January 31st, 2021</p> <p>City of Dallas Fire Fatalities = ONE (1)</p>

CURRENT RECRUITS IN DFR ACADEMY

Class ID	Class 358	Class 359	Class 360
# of Trainees	4	21	24
Start Date	11/27/2019	4/15/2020	11/11/2020
End Date	1/29/2021	3/21/2021	01/2022
ERB Assigned	2/2021	3/2021	02/2022

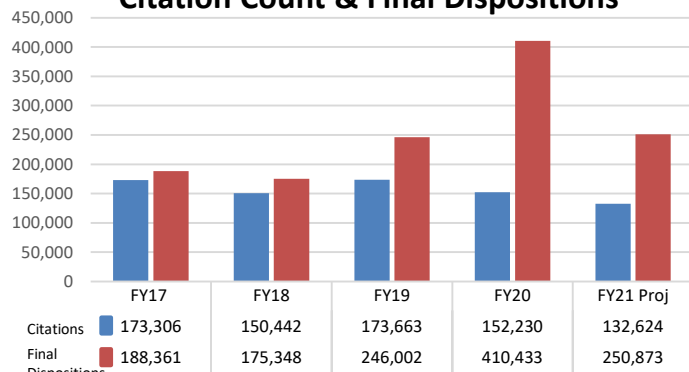
[illegible]

Percentage of EMS Responses within Nine Minutes or Less (NFPA Standard #1710)	90.35%	Percentage of EMS Responses within Five Minutes or Less, Includes <u>ALL</u> DFR Apparatus	45.12%	Percentage of First Heavy Apparatus On Location of Structure Fire Dispatches within 5:20 or Less (NFPA Standard #1710)	86.98%
---	--------	--	--------	--	--------

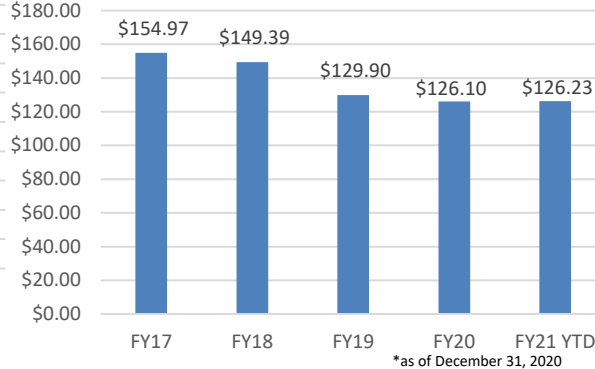
* YTD-Exp – Do Not Include Encumbrances

Municipal Court Dashboard: Month Ending January 31, 2021

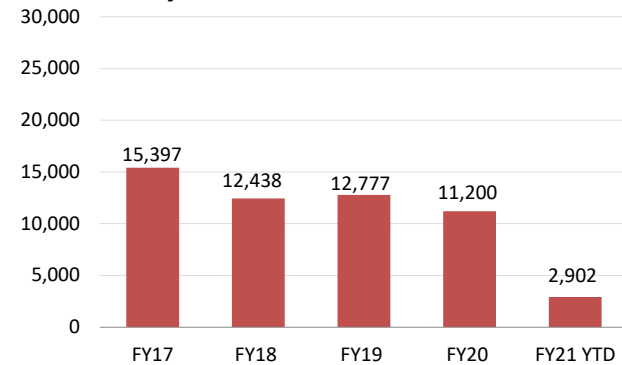
Citation Count & Final Dispositions



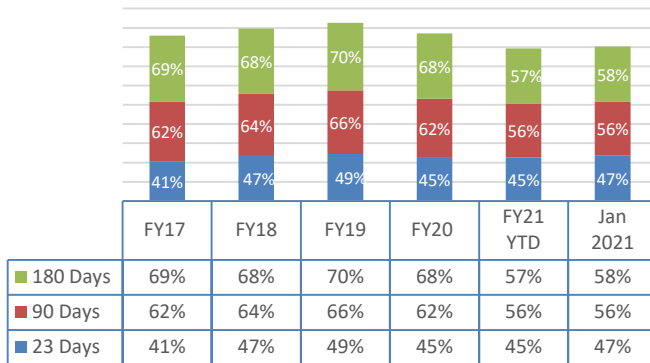
*Average Collection Per Citation



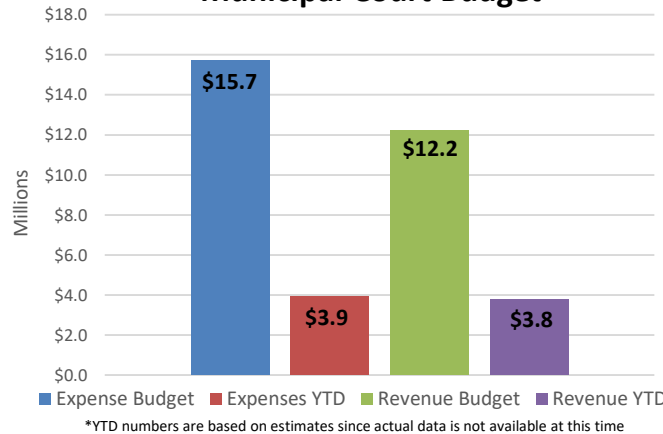
City Detention Center Book-Ins



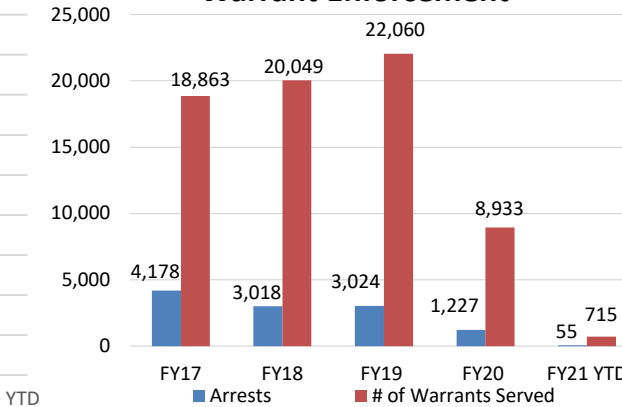
Defendant's Cumulative Response Rate Looking Back 23, 90 & 180 Days



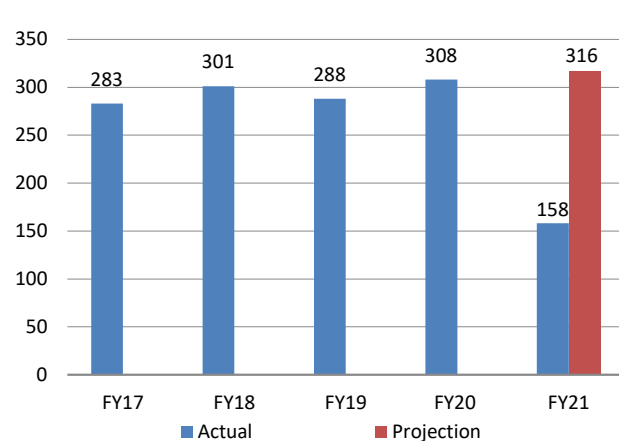
*Municipal Court Budget



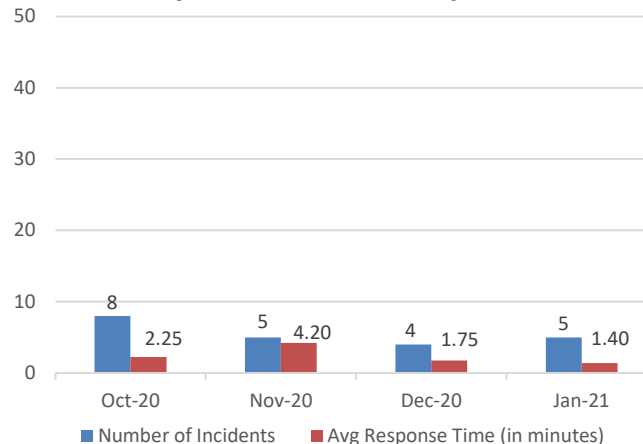
Warrant Enforcement



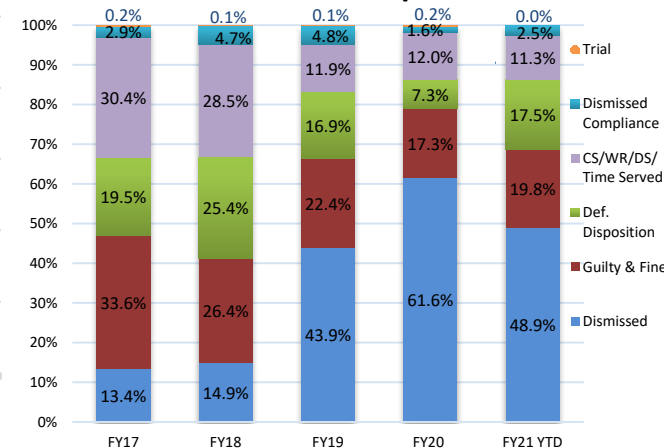
Environmental Cases Filed



Security Incidents and Response Time



Courthouse Dispositions





City of Dallas

Overview and Analysis of Misdemeanor Offenses by the Dallas Police Department

**The Office of Community Police Oversight
February 8, 2021**

Tonya McClary, Director
OCPO and Police Monitor for the City of
Dallas

Presentation Overview



- ❖ Background/History
- ❖ Purpose
- ❖ Issues
- ❖ Proposed Action
- ❖ Next Steps



Background/History



- ❖ Over the past 30 years, there has been a consistent demand from Dallas residents, activists, and organizations for stronger oversight, accountability, and transparency of the Dallas Police Department (DPD).
- ❖ Community demands were amplified again in the summer of 2020, when the murders of George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, Tony McDade, and countless others sparked more than 100 days of historic protests calling for an end to police violence. The protesters demanded fundamental changes to DPD's lack of transparency and discriminatory practices, and the city's approach to addressing social and public health issues.
- ❖ As the national conversation about reimagining policing and public safety has grown, communities have begun to scrutinize policing practices that engender police violence. Among these is the enforcement of misdemeanor offenses that negatively impact communities, particularly Black and Latino communities.
- ❖ OCPO was a part of the local and national conversations around police reform in 2020. OCPO clearly heard from residents of Dallas that misdemeanor enforcement was a problem in Dallas in the ways it was implemented.
- ❖ Some of those discussions were in very targeted settings like public forums and protests, but most of the evidence came in the form of complainants from civilians.



Background/History (cont.)



- ❖ The Leadership Conference Education Fund's New Era of Public Safety Initiative has been supporting the work of community groups in Dallas looking at a broad range of police reform issues.
- ❖ When OCPO heard about the work they had been doing across the country helping other cities make assessments about the impact of misdemeanor arrests and its impact on the community, OCPO reached out and formed a partnership for this study.
- ❖ OCPO wanted to ensure that the voices of various communities were heard throughout the life of this project. Therefore, it solicited the help and support of the Dallas Community Police Oversight Coalition to ensure that communities in Dallas have input into the work and final project.
- ❖ OCPO is currently meeting with community groups that work on justice and reform issues ranging from policing, immigration, LGBTQ and bail reform.
- ❖ Part of the mandate/function of OCPO is to keep an eye out for policing issues that need to be addressed in the City of Dall. This is the first of many such reports on policing issues that OCPO will bring to the City Council, the Mayor, the City Manager, the DPD Chief and the Community.



Purpose



- ❖ This briefing discusses the results of an analysis of misdemeanor arrest data from the Dallas Police Department Open Portal.
- ❖ The hope of this briefing is for the OCPO to partner and vision collaboratively with City Council members and stakeholders to create solutions to remedy the issues raised in the report.
- ❖ It is also the hope of OCPO to work with City Manager Broadnax and DPD Chief Garcia to vision collaboratively with the office and the Dallas Community solutions to remedy the issues raised in the report as well.



Issues/Concerns

Analysis was done to develop insight into the effect of misdemeanor, low-level enforcement on Black, Latino and marginalized communities.

The data analysis resulted in 7 Findings:

- 1: The Dallas Police Department makes nearly 6,000 arrests for low-level offenses every year.
- 2: Arrests for low-level offenses are concentrated in downtown and Southern Dallas.
- 3: Public intoxication is the most common low-level arrest and Black people are overrepresented.
- 4: Black people are significantly overrepresented in low-level, drug-related arrests.
- 5: An overwhelming 85% of low-level drug arrests are for possession of less than two ounces of marijuana.
- 6: Black people are overrepresented in arrests for disorderly conduct and criminal trespass.
- 7: Dallas is wasting money and personnel resources arresting and jailing people for low-level marijuana offenses.

Issues / Concerns (cont.)



The *7 Findings* revealed a picture that is summarized below:

Misdemeanor enforcement:

- ❖ Creates unnecessary and negative interactions between police and civilians.
- ❖ Contributes to racial disparities in the criminal justice system.
- ❖ Runs up exorbitant costs for police departments and communities.

Black people in Dallas are disproportionately impacted by the enforcement and arrests:

- ❖ Black people make up 24 percent of the City of Dallas population
 - 49 percent of all arrests
 - 57 percent of marijuana possession arrests



The scope of the report/data analysis:



- ❖ Citation-eligible: low-level offenses, where officers have the authority under state law to issue a citation or ticket.
- ❖ Cite-and-release
- ❖ Class A Misdemeanors
- ❖ Class B misdemeanors
- ❖ Class C Misdemeanors
- ❖ Deprioritizing



Findings In Detail

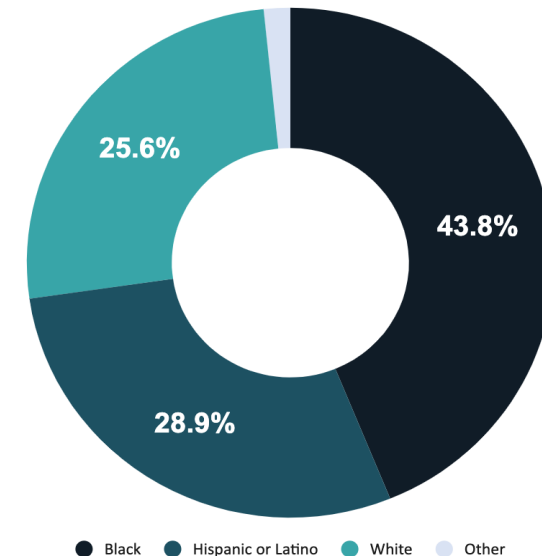


Finding 1

The Dallas Police Department makes nearly 6,000 arrests for low-level offenses every year.

- ❖ For the period of July 1, 2017, to June 30, 2020, police made 17,240 arrests where one of the low-level offenses we identified was the primary charge in the arrest.
- ❖ Of these, all but 334 appear to be custodial arrests where the person was taken into custody rather than issued a citation.
- ❖ While residents who identify as Black or African-American make up 24.3% of the population of Dallas, they represent 44% of the low-level custodial arrests during this period.

Race and Ethnicity as Percentage of Total Low-Level Custodial Arrests
July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2020



Finding 2

Arrests for low-level offenses are concentrated in downtown and Southern Dallas.

- ❖ While zip codes vary in geographical size and demographic composition, many low-level arrests are concentrated in downtown and southern parts of Dallas, with far fewer in outlying areas in the northern part of the city.
- ❖ Ten of the 105 zip codes in Dallas account for 53% of low-level arrests.

Race and Ethnicity for Low-Level Arrests by Top 10 Zip Codes
July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2020

Zip Code	Black		Hispanic/Latino		Other		White		Total Count of Arrests
	# Arrests	Percentage	# Arrests	Percentage	# Arrests	Percentage	# Arrests	Percentage	
75201	897	48.17%	243	13.05%	43	2.31%	679	36.47%	1862
75202	680	54.97%	186	15.04%	15	1.21%	356	28.78%	1237
75220	139	15.29%	571	62.82%	9	0.99%	190	20.90%	909
75215	684	76.25%	94	10.48%	3	0.33%	116	12.93%	897
75216	712	80.18%	124	13.96%	3	0.34%	49	5.52%	888
75204	234	26.77%	223	25.51%	38	4.35%	379	43.36%	874
75226	212	28.77%	222	30.12%	28	3.80%	275	37.31%	737
75217	300	42.80%	302	43.08%	0	0.00%	99	14.12%	701
75228	242	40.74%	227	38.22%	9	1.52%	116	19.53%	594
75243	353	66.10%	60	11.24%	12	2.25%	109	20.41%	534
Total	4453	48.23%	2252	24.39%	160	1.73%	2368	25.65%	9233

The table shows arrests by racial/ethnic breakdown in these zip codes.

Finding #2 (cont.)

- ❖ Of the 17,027 arrests within the City of Dallas, around 40% are concentrated in two city council districts: **District 2** (19.02%) and **District 14** (19.47%).
- ❖ In 10 of the 14 districts, White residents are arrested at rates lower than Black and Hispanic/Latino residents, which further shows this citywide nature of the racial disparity in arrest rates.

Race and Ethnicity for Low-Level Arrests by City Council District
July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2020

Council District	Black	Hispanic/Latino	White	Other	Total
1	180	513	127	5	825
2	1306	921	1229	63	3519
3	313	183	53	7	556
4	950	264	73	5	1292
5	203	317	77	0	597
6	423	874	369	23	1689
7	1142	369	176	12	1699
8	736	137	108	2	983
9	165	244	178	8	595
10	394	85	124	21	624
11	212	233	194	18	657
12	131	71	131	8	341
13	211	215	140	16	582
14	1260	637	1406	92	3395



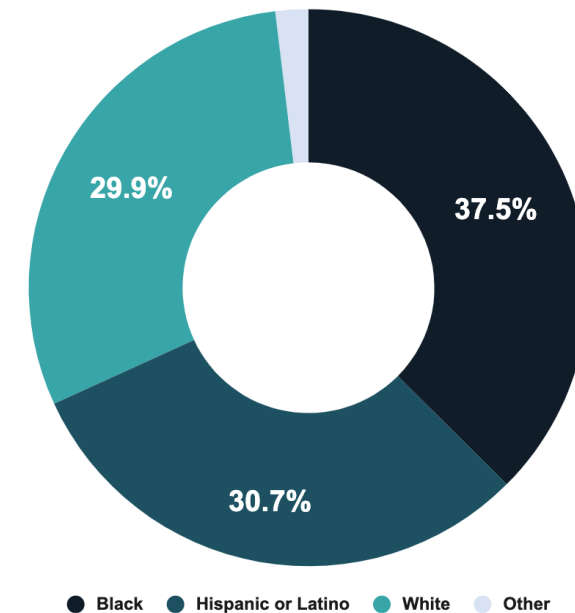
Findings (cont.)

Finding 3

Public intoxication is the most common low-level arrest and Black people are overrepresented.

- ❖ Public intoxication accounted for 13,078 (75.9%) of the 17,240 low-level offense arrests for the study period.
- ❖ While the Black community makes up 24.3% of the population in Dallas, it accounts for 37.5% of the public intoxication arrests.
- ❖ The percentage of people identifying as White, non-Hispanic arrested for public intoxication (29.9%) is almost exactly their percentage in the overall population (29.1%).
- ❖ Residents who identify as Hispanic/Latino arrested for public intoxication (30.7%) is less than their percentage of the overall population (41.2%).

Public Intoxication Custodial Arrests by Race/Ethnicity
July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2020



Findings (cont.)

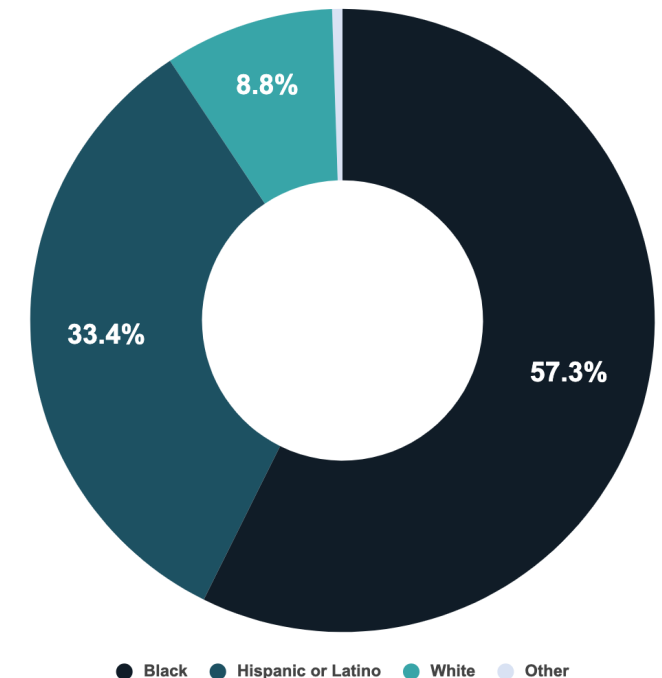


Finding 4

Black people are significantly overrepresented in low-level, drug-related arrests.

- ❖ The Black community makes up 57.3% (2,608) of the arrests for the six drug-related low-level offenses, double their representation in the population (24.3%).
- ❖ White residents make up 29% of the population but only 8.8% (229) of drug-related arrests.
- ❖ The percentage of arrests of Hispanic/Latinos (33.4%) was also lower than their representation in the population (41%).

**Race/Ethnicity as Percentage of Total Low-Level Drug-Related Custodial Arrests
July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2020**



Findings (cont.)



Finding 5

An overwhelming 85% of low-level drug arrests are for possession of less than two ounces of marijuana.

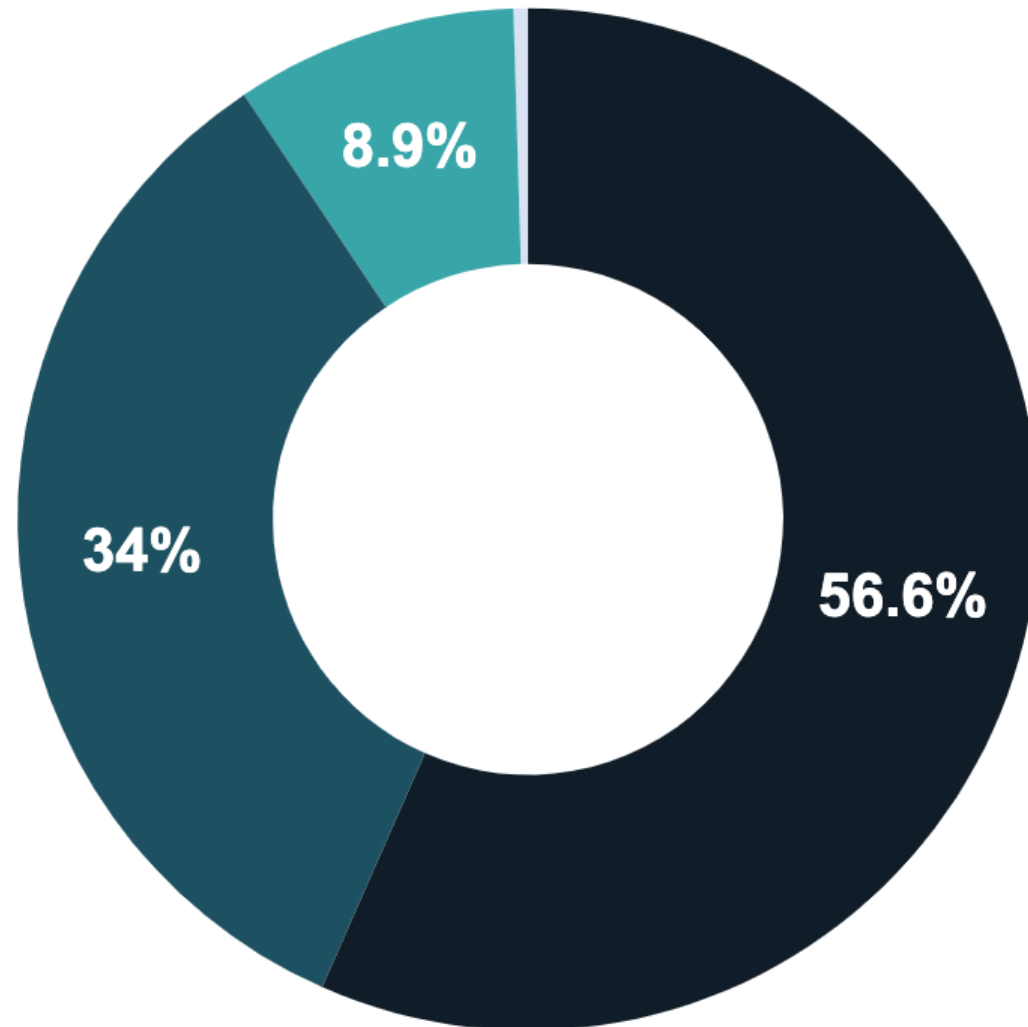
- ❖ Of the 17,240 low-level arrests for the study period, 2,334 were for six categories of drug-related offenses.
- ❖ The most common of these drug-related charges is possession of marijuana of less than two ounces.
- ❖ This offense accounted for 1,982 (85%) of the drug-related offenses.

Marijuana Related Arrests by Category July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2020

Charge Description	Arrests
Possession of Marijuana <2oz	1,982 (84.9%)
Possession of Marijuana <2oz *Drug Free Zone*	164 (7.03%)
Possession of Cannabinoid 2 Oz or Less	80 (3.43%)
Possession of Marijuana >2oz< or Equal 4oz	70 (3.00)
Possession Of Drug Paraphernalia	36 (1.54%)
Possession Of Cannabinoid > 2 Oz < or Equal 4 Oz	2 (0.09%)
Total	2,608



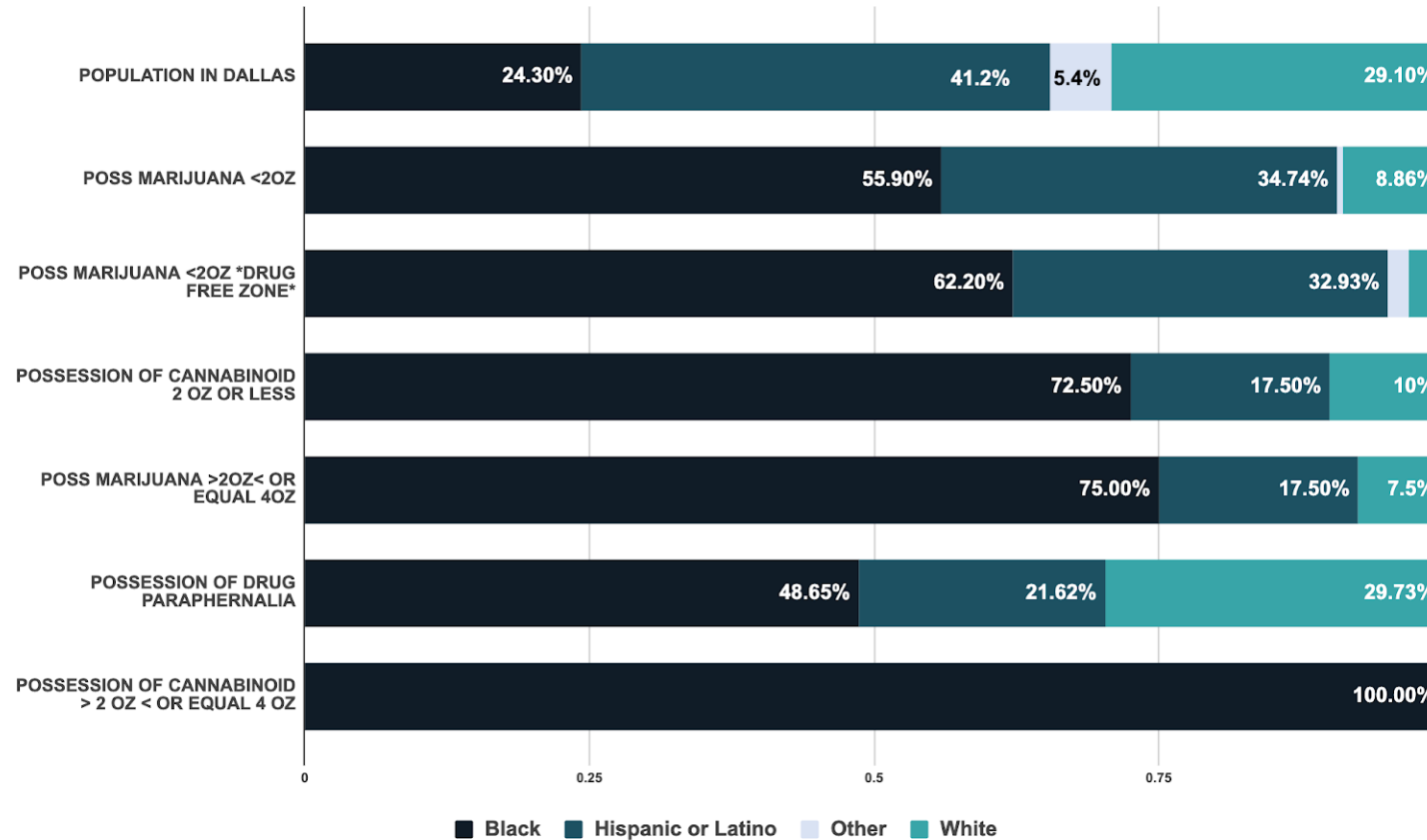
Race/Ethnicity as Percentage of Custodial Arrests for Possession of
Marijuana < 2oz
July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2020



Finding 5 (cont.)

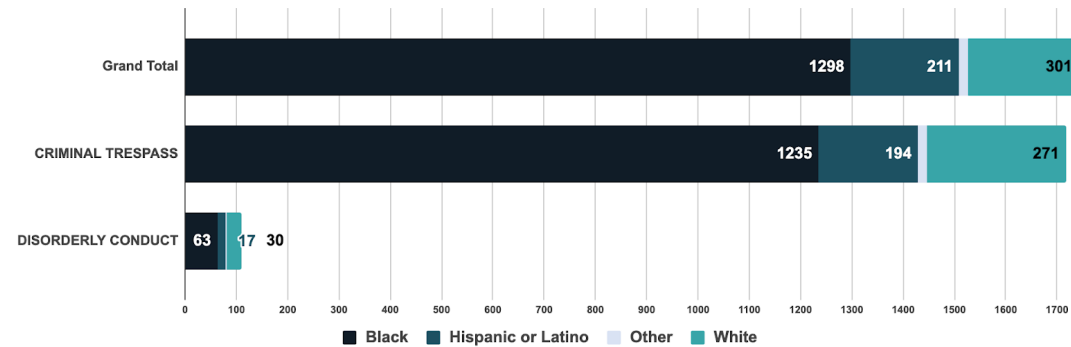
- ❖ Black people represent 56.6% of arrests for possession of marijuana of less than two ounces, during the study period.
- ❖ For the remaining five categories of drug-related offenses, which account for 352 of the low-level arrests during the study period, Black people are overrepresented in every category.

Race and Ethnicity as Percentage of Total Low-Level Drug-Related Arrests by Category
1 July 2017 - 30 June 2020

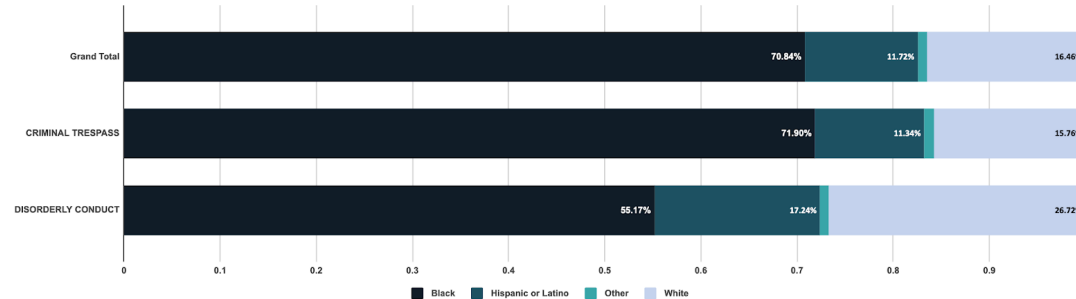


The chart shows the percentage of arrests by race/ethnicity in each of the six drug-related categories, as compared to the racial and ethnic representation of the Dallas population (top bar).

Count of Non-Drug Related Low-Level Offense (Not Including Public Intoxication) by Race
July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2020



Percentage Non-Drug Related Low-Level Arrests (Not Including Public Intoxication) by Race
1 July 2017 - 30 June 2020



Findings (cont.)

Finding 6

Black people are overrepresented in arrests for disorderly conduct and criminal trespass.

- ❖ Of the 17,240 low-level offenses, 1,828 fall into two non-drug related categories: criminal trespass and disorderly conduct.
- ❖ Again, the pattern of disproportionate enforcement against Black residents holds steady — as a group, they represent 71.9% of criminal trespass arrests and 55.17% of disorderly conduct arrests for the time period studied.

Findings (cont.)



Finding 7

Dallas is wasting money and personnel resources arresting and jailing people for low-level marijuana offenses.

- ❖ The City of Dallas uses a significant number of resources to make and process low-level arrests. According to a recent DPD report, an officer spends an average of two hours at the jail for a drug-related custodial arrest, with an additional 30 minutes to one hour to deposit evidence at the property room, coming to **2.5 to three hours** to process a low-level arrest.
- ❖ Conversely, the report estimates that a cite and release citation takes approximately **one to 1.5 hours** to complete, meaning that it takes an officer twice as much time to make a custodial arrest than to issue a citation.
- ❖ Of the 29,722 arrests made by DPD in 2018, only **13%** were for serious charges, with just **5%** representing the most violent charges, including murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
- ❖ Enforcement of marijuana possession arrests also contributes to slow emergency and call response times for serious crime by removing officers from patrol to process the arrest.



Finding #7 (cont.)



- ❖ Low-level marijuana enforcement includes costly testing of materials seized from an individual. In June 2019, Texas House Bill 1325, legalized the cultivation of industrial hemp (cannabis containing less than 0.3% tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC). The law also legalized possession and sale of hemp-derived cannabidiol (CBD) products without need for a doctor's approval. Because HB 1325 changed the definition of marijuana, it became necessary for law enforcement to test all contraband seized to determine whether it is marijuana under the new definition. **As a result, prosecutors in the counties of Harris, Tarrant, Bexar, Travis, and several others announced the dismissal of hundreds of marijuana cases and a moratorium on pursuing new charges.**
- ❖ Dallas County Criminal District Attorney John Creuzot has outlined the cost savings to the City of Dallas resulting from his policy to decline the prosecution of first-time possession of marijuana cases. **Under the policy, the District Attorney's Office rejected a total of 2,346 marijuana cases between June 2019 to June 2020. Based on the testing cost of \$217.00 per kit alone, the City saved \$509,082.00.**



Recommendations



We urge the Dallas City Council to:

1. Repeal city ordinances that criminalize people of color for low-level offenses.

- ❖ The municipal-level offenses that are eligible for repeal through ordinances include certain loudspeaker and noise violations, sleeping in public spaces, and jaywalking. These offenses do not pose a public safety threat. Instead, they criminalize youth, people of color, and people experiencing homelessness, and erode trust in DPD.
- ❖ The City should look to Atlanta, Georgia, as a model and pass an ordinance to repeal these offenses. In 2017, Atlanta repealed 40 outdated ordinances that criminalized nonviolent behaviors such as loitering and experienced a drop in the use of force incidents by the Atlanta Police Department and community complaints. *See Appendix A of the report for a sample model ordinance.*



Recommendations (cont.)



2. Stop arrests for low-level state offenses.

- ❖ The vast majority of low-level offenses enforced by DPD are state-level offenses that cannot be repealed at the municipal level in Dallas. (See Appendix B of the report for the procedure for repealing state ordinances.) The city, however, has multiple mechanisms that could have a similar effect of reducing unnecessary police-community contacts and the negative consequences that flow from these encounters. This includes expanding cite-and-release policies, de-prioritizing arrests, and amending DPD's general orders.

a. Expand cite-and-release policies for certain state low-level offenses.

- ❖ In 2017, the Dallas City Council approved a pilot program in 2017 by which the DPD could issue citations for Class A and B low-level marijuana offenses instead of making arrests for these offenses. The pilot program, however, *excluded other low-level offenses also eligible for citation-only enforcement under state law*.
- ❖ The Dallas City Council could expand the use of this program to apply to other low-level statutes enumerated under HR 2391, including Class C low-levels and Class B low-level criminal mischief.
- ❖ Notably, other Texas cities have passed ordinances and codified police procedures that account for a broader use of cite-and-release.



Recommendation 2 (cont.)



b. Amend DPD's General Orders to de-prioritize arrests for low-level offenses to align the Dallas County District Attorney's priorities and national best practices.

- ❖ The department could amend its current policies to align with the Dallas County District Attorney's Office's policy to dismiss cases for certain low-level offenses that the office has deprioritized.
- ❖ Specifically, in April 2019, the Dallas County District Attorney issued a memorandum concerning de-prioritizing several low-level criminal offenses, including criminal trespass. Noting that “the jail is not a suitable place for the mentally ill and homeless—those most often charged with low-level criminal trespass,” the district attorney instructed intake prosecutors “to dismiss all low-level criminal trespass cases that do not involve a residence or physical intrusion into property.” DPD's General Orders provide guidelines to police officers concerning criminal trespass offenses, noting that “low-level citations *may* be issued in appropriate cases in lieu of custodial arrest.”
- ❖ The DPD policy, as written, is not explicitly aligned with the Dallas County District Attorney's Office prosecutorial policy. DPD could perform a broad policy review to align its arrest policies with prosecutorial policies concerning low-level offenses.



Recommendation 2 (cont.)



c. De-prioritize low-level arrests by removing them from DPD's enforcement goals.

- ❖ The Chief of Police, working together with the City Manager, could establish enforcement goals and policies focusing on de-prioritizing arrests for low-level offenses. The Chief has discretion in defining strategic priorities for the department on a year-to-year basis. The Chief has ultimate responsibility for the administration, command, and external relations of the department, including “develop[ing] and propos[ing] such programs to the City Manager as deemed necessary to maintain a modern, efficient, and effective police department.”
- ❖ By de-prioritizing the low-level offenses reviewed in this report and others beyond, especially state level offenses that cannot be repealed by the City Council, DPD will cease to be the conduit to the criminal legal system for behaviors that do not pose a public safety threat. This would relieve officers from being the enforcers of laws that exacerbate the systemic racial inequities in Dallas and improve community relationships. De-prioritization would also save money spent on arrests and prosecutions, which would be better spent on housing, health care, education, and other social services and programs.



Recommendations (cont.)



3. Reinvest money saved in community-based services.

- ❖ The Mayor and City Council should work to reduce arrests for low-level offenses and to reallocate the astronomical resources consumed by these arrests to community-based services and addressing violent crime. Arresting people for offenses that do not pose a public safety threat costs Dallas millions of scarce tax dollars while ensnaring people in the criminal legal system.

4. Publicly report detailed, disaggregated data for arrests and citation of all offenses

- ❖ The report analyzes enforcement data made publicly available by the City of Dallas and the Dallas Police Department on the City's open portal. However, there are serious flaws in the data.
- ❖ It does not reflect the offense charge for all categories of low-level offenses, and it is not possible to match arrests to related use of force incidents.
- ❖ Furthermore, the City has been unwilling to provide data on certain offenses (e.g., jaywalking) to analyze in this report. The Department must improve its collection and reporting practices to promote transparency and accountability.



Recommendations (cont.)



- ❖ OCPO be integrated into initiatives that are currently being considered by City Council related to policing and criminal justice. For example, the initiative to potentially legalize 2 ounces or less of marijuana.
- ❖ OCPO be included in initiatives from the Office of Integrated Public Safety, and other related public safety offices.



Proposed Action



- ❖ Schedule another briefing to provide City Council members answers to questions that may not have been addressed during the presentation.
- ❖ Follow-up on any recommendations City Council members have regarding the recommendations in the report.
- ❖ Get report recommendations (and others) ready to be sent to the full City Council with recommendations from the Public Safety Committee.



Next Steps



- ❖ City Council members provide feedback and/or recommendations regarding the project.
- ❖ City Council members identify any other potential stakeholders that OCPO can contact to give feedback on the project.
- ❖ OCPO work with the City Attorney's Office to draft a model repeal Ordinance for City Council to consider.





Overview and Analysis of Misdemeanor Offenses by the Dallas Police Department

The Office of Community Police Oversight
February 8, 2021

Tonya McClary, Director
OCPO and Police Monitor for the
City of Dallas



Appendix A: Thank You!



- The Leadership Conference Education Fund's New Era of Public Safety Initiative.
- Data analysis was conducted by Datapolitan.
- Legal Analysis and Consultation provided by the Law Firm of Gibson Dunn.
- We are grateful to the ACLU of Texas and Texas Appleseed for the use of their original research in this report.
- We are also grateful to Child Poverty Action Lab for their help with the data visualizations.
- Special thanks to Elias Hakim, Susan Kaup, and Max Tinter for their contributions to this project.



Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 5, 2021

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

SUBJECT **Violence Interrupter Program Update**

This memorandum provides an update on the status of the violence intervention project as approved in the FY 20-21 Budget.

1. The Senior Project Specialist position closed on February 4, 2021. Candidates are currently being vetted by human resources. The interviews and hiring process is anticipated to be complete in March 2021. This grant funded position will work with the organization hired to provide violence intervention programming in the City of Dallas.
2. The hiring of an organization to provide a violence intervention program for the city is in the procurement process and scheduled as outlined below.
 - Solicitation for proposals posted: January 21, 2021
 - Pre-proposal meeting by Office of Procurement with Office of Integrated Public Safety conducted on February 2, 2021.
 - Proposals due: February 18, 2021
 - Evaluation phase: February 18-26, 2021
 - Council approval process: March 2021
 - **The violence intervention contract scheduled to be awarded: April 2021**

A more comprehensive list of key program milestones for the implementation of violence interruption in the City of Dallas is attached. The goal is to have violence intervention programming in place during the spring and summer when the city experiences the highest volume of violent criminal activity.

Jon Fortune
Assistant City Manager

[Attachment: Violence Interruption Program Milestones]

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

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

Violence Interruption Program Milestones

August 2019

- Recommendation made by Mayor's Task Force on Safe Communities. It was estimated to cost the City of Dallas \$600K per each three-square mile zone. A competitive bidding process was recommended. A funding source for the program was not identified or established.

January 2020

- Focused Deterrence program recommended by DPD in 2020 Violent Crime Reduction Plan

February 2020

- Briefing at Public Safety Meeting to discuss violence interrupters – presentation by Urban Specialist

March 2020

- City of Dallas applies for a COPS Community Policing Development Micro Grant of \$100,000 to reduce group violence in accordance with the DPD Violent Crime Reduction Plan. Funding is to hire a coordinator to administer a violence interruption program.

July 2020

- City receives notice of the award of Micro Grant.
- Staff contacts the Criminal Justice Policy Advisors Network seeking assistance and background on developing violence interruption programs.

August 2020

- Staff meets with Cities of Chicago and Baltimore and National League of Cities (NLC) representatives from the Criminal Justice Policy Advisors Network to learn from the success and challenges for their programs. Discussed assistance, advice, and examples from other cities using violence interruption strategies. Sought to learn how other conducted procurement of violence interruption services, developed contracts, and monitored for results.
- City Manager's Proposed Budget includes proposal to implement a focused deterrence/violence interruption program for FY 21 as part of R.E.A.L Change initiatives.

September 2020

- City Council approves budget of \$ 800,000 that includes partial year funding for violence interruption.

October 2020

- Staff discusses various program options and Dallas' plans for violence interruption with the NLC Criminal Justice Policy Advisors network members.
- City Council approves receipt of Micro Grant money for the hiring of a manger to administer the violence interruption program.
- Public Safety Briefing Memo – COPS micro grant for Violence Interrupters

November 2020

- Staff makes presentation to Public Safety Committee describing implementation plan and timeline for violence interruption programming. April 2021 is provided as the target date for implementation.
- Meeting with procurement to determine the type of proposal needed for solicitation
- Training for preparing a request for confidential sealed proposal

December 2020

- Job description for grant funded manager completed and is in the process of being posted.
- Procurement solicitation documents created and provided to Procurement for pending release.

January 2021

- Provided the Public Safety Committee an overview of current implementation status during discussion of OIPSS Dashboard.
- Solicitation posted and opened for submissions.

February 2021

- Pre-solicitation meeting (Office of integrated Public Safety conducted by Office of Procurement).
- Evaluation Period (February 18-26, 2021).

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 5, 2021

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

SUBJECT **Status of Rape Kit Testing**

Recently, the Dallas Police Department (DPD) has received questions about the status of rape kit testing and the progress toward reducing a backlog of kits that have already been submitted to the lab for testing.

In 2011, Texas became the second state to enact a law requiring law enforcement agencies to send all newly collected rape kits to a crime lab for testing within 30 days. The law, known as S.B. 1636, also required law enforcement agencies to count the untested rape kits in their storage facilities. At the time, DPD counted 4,789 untested rape kits in the property room which had been collected between September 1996 and July 31, 2011. These dates were selected by the Texas Department of Public Safety.

To address a national backlog in rape kits, in 2015, the Bureau of Justice Assistance awarded Dallas County with funds to test these kits under the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI). To date, DPD has submitted 3,732 kits for testing to Bode Forensic Services, a vendor lab, leaving a current backlog of 1,057. These remaining kits will be tested as part of the SAKI grant administered by the Dallas County District Attorney's office, with a current completion goal of mid-2022.

House Bill 8 has created a second backlog of cases at Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences (SWIFS). SWIFS is the local government forensic pathology and laboratory science institution dedicated to serving the public interests of essential forensic services which are performed accurately, impartially, and timely. This second backlog involves kits that were collected on and after August 1, 2011, through August 31, 2019. From this time period, the Dallas Police Department has submitted approximately 2,506 rape kits to SWIFS for testing. SWIFS will process these kits as their workload allows and will bill the department as they do for all other tests. Additionally, the Dallas County DA's office is also exploring the possibility of applying for the Sexual Assault Evidence Testing Grant Program, FY2022, through the Office of the Governor, which will provide additional resources to address the backlog.

In 2019, Texas passed H.B. 8 establishing statutory testing timelines. This bill went into effect on September 1, 2019. Under this act, the Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences is required to complete its analysis of the rape kit no later than 90 days after receipt from the law enforcement agency or medical facility. As a result, the bill prohibits law enforcement agencies from destroying rape kits for 40 years, and it extends the statute of limitations in certain sexual assault cases. Furthermore, now that legislation has enacted laws to govern testing timelines DPD is current on the testing of rape kits from September 2019 to date.

DATE February 5, 2021
SUBJECT **Status of Rape Kit Testing**

Unlike other agencies that have destroyed rape kits after 10 years, DPD has never destroyed untested rape kits. All offenses that are connected to these rape kits have been thoroughly investigated. In addition, some kits remain untested due to investigations that were suspended due to lack of cooperation from victims, the recanting of allegations, or evidence not being needed to close a case by arrest. As the rape kits are processed and if DNA evidence is obtained from a kit, DPD will remove the respective case from suspended status to active status, allowing the detectives to continually work leads to close the case.

Texas was the first state in the country to enact all six pillars of comprehensive rape kit reform, including laws requiring an audit, testing of backlogged kits, testing of newly collected kits, tracking of kits, victims' right to notice provisions, and funding for rape kit reform. The Dallas Police Department has been steadfast in its commitment to comply with all legislation to end the rape kit backlog.

In conclusion, DPD is currently receiving results within 90 days of all rape kits sent to the lab. Additionally, while the cases represented in the backlog that exists from kits obtained prior to 2019 have been investigated by DPD, they have also been submitted to a lab for testing and will be processed as the workload from the laboratory will allow.

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



Jon Fortune
Assistant City Manager

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