MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
MONDAY, APRIL 10, 2023

23-0015

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

PRESENT: [6] McGough, Mendelsohn (**1:12 p.m.), Moreno, Thomas, *Atkins, Willis

ABSENT: [1] Resendez

The meeting was called to order at 1:04 p.m. with a quorum of the committee present.

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

After all business properly brought before the committee had been considered, the meeting adjourned at 3:35 p.m.

_____
Chair

ATTEST:

_____ _____
City Secretary Staff Date Approved

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

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

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

***Note: Members of the Committee participated in this meeting by video conference.**
**** Note: Indicates arrival time after meeting called to order/reconvened.**

DRAFT

E X H I B I T A

RECEIVED

2023 APR -7 AM 11: 14

CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TEXAS

City of Dallas

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

Public Notice

230316

POSTED CITY SECRETARY DALLAS, TX

Public Safety Committee

April 10, 2023

1:00 PM

2022 CITY COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS

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

(C) – Chair, (VC) – Vice Chair

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

General Information

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

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

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

Rules of Courtesy

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

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

"Citizens and other visitors attending City Council meetings shall observe the same rules of propriety, decorum and good conduct applicable to members of the City Council. Any person making personal, impertinent, profane or slanderous remarks or who becomes boisterous while addressing the City Council or while attending the City Council meeting shall be removed from the room if the sergeant-at-arms is so directed by the presiding officer, and the person shall be barred from further audience before the City Council during that session of the City Council. If the presiding officer fails to act, any member of the City Council may move to require enforcement of the rules, and the affirmative vote of a majority of the City Council shall require the presiding officer to act." Section 3.3(c) of the City Council Rules of Procedure.

Información General

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

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

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

Reglas de Cortesía

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

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

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

Handgun Prohibition Notice for Meetings of Governmental Entities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following videoconference link is available to the public to listen to the meeting and Public Affairs and Outreach will also stream the Public Safety Committee on Spectrum Cable Channels 16 and 95 and bit.ly/ cityofdallastv:

https://dallascityhall.webex.com/dallascityhall/j.php?MTID=m350eb84797f43fa76e52eca1ac249b9d

Call to Order

MINUTES

A. 23-912 Approval of the March 7, 2023 Minutes

Attachments: Minutes

BRIEFING ITEMS

B. 23-913 Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update
[Jason Scoggins, Major of Police, Dallas Police Department, Kevin Oden, Director, Integrated Public Safety Solutions]

Attachments: Presentation

C. 23-917 Dallas Police Use of Force Report
[Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department, Bob Scales, Chief Executive Officer, Police Strategies LLC]

Attachments: Presentation

D. 23-918 2022 DPD Traffic Contact Data Report
[Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department, Dr. Alex del Carmen, Del Carmen Consulting]

Attachments: Presentation
Attachment

BRIEFING MEMOS

E. 23-929 Public Safety Dashboards
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]

Attachments: Memorandum

F. 23-930 Off-Duty Management Software Update
[Michael Igo, Assistant Chief, Dallas Police Department]

Attachments: Memorandum

G. 23-934 Public Safety Legislative Update
[Carrie Rogers, Director, Office of Government Affairs]

Attachments: Memorandum

H. 23-935 Update on Parking Enforcement Transition to Transportation
[Ghassan Khankarli, Director, Transportation]

Attachments: Memorandum

I. 23-732 Annual Continuity of Operations Program Status Report
[Rocky Vaz, Director, Office of Emergency Management]

Attachments: Memorandum

J. 23-985 Dallas Police Update Regarding Uncategorized Videos
[Albert R. Martinez, Executive Assistant Chief, Dallas Police Department]

Attachments: Memorandum

K. 23-1039 Data Informed Community Engagement (DICE) Strategy
[Kevin Oden, Director, Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions]

Attachments: Memorandum

UPCOMING AGENDA ITEMS

L. 23-937 April 12, 2023, City Council Agenda Item #48; 23-795 Authorize a three-year master agreement for the purchase of service pins, metals, and award bars for the Fire-Rescue Department and the Police Department - Premier Uniform, Inc. in the estimated amount of $614,400.25 and J. Brandt Recognition, Ltd. in the estimated amount of $85,632.40, lowest responsible bidders of three - Total estimated amount of $700,032.65 - Financing: General Fund
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]

Attachments: Memorandum

M. 23-938 April 12, 2023, City Council Agenda Item #49; 23-797 Authorize a three-year master agreement for animal bedding for the Police Department - S-4 Quality Shavings, LLC, only bidder - Estimated amount of $305,243.60 - Financing: General Fund
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]

Attachments: Memorandum

N. 23-1031 April 26, 2023, City Council Draft Agenda Item #40; 23-939 Authorize a five-year consultant contract to provide analysis to support the Dallas Police Department in the assessment of the Department's policing operations, district demarcation, and operational facility (Patrol Station) footprint - KPMG LLP, - Not to exceed $500,000.00 - Financing: Confiscated Monies-Federal Dept. of Treasury (subject to annual appropriations)
[Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office]

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]

E X H I B I T B

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

APRIL 10, 2023

Item A: Approval of the March 7, 2023 Minutes

Councilmember Moreno moved to adopt the minutes as presented.

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

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

APRIL 10, 2023

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item B: Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Jason Scoggins, Major of Police, Dallas Police Department;
- Kevin Oden, Director, Integrated Public Safety Solutions; and
- Eddie Garcia, Police Chief, Dallas Police Department

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

APRIL 10, 2023

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item C: Dallas Police Use of Force Report

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager, City Manager's Office;
- Eddie Garcia, Police Chief, Dallas Police Department; and
- Bob Scales, Chief Executive Officer, Police Strategies LLC

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

APRIL 10, 2023

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item D: 2022 DPD Traffic Contact Data Report

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Eddie Garcia, Police Chief, Dallas Police Department;
- Stephen Bishopp, Police Major, Dallas Police Department;
- Dr. Alex del Carmen, Del Carmen Consulting; and
- Stephen Williams, Police Major, Dallas Police Department

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

APRIL 10, 2023

BRIEFING MEMOS

Item E: Public Safety Dashboards

Item F: Off-Duty Management Software Update

Item G: Public Safety Legislative Update

Item H: Update on Parking Enforcement Transition to Transportation

Item I: Annual Continuity of Operations Program Status Report

Item J: Dallas Police Update Regarding Uncategorized Videos

Item K: Data Informed Community Engagement (DICE) Strategy

The committee discussed the items.

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

APRIL 10, 2023

UPCOMING AGENDA ITEMS

Item L: April 12, 2023, City Council Agenda Item #48; 23-795 Authorize a three-year master agreement for the purchase of service pins, metals, and award bars for the Fire-Rescue Department and the Police Department - Premier Uniform, Inc. in the estimated amount of $614,400.25 and J. Brandt Recognition, Ltd. in the estimated amount of $85,632.40, lowest responsible bidders of three - Total estimated amount of $700,032.65 - Financing: General Fund

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The committee did not discuss the items.

E X H I B I T C

City of Dallas

Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update

Public Safety Committee
April 10, 2023

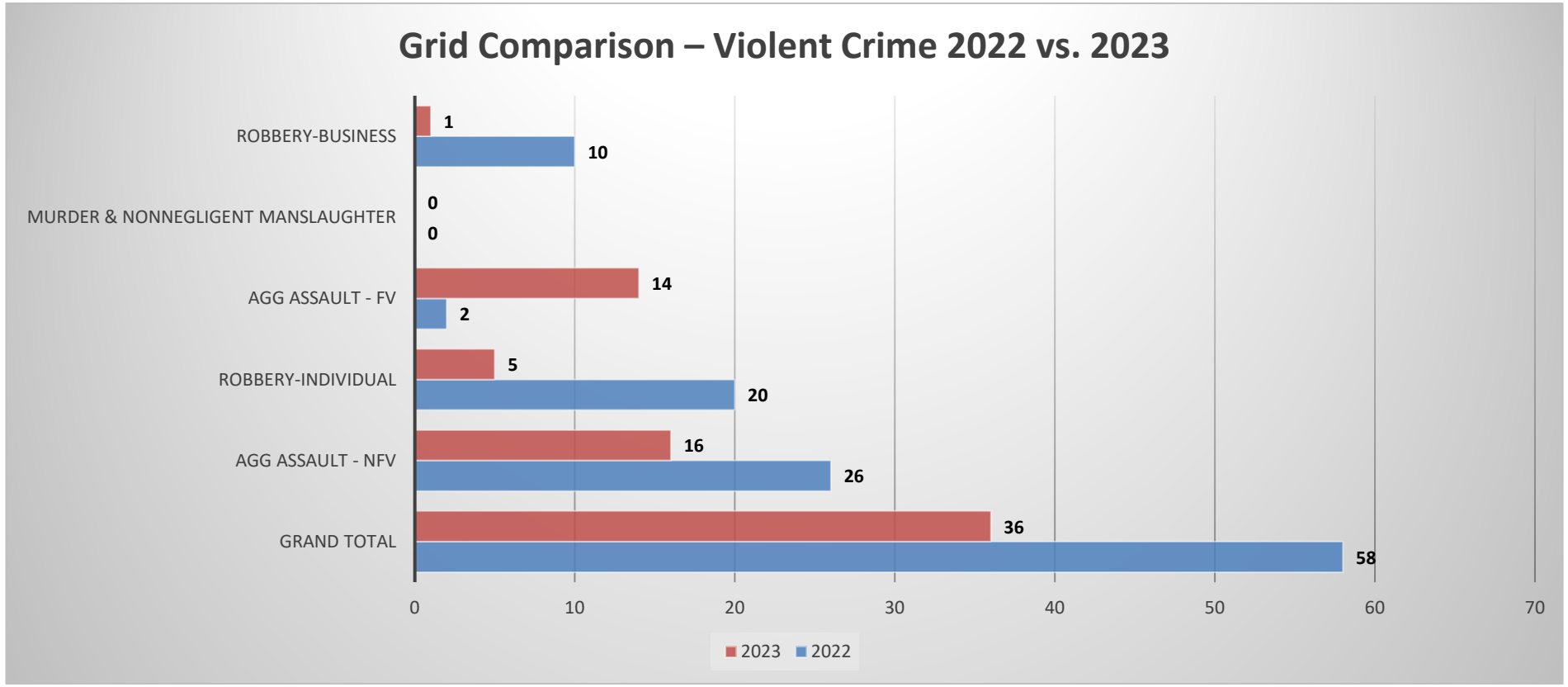
Jason Scoggins, Major of Police
Violent Crime Planning Unit
Dallas Police Department

Kevin Oden (I) Director
Integrated Public Safety Solutions
City of Dallas

Presentation Overview

- Grid Crime by the Numbers
- Grid Impact Results – Overall Crime
- The Crime Trends
- Murder, Robbery, Aggravated Assault
- Social Responsibility
- Integrated Public Safety Solutions
- Crime Plan - Next Steps
- Deadly Conduct Classification Update

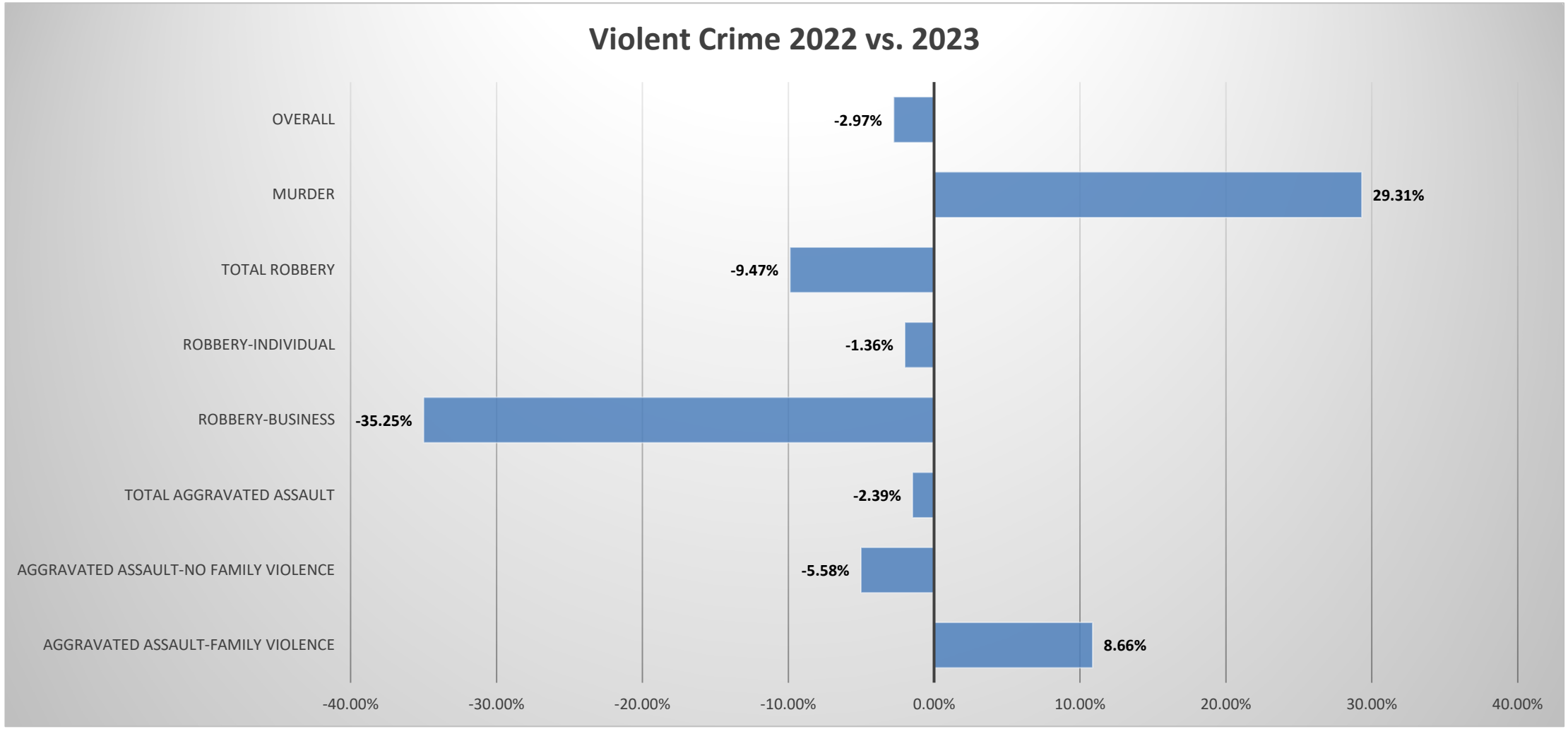
Grid Crime by the Numbers



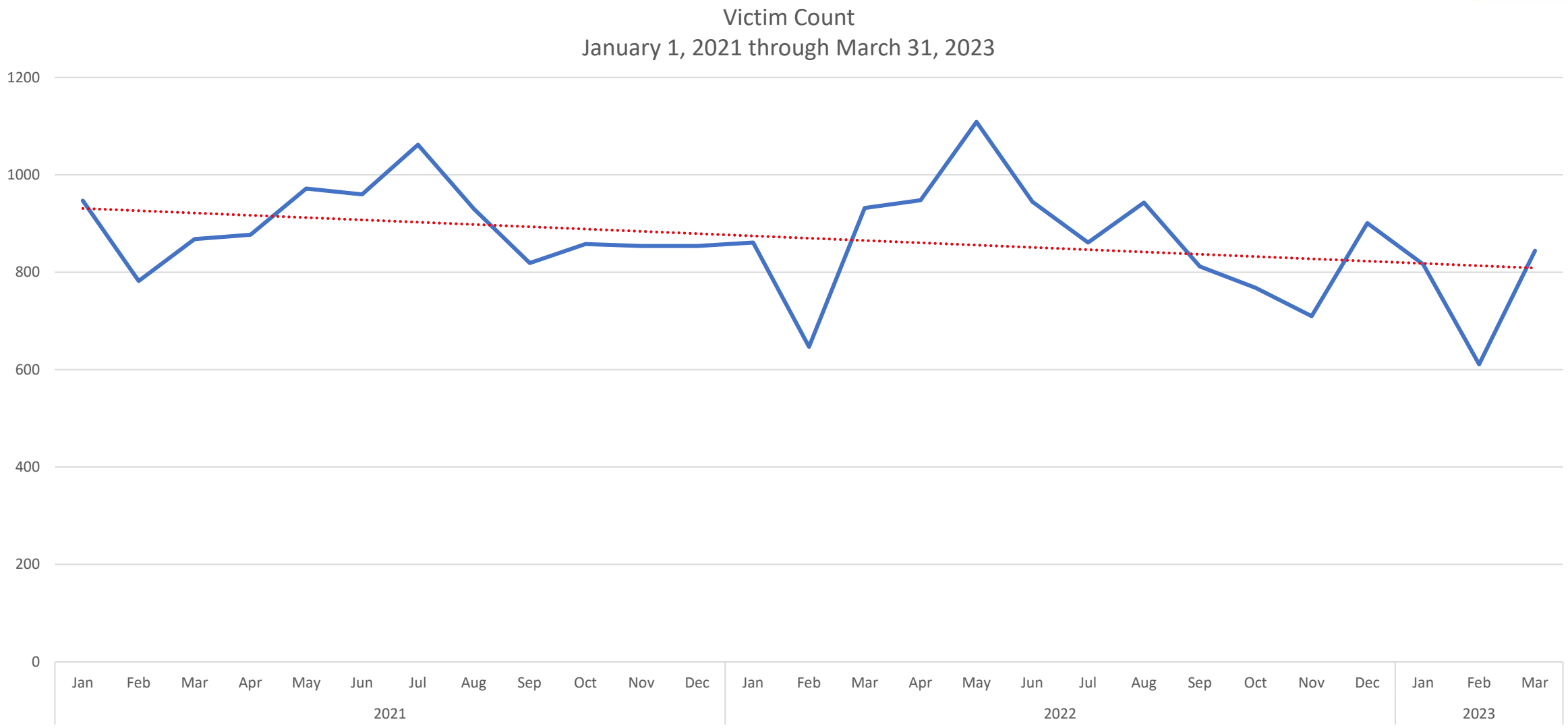
Our crime plan is based on the theory that crime is concentrated in small areas throughout the city.

* Phase 8 Grids
* Feb. 1 – April 1
- Victims
- Red – 2023
- Blue – 2022

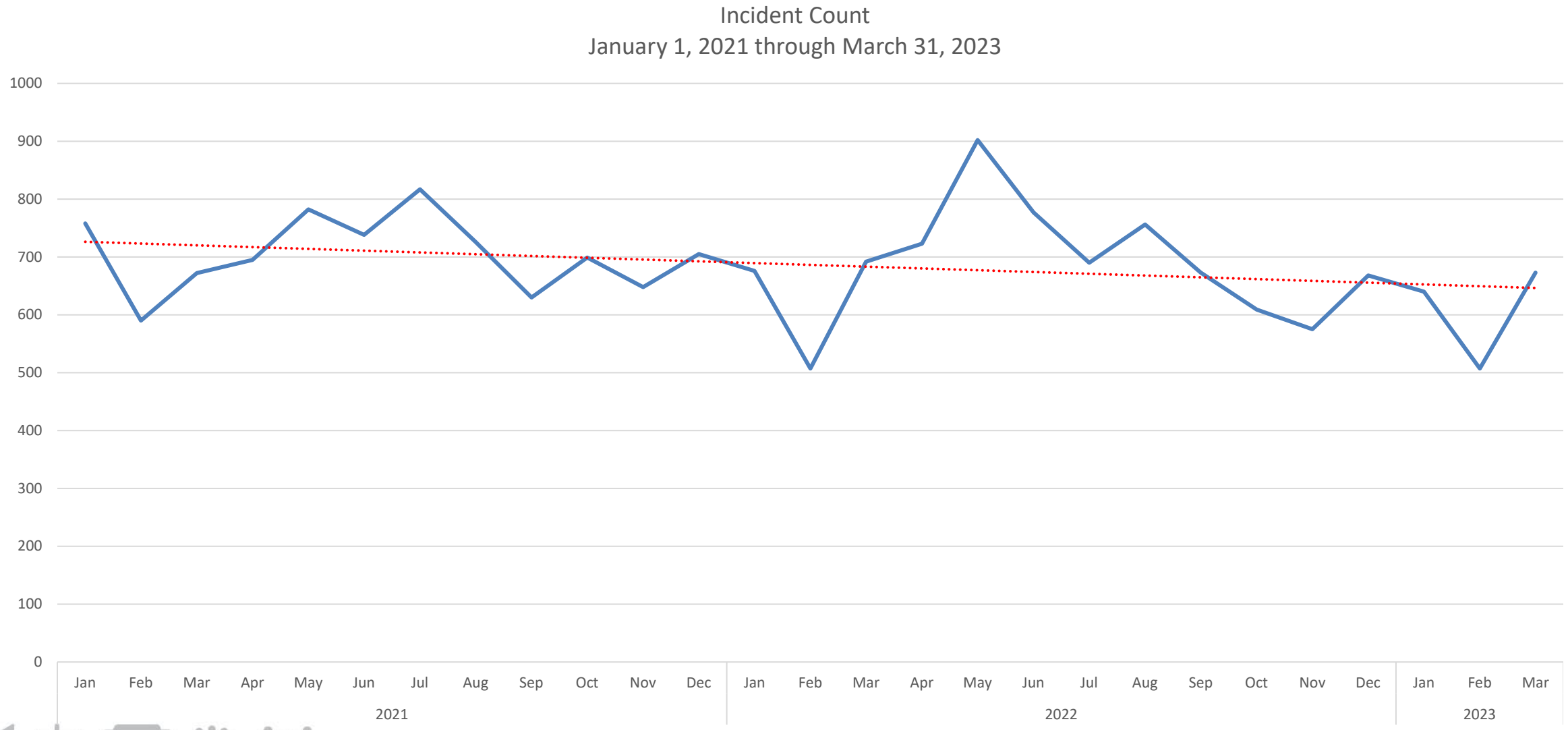
Grid Impact Results – Overall Crime



The Crime Trends – Citywide



The Crime Trends – Citywide



Murder

- 2023 Murder Trend
- As of March 31st, Murders **+29.31**
- The rate is being driven by crimes with conflict/ arguments.

*Data collected as of March 31, 2023

Robbery

- 2023 Robbery Trend
- Robberies **-9.47%**
- Business Robberies **-35.25%**
- Individual Robberies **-1.36%**

*Data collected as of March 31, 2023

Aggravated Assault

- 2023 Aggravated Assault Trend
- Aggravated Assaults **-2.39%**
- Aggravated Assaults FV **+8.66%**
- Aggravated Assaults NFV **-5.58%**

*Data collected as of March 31, 2023

VCPU Operations

- PNI Squad received a tip from the A.C.T. team while hosting an event at a grid location
- Investigation was completed, warrant obtained and the following was seized:
  - Cocaine 117.5 grams
  - MDMA (ecstasy pills) 286.8 grams
  - Crystal Methamphetamine 63.0 grams
  - Hydrocodone pills 44.6 grams
  - PCP 16.9 grams
  - Promethazine 15 bottles
  - Adderall pills 2.4 grams
  - THC edibles
  - Suspected THC wax 60 grams
  - 3 guns – 1 that was stolen

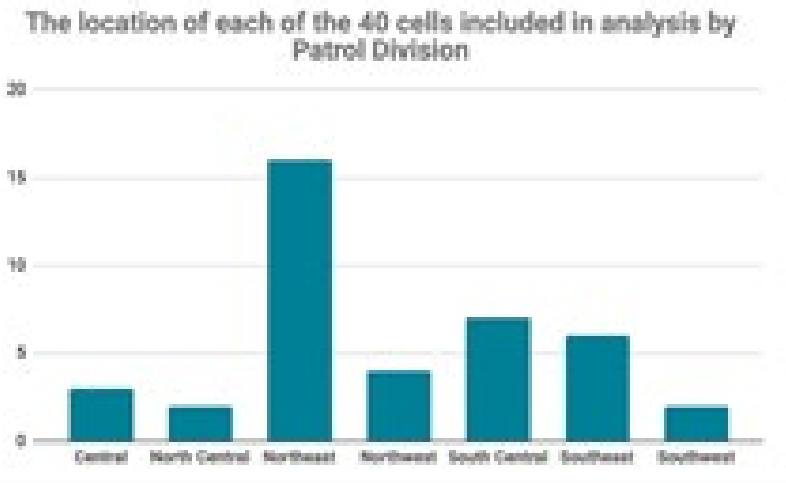
IPS Quarterly Crime Prevention Update

Roadmap for Place-Based Crime Prevention Efforts:

Action Item	Status	Comments
Public Safety Nuisance Ordinance	Completed – Nov. 22	Identified 102 properties
Develop DICE Strategy	Completed – Jan. 23	Final DICE Plan Completed & Tested
Staff Crime Prevention Unit	Completed – Jan. 23	
Training & Onboarding	Completed – Feb 23	CPTED course, forms, equipment and surveys developed
Soft Launch DICE Strategy	Completed – Feb. 23	Initial 10 properties treated
Full Mobilization of DICE	Completed - Feb. 23	Develop plans for all 102 PS Nuisance Properties
Revise Property Triage Workflow	Completed – Mar. 23	First triage meeting: April 20, 2023
Report First Quarter Data	Completed – April 23	
Implement Adjustments Identified in Q1	PLANNED – June 23	Will be included in June Quarterly Update

Risk Terrain Model Update

- **Current RTM Results**:
  - 1871 cells (300’ x 300’) identified (3% of the land area of Dallas)
    - Property types identified include: vacant lots, business type, residential type, outdoor public lighting upgrade areas
  - There are only 40 cells that meet both of the following criteria:
    - At least 1 homicide over the past 5 full calendar years.
    - At least 3 violent gun crimes over last full calendar year.
  - If we expand the area of each of those 40 cells by an additional catchment boundary of .25 sq miles, then then we see that:
    - 24.9% of all homicides over our last 5 full calendar years occurred inside of one of these cells and/or a catchment boundary.
    - 16.9% of all violent gun crimes over the last full calendar year occurred inside of one of the cells and/or a catchment boundary.
  - The number of living wage jobs (i.e. the number of jobs paying more than $3,333 per month):
    - The average employable population (anyone 16 or older) within the surrounding census tracts of these cells is 4,367.
    - 76% of the cells exist within census tracts where there is less than one living wage job per resident of employable age.
    - 50% of the cells exist within census tracts where there is less than one living wage job for every five residents of employable age.



Crime Prevention Unit Update

Public Safety Nuisance Properties Statistics:

Glossary: SRs – Service Requests CIT – Citations CFS – Police Calls for Service VC – Violent Crimes

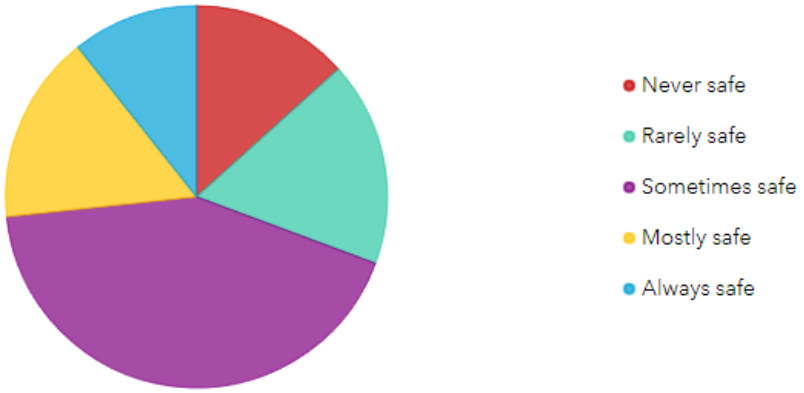
Council District	# Properties	YTD22 SRs	YTD23 SRs	SR Change	YTD22 Citations	YTD23 Citations	CIT Change	YTD22 CFS	YTD23 CFS	CFS Chg	YTD22 VC	YTD23 VC	VC Chg
1	5	5	1	-80.0%	9	18	100.0%	31	13	-58.1%	1	1	0.0%
2	3	2	0	-100.0%	6	0	-100.0%	14	10	-28.6%	2	0	-100.0%
3	4	3	3	0.0%	12	0	-100.0%	37	44	18.9%	6	9	50.0%
4	20	35	62	77.1%	54	53	-1.9%	636	539	-15.3%	52	44	-15.4%
5	4	3	0	-100.0%	5	0	-100.0%	3	0	-100.0%	0	0	0.0%
6	18	9	14	55.6%	20	19	-5.0%	133	114	-14.3%	13	10	-23.1%
7	26	13	15	15.4%	95	42	-55.8%	73	73	0.0%	10	4	-60.0%
8	10	5	9	80.0%	11	48	336.4%	120	137	14.2%	11	3	-72.7%
9	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
11	2	7	6	-14.3%	6	0	-100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
12	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
13	2	4	5	25.0%	5	16	220.0%	14	17	21.4%	0	2	0.0%
14	8	5	8	60.0%	18	13	-27.8%	108	139	28.7%	10	13	30.0%
ALL	**102**	**91**	**123**	**35.2%**	**241**	**209**	**-13.3%**	**1169**	**1086**	**-7.1%**	**105**	**86**	**-18.1%**

Qualifications for Public Safety Nuisance Designation:

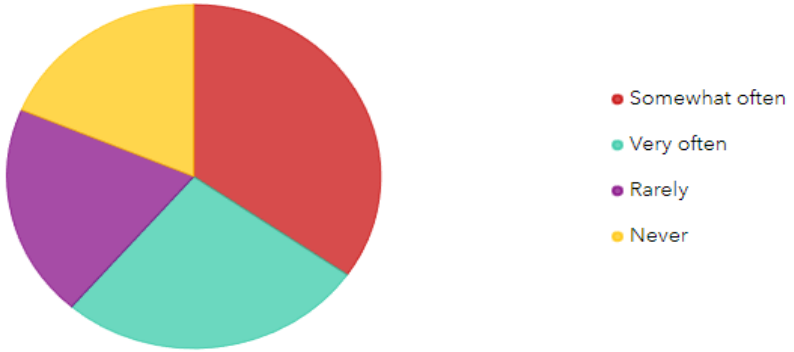
- Exist in an RTM Cell
- Have received one citation in the past 365 days for a selection of violations

Crime Prevention Unit Update

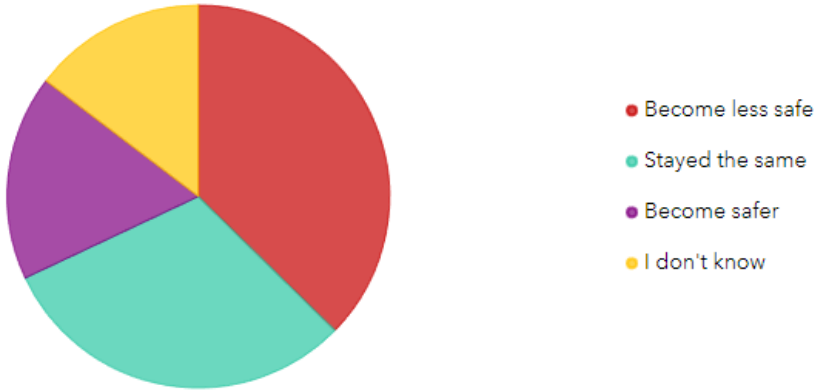
How much of the time is this area safe?



How often does the fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would want to do?

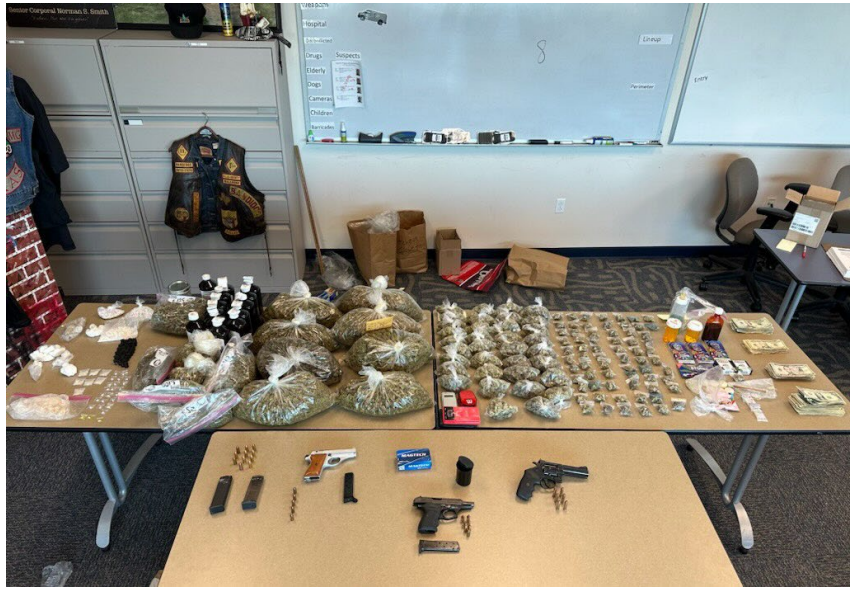


In the past 1 year do you believe the area has?



What specific things could be done to increase safety in this area?

DICE In Action



Q2 2023 Planned Activities

1. Continue DICE implementation at existing PS Nuisance Properties
2. Implement revised triage process and implement DICE at accepted properties
3. Develop new IPS dashboard with Data & Business Analytics for demonstrating outcomes
4. Develop strategies for 40 high priority Risk Terrain cells
5. Prioritize PS Nuisance Property identification in D9, D10 and D12
6. Increase capability through new equipment (trailers, drones & surveys)
7. Expand violence intervention activities
   A. Credible messengers & hospital response
   B. Summer enrichment programming
   C. Parent investment programming
   D. Support launch of focused deterrence call-ins

Crime Plan – Next Steps

- Phase 8 Grids – Began on February 1st and ended April 1st
  - Period 9 deployed 64 grids after evaluation of Phase 8 deployment in violent crime hot spots

- 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

- Focused Deterrence
  - Met with the South Dallas Employment Project and MetroCare.
  - Team members took a tour at the Regional Black Contractors Association and visited a site of one of their projects, an apartment complex being completely renovated.

Deadly Conduct Classification Update

- In consultation and with guidance from the Incident Based Reporting Bureau of the Texas Department of Public Safety, DPD is updating its victimization reporting procedures for the offense of Deadly Conduct.
- The guidance provided states that only those in “imminent danger” should be listed as victims of deadly conduct.
- The Number of incidents will remain unchanged.
- This now matches both the elements of the offense presented in the Texas Penal Code as well as the guidance from the Federal Bureau of Investigations Criminal Justice Information Services Division.

City of Dallas

Violent Crime Reduction Plan Update

Public Safety Committee
April 10, 2023

Jason Scoggins, Major of Police
Violent Crime Planning Unit
Dallas Police Department

Kevin Oden (I) Director
Integrated Public Safety Solutions
City of Dallas

POLICE STRATEGIES

Dallas Police Department
Use of Force Data Collection & Analysis

Bob Scales
Police Strategies LLC

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BOB SCALES

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Bob is a former King County deputy prosecutor and Special Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington. He worked for 14 years for the City of Seattle as a public safety policy advisor to three Mayors. Bob represented the Seattle Police Department during the 2011 DOJ pattern or practice investigation and served as the Compliance Coordinator under the federal Consent Decree.

CHIEF MIKE SANFORD

PARTNER

Mike has over 30 years of law enforcement experience serving as Assistant Chief for the Seattle Police Department and Chief of Police for the cities of Wapato and Algona Washington. Mike was a patrol tactics trainer for the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission.

KATHRYN OLSON

PARTNER

Kathryn served as an EEOC attorney and the Director of the Office of Professional for the Seattle Police Department. She is a past-president of the National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement Officers.

PROFESSOR MATT HICKMAN

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

Matt is Chair of the Criminal Justice Department at Seattle University and has an active research agenda focused primarily on issues in policing, quantitative research methodology, and the impact of forensic sciences on the administration of justice.

State & Federal
Use of Force Data Collection Projects

How often do officers discharge their firearms while on duty?

- 83% of Americans believe that the typical officer has fired his service weapon at least once during his career.

- 30% of Americans believe that police officers fire their weapons a few times each year.

- *Only 27% of officers reported discharging their firearm during their careers.*

PEW Research Center

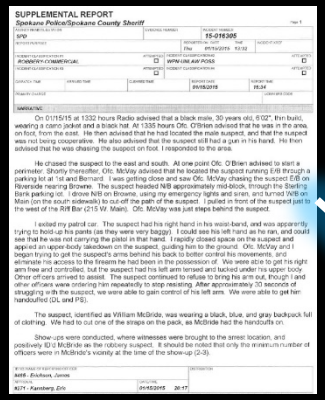
Annual Interactions Between Police and the Public in the US

Annual Deaths from Medical Malpractice 250,000

POLICE STRATEGIES

Police Force Analysis System℠

Incident Reports


SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT
Spokane Police/Spokane County Sheriff

KENNEWICK POLICE DEPARTMENT
USE OF FORCE TO CONTROL
SUPERVISOR'S REPORT

150 Data Fields Extracted

Manual Coding
Machine Learning (NLP)
Legal Algorithms

Interactive Dashboards

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POLICE STRATEGIES

Use of Force Data Collection Model

Before Force → Force & Resistance → After Force

Incident

- Date
- Time
- Address
- Location Type
- Call Type

Suspect

- Demographics
- Threat
- Resistance
- Injury
- Disposition

Officer

- Demographics
- Justification
- Force Used
- Injury
- Rank & Unit

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POLICE STRATEGIES

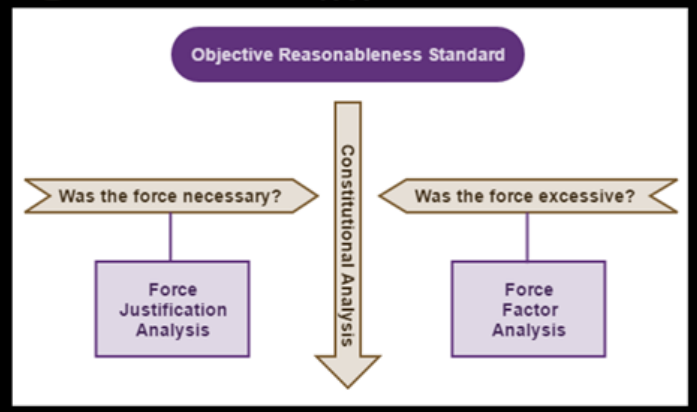
Police Force Analysis System℠

Force Justification Analysis

Each Graham Factor is scored on a scale of 0 to 6
Scores are combined into an overall Justification Score between 0 and 20
If an officer is assaulted before using force, the Justification Score is 20

High Justification = 15 to 20
Medium Justification = 6 to 14
Low Justification = 0 to 5

Graham v. Connor
1989



Force Factor Analysis

Maximum level of force is scored on a scale of 1 to 7
Maximum level of resistance is scored on a scale of 1 to 7
Force Factor = (Maximum Force - Maximum Resistance)

High Force Factor = +3 to +6
Medium Force Factor = 0 to +2
Low Force Factor = -6 to -1

Graham Factor Scores

Score	Severity of the Crime	Threat to the Officer or Others	Maximum Level of Resistance	Suspect Flight
6	Violent Crime + Weapon	Deadly Weapon	Deadly Weapon	
5	Violent Crime	Less Lethal Weapon	Less Lethal Weapon	Flight
4	Threats / Weapon / NCO	Assault / Self-Harm	Active Physical Resistance	
3	Property Crime / Warrant	Attempt Assault / Harm	Physical Non-Compliance	
2	Drugs / Trespass	Furtive / Posture / Move	Threatening Posture/Verbal	Attempted Flight
1	Traffic / Liquor / Infraction	Verbal Threat	Verbal/Passive Resistance	
0	No Crime	No Threat	No Resistance	No Flight

Force and Resistance Scores

Score	Officer Force
7	Deadly Force
6	Less Lethal Weapon
5	Physical Strikes / Takedown
4	Physical Control Tactics
3	Threat of Force
2	Lawful Orders
1	Officer Presence / Verbal Exchange

Score	Subject Resistance
7	Deadly Force
6	Less Lethal Weapon
5	Active Physical Resistance
4	Physical Non-Compliance / Flight
3	Threatening Posture / Verbal Threats
2	Verbal / Passive Resistance
1	No Resistance / Verbal Exchange

Key Finding #1

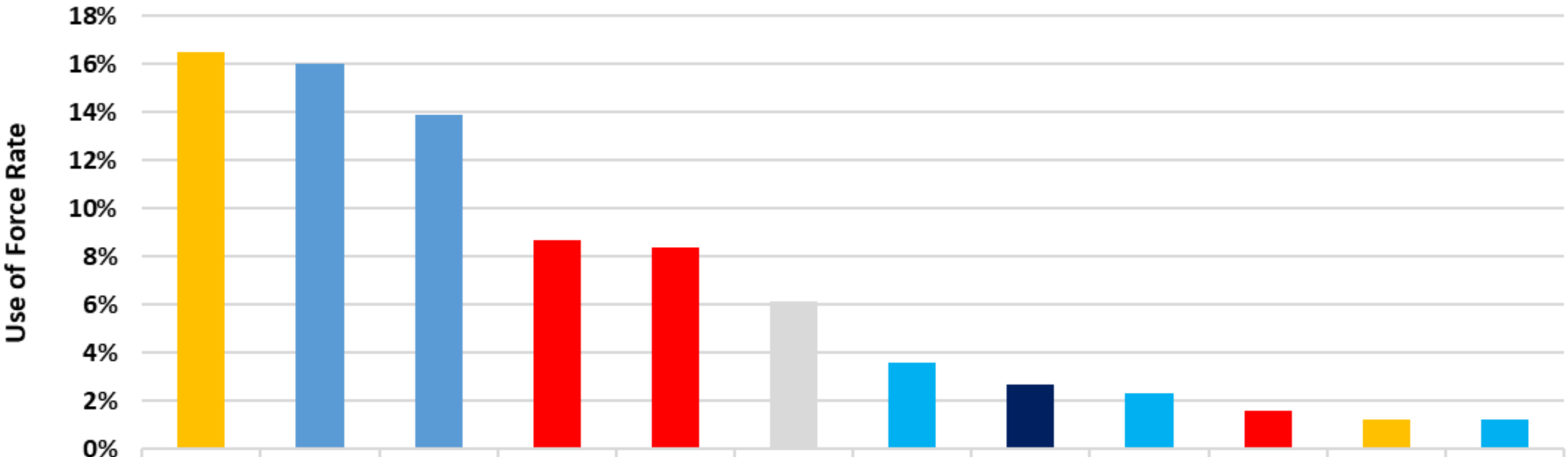
Uses of Force Are Linked To Arrests

- 4% of arrests involve uses of force
- Proactive and productive patrol officers will make more arrests and have more uses of force

POLICE STRATEGIES

Key Finding #2

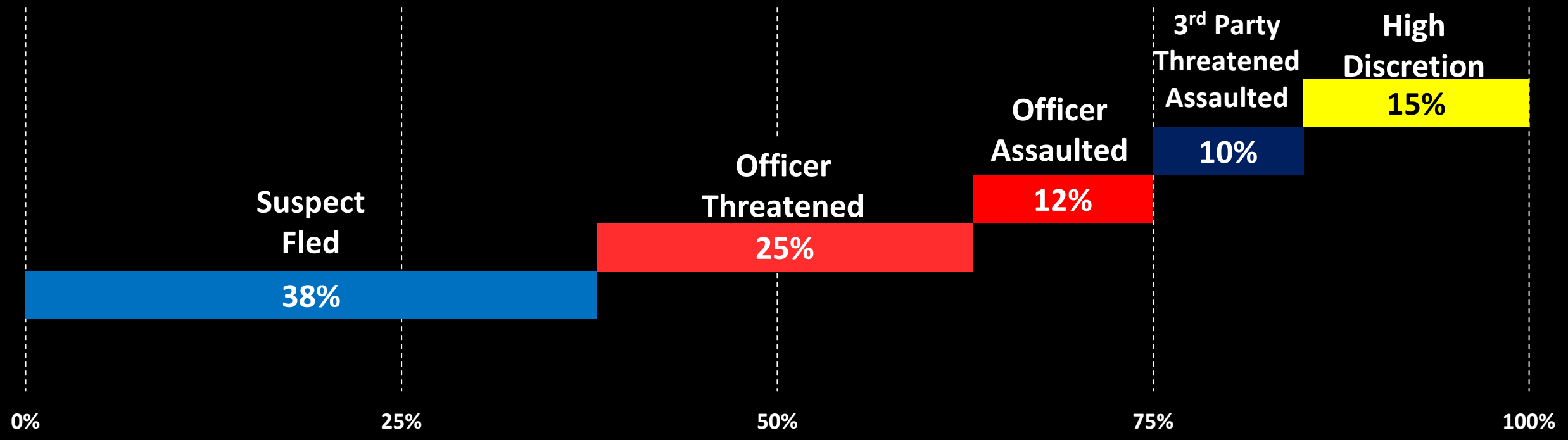
Type of Crime Determines Likelihood of Resistance



	Probation	Disorderly	Trespass	Weapon	Violent	Other	Liquor	Property	Drugs	Sex	Warrant	Traffic
UOF Rate	16.5%	16.0%	13.9%	8.7%	8.4%	6.2%	3.6%	2.7%	2.3%	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%

Key Finding #3

Most Decisions To Use Force Are Low Discretion



POLICE STRATEGIES

Dallas PD

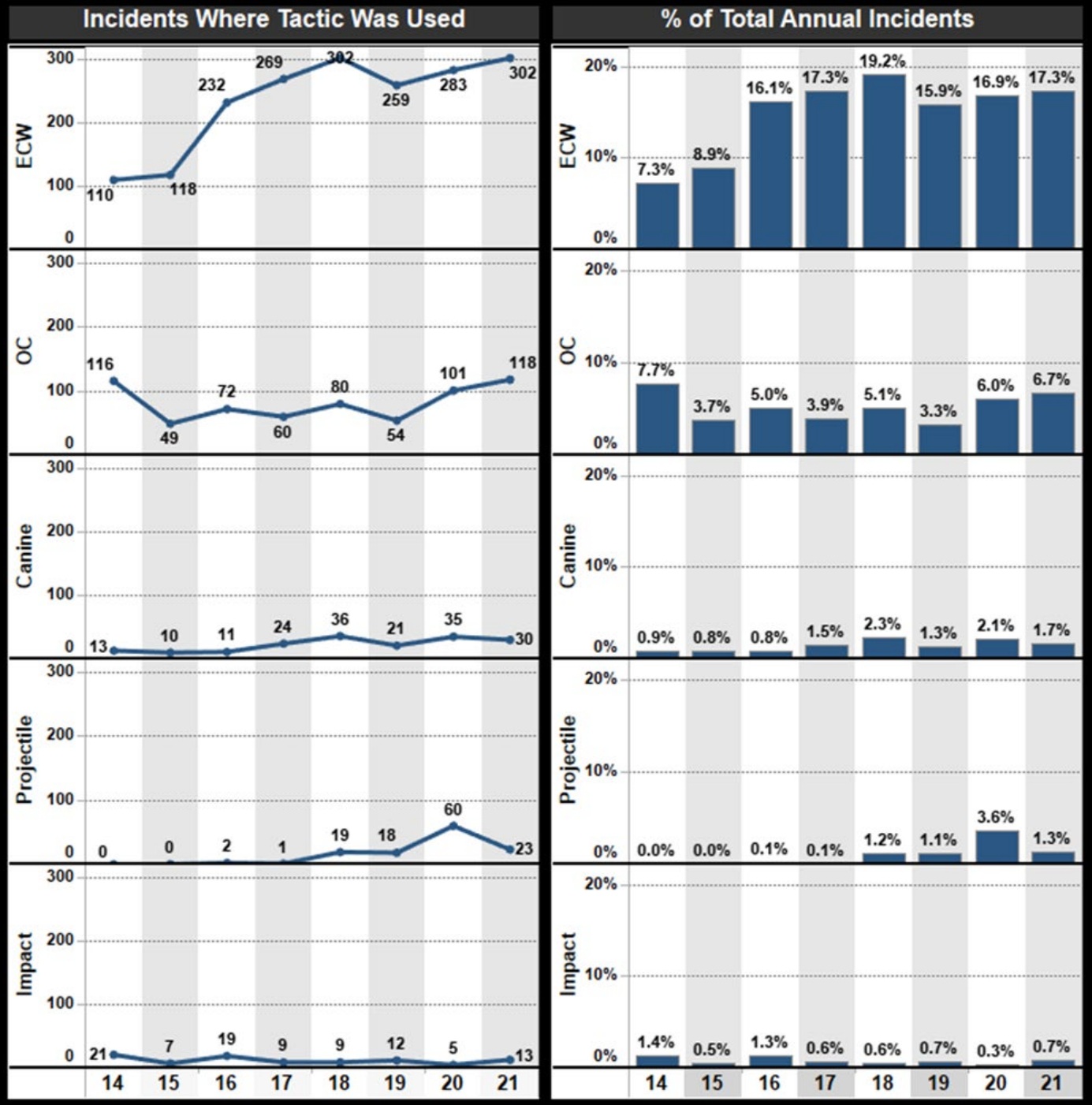
Crime Charged After Use of Force 2014 to 2021

Crime Charged	% Change From 2014 to 2021	Number of Incidents in 2021
Auto Theft	481%	48
Homicide	295%	14
Eluding	113%	68
Trespass	45%	41
Warrant	32%	290
Vandalism	20%	24
Drugs	14%	104
Robbery	13%	32
Assault	12%	223
Other	6%	69
DUI	-5%	38
Assault Officer	-6%	368
Burglary	-27%	13
Obstructing	-27%	31
Disorderly	-32%	21
Traffic	-39%	13
Liquor	-42%	142
Theft	-54%	38
Firearm	-72%	4

POLICE STRATEGIES

Dallas PD

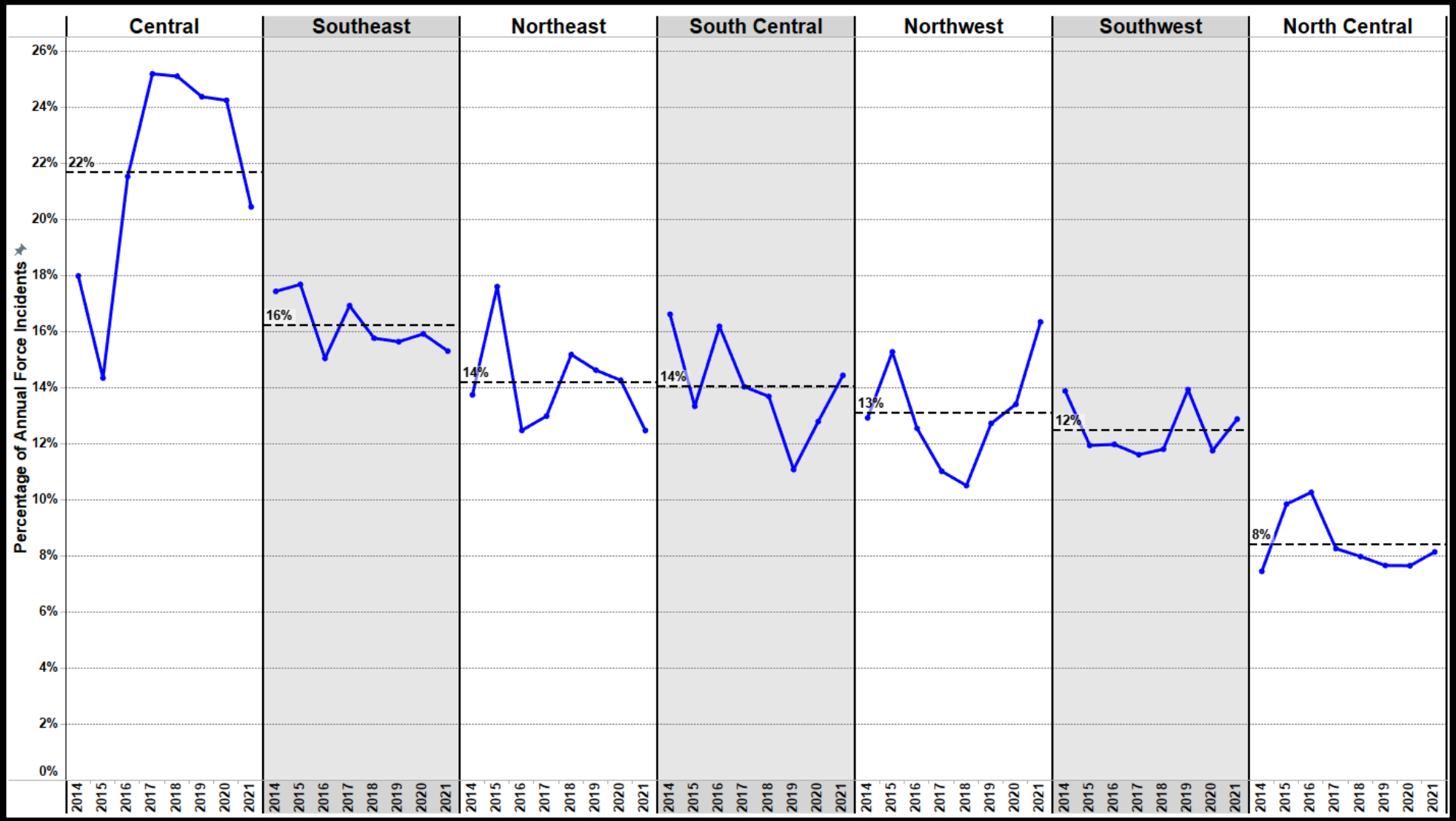
Less-Lethal Weapon Use 2014 to 2021



POLICE STRATEGIES

Dallas PD

Use of Force Trends by Dallas PD Division

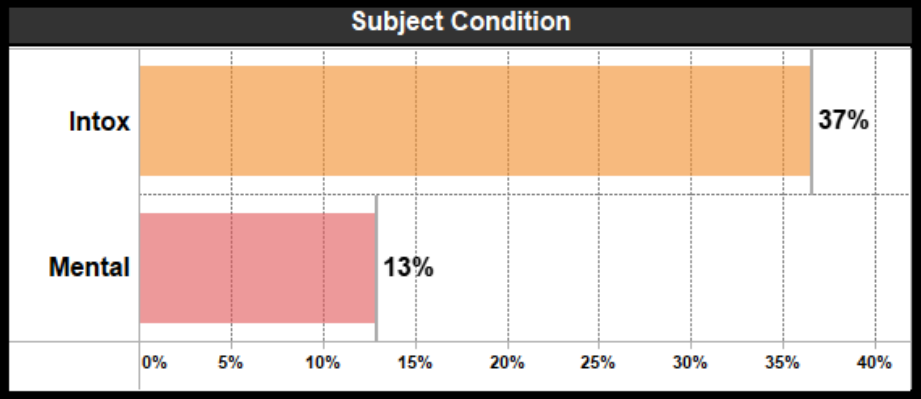


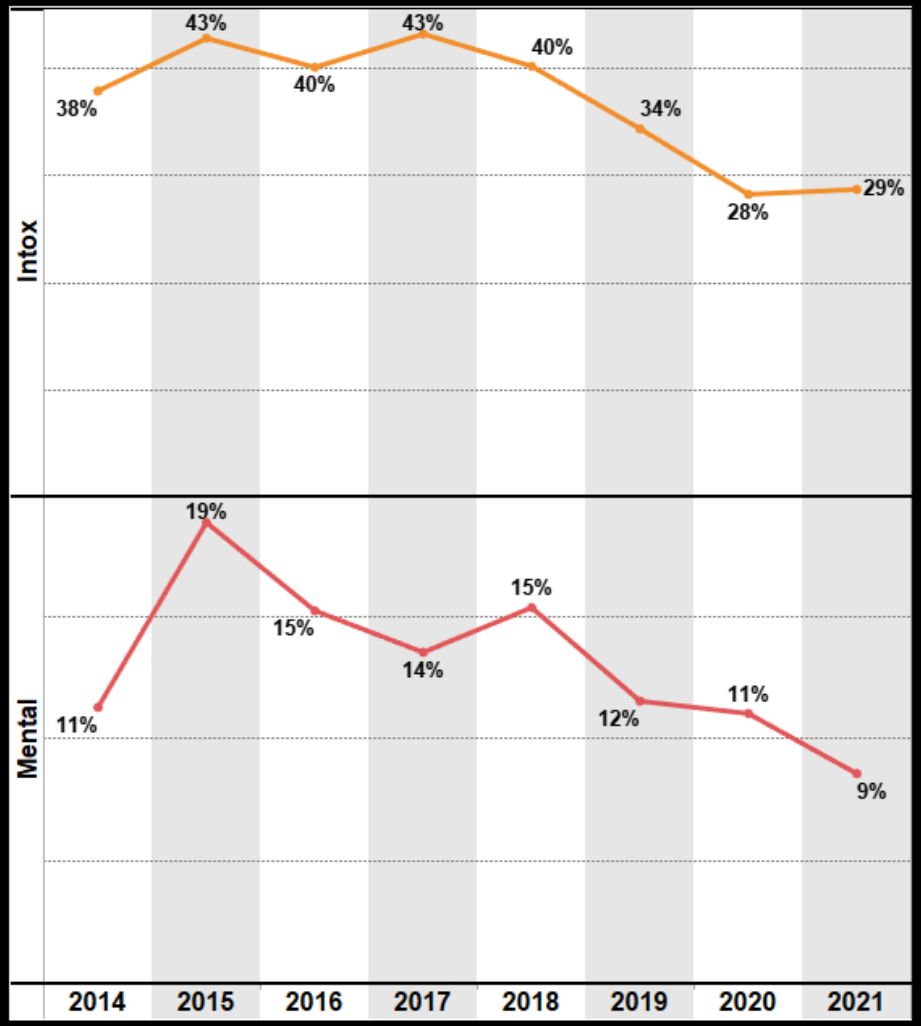
POLICE STRATEGIES

Dallas PD

Subject Under the Influence & Mental Health

2014 to 2021

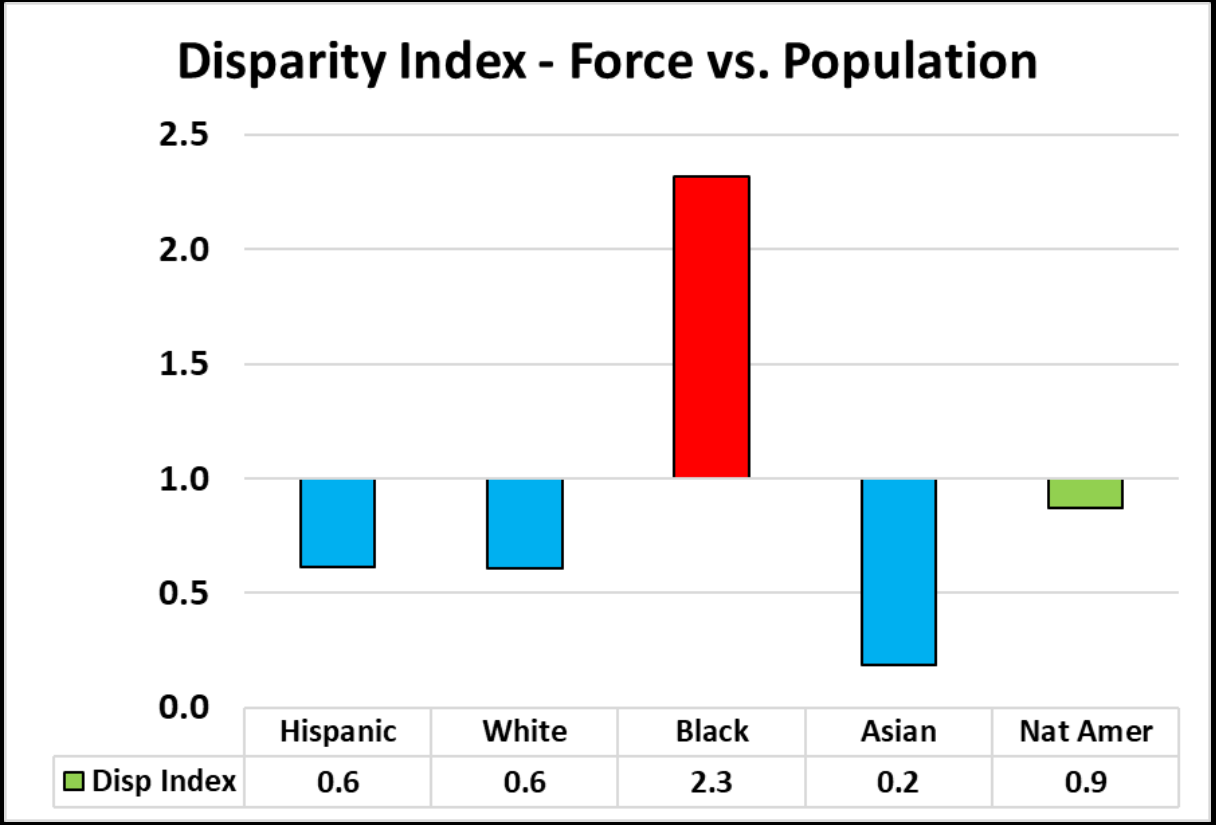


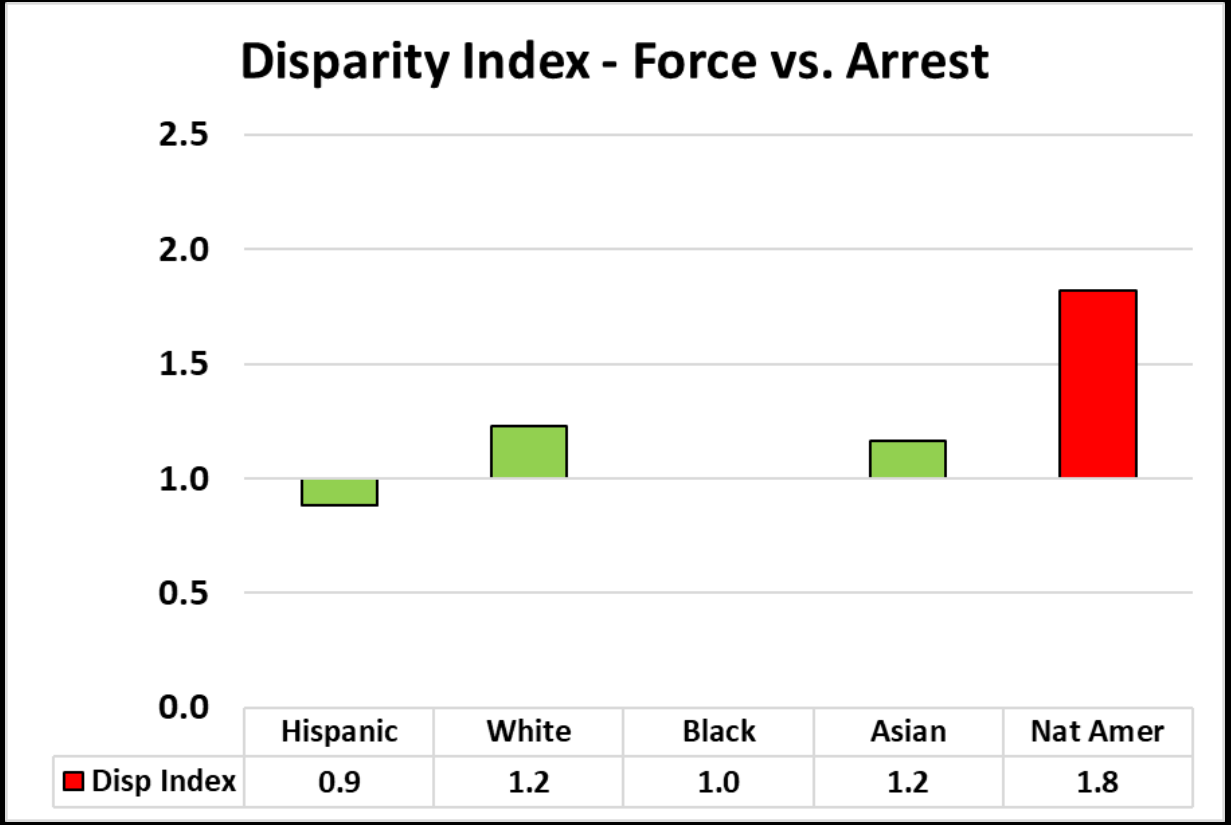


POLICE STRATEGIES

Dallas PD

Low Racial Disparities in Uses of Force

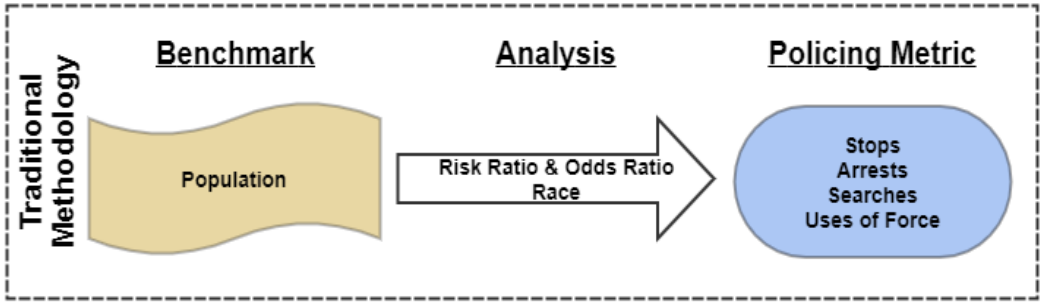


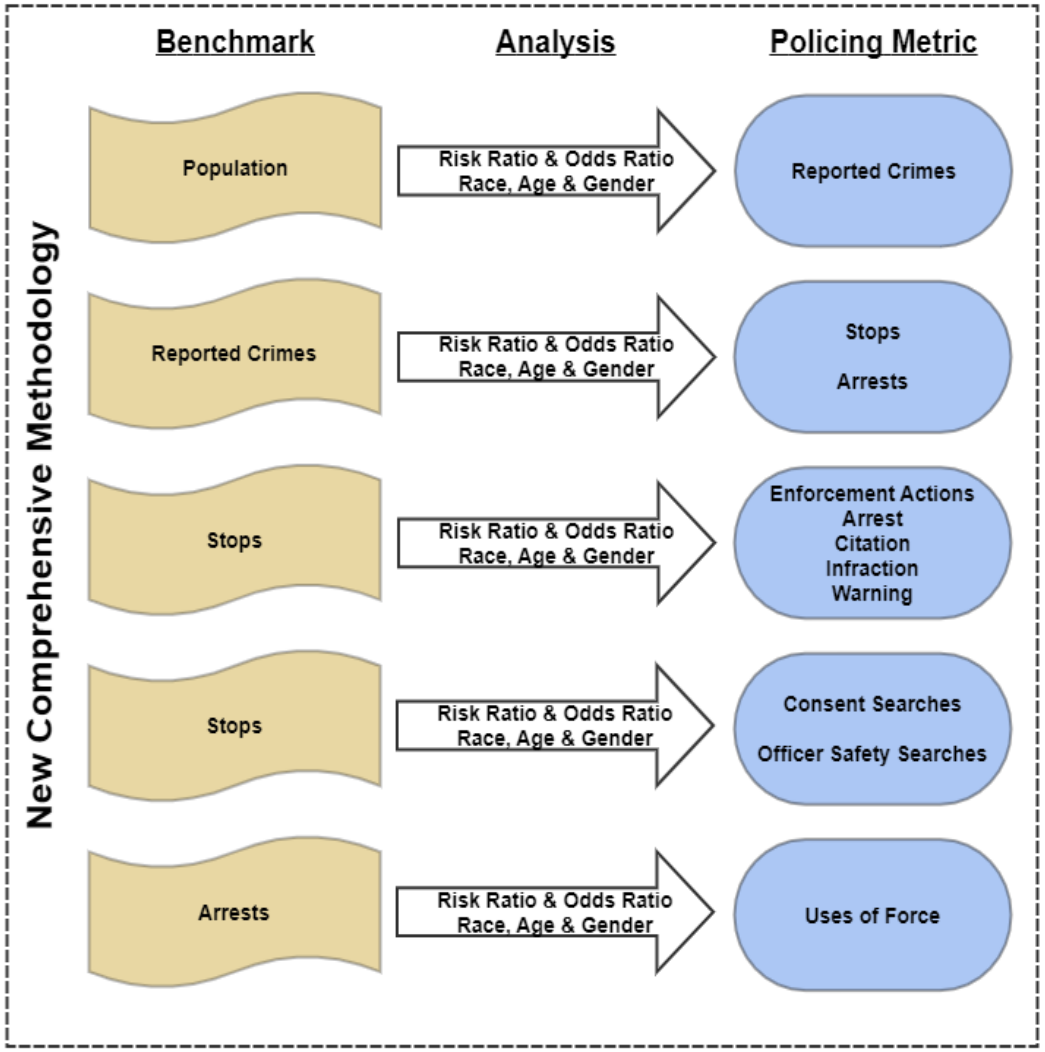


POLICE STRATEGIES

Racial Disparity Methodology

Population-Based Benchmarks
vs
Activity-Based Benchmarks





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POLICE STRATEGIES

Dallas PD Demographic Disparities

Activity-Based Benchmarks

Symbol	Disparity	Risk Ratio
++	Positive	> +50%
+	Positive	+25% to +50%
0	None	-25% to +25%
-	Negative	-25% to -100%

	Data Source	Census	NIBRS	NIBRS	NIBRS	PFAS
	Data Type	Population	Crime Victims	Reported Suspects	Arrestees	Uses of Force
	# Records	1,304,379	388,816	420,019	61,143	6,634
	Benchmark		Population	Population	Offenders	Arrestees
Sex	Female	50.4%	0	-	0	0
	Male	49.6%	0	++	0	0
Race	Hispanic	43.5%	-	-	0	0
	White	28.9%	0	-	+	0
	Black	23.6%	++	++	0	0
	Asian	3.8%	-	-	0	0
	Nat Amer	0.2%	0	-	+	++
Age	0-17	24.8%	-	-	0	0
	18-29	19.2%	++	++	0	0
	30-39	16.0%	++	+	0	0
	40-49	12.0%	+	0	+	0
	50+	28.0%	0	0	-	-

NIBRS – Dallas PD – 2017 to 2021 – Violent Crime

Offender Race	Victim Race: White	Black	Asian	Nat Amer
White	74%	8%	36%	38%
Black	25%	92%	36%	44%
Asian	0%	0%	28%	7%
Nat Am	0%	0%	0%	10%

Questions?

bob@policestrategies.com
(206) 915-8683

Bob Scales
Police Strategies LLC

City of Dallas

2022 DPD Traffic Contact Data Report

Public Safety Committee
April 10, 2023

Eddie Garcia
Chief of Police
Dallas Police Department

Dr. Alex del Carmen
Del Carmen Consulting

Presentation Overview

- Background/History
- Purpose
- Review Information
- Moving Forward

Background/History

- All Texas police departments are required to collect racial profiling data on all motor vehicle encounters. Set forth by Texas Code of Criminal Procedure 2.131-2.134, Sandra Bland Act H.B. 1849
- Conduct comparative analysis
- Submit a comprehensive report to Texas Commission on Law Enforcement annually
- Report to governing body

Purpose

- In an effort to ensure compliance, the Dallas Police Department sought out Del Carmen Consulting to conduct a detailed audit and comprehensive analysis of our traffic stop data

- Review collected data
- Discuss comparative analysis
- Improvements

Review

Total Number Of Traffic Stops by Race/Ethnicity

Race or Ethnicity	Number of Stops	% Stopped	% Residents
Alaskan Native/American Indian	446	.5%	.04%
Asian	1509	1.6%	3.7%
Black	37,018	38.5%	22.9%
White	20,108	20.9%	28.1%
Hispanic	37,166	38.6%	42.3%
Total	**96,247**	**100%**	**97%***

*About 3% of census respondents identified as 2 or more races or as races other than those listed

Review

Traffic Stops Involving Searches

Race or Ethnicity	Searched	# of searches resulting in contraband	Contraband Hit Rate
Alaska Native/American Indian	11	5	45%
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	8	38%
Black	2,005	873	44%
White	413	129	31%
Hispanic/Latino	1545	548	38%
Total	**3,995**	**1,599**	**40%**

Review

Dispositions

Race or Ethnicity	Number of Stops	Warning	Citation	Arrest
Alaska Native/American Indian	446	171	265	10
Asian/Pacific Islander	1509	696	802	11
Black	37,018	15,112	20,675	1,231
White	20,108	7,070	12,776	262
Hispanic/Latino	37,166	12,539	23,878	749
Total	**96,247**	**35,588**	**58,396**	**2,263**

Review

Complaints

Year	Number of Racial Profiling Complaints	Disposition
2020	5	5 Unfounded
2021	12	2 Unfounded 4 Not Sustained 6 Complete*
2022	14	3 Unfounded 10 Complete* 1 Open Investigation

2022 Total number of citizen contacts : 1,836,960 (Calls + Traffic Stops)
Number of total racial complaints: 14

*Beginning in 2021, Internal Affairs began tracking additional details regarding preliminary investigations where the complaint was found to be unsubstantiated. These are marked as 'Complete'

Review

Del Carmen Consulting Validation

- ✓ Implement a Racial Profiling Policy
- ✓ Prohibition of racial profiling
- ✓ Implement a complaint process
- ✓ Public education related to compliment and complaint process
- ✓ Implement disciplinary guidelines
- ✓ Collect, report and analyze motor vehicle stop data
- ✓ Commission data audits and search analysis
- ✓ Indicate total number of officers who knew and did not know the race/ethnicity before being detained
- ✓ Produce an annual traffic stop data report
- ✓ Adopt a policy on video and audio equipment
- ✓ All sworn officers met training requirements

Moving Forward

- The Dallas Police Department is implementing the following to improve data collection:
  - Assign each patrol division a compliance supervisor
  - Initiate random audit process to ensure compliance
  - Review previous data (2021, 2022) to audit collection
  - Amend 2021 and 2022 submissions if necessary
  - Corrective action matrix
  - Explore complete adoption of E-Citation for more detailed and efficient data collection
  - Continuing relationship with Del Carmen Consulting to provide additional audits and analysis

City of Dallas

2022 DPD Traffic Contact Data Report

Public Safety Committee
April 10, 2023

Eddie Garcia
Chief of Police
Dallas Police Department

Dr. Alex del Carmen
Del Carmen Consulting

2022 Racial Profiling Report

Dallas Police Department

DEL CARMEN Consulting®

LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPERTS

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

-Quote by Geneva Reed (Mother of Sandra Bland)

February 09, 2023

Dallas City Council
1500 Marilla Street
Dallas, TX 75201

Dear Distinguished Members of the City Council,

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

This report consists of three sections with information on motor vehicle-related contacts. In addition, when appropriate, documentation is included which demonstrates the manner in which the Dallas Police Department 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 Police Department relevant to the requirements established in the Texas Racial Profiling Law. That is, you will find documents relevant to the training of all police personnel on racial profiling prevention and the institutionalization of the compliment and complaint processes, as required by law.

Finally, section three contains statistical data relevant to contacts (as defined by the law) which were made during the course of motor vehicle stops that took place between 1/1/22 and 12/31/22. Further, this section contains the Tier 2 form, which is required to be submitted to this particular organization and the law enforcement agency's local governing authority by March 1 of each year. The data in this report has been analyzed and compared to information derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's Fair Roads Standard. The final analysis and recommendations are also included in this report.

The last section of the report includes the original draft of the Texas Racial Profiling Law, SB1074, as well as the Sandra Bland Act (current law). Also in this section, a list of requirements relevant to the Racial Profiling Law, as established by TCOLE (Texas Commission on Law Enforcement), is included. The findings in this report support the Dallas Police Department's commitment to comply with the Texas Racial Profiling Law.

Sincerely,

Alex del Carmen, Ph.D.

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Public Education on Responding to Compliments and Complaints

Informing the Public on the Process of Filing a Compliment or Complaint with the Dallas Police Department

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 Police Department 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 Police 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 Police 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 Police Department have completed the TCOLE basic training on racial profiling. The main outline used to train the officers of Dallas has been included in this report.

It is important to recognize that the Chief of the Dallas Police Department 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 Police Department fulfills the training requirement as specified in the Education Code (96.641) of the Texas Racial Profiling Law.

Racial Profiling Course 3256

Texas Commission on Law Enforcement

September 2001

Racial Profiling 3256

Instructor's Note:

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

Abstract

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

Target Population: Licensed law enforcement personnel in Texas

Prerequisites: Experience as a law enforcement officer

Length of Course: A suggested instructional time of 4 hours

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

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

Evaluation Process and Procedures

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

Reference Materials

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

Racial Profiling 3256

1.0 RACIAL PROFILING AND THE LAW

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

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

Racial Profiling Requirements:

Racial profiling CCP 3.05
Racial profiling prohibited CCP 2.131
Law enforcement policy on racial profiling CCP 2.132
Reports required for traffic and pedestrian stops CCP 2.133
Liability CCP 2.136
Racial profiling education for police chiefs Education Code 96.641
Training program Occupations Code 1701.253
Training required for intermediate certificate Occupations Code 1701.402
Definition of "race or ethnicity" for form Transportation Code 543.202

A. Written departmental policies

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

B. Not prima facie evidence

C. Feasibility of use of video equipment

D. Data does not identify officer

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

F. Vehicle stop report

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

G. Compilation and analysis of data

H.Exemption from reporting – audio/video equipment

I. Officer non-liability

J. Funding

K. Required training in racial profiling

1. Police chiefs

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Other cases

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

2.0 RACIAL PROFILING AND THE COMMUNITY

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

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

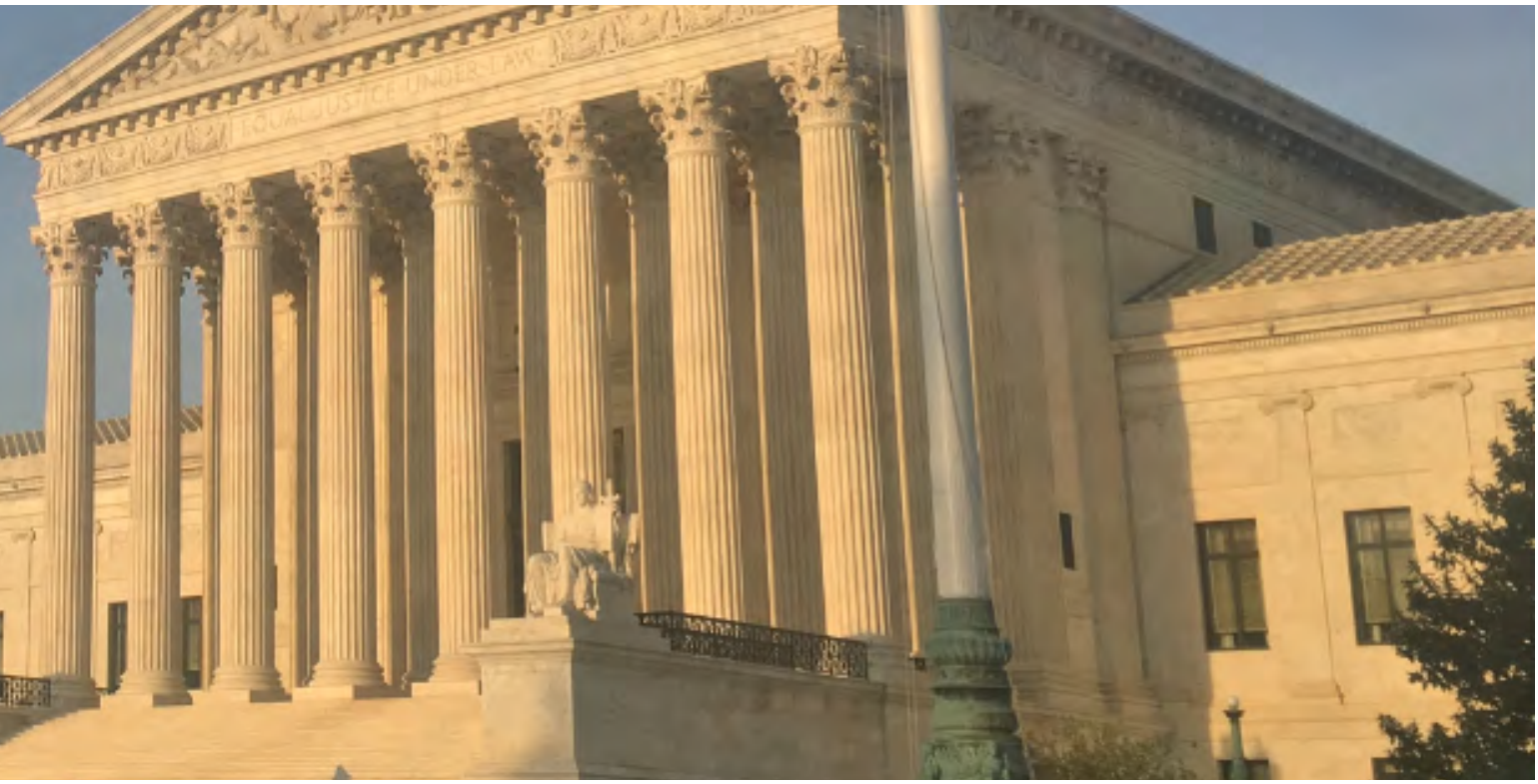
A. There are appropriate reasons for unusual traffic stops (suspicious behavior, the officer's intuition, MOs, etc.), but police work must stop short of cultural stereotyping and racism.

B. Racial profiling would result in criminal arrests, but only because it would target all members of a race randomly – the minor benefits would be far outweighed by the distrust and anger towards law enforcement by minorities and the public as a whole .

C. Racial profiling is self-fulfilling bad logic: if you believed that minorities committed more crimes, then you might look for more minority criminals, and find them in disproportionate numbers.

D. Inappropriate traffic stops generate suspicion and antagonism towards officers and make future stops more volatile – a racially-based stop today can throw suspicion on tomorrow's legitimate stop.

E. By focusing on race, you would not only be harassing innocent citizens, but overlooking criminals of all races and backgrounds – it is a waste of law enforcement resources.



3.0 RACIAL PROFILING VERSUS REASONABLE SUSPICION

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

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

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

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

C. A typical traffic stop resulting from racial profiling

1. The vehicle is stopped on the basis of a minor or contrived traffic violation which is used as a pretext for closer inspection of the vehicle, driver, and passengers

2. The driver and passengers are questioned about things that do not relate to the traffic violation

3. The driver and passengers are ordered out of the vehicle

4. The officers visually check all observable parts of the vehicle

5. The officers proceed on the assumption that drug courier work is involved by detaining the driver and passengers by the roadside

6. The driver is asked to consent to a vehicle search – if the driver refuses, the officers use other procedures (waiting on a canine unit, criminal record checks, license-plate checks, etc.), and intimidate the driver (with the threat of detaining him/her, obtaining a warrant, etc.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Vehicle exterior

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

C. Pre-stop indicators

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

D. Vehicle interior

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

Resources

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

Web address for legislation 77R-SB1074: http://tlo2.tlc.state.tx.us/tlo/77r/billtext/SB01074F.htm

Report on Compliments and Racial Profiling Complaints

Report on Complaints

The following table contains data regarding officers that have been the subject of a complaint, during the time period of 1/1/22-12/31/22 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 Police Department 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 1/1/22-12/31/22.

Complaints Filed for Possible Violations of The Texas Racial Profiling Law

Complaint Number	Alleged Violation	Disposition of the Case
1	Racial Profiling	Not Sustained
2	Racial Profiling	Not Sustained
3	Racial Profiling	Not Sustained
4	Racial Profiling	Not Sustained
5	Racial Profiling	Not Sustained
6	Racial Profiling	Not Sustained
7	Racial Profiling	Not Sustained
8	Racial Profiling	Not Sustained
9	Racial Profiling	Not Sustained
10	Racial Profiling	Not Sustained
11	Racial Profiling	Not Sustained
12	Racial Profiling	Not Sustained
13	Racial Profiling	Not Sustained
14	Racial Profiling	Not Sustained

Additional Comments:
.

Tables Illustrating Motor Vehicle-Related Contacts
TIER 2 DATA

TOTAL STOPS: 96,247

STREET ADDRESS OR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF STOP.

City Street	92,278
US Highway	1,097
State Highway	2,515
County Road	130
Private Property	227

WAS RACE OR ETHNICITY KNOWN PRIOR TO STOP?

Yes	1,110
No	95,137

RACE OR ETHNICITY

Alaska Native/American Indian	446
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,509
Black	37,018
White	20,108
Hispanic/Latino	37,166

GENDER

Female Total: 34,319

Alaska Native/American Indian	114
Asian/Pacific Islander	433
Black	14,509
White	7,456
Hispanic/Latino	11,807

Male Total: 61,928

Alaska Native/American Indian	332
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,076
Black	22,509
White	12,652
Hispanic/Latino	25,359

REASON FOR STOP?

Violation of Law Total: 8,869

Alaska Native/American Indian	42
Asian/Pacific Islander	153
Black	3,714
White	1,705
Hispanic/Latino	3,255

Pre-Existing Knowledge Total: 1,284

Alaska Native/American Indian	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	17
Black	679
White	165
Hispanic/Latino	420

Moving Traffic Violation Total: 67,264

Alaska Native/American Indian	340
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,124
Black	24,823
White	15,421
Hispanic/Latino	25,556

Vehicle Traffic Violation Total: 18,830

Alaska Native/American Indian	61
Asian/Pacific Islander	215
Black	7,802
White	2,817
Hispanic/Latino	7,935

WAS SEARCH CONDUCTED?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	11	435
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	1,488
Black	2,005	35,013
White	413	19,695
Hispanic/Latino	1,545	35,621
TOTAL	**3,995**	**92,252**

REASON FOR SEARCH?
Consent Total: 413

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	181
White	55
Hispanic/Latino	176

Contraband (in plain view) Total: 265

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2
Black	133
White	20
Hispanic/Latino	110

Probable Cause Total: 1,071

Alaska Native/American Indian	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	4
Black	595
White	72
Hispanic/Latino	398

Inventory Total: 1,194

Alaska Native/American Indian	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	7
Black	576
White	118
Hispanic/Latino	490

Incident to Arrest Total: 1,052

Alaska Native/American Indian	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	7
Black	520
White	148
Hispanic/Latino	371

TIER 2 DATA

WAS CONTRABAND DISCOVERED?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	5	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	13
Black	873	1,132
White	129	284
Hispanic/Latino	584	961
TOTAL	**1,599**	**2,396**

Did the finding result in arrest?

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	4	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	3
Black	548	325
White	77	52
Hispanic/Latino	314	270
TOTAL	**948**	**651**

DESCRIPTION OF CONTRABAND

Drugs Total: 1,252

Alaska Native/American Indian	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	4
Black	702
White	92
Hispanic/Latino	450

Currency Total: 47

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	35
White	0
Hispanic/Latino	12

Weapons Total: 455

Alaska Native/American Indian	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	3
Black	305
White	21
Hispanic/Latino	124

Alcohol Total: 122

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3
Black	47
White	9
Hispanic/Latino	63

Stolen Property Total: 49

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	26
White	1
Hispanic/Latino	21

Other Total: 112

Alaska Native/American Indian	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	42
White	15
Hispanic/Latino	54

RESULT OF THE STOP

Verbal Warning Total: 35,006

Alaska Native/American Indian	167
Asian/Pacific Islander	690
Black	14,846
White	6,914
Hispanic/Latino	12,389

Written Warning Total: 582

Alaska Native/American Indian	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	6
Black	266
White	156
Hispanic/Latino	150

Citation Total: 58,396

Alaska Native/American Indian	265
Asian/Pacific Islander	802
Black	20,675
White	12,776
Hispanic/Latino	23,878

Written Warning and Arrest Total: 12

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

Citation and Arrest Total: 99

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	47
White	15
Hispanic/Latino	37

Arrest Total: 2,152

Alaska Native/American Indian	10
Asian/Pacific Islander	11
Black	1,176
White	246
Hispanic/Latino	709

TIER 2 DATA

ARREST BASED ON
Violation of Penal Code Total: 893

Alaska Native/American Indian	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	5
Black	436
White	105
Hispanic/Latino	343

Violation of Traffic Law Total: 114

Alaska Native/American Indian	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2
Black	38
White	11
Hispanic/Latino	62

Violation of City Ordinance Total: 16

Alaska Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	2
White	3
Hispanic/Latino	11

Outstanding Warrant Total: 1,240

Alaska Native/American Indian	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	4
Black	755
White	143
Hispanic/Latino	333

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

	YES	NO
Alaska Native/American Indian	0	446
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1,508
Black	21	36,997
White	7	20,101
Hispanic/Latino	26	37,140
TOTAL	**55**	**96,192**

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	446	265	167	4	0%	0%	0%	1%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	1,509	802	690	6	2%	1%	2%	1%
Black	37,018	20,722	14,846	266	38%	35%	42%	46%
White	20,108	12,791	6,914	156	21%	22%	20%	27%
Hispanic/ Latino	37,166	23,915	12,389	150	39%	41%	35%	26%
TOTAL	96,247	58,495	35,006	582	100%	100%	100%	100%

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	38%	14%
White	21%	60%
Hispanic/Latino	39%	19%
TOTAL	100%	100%

Table 3. Motor Vehicle Searches and Arrests.

Race/Ethnicity	Searches	Consent Searches	Arrests
Alaska Native/American Indian	11	0	10
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	1	11
Black	2,005	181	1,231
White	413	55	262
Hispanic/Latino	1,545	176	749
TOTAL	3,995	413	2,263

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
1	01/05/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
2	01/13/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
3	02/05/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
4	02/08/22	Private Property	Moving Traffic Violation
5	02/19/22	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
6	04/22/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
7	04/24/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
8	05/09/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
9	05/20/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
10	05/28/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
11	06/21/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
12	06/23/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
13	06/28/22	State Highway	Violation of Law
14	07/05/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
15	07/13/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
16	08/02/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
17	08/04/22	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
18	08/19/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
19	08/20/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
20	08/20/22	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
21	08/22/22	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation

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

Instances Where Peace Officers Used Physical Force that Resulted in Bodily Injury	Arrest	Location of Stop	Reason for Stop
22	08/23/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
23	08/24/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
24	08/29/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
25	08/29/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
26	08/30/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
27	08/30/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
28	09/07/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
29	09/07/22	City Street	Violation of Law
30	09/08/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
31	09/13/22	County Road	Pre-Existing Knowledge
32	09/14/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
33	09/22/22	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
34	09/24/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
35	09/27/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
36	10/06/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
37	10/08/22	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
38	10/11/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
39	10/13/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
40	10/13/22	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
41	10/14/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
42	10/17/22	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
43	10/18/22	State Highway	Moving Traffic Violation
44	10/20/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
45	10/28/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation

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

Instances Where Peace Officers Used Physical Force that Resulted in Bodily Injury	Arrest	Location of Stop	Reason for Stop
46	10/28/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
47	10/28/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
48	10/28/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
49	11/03/22	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
50	11/09/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
51	11/11/22	City Street	Vehicle Traffic Violation
52	11/16/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
53	12/04/22	US Highway	Vehicle Traffic Violation
54	12/07/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation
55	12/16/22	City Street	Moving Traffic Violation

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	11	5	6	10	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	21	8	13	11	1%	1%	1%	0%
Black	2,005	873	1,132	1,231	50%	55%	47%	54%
White	413	129	284	262	10%	8%	12%	12%
Hispanic/ Latino	1,545	584	961	749	39%	37%	40%	33%
TOTAL	3,995	1,599	2,396	2,263	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 1/1/22-12/31/22.

Number of Data Audits Completed	Date of Completion	Outcome of Audit
1	03/01/22	Data was valid and reliable
2	06/01/22	Data was valid and reliable
3	09/01/22	Data was valid and reliable
4	12/01/22	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	1	2%
Black	21	38%
White	7	13%
Hispanic/Latino	26	47%
TOTAL	55	100%

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	4	1	0	5	0%	1%	0%	0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	5	2	0	4	1%	2%	0%	0%
Black	436	38	2	755	49%	33%	12%	61%
White	105	11	3	143	12%	10%	19%	12%
Hispanic/ Latino	343	62	11	333	38%	54%	69%	27%
TOTAL	893	114	16	1,240	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	11	5	45%	0%	0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	21	8	38%	1%	1%
Black	2,005	873	44%	50%	55%
White	413	129	31%	10%	8%
Hispanic/Latino	1,545	584	38%	39%	37%

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As part of their effort to comply with The Texas Racial Profiling/Sandra Bland Law, the Dallas Police Department commissioned the analysis of its 2022 contact data. Hence, two different types of data analyses were performed. The first of these involved a careful evaluation of the 2022 motor vehicle-related data. This particular analysis measured, as required by the law, the number and percentage of Whites, Blacks, Hispanics or Latinos, Asians and Pacific Islanders, Alaska Natives and American Indians (Middle Easterners and individuals belonging to the "other" category, as optional categories), who came in contact with police in the course of a motor vehicle-related contact and were either issued a ticket, citation, or warning or an arrest was made. Also included in this data were instances when a motor vehicle contact took place for an alleged violation of the law or ordinance. The Tier 2 data analysis included, but was not limited to, information relevant to the number and percentage of contacts by race/ethnicity, gender, reason for the stop, location of stop, searches while indicating the type of search performed, result of stop, basis of an arrest, and use of physical force resulting in bodily injury.

The additional data analysis performed was based on a comparison of the 2022 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 Police Department accepted our recommendation to rely, as a baseline measure, on the Fair Roads Standard. This particular baseline is established on data obtained through the U.S. Census Bureau (2020) relevant to the number of households that have access to vehicles while controlling for the race and ethnicity of the heads of households.

It should be noted that the census data presents challenges to any effort made at establishing a fair and accurate racial profiling analysis. That is, census data contains information on all residents of a particular community, regardless whether they are among the driving population. Further, census data, when used as a baseline of comparison, presents the challenge that it captures information related to city residents only, thus excluding individuals who may have come in contact with the Dallas Police Department in 2022 but live outside city limits. In some jurisdictions the percentage of the population that comes in contact with the police but lives outside city limits represents a substantial volume of all motor vehicle-related contacts made in a given year.

In 2002, some civil rights groups in Texas expressed their concern and made recommendations to the effect that all police departments should rely, in their data analysis, on the Fair Roads Standard. This source contains census data specific to the number of "households" that have access to vehicles. Thus, proposing to compare "households" (which may have multiple residents and only a few vehicles) with "contacts" (an individual-based count). In essence this constitutes a comparison that may result in ecological fallacy. Despite this risk, as noted earlier, the Dallas Police Department 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 (2022) Motor Vehicle-Related Contact Analysis

When examining the enhanced and more detailed Tier 2 data collected in 2022, 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. However, in terms of written warnings, most of these were issued to Blacks, followed by Whites.

On searches and arrests, the data showed that most searches took place among Blacks. When considering all searches, most were consented by Blacks and Hispanics, while most custody arrests were also of Blacks. Overall, most searches did not result in contraband; of those that produced contraband, most were of Blacks; this was followed by Hispanics. Of the searches that did not produce contraband, most were of Blacks. Most arrests were made of Blacks. Most of the arrests that originated from a violation of the penal code involved Blacks. Overall, the police department reports 55 instances where force was used that resulted in bodily injury.

Comparative Analysis

A comprehensive analysis of the motor vehicle contacts 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 2020 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 2020 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 American Indians. This was followed by Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians. This means that among all searches performed in 2022, the most significant percentage of these that resulted in contraband was among American Indians. The lowest contraband hit rate was among Whites.

Summary of Findings

As referenced earlier, the most recent Texas Racial Profiling Law requires that police departments perform data audits in order to validate the data being reported. Consistent with this requirement, the Dallas Police Department 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 Police Department 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 Police Department should continue to:

1) Perform an independent analysis on contact and search data in the upcoming year.

2) Commission data audits in 2023 in order to assess data integrity; that is, to ensure that the data collected is consistent with the data being reported.

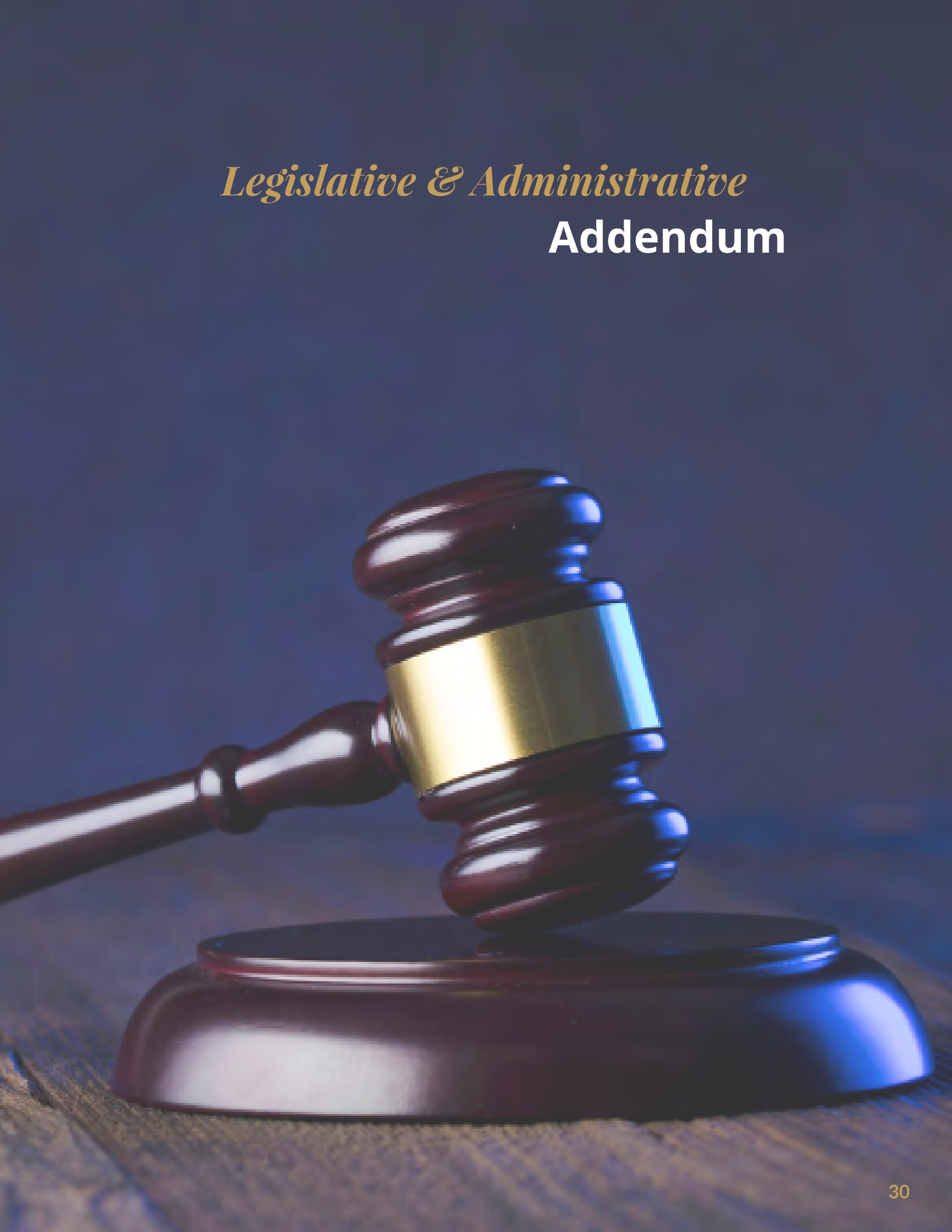
The comprehensive data analysis included in this report serves as evidence that the Dallas Police Department has complied with the Texas Racial Profiling Law and all of its requirements. Further, the report demonstrates that the police department has incorporated a comprehensive racial profiling policy,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

Checklist

The following requirements were met by the Dallas Police Department 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 Police Department 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, 2023.**
- **Adopt a policy, if video/audio equipment is installed, on standards for reviewing video and audio documentation.**

Legislative & Administrative
Addendum



TCOLE GUIDELINES

Guidelines for Compiling and Reporting Data under Senate Bill 1074

Background

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

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

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

Standard 1

Each law enforcement agency has a detailed written directive that:

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

Commentary

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

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

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

Standard 2

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

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

Commentary

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

Standard 3

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

Commentary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Standard 4

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

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

Commentary

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

Standard 5

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

Commentary

None

Standard 6

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

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

Commentary

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

Standard 7

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

Commentary

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

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

The Texas Law on Racial Profiling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(A) the person's gender; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Art. 2.134. COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION COLLECTED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Art. 2.137. PROVISION OF FUNDING OR EQUIPMENT.

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

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

(2) smaller jurisdictions; and

(3) municipal and county law enforcement agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) analyzing and reporting collected information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) the registration number of the vehicle involved;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 9. Not later than January 1, 2002:

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

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

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

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

SECTION 12. This Act takes effect September 1, 2001

_____ _____

President of the Senate Speaker of the House

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

_____
Secretary of the Senate

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

_____
Chief Clerk of the House

Approved:

_____
Date

_____
Governor

Modifications to the Original Law (H.B. 3389)

Amend CSHB 3389 (Senate committee report) as follows:

(1) Strike the following SECTIONS of the bill:

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

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

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

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

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

(a) In this article:

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

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

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

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

(1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~municipality served by the agency~~] an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision (6) to:
(A) the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education; and
(B) the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency, if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state.
(d) On adoption of a policy under Subsection (b), a law enforcement agency shall examine the feasibility of installing video camera and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motor vehicle regularly used to make motor vehicle [~~traffic~~] stops and transmitter activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make motor vehicle [~~traffic~~] stops. If a law enforcement agency installs video or audio equipment as provided by this subsection, the policy adopted by the agency under Subsection (b) must include standards for reviewing video and audio documentation.
(e) A report required under Subsection (b)(7) may not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a motor vehicle [~~traffic~~] stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a peace officer. This subsection does not affect the collection of information as required by a policy under Subsection (b)(6).
(g) On a finding by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education that the chief administrator of a law enforcement agency intentionally failed to submit a report required under Subsection (b)(7), the commission shall begin disciplinary procedures against the chief administrator.
SECTION ____. Article 2.133, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:
Art. 2.133. REPORTS REQUIRED FOR MOTOR VEHICLE [~~TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN~~] STOPS. (a) In this article, "race[~~:~~
[~~(1) "Race~~] or ethnicity" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).
[~~(2) "Pedestrian stop" means an interaction between a peace officer and an individual who is being detained for the purpose of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not under arrest.~~]
(b) A peace officer who stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance [~~regulating traffic or who stops a pedestrian for any suspected offense~~] shall report to the law enforcement agency that employs the officer information relating to the stop, including:
(1) a physical description of any [~~each~~] person operating the motor vehicle who is detained as a result of the stop, including:
(A) the person's gender; and
(B) the person's race or ethnicity, as stated by the person or, if the person does not state the person's race or ethnicity, as determined by the officer to the best of the officer's ability;
(2) the initial reason for the stop [~~traffic law or ordinance alleged to have been violated or the suspected offense~~];
(3) whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search;
(4) whether any contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of the search and a description [~~the type~~] of the contraband or evidence [~~discovered~~];
(5) the reason for the search, including whether:
(A) any contraband or other evidence was in plain view;
(B) any probable cause or reasonable suspicion existed to perform the search; or

(C) the search was performed as a result of the towing of the motor vehicle or the arrest of any person in the motor vehicle [~~existed and the facts supporting the existence of that probable cause~~];
(6) whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop or the search, including a statement of whether the arrest was based on a violation of the Penal Code, a violation of a traffic law or ordinance, or an outstanding warrant and a statement of the offense charged;
(7) the street address or approximate location of the stop; and
(8) whether the officer issued a written warning or a citation as a result of the stop[~~, including a description of the warning or a statement of the violation charged~~].
SECTION ____. Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by amending Subsections (a) through (e) and adding Subsection (g) to read as follows:
(a) In this article:
(1) "Motor vehicle[~~, "pedestrian~~] stop" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a) [~~means an interaction between a peace officer and an individual who is being detained for the purpose of a criminal investigation in which the individual is not under arrest~~].
(2) "Race or ethnicity" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).
(b) A law enforcement agency shall compile and analyze the information contained in each report received by the agency under Article 2.133. Not later than March 1 of each year, each [~~local~~] law enforcement agency shall submit a report containing the incident-based data [~~information~~] compiled during the previous calendar year to the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education and, if the law enforcement agency is a local law enforcement agency, to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency [~~in a manner approved by the agency~~].
(c) A report required under Subsection (b) must be submitted by the chief administrator of the law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, and must include:
(1) a comparative analysis of the information compiled under Article 2.133 to:
(A) evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle stops, within the applicable jurisdiction, of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities [~~determine the prevalence of racial profiling by peace officers employed by the agency~~]; and
(B) examine the disposition of motor vehicle [~~traffic and pedestrian~~] stops made by officers employed by the agency, categorized according to the race or ethnicity of the affected persons, as appropriate, including any searches resulting from [~~the~~] stops within the applicable jurisdiction; and
(2) information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling.
(d) A report required under Subsection (b) may not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a motor vehicle [~~traffic or pedestrian~~] stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a peace officer. This subsection does not affect the reporting of information required under Article 2.133(b)(1).
(e) The Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education, in accordance with Section 1701.162, Occupations Code, shall develop guidelines for compiling and reporting information as required by this article.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

data as required by Article 2.134 shall remit to the comptroller the amount of $1,000 for each violation.
(c) Money collected under this article shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund.
SECTION ____. Subchapter A, Chapter 102, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended by adding Article 102.022 to read as follows:
Art. 102.022. COSTS ON CONVICTION TO FUND STATEWIDE REPOSITORY FOR DATA RELATED TO CIVIL JUSTICE. (a) In this article, "moving violation" means an offense that:
(1) involves the operation of a motor vehicle; and
(2) is classified as a moving violation by the Department of Public Safety under Section 708.052, Transportation Code.
(b) A defendant convicted of a moving violation in a justice court, county court, county court at law, or municipal court shall pay a fee of 10 cents as a cost of court.
(c) In this article, a person is considered convicted if:
(1) a sentence is imposed on the person;
(2) the person receives community supervision, including deferred adjudication; or
(3) the court defers final disposition of the person's case.
(d) The clerks of the respective courts shall collect the costs described by this article. The clerk shall keep separate records of the funds collected as costs under this article and shall deposit the funds in the county or municipal treasury, as appropriate.
(e) The custodian of a county or municipal treasury shall:
(1) keep records of the amount of funds on deposit collected under this article; and
(2) send to the comptroller before the last day of the first month following each calendar quarter the funds collected under this article during the preceding quarter.
(f) A county or municipality may retain 10 percent of the funds collected under this article by an officer of the county or municipality as a collection fee if the custodian of the county or municipal treasury complies with Subsection (e).
(g) If no funds due as costs under this article are deposited in a county or municipal treasury in a calendar quarter, the custodian of the treasury shall file the report required for the quarter in the regular manner and must state that no funds were collected.
(h) The comptroller shall deposit the funds received under this article to the credit of the Civil Justice Data Repository fund in the general revenue fund, to be used only by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education to implement duties under Section 1701.162, Occupations Code.
(i) Funds collected under this article are subject to audit by the comptroller.
SECTION ____. (a) Section 102.061, Government Code, as reenacted and amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is amended to conform to the amendments made to Section 102.061, Government Code, by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, and is further amended to read as follows:
Sec. 102.061. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN STATUTORY COUNTY COURT: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. The clerk of a statutory county court shall collect fees and costs under the Code of Criminal Procedure on conviction of a defendant as follows:
(1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $20;
(2) a fee for services of the clerk of the court (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $40;

(3) a records management and preservation services fee (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $25;
(4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $3;
(5) a juvenile delinquency prevention and graffiti eradication fee (Art. 102.0171, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $50 [~~$5~~]; [~~and~~]
(6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed $5; and
(7) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $0.10.
(b) Section 102.061, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is repealed. Section 102.061, Government Code, as reenacted and amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, to reorganize and renumber that section, continues in effect as further amended by this section.
SECTION ____. (a) Section 102.081, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is amended to conform to the amendments made to Section 102.081, Government Code, by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, and is further amended to read as follows:
Sec. 102.081. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN COUNTY COURT: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. The clerk of a county court shall collect fees and costs under the Code of Criminal Procedure on conviction of a defendant as follows:

(1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $20;
(2) a fee for clerk of the court services (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $40;
(3) a records management and preservation services fee (Art. 102.005, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $25;
(4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $3;
(5) a juvenile delinquency prevention and graffiti eradication fee (Art. 102.0171, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $50 [~~$5~~]; [~~and~~]
(6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed $5; and
(7) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $0.10.
(b) Section 102.081, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 1053 (H.B. 2151), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, is repealed. Section 102.081, Government Code, as amended by Chapter 921 (H.B. 3167), Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, to reorganize and renumber that section, continues in effect as further amended by this section.
SECTION ____. Section 102.101, Government Code, is amended to read as follows:
Sec. 102.101. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN JUSTICE COURT: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. A clerk of a justice court shall collect fees and costs under the Code of Criminal Procedure on conviction of a defendant as follows:
(1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $3;
(2) a fee for withdrawing request for jury less than 24 hours before time of trial (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $3;
(3) a jury fee for two or more defendants tried jointly (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . one jury fee of $3;

(4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $4;
(5) a fee for technology fund on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.0173, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $4;
(6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed $5;
(7) a fee on conviction of certain offenses involving issuing or passing a subsequently dishonored check (Art. 102.0071, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed $30; [~~and~~]
(8) a court cost on conviction of a Class C misdemeanor in a county with a population of 3.3 million or more, if authorized by the county commissioners court (Art. 102.009, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed $7; and
(9) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $0.10.
SECTION ____. Section 102.121, Government Code, is amended to read as follows:
Sec. 102.121. ADDITIONAL COURT COSTS ON CONVICTION IN MUNICIPAL COURT: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. The clerk of a municipal court shall collect fees and costs on conviction of a defendant as follows:
(1) a jury fee (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $3;
(2) a fee for withdrawing request for jury less than 24 hours before time of trial (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $3;
(3) a jury fee for two or more defendants tried jointly (Art. 102.004, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . one jury fee of $3;
(4) a security fee on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.017, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $3;
(5) a fee for technology fund on a misdemeanor offense (Art. 102.0172, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed $4; [~~and~~]
(6) a juvenile case manager fee (Art. 102.0174, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . not to exceed $5; and
(7) a civil justice fee (Art. 102.022, Code of Criminal Procedure) . . . $0.10.
SECTION ____. Subchapter D, Chapter 1701, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Section 1701.164 to read as follows:
Sec. 1701.164. COLLECTION OF CERTAIN INCIDENT-BASED DATA SUBMITTED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. The commission shall collect and maintain incident-based data submitted to the commission under Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure, including incident-based data compiled by a law enforcement agency from reports received by the law enforcement agency under Article 2.133 of that code. The commission in consultation with the Department of Public Safety, the Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas, the W. W. Caruth, Jr., Police Institute at Dallas, and the Texas Police Chiefs Association shall develop guidelines for submitting in a standard format the report containing incident-based data as required by Article 2.134, Code of Criminal Procedure.
SECTION ____. Subsection (a), Section 1701.501, Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:
(a) Except as provided by Subsection (d), the commission shall revoke or suspend a license, place on probation a person whose license has been suspended, or reprimand a license holder for a violation of:
(1) this chapter;

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

(3) a commission rule.

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

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

Racial and Ethnic Designations (H.B. 3051)

H.B. No. 3051 - An Act relating to the categories used to record the race or ethnicity of persons stopped for or convicted of traffic offenses.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:
SECTION 1. Article 2.132(a)(3), Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:
(3) "Race or ethnicity" means the following categories:
(A) Alaska native or American Indian;
(B) [~~of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic,~~] Asian or Pacific Islander;
(C) black;
(D) white; and
(E) Hispanic or Latino [~~, Native American, or Middle Eastern descent~~].

SECTION 2. Section 543.202(a), Transportation Code, is amended to read as follows:
(a) In this section, "race or ethnicity" means the following categories:
(1) Alaska native or American Indian;
(2) [~~of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic,~~] Asian or Pacific Islander;
(3) black;
(4) white; and
(5) Hispanic or Latino [~~, or Native American descent~~].
SECTION 3. This Act takes effect September 1, 2017.

_____ _____
President of the Senate Speaker of the House

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

_____
Chief Clerk of the House

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

_____
Secretary of the Senate
APPROVED: _____
Date

_____
Governor

The Sandra Bland Act (S.B. 1849)

S.B. No. 1849
An Act relating to interactions between law enforcement and individuals detained or arrested on suspicion of the commission of criminal offenses, to the confinement, conviction, or release of those individuals, and to grants supporting populations that are more likely to interact frequently with law enforcement.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:
ARTICLE 1. SHORT TITLE

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

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

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

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

(2), shall order the local mental health or intellectual and developmental disability [mental retardation] authority or another qualified mental health or intellectual disability [mental retardation] expert to:
(A) collect information regarding whether the defendant has a mental illness as defined by Section 571.003,
Health and Safety Code, or is a person with an intellectual disability [mental retardation] as defined by Section 591.003, Health and Safety Code, including information obtained from any previous assessment of the defendant; and
(B) provide to the magistrate a written assessment of the information collected under Paragraph (A).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) recommended treatment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) it is reasonable to divert the person;

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

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

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

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

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

(1) establishing [a] new collaboratives; or

(2) establishing or expanding collaboratives thatserve 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.

_____ _____ President of the 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
POLICE DEPARTMENT
RACIAL PROFILING POLICY

DPD PLANNING UNIT

GENERAL ORDER REVISION TRACKING

DATE REQUESTED: **2/22/2023**

PROPOSED GENERAL ORDER REVISION TITLE:
G.O. 432.00 Biased Policing and Racial Profiling

UNIT REQUESTING ORDER: Office of Chief Police NAME: Planning Unit

PURPOSE OF THE REQUEST: Update on Racial Profiling for Consultant.

CHIEF OF POLICE

☑ I approve this draft, please issue. (Please sign and date below)

☐ I have made changes, see comments below. (Please return to Planning.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Eddie Garcia
Chief of Police

2/23/23
Date

Note: When instructions are completed, please return to the Planning Unit for processing.
CLASSIFIED *This is a draft for approval discussion only. The content should be treated as such unless officially published by the Planning Unit*

432.00 Biased Policing and Racial Profiling

432.01 Purpose

The purpose of this General Order is to reaffirm the Dallas Police Department's 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.

432.02 Definitions:

A. "Biased Policing" is defined as the application of police authority based on a protected status rather than on an individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.
B. "Motor Vehicle Stop" means an occasion in which a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance.
C. "Protected Status" includes race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, age, gender, gender identity/expression, sexual orientation, disability, or any other legally protected status.
D. "Racial Profiling" is defined as a law enforcement-initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity
E. "Race or Ethnicity" is defined as a person's particular descent, including White, Black, Hispanic or Latino, Asian or Pacifica Islander, or Alaska Native or American Indian descent.

432.03 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.

432.04 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 compliment.
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 Chief of Police or designee. When applicable, findings and/or recommendations for disciplinary action, retraining, or changes in policy shall be part of the recommendation to the Chief of Police 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.

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 and written request of the officer made the subject of the complaint, this department shall promptly provide a copy of the recording to that officer.

432.05 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.

432.06 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, outlined in General Order 302.13.

*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 Chief of Police 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.

432.07 Public Education

A. The police department will inform the public of its guidelines against racial profiling and the compliment and complaint process by telling them 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. 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.

432.08 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 April 7, 2023

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

SUBJECT **Dallas Fire-Rescue's Public Safety Dashboard - March 2023**

Dallas Fire-Rescue total dispatch numbers for the month of March was 24,736, up from 18,994 in February. As you are aware, DFR has a stated goal of 90% achievement of the metrics of EMS response within 9 minutes and Structure Fire Response within 5:20. Both the structure fire metric and the EMS metric were below our target at 84% and 87% respectively (up from February). We will continue to analyze the data and move resources as necessary to achieve our target goals.

We had 6 significant fires for the month of March which was equal to the 6 we had in February. We had an overall increase in inspections, and re-inspections, and smoke detector installations were down for the month. Our rescue unit hours of utilization (UHU) numbers are at 38% overall, which was up from the previous reporting period.

We currently have 154 recruits in various stages of Training. Thirty of those recruits will be assigned to the field in June 2023 with the rest graduating over the next year.

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

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

Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager
[Attachment]

c:
TC Broadnax, City Manager
Tammy Palomino, Interim City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Bilierae Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Kimberly Bizor Tolbert, Deputy City Manager
Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager
Dr. Robert Perez, Assistant City Manager
Carl Simpson, Assistant City Manager
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager
Directors and Assistant Directors

DFR Executive Summary for Month Ending: March 2023

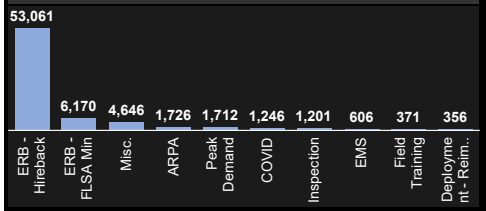
67,835
Total 911 DFR Incidents
Incidentes totales de 911 DFR

84%
Medical Responses within 9 minutes
Respuestas médicas en 9 minutos o menos

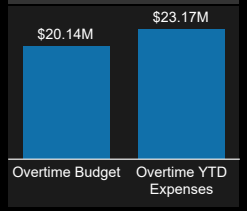
40%
Medical Responses within 5 minutes
Respuestas médicas en 5 minutos o menos

87%
Structure Fire Responses within 5 minutes, 20 seconds
Respuestas a incendios estructurales en 5 minutos, 20 segundos o menos

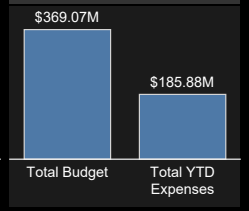
Overtime Hours Breakdown
Categorías de Horas Extras Trabajadas



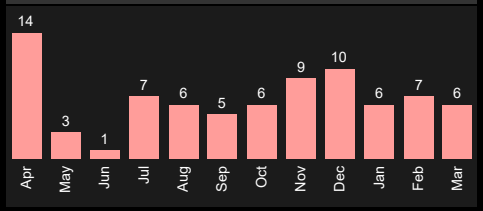
Sworn Overtime
Presupuesto de Horas Extras



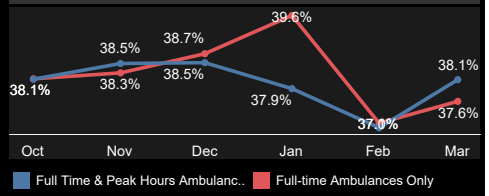
Total Budget*
Presupuesto



Significant Fires
Incendios Signficativos por Mes



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

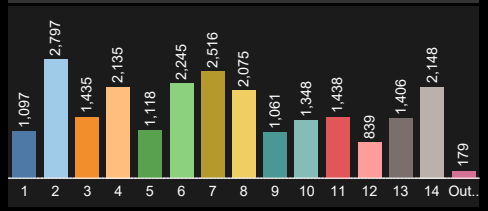


Sworn Staffing & Hiring
Categorías de Personal

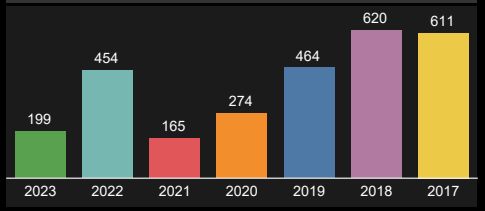
	2021	2022	2023
EMS & Emergency Respo..	1,681	1,645	1,609
Dispatch Comms & GIS	61	61	59
Fire Prevention & Inspecti..	91	84	93
Training & Recruitment	81	154	206
Arson Investigation EOD	22	21	25
Aircraft Rescue Fire Fight..	38	34	45
Total Staff	1,974	1,999	2,037

Number of Frontline Paramedics	844
Total Number of Active Paramedics	1,527

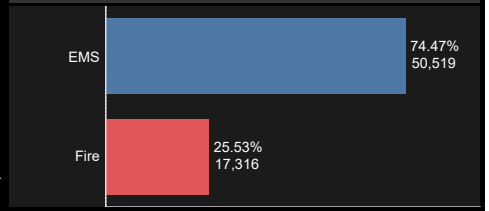
Incident Response Data by Council District
Incidentes por Distrito del Concejo Municipal



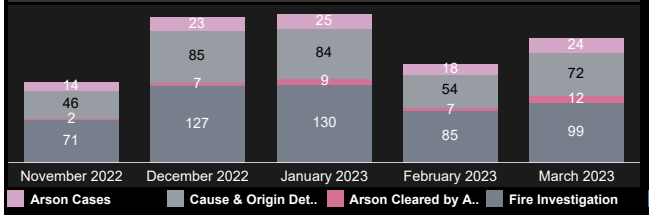
Smoke Detector Installs
Instalaciones de Alarma de Humo



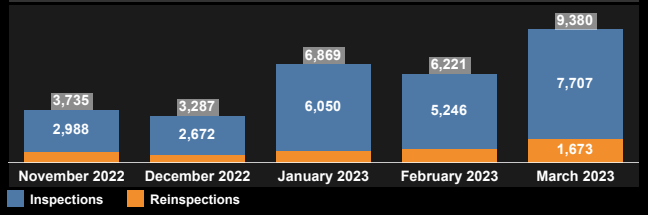
Fire Communications & Dispatch
Despachos por Categorías de Incidente



Arson Investigation Case Breakdown
Investigaciones de Incendio Provocado



Inspections & Re-Inspections
Inspecciones de Estructuras



Academy Breakdown
Información de la Academia

Class:	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374
# of Trainees	15	15	21	23	24	22	27	27
Start Date	Feb-22	Feb-22	Jul-22	Jul-22	Oct-22	Oct-22	Mar-23	Mar-23
End Date	May-23	May-23	Oct-23	Oct-23	Jan-24	Jan-24	Jun-24	Jun-24
ERB Assigned	Jun-23	Jun-23	Nov-23	Nov-23	Jan-24	Jan-24	Jul-24	Jul-24

* YTD-Exp – Do Not Include Encumbrances

Memorandum

CITY OF DALLAS

DATE: April 7, 2023

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

SUBJECT: **Dallas Police Department (DPD) Dashboard - March 2023**

The Dallas Police Department (DPD) continues to focus on violent crime reduction throughout the city. Violent Crime is down 2.7% Year to Date (YTD), with less than 69 crimes over the last YTD. Total Crime is down 2.6% YTD due to 669 fewer offenses. There is an increase in Aggravated Assaults. This is due to single incidents having multiple complainants. DPD is using all available resources to help investigate these offenses to determine the cause.

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 to explore the dashboard and let us know if you have any questions or would like to see any changes/additions. Feel free to contact Executive Assistant Chief Lonzo Anderson at lonzo.anderson@dallaspolice.gov

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

Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager
[Attachment]

cc:

T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney Mark Swann, City Auditor
Bilierae Johnson, City Secretary Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Kimberly Bizor Tolbert, Deputy City Manager
Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager
Dr. Robert Perez, Assistant City Manager
Carl Simpson, Assistant City Manager
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager
Directors and Assistant Directors

CITY WIDE SUMMARY OF CRIME STATISTICS
2023

Total Crimes
Total crimes counted according to NIBRS rules

25,036 crimes in 2023 YTD
25,705 crimes in 2022 YTD
-669 (-2.6%) change year-over-year

Violent Crimes
Violent crimes are Aggravated Assault, Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter, Robbery, Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object, Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape.

2,525 crimes in 2023 YTD
2,594 crimes in 2022 YTD
-69 (-2.7%) change year-over-year

Violent Crime Breakdown

	YTD	YTD Previous	YTD Y/Y %	YTD Y/Y Count
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1,766	1,801	-1.9%	-35
ROBBERY	526	581	-9.5%	-55
RAPE	89	67	32.8%	22
MURDER & NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	75	58	29.3%	17
FONDLING	54	38	42.1%	16
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH AN OBJECT	8	12	-33.3%	-4
SODOMY	5	37	-86.5%	-32
INCEST	1	0		1
STATUTORY RAPE	1	0		1

Family Violence
Family Violence is an act by a member of a family or household against another member that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm. The law excludes the reasonable discipline of a child.

3,330 crimes in 2023 YTD
3,696 crimes in 2022 YTD
-366 (-9.9%) change year-over-year

Hate Crimes

6 crimes in 2023 YTD
7 crimes in 2022 YTD
-1 (-14.3%) change year-over-year

Definitions
Crimes YTD: *the number of crimes that have occurred year-to-date (January 1, 2023 to March 31, 2023)*
Crimes YTD last year: *the number of crimes that occurred year-to-date last year (January 1, 2022 to March 31, 2022)*
Change year-over-year: *count change and percent change in the Crimes YTD compared to Crimes YTD last year*

Dallas Crime Analytics Overview

Resumen de las Analíticas de Delitos en Dallas

Summary of crime data

Select Year 2023 | View Summary | Select Months Completed Months | Select Page

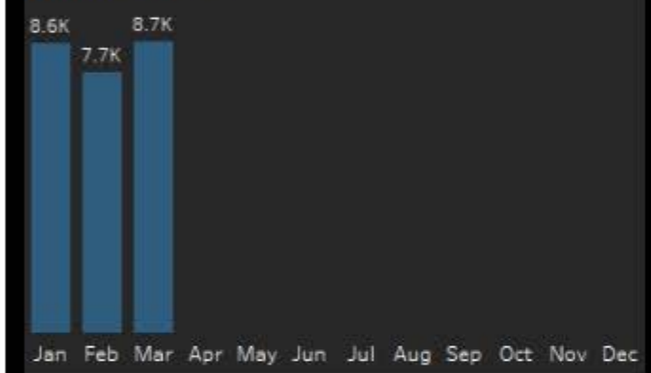
25,036	2,525	3,330	6
Total Crimes	Violent Crimes	Family Violence Crimes	Hate Crimes
Crimenes Totales	*Crimenes Violentos*	*Crimenes por Violencia Familiar*	*Crimenes de Odio*

Select Crime Type to Filter Page

All | Violent Crimes | Family Violence | Hate Crimes

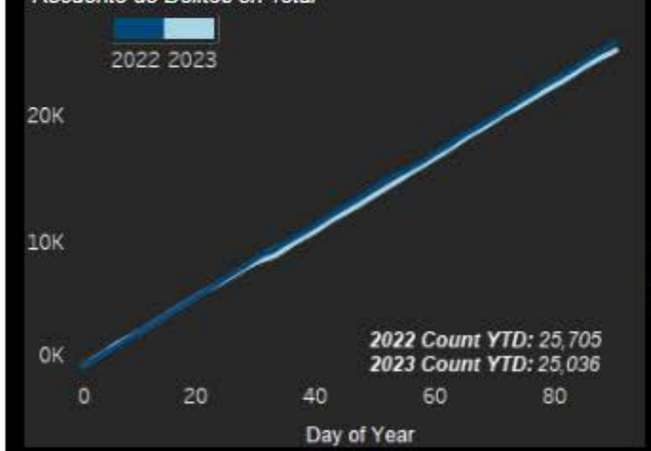
Crimes by Month

Crímenes por Mes



Crime Count Running Total

Recuento de Delitos en Total



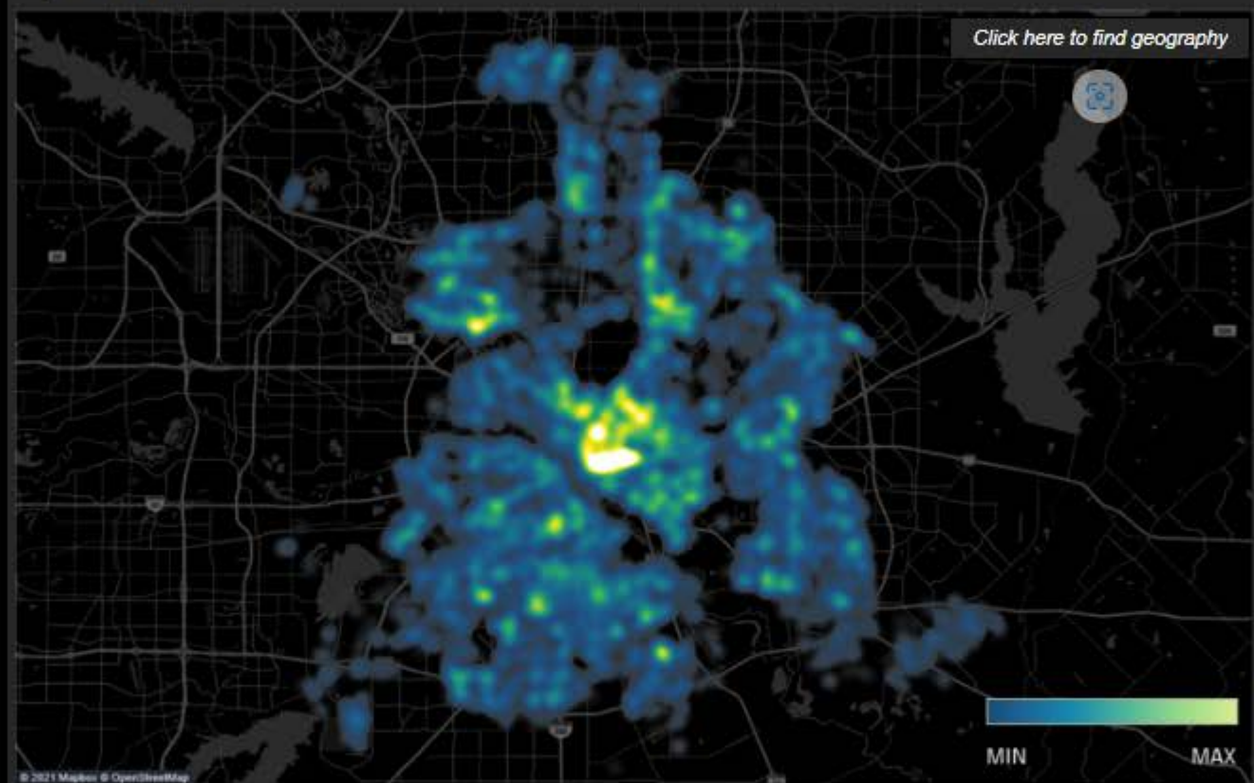
Count: the number of crimes that have occurred year-to-date (January 1, 2023 through March 31, 2023)

Crime Map

Heat Map

Mapa de Área Criticas

Select Map Type: Heat Map | Select Geography: Division | Select Metric: Count

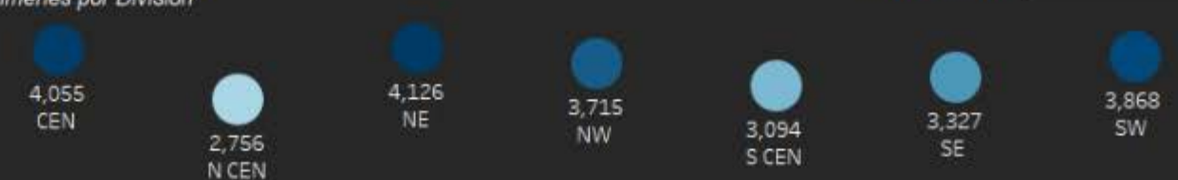


Select or draw a shape on the map to filter the data. After drawing, click to remove. Select Geography and Select Metric parameters do not update the heat map. Lake Ray Hubbard is filtered from the District map and ZIP codes are cropped to Dallas city limits.

Crimes by Division

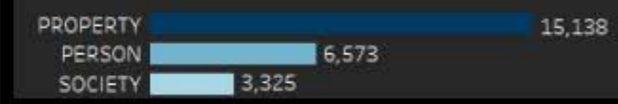
Crimenes por División

Search For Area



Crimes Against

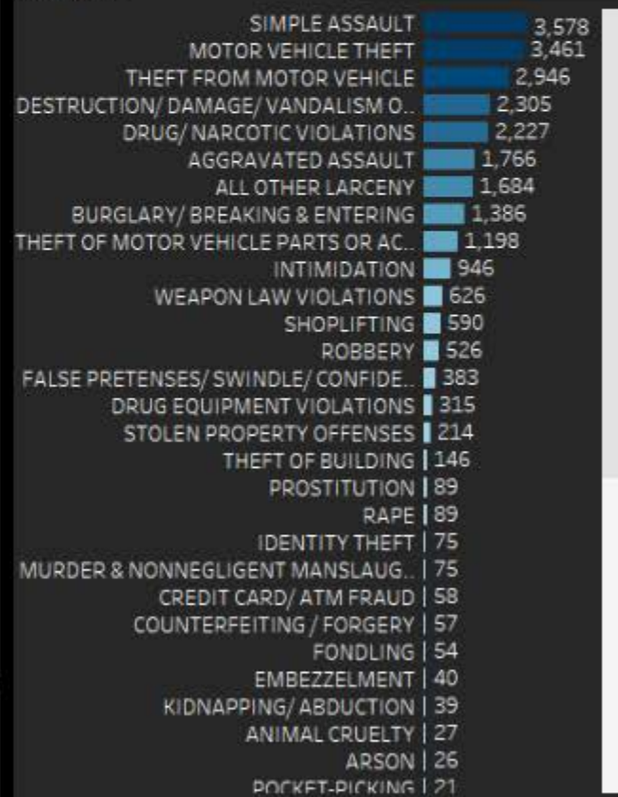
Crímenes por Víctima



Crimes

Crímenes

Select Crime Category: (All)



Hover over the bars or numbers for definitions. Control+click to select multiple crimes.

5.75 Murders per 100K people in Dallas

Homicidios per cada 100K personas en Dallas

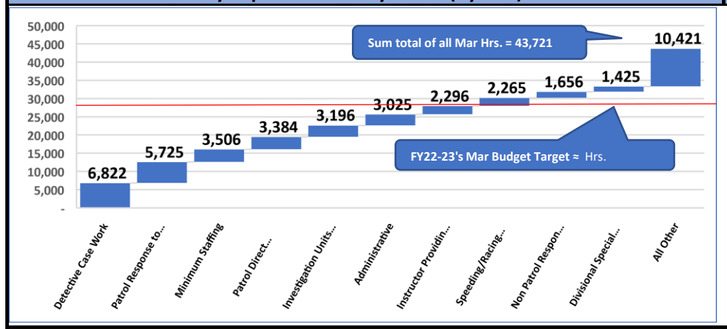
Notes: Data is not final and is subject to change for several reasons including the following: delayed crime reporting (crime counts are based on the date the crime occurred not the date the crime is reported), updates to the crime report (details of the report might be edited as crimes are investigated), and changes made to NIBRS crime codes as determined by the State of Texas or the FBI. To find your neighborhood police officer (NPO) click here. *Dashboard created by Office of Data Analytics and Business Intelligence.*

Data through 4/3/2023

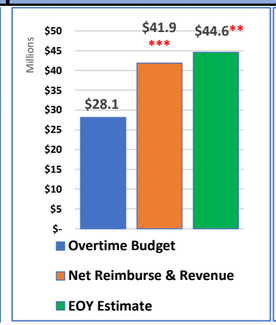
Dallas Police Department Dashboard March 2023

FY22-23 BUDGET

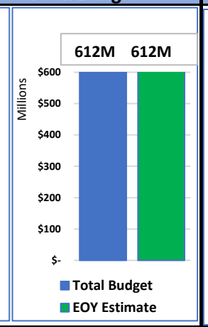
February Top 10 OT Activity Codes (By Hrs.)*



Sworn Overtime

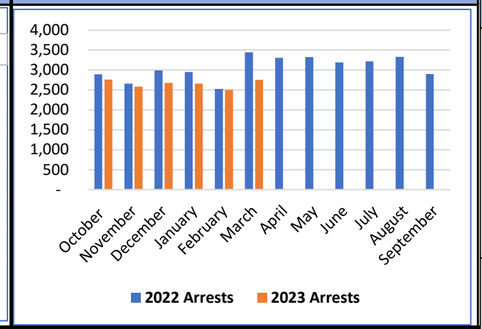


Total Budget



CRIME REPORTING******

Total Arrests



Year to Date Crime (NIBRS)

January 1, 2023 - March 31, 2023

	Offense	2023	2022	Count DIFF	% Change	Clearance Rate
Person	Assault Offenses	6,258	6,623	-365	-5.5%	62.3%
	Agg Assault FV	439	403	36	8.9%	-
	Simple Assault FV	2,421	2,746	-325	-11.8%	-
	Homicide Offenses	84	73	11	15.1%	52.6%
	Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	75	58	17	29.3%	-
	Human Trafficking	3	7	-4	-57.1%	100.0%
	Kidnapping / Abduction	38	30	8	26.7%	64.9%
	Sex Offenses	156	153	3	2.0%	56.0%
	Sub-Total	6,539	6,886	-347	-5.0%	62.1%
Property	Arson	26	73	-47	-64.4%	20.0%
	Bribery	1	1	0	0.0%	100.00
	Burglary / Breaking & Entering	1,362	1,658	-296	-17.9%	7.7%
	Counterfeiting / Forgery	57	85	-28	-32.9%	10.5%
	Destruction / Vandalism	2,280	2,425	-145	-6.0%	9.7%
	Embezzlement	39	84	-45	-53.6%	30.0%
	Extortion / Blackmail	1	1	0	0.0%	100.00
	Fraud	518	549	-31	-5.6%	52.8%
	Larceny / Theft	6,476	6,916	-440	-6.4%	4.8%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	3,425	3,186	239	7.5%	7.5%
	Robbery	525	581	-56	-9.6%	20.7%
	Stolen Property Offenses	214	182	32	17.6%	101.4%
	Sub-Total	14,924	15,741	-817	-5.2%	10.1%
Society	Animal Cruelty	25	24	1	4.2%	16.7%
	Drug / Narcotics	2,537	2,369	168	7.1%	61.8%
	Gambling	15	16	-1	-6.3%	61.8%
	Pornography / Obscene Material	10	13	-3	-23.1%	120.0%
	Prostitution Offenses	105	34	71	208.8%	81.6%
	Weapon Law Violations	629	619	10	1.6%	6827.0%
	Sub-Total	3,321	3,075	246	8.0%	63.2%
	Total	24,784	25,702	-918	-3.6%	30.0%

SWORN STAFFING AND HIRING FISCAL YEAR****

Function	FY 22-23 YTD	FY 21-22	FY 20-21
CBD	83	80	84
Central	185	180	185
NE	290	311	327
SE	269	279	304
SW	258	265	263
NW	228	236	237
NC	207	214	187
SC	256	264	314
Nuisance Abatement	10	10	8
Community Affairs (NPO)	109	92	82
Right Care	23	18	13
Patrol Total	**1,918**	**1,948**	**2,004**
Support	**92**	**118**	**105**
Administrative	**146**	**136**	**126**
Investigations	**479**	**462**	**479**
Tactical and Special Ops	**265**	**256**	**257**
Trainees	**164**	**164**	**149**
Total	**3,064**	**3,084**	**3,120**

PATROL PERFORMANCE CALENDAR YEAR TO DATE

Crime Change by Division				Response time	
Person	Property	MTD Total	YTD Total	Priority 1	Priority 2
6.59%	-3.65%	-2.21%	**2.37%**	**7.51**	38.53
-14.20%	-7.33%	-14.00%	**-9.91%**	**9.64**	112.61
-1.03%	-1.35%	-12.36%	**-2.24%**	**10.63**	138.49
0.00%	-9.40%	-0.38%	**-2.73%**	**10.69**	87.88
-5.16%	-6.77%	-7.69%	**-2.92%**	**8.52**	45.47
-21.52%	3.92%	-2.00%	**-4.50%**	**8.82**	41.24
-0.81%	-10.17%	-4.23%	**-4.26%**	**12.14**	109.45

*CBD crime and response time data included in Central

INTERNAL AFFAIRS*********

Complaint Type	2023 YTD	2022 YTD	% Change
Investigations Completed	63	71	-11.3%
Use of Force Complaints Received	25	20	25.0%

Investigations Over 200 Days ********

Active Investigations	49	Awaiting Chief of Police Hearing	2
Investigation suspended	17	Awaiting Bureau Chief Hearing	4
Awaiting Corrective Action	15	Total	**87**

COMMUNICATIONS

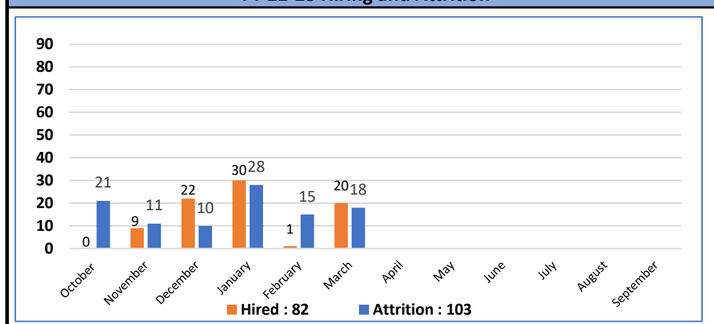
911 Call Center Information

911 Calls MTD	Mar Avg Answer	Mar Service Level
162,022	0:02	97.05%

911 Operator Staffing

Trainee	Operator	Actual	Authorized
5	99	104	144

FY 22-23 Hiring and Attrition



FY22-23 Hiring Goal : 250

Top 911 Calls

Type	Calls YTD	March-2023	March-2022
Major Disturbance	26,359	9,309	9,746
***** Other Incidents	12,468	4,302	4,848
****** Other Escalated	15,277	5,727	4,584
Suspicious Person	6,326	2,259	2,187
Minor Accident	5,909	2,176	2,274
Business Alarm	4,101	1,433	1,437
Major Accident	5,001	1,901	1,647
Loud Music	4,706	1,892	1,872
Burg Motor Veh	1,011	395	367
Crisis Intervention	**3,273**	**1,170**	**1,044**
911 Hang-up	**1,279**	**409**	**474**

March Reports

Expeditor Reports	DORS Reports
1,553	1,527

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
Mar-23	9.84	90.98	536.87	557.07	47,387
YTD 2023	9.88	84.52	517.44	542.78	131,733
Mar-22	8.21	46.74	234.46	309.68	48,032
YTD 2022	8.15	41.61	195.80	253.42	133,416

Notes:

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

**YE estimate based on FY23's YTD expenditure trends.

*** Reimbursement and Revenue for DPD

****Staffing shown is end of fiscal year actuals, Right Care officers and NPO tracked separately starting FY 20-21.
Support: Youth Outreach, Communications, Staff Review, Academy, Auto Pound, Detention Services, Crime Analysis, Property Recovery.

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

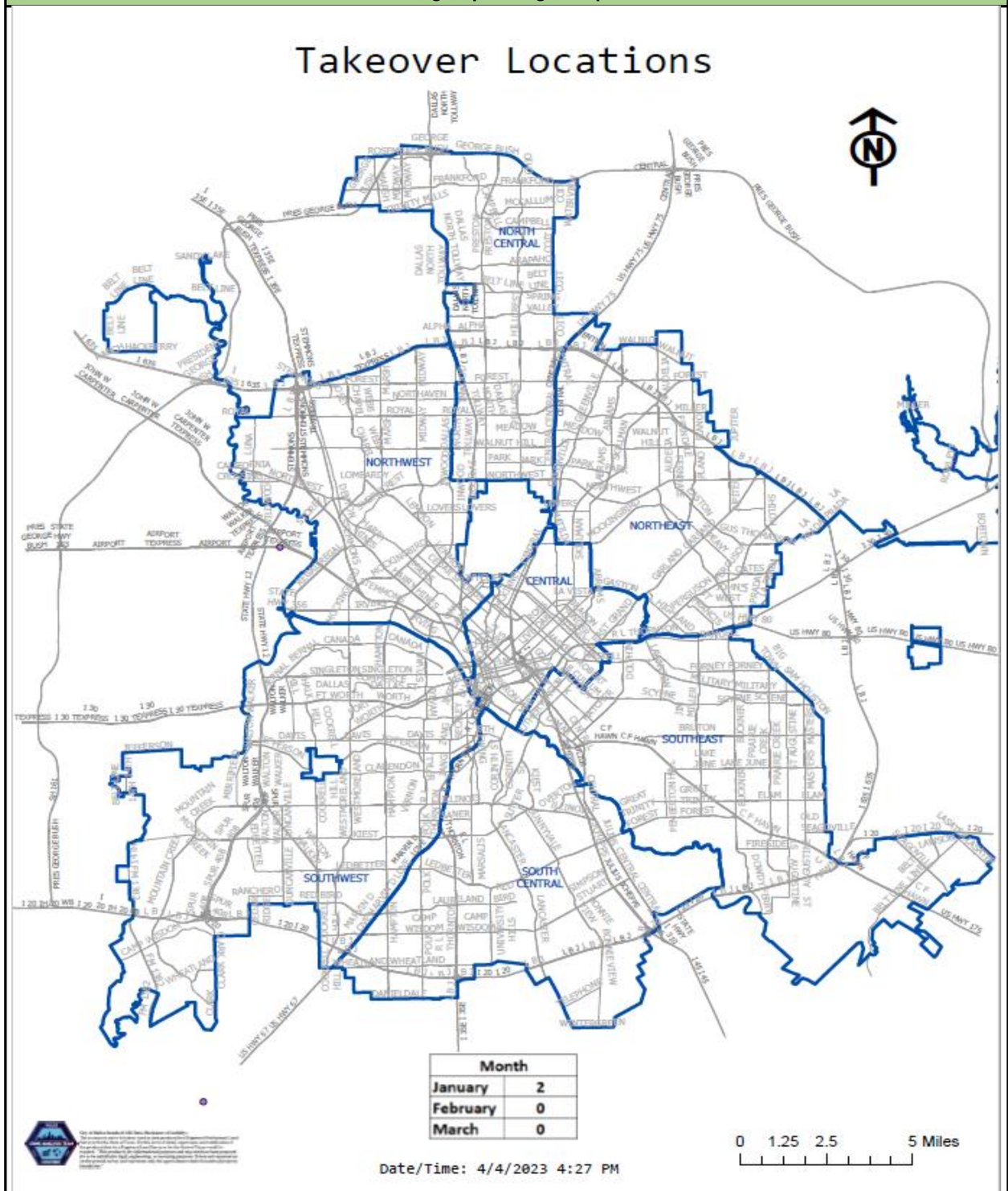
******Other Escalated Calls - used when a call is received but does not fit into any other category of signals and is a priority in nature. Ex. person walking on the shoulder of freeway, suspicious activity that could lead to an offense.

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

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

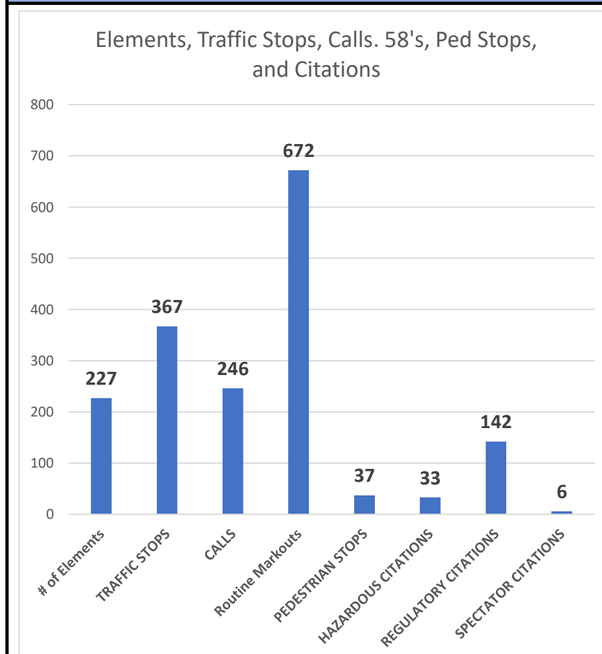
Dallas Police Department Racing / Speeding Dashboard March 2023

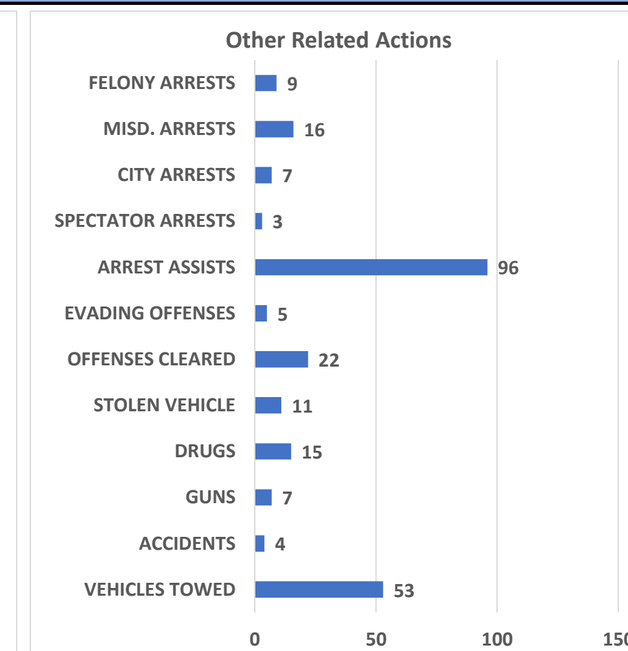
Racing / Speeding Hotspots



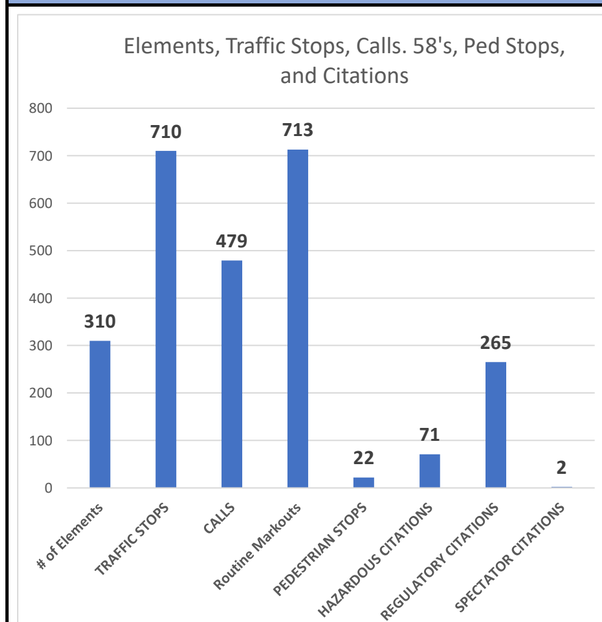
Racing / Speeding Operational Activity

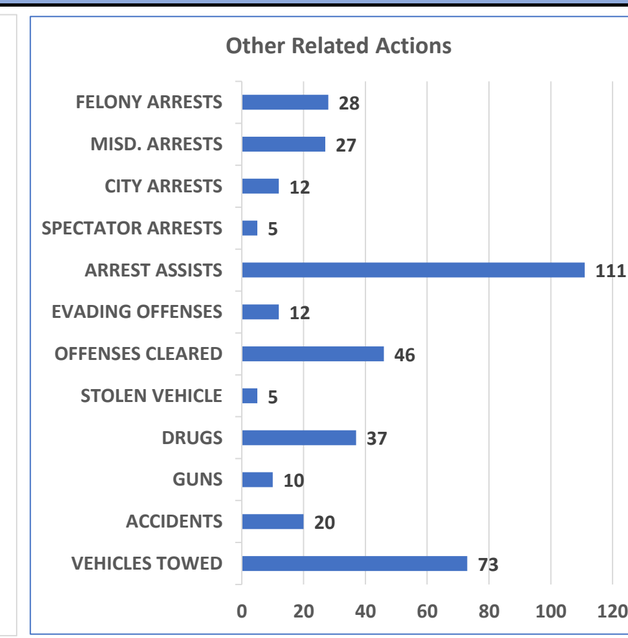
February





March





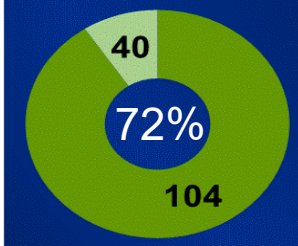
Notes:

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 (March) 2023

Call Center Staffing



Total Call Takers

Total Vacancies

*911 Operator Staffing
Senior Call Takers – 4
*Call Takers -95
*Trainees – 5
Total on Staff – 104
Total Staff Authorized – 144

March 2023
Service Level
97.05%

YTD Level
Jan 1 – Mar 31, 2023
97.81%

Average Answer Time
March 2023
0:02

March 2023
Total 9-1-1 Calls
162,022

Call Takers in Training
5

Call Takers in Background
10

Service Level Comparison

Month	FY'23	FY'22	FY'21
October	98.40%	88.83%	68.97%
November	98.58%	94.57%	73.94%
December	97.84%	97.60%	71.90%
January	98.25%	98.07%	72.54%
February	98.25%	99.01%	52.91%
March	97.05%	98.16%	56.59%
April		97.87%	60.24%
May		97.82%	41.51%
June		97.48%	55.04%
July		94.39%	81.88%
August		96.92%	88.27%
September		98.26%	85.85%

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

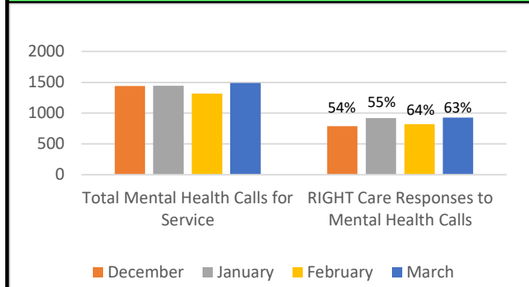
Total Emergency Calls

Month	FY' 23	FY' 22	FY' 21
October	152,305	169,217	165,038
November	139,556	146,055	154,647
December	153,187	155,427	158,259
January	146,772	142,329	152,558
February	137,468	126,752	165,670
March	162,022	149,460	170,351
April		154,103	169,187
May		162,569	193,895
June		154,464	187,044
July		167,423	183,655
August		156,616	163,077
September		152,545	160,078

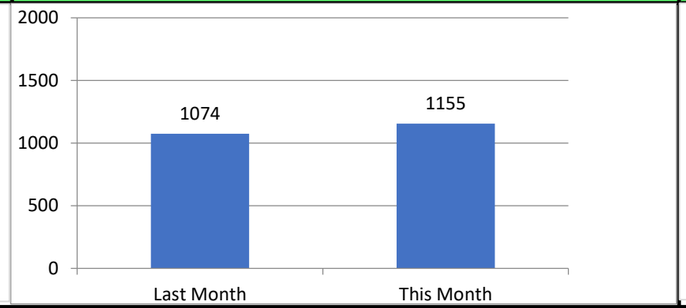
FY' 22 Total 1,836,960 FY' 21 Total 2,023,459 = ↓ 9.22% (decrease)

Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions - March 2023 Dashboard

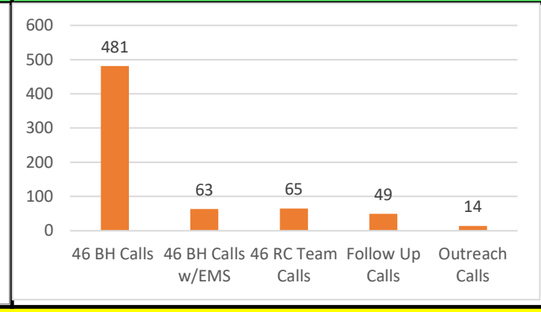
Percent of All Behavioral Health Calls Answered



Total Number of 911 Calls Answered by RIGHT Care Teams



Behavioral Health Calls Answered By RIGHT Care



DPD Right Care Activity

Activity	This Month	YTD
Clients Served	723	2,291
Calls Answered	1,155	3,593
Jail Diversions	20	73
Total Outreach Calls	14	47
Total Follow up Calls	49	176
Total	1,961	6,180
FY 21-22 Expansion	**COMPLETE**	**18 TEAMS - 24/7 Hr.**

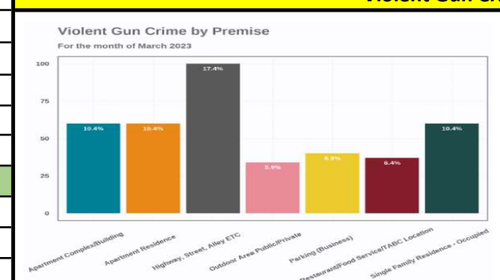
Nuisance Abatement

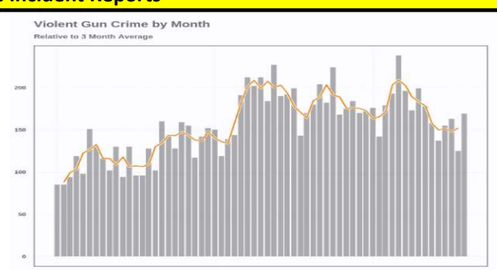
Activity	This Month	YTD
Properties Investigated	85	163
Contacts with property owners	67	202
Meetings attended	85	200
Cases closed	2	3
Active Cases	**New Case**	**YTD**
Central Open Cases	0	1
Northeast Open Cases	0	0
Southeast Open Cases	1	2
Southwest Open Cases	0	1
Northwest Open Cases	0	0
North Central Open Cases	1	2
South Central Open Cases	2	2
Total Cases	4	8
Staffing	**Authorized**	**Current**
Sergeant	1	1
Detectives	7	7
Intelligence Officer	1	1

Risk Terrain Modeling Area Environmental Interventions

Interventions	This Month	YTD
Code violations identified and worked	1,043	7,227
Code cases complete by owner compliance	92	323
Code cases complete through city intervention	23	305
Commercial business inspections	380	3,210
Vacant lots remediated	9	141
Zoning cases worked	358	1,609
Substandard structure cases worked	335	2,067

Violent Gun Crime Incident Reports





City Funded Violence Interruption Programs

Youth Advocate Programs

Activity	This Month	Year to Date
Violence Interruption Contacts	4	15
Mentoring Contacts	320	641
Social Service Referrals	267	377
Employment Opportunity Referral	28	61
Hospital Response	0	0
Community Engagement Events	3	13
Coordination Meetings	2	7
Youth Programs	3	10

H.A.R.T Team Engagements

Activity	This Month	Year to Date
Persons Engaged	70	70
Social Service Referrals	11	11

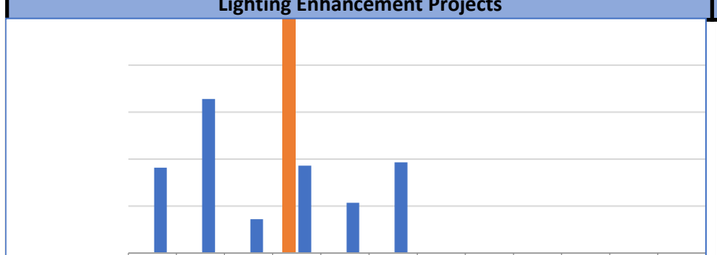
Crisis Intervention Team

Referrals/911 Calls Answered	Month	Year to Date
DPD Referrals	118	327
Community Referrals	18	36
Metrocare Appointments	16	36
911 Call Response-Southeast	22	56
911 Call Response-North Central	15	37

Outreach & Advocacy Unit

Category of Service	Year to Date
Client Cases Opened	263
Total Cases Closed	208
Percentage of Clints Served	63%
Social Service Referrals	42

Lighting Enhancement Projects



	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
Ordered				1934								
Installed	183	329	73	187	108	194						

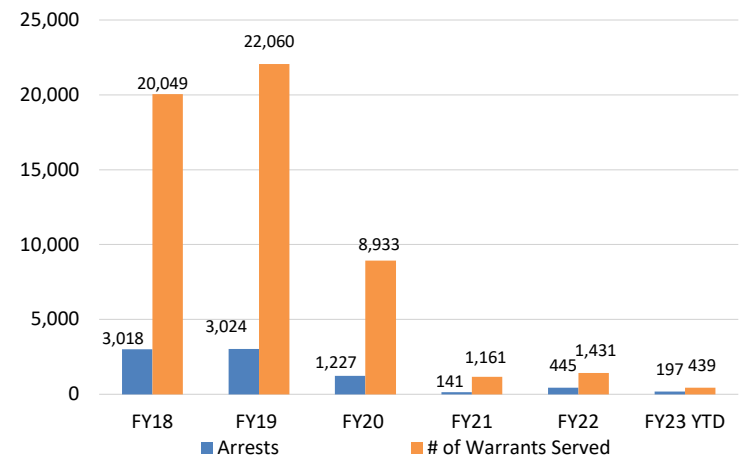
Public Safety Nuisance Properties

Council District	# Properties	SR Change	CIT Change	CFS Chg	VC Chg
1	5	-80.0%	100.0%	-58.1%	0.0%
2	3	-100.0%	-100.0%	-28.6%	-100.0%
3	4	0.0%	-100.0%	18.9%	50.0%
4	20	77.1%	-1.9%	-15.3%	-15.4%
5	4	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	0.0%
6	18	55.6%	-5.0%	-14.3%	-23.1%
7	26	15.4%	-55.8%	0.0%	-60.0%
8	10	80.0%	336.4%	14.2%	-72.7%
9	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	2	-14.3%	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	2	25.0%	220.0%	21.4%	0.0%
14	8	60.0%	-27.8%	28.7%	30.0%
ALL	102	35.2%	-13.3%	-7.1%	-18.1%

Municipal Court : Month Ending March 31, 2023

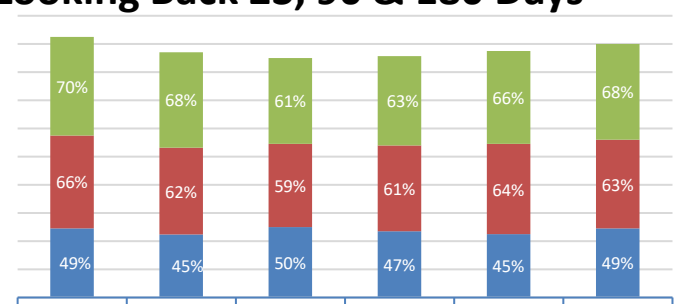
***February 28, 2023, Data

Warrant Enforcement



***February 28, 2023, Data

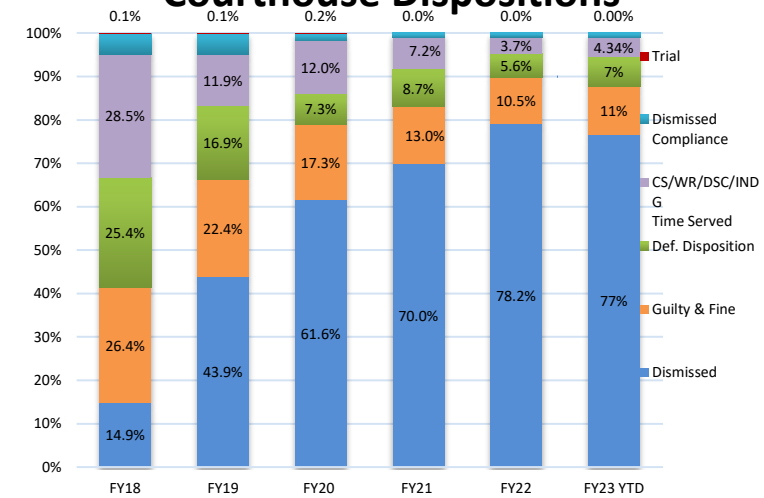
Defendant's Cumulative Response Rate Looking Back 23, 90 & 180 Days



	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	Feb-23
180 Days	70%	68%	61%	63%	66%	68%
90 Days	66%	62%	59%	61%	64%	63%
23 Days	49%	45%	50%	47%	45%	49%

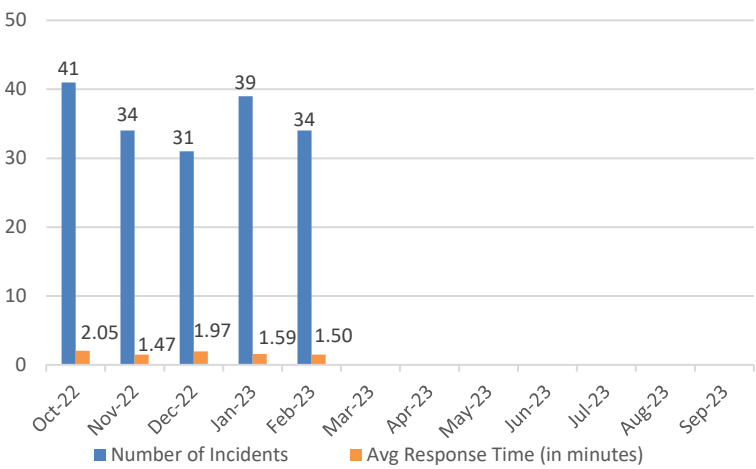
***February 28, 2023, Data

Courthouse Dispositions



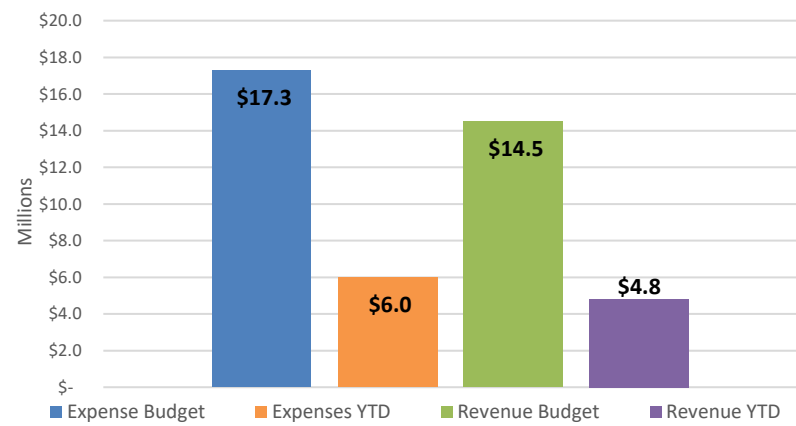
***February 28, 2023, Data

Security Incidents and Response Time



***February 28, 2023, Data

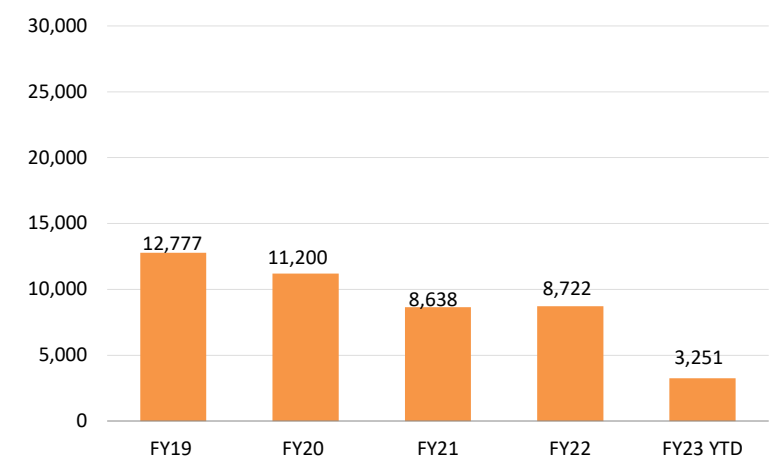
*Municipal Court Budget



*YTD numbers are based on estimates since final data is not available at this time

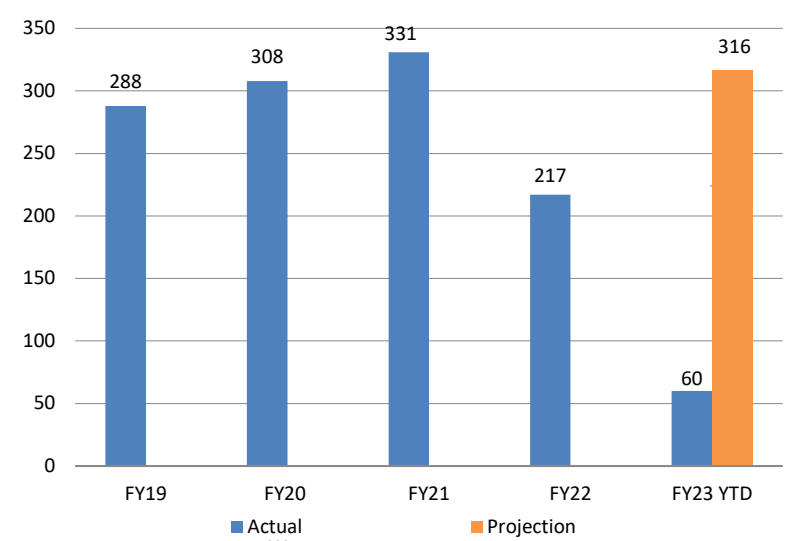
***February 28, 2023, Data

City Detention Center Book-Ins



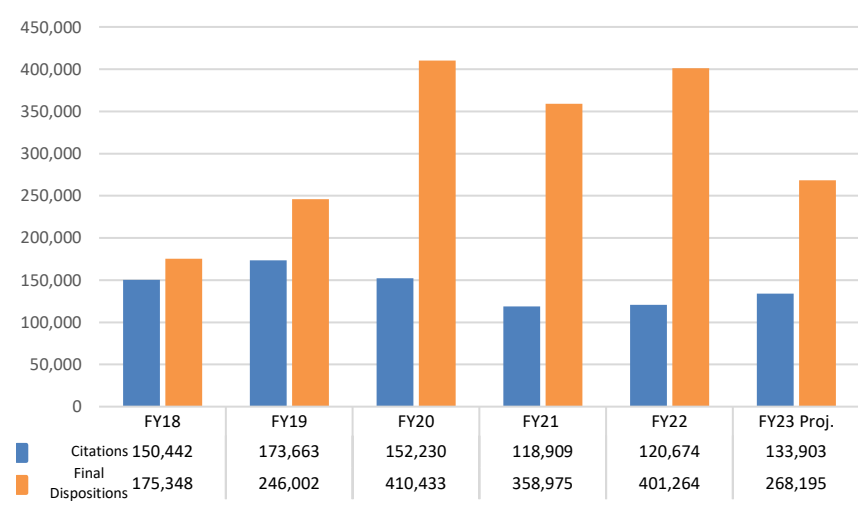
***February 28, 2023, Data

Environmental Cases Filed



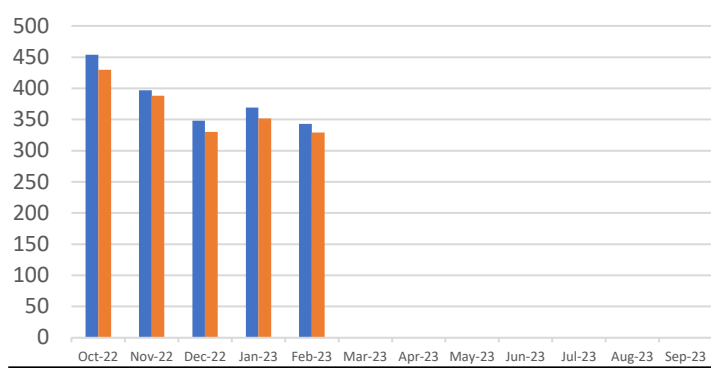
***February 28, 2023, Data

Citation Count & Final Dispositions



***February 28, 2023, Data

Sobering Center Performance



Date	Admissions	Admissions Interviewed	Interviewed Homeless	Total Interviewed	Homeless Percentage	Provided Services	Percentage	Repeat Offenders
Feb-23	343	329	64	95.9%	19.5%	48	14.6%	5
FY23 YTD	1911	1829	280	95.7%	15.3%	281	15.4%	22

***February 28, 2023, Data

Memorandum

CITY OF DALLAS

DATE April 7, 2023

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

SUBJECT **Off-Duty Management Software Update**

On January 9th, an Off-Duty software implementation update was presented to the Public Safety Committee. This presentation provided an overview of the 2018 City of Dallas audit and recommendations, current off-duty job process, benefits of using a third-party vendor, and the next steps. Through an extensive search and evaluation process, the Dallas Police Department has selected "Rollkall" as the top Off-Duty vendor. The Department will be moving forward with Rollkall to finalize the final terms of the contract.

The implementation of Rollkall's off-duty operating system will provide a centralized process to the Department and our business community. This program will meet all audit recommendations while providing a higher level of accountability, transparency, and a usability to the Department, but also provide better services to businesses that employ Departmental officers.

During the January 9th Public Safety briefing, concerns were raised regarding the cost to the Department and the City of Dallas. The implementation of the Rollkall system will be a zero-cost addition. Rollkall's fees will be assessed to those businesses that fall outside of the agreed exceptions. An assessed fee of 3% will be charged to all businesses that employ off-duty officers. Those businesses designated at Expanded Neighborhood Program (ENP), Homeowner Associations (HOAs), Public Improvement Districts (PIDs), Church's, or Non-Profits will be exempt from the 3% fee. The term of this contract will be for 3 years. As a zero-cost contract, full City Council approval will not be required.

The Department anticipates an onboarding process will begin in April. This process will include training officers and supervisors, Departmental policy change and implementation, and a public educational campaign to include current and future businesses that will use this service. This process may take anywhere from 60-90 days, with a full rollout of the program occurring in the summer.

The industry leader in the off-duty employment arena, Rollkall will provide the necessary platform, technical support, and around the clock customer service that is needed from a major metropolitan area police department. The Department looks forward to this partnership now and for many years to come.

DATE April 7, 2023

SUBJECT **Off-Duty Management Software Update**

Should you have any questions please contact Michael T. Igo, Assistant Chief of Police, Patrol Bureau, at michael.igo@dallaspolice.gov.

Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager
[Attachment]

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Tammy Palomino, Interim City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Bilierae Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Kimberly Bizor Tolbert, Deputy City Manager
Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager
Dr. Robert Perez, Assistant City Manager
Carl Simpson, Assistant City Manager
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager
Directors and Assistant Directors

City of Dallas

Off-Duty Software Implementation Update

Public Safety Committee
January 9, 2023

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

Presentation Overview

- Audit Recommendations Update
- Current Off-Duty Job Process
- RFI/Vendor Demonstrations
- Third-Party Off-Duty Job Vendor Benefits
- Next Steps

Audit Overview

- In November 2018, the Dallas Police Department's Off-Duty Employment Program was audited.
- 17 recommendations were made to satisfy the audit recommendations
- 12 of these recommendations have been completed

Audit Recommendations

- **Recommendation I:** Implement additional internal controls to align with benchmarked departments.
- **Recommendation II:** Ensure compliance of General Order 421.00 internal controls when requesting, approving, and monitoring off-duty employment.
- **Recommendation III:** Obtain an automated system that properly manages off-duty employment requests, incorporates supervisory approvals, and ongoing monitoring activities.

Audit Recommendations

The Department is actively working to resolve all audit recommendations by evaluating third party platforms.

In a centralized platform the DPD process is simplified:

- Community/Department facing portal that allows businesses, coordinators, and officers to request off-duty job
- Automated process that meets the requirements of General Order 421.00
- Audit Recommendations I, II, and III would be completed

Current Off-Duty Job Process

Four different processes for scheduling off-duty jobs:

- **Business Requesting Officer**
    - Personnel unit/officer intakes off-duty job request information
    - Submits request in Intelligent Workforce Management (IWM)
    - Posts job on department intranet
    - Officer receives supervisor approval and accepts job
- **Special Events**
    - Event submits application to City
    - Special Events coordinator plans and posts jobs via iVolunteer to all officers and possibly surrounding departments
    - Officer signs up via iVolunteer and submits IWM request to work off-duty job

Current Off-Duty Job Process

- **Coordinator**
  - Business requests officer via coordinator
  - Coordinator contacts group of officers by phone or email
  - Officer submits request to work in IWM
  - Officer receives supervisor approval and accepts job

- **Expanded Neighborhood Patrol (ENP)**
  - Community neighborhood or HOA request officer via ENP Coordinator
  - Coordinator submits off-duty job for officers
  - Officer submits request via IWM and ENP
  - Officer receives approvals and requests vehicle from fleet unit

RFI/Vendor Demonstrations

- **May to September 2022** - Conducted Market Research
- **September 22, 2022** – Coordinated with Office of Procurement Services to issue RFI
- **October 7, 2022** – RFI Closed with six submissions
    - Illuno
    - RollKall
    - Off-Duty Management
    - Power Details/Intelliwake
    - Extra-Duty Solutions
    - Ultimate Kronos Group (UKG) – submissions withdrawn
- **October 12 - December 10** - Received vendor presentations

Third-Party Off-Duty Platform Benefits

- **Department**
  - Web-based portal to request and schedule off-duty jobs for officers
  - One centralized process to manage all off-duty job opportunities, City sponsored events, special events, and grants
  - Administrative oversight by Department
  - Track volume of off-duty jobs within City
  - Track and invoicing of fleet/equipment
  - Assist supervisors in tracking potential officer fatigue
- **Community**
  - Community facing portal to simplify off-duty job requests for officers
  - Provide central point for invoicing and payment to officers electronically
  - Ability to view officers assigned and future jobs
- **Officers**
  - Provides access via web or mobile app to access, accept, and receive approval for off-duty job opportunities
  - Provide overwatch to officer wellness

Fees

- No fees incurred by the City
- Vendor assessed surcharge
- Officer pay rates still arranged by individual officer or coordinator
- Non-profit/ENPs fees discussed during evaluation and negotiation process

Next Steps

- Complete evaluation of responses to RFI
- Negotiate agreement with selected third-party vendor
- Update Public Safety Committee on vendor selection
- Onboard early spring 2023
- Implement early summer 2023

City of Dallas

Off-Duty Software Implementation Update

Public Safety Committee
January 9, 2023

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

Memorandum

CITY OF DALLAS

DATE April 7, 2023

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee

SUBJECT **88th Texas Legislature – Legislation relating to Public Safety**

On October 26, 2022, the Dallas City Council adopted legislative goals for the 88th Texas Legislature (Resolution 22-1637). The goals include supporting legislation that provides additional resources for local governmental law enforcement agencies for public safety. On Friday, March 10, 2023 bill filing closed for the 88th Legislature. A total of 8,725 bills were filed (5,879 House / 2,828 Senate).

Recent legislative highlights include cards of support to the House Transportation Committee on HB 718 which would create further penalties for misuse of paper tags and essentially will do away with paper tags. The city had law enforcement present at the meeting as addressing the growing fraudulent paper tag issue is a top priority for the City of Dallas and was adopted as a part of the city's 88th legislative program.

During this legislative session, it is anticipated that there may be efforts to amend the statute for the Dallas Police and Fire Pension. As of January 1, 2022 the unfunded liability is $3 billion. HB 4034, filed by Rep. Julie Johnson, would extend compensation to widows and children which would add $8 million to the unfunded liability (it is currently not retroactive). The bill was referred to the House Pensions, Investments & Financial Services Committee on Wednesday, March 29, 2023. HB 4653 by Rep. Rafael Anchia would increase the Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) period from 10 to 20 years. The additional liability over time is expected to be between $2 million for both bills against the total current $3 billion liability. The bill was referred to the House Pensions, Investments & Financial Services Committee on Wednesday, March 22, 2023. The legislative team is meeting with members of the Dallas Delegation and members of the Dallas Police and Fire Board of Trustees to discuss this legislation.

On Monday, March 6, Representative Raphael Anchia announced his legislative package at a press conference held at DPD Headquarters in response to the Methodist Hospital Shooting that occurred on October 22, 2022. The bills in the package include:

- HB 3549 - Protect Communities: If a parolee removes an ankle monitor, the person will be charged with a state jail felony. **Chief Garcia testified in support and the bill was left pending in committee on March 21, 2023.**
- HB 3547 - Protect safe havens: Hospitals will have to be notified if violent offenders on parole step foot in their buildings. **Referred to Corrections on March 16, 2023.**
- HB 3548 - Protect hospital workers: If you assault a hospital worker, you will be charged with a third degree felony. **Left pending in committee on March 28, 2023.**

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The remainder of this memorandum is to provide Public Safety Committee with a high-level overview of proposed state legislation that may have an impact on the City. This list includes bill updates through Wednesday, March 29, 2023. Prior bill summaries that have been briefed to the committee via memorandum can be found here.

H.B. 914 (Hefner) - Temporary Vehicle Tags: would, among other things, classify an offense of tampering with paper tags and other governmental record under a Class A misdemeanor if the governmental record is a temporary tag issued under Chapter 502 or 503, Transportation Code. **Reported favorably as substituted in House Criminal Jurisprudence on March 23, 2023.**

H.B. 4318 (Walle) – Crime Victim Notification System: would, among other things, provide that: (1) the governors criminal justice division shall establish and administer a grant program to provide financial assistance to a law enforcement agency for purposes of purchasing or developing a crime victim notification system; (2) a crime victim notification system for which law enforcement agency seeks a grant under this bill must: (a) automatically, and without the requirement to download a software application to opt in to notifications, notify a victim or relative of a deceased victim by e-mail or text message of all of the following regarding a victim's case (3) information in the crime victim notification system is confidential and is not subject to disclosure under the Public Information Act; and (4) as a condition of receiving a grant under this bill, a law enforcement agency shall annually report to the criminal justice division the number and types of notifications sent using the crime victim notification system. (Companion is **S.B. 2085** by **Whitmire**.) **Referred to Homeland Security & Public Safety.**

H.B. 4379 (Reynolds) – Arrest and Citation Procedures: would, among other things: (1) provide that a peace officer may issue a citation or take other action authorized by law if the officer has probable cause that the person is committing or has committed an offense; (2) provide that a peace officer may arrest a person subject to an order of detention from any jurisdiction, including an arrest warrant, revocation of community supervision, parole, mandatory supervision, or release; (3) provide that a peace officer may only arrest a person for a misdemeanor under (1), above, or if they have probable cause to believe the person is committing or has committed an offense: (a) after using all reasonably available means to confirm a person's identification, the person fails to provide adequate identification, orally or through documentation, as lawfully requested; or (b) the peace officer reasonably believes that arrest is necessary to protect a reasonably identifiable person from significant imminent harm, or prevent the person from fleeing the jurisdiction; (4) require that a peace officer report any arrest made in lieu of citation under (3), above, to their law enforcement employer; (5) establish mandatory citation information, post-citation services, and post-arrest release conditions, including appearance bonds, hearing to determine release pending trial, relevant release consideration factors, and release conditions; and (6) establish detention procedures and conditions, including bonds, hearing to determine whether to continue detention, hearing rules, and rights of detained persons. **Referred to Criminal Jurisprudence.**

H.B. 4414 (Slaton) – Crosswalk Markings: would provide that: (1) all cities mark crosswalks with solid white lines or a Texas-themed mural; and (2) cities over 100,000 population must mark their five most heavily pedestrian used crosswalks with a Texas-themed mural. **Referred to Transportation.**

H.B. 4528 (Wilson) – Refusal to Consent: would repeal the requirement that a peace officer take possession of a person's driver's license following the person's failure to pass or refusal to consent to a test for intoxication. **Reported favorably as substituted.**

H.B. 4533 (Martinez-Fischer) – Abandoned Children: would, among other things, provide that: (1) fire departments and law enforcement agencies are added to the list of entities that are designated emergency infant care providers; (2) a designated emergency infant care provider shall, without a court order, take possession of a child who appears to be 90 days old or younger if: (a) the child is voluntarily delivered to the provider by the child's parent by leaving the child with an employee of the provider or placing the child in a newborn safety device located inside the provider's facilities; and (b) the parent did not express an intent to return for the child; (3) if a designated infant care provider has a form for voluntary disclosure of a child's medical facts and history, the provider shall make the form available on the provider's Internet website; (4) a newborn safety device installed by a designated emergency care provider must: (a) be physically located: (Companion is **S.B. 2343** by **Menéndez**.) **Referred to Human Services.**

H.B. 4554 (Slaton) – Guns: would allow a person without a license to carry a handgun in a concealed manner while the person is on the campus of a private or independent institution of higher education in most circumstances. **Referred to Community Safety, Select.**

H.B. 4598 (Leach) – Catalytic Converter Theft: would, among other things: (1) create a criminal offense for: (a) knowingly or intentionally causing less than $30,000 damage to a motor vehicle during the removal or attempted removal of a catalytic converter; (b) knowingly or intentionally possessing a catalytic converter without authorization; or (c) knowingly or recklessly failing to file the required county tax assessor-collector documents when purchasing or receiving a used secondhand motor vehicle; (2) prohibit a metal recycler from purchasing or acquiring a catalytic converter removed from a motor vehicle unless it is purchased or acquired from: (a) a person selling the catalytic converter acquired it in the ordinary course of their business; (b) another registered metal recycler; or (c) other specific licensed persons or entities; and (3) prohibit a city from adopting a regulation that restricts the purchase, acquisition, sale, transfer of a catalytic converter in a manner inconsistent with (2), above. **Left pending in committee.**

H.B. 4628 (Goldman) – DNA Testing: would provide that: (1) not later than the seventh day after the date the Department of Public Safety (DPS) performs a comparison of DNA profiles as required for certain offenses, DPS shall notify the accredited crime laboratory that analyzed the evidence collection kit containing biological evidence whether the comparison of the DNA profile obtained from the biological evidence to DNA profiles

contained in the databases resulted in any matches; (2) if a match is identified under (1), above, between biological evidence contained in an evidence collection kit and a DNA profile contained in a database, on request of the accredited crime laboratory that performed the analysis of the evidence collection kit, a law enforcement agency that submitted the evidence collection kit to the crime laboratory shall, not later than the fifth business day after the date the request is made, provide any additional information requested by the crime laboratory concerning the match; (3) not later than the 30th day after a match is identified between biological evidence contained in an evidence collection kit and a DNA profile contained in a database, written notification must be provided to the law enforcement agency that submitted the evidence collection kit. **Referred to Homeland Security & Public Safety.**

H.B. 4729 (Tinderholt) – Public Safety Funding: would: (1) define "public safety service" to mean fire protection, law enforcement, or emergency medical service; (2) provide that a political subdivision, other than a school district, may not adopt a budget that allocates an amount of money to provide a public safety service that is less than the amount allocated to provide that service in the preceding fiscal year if: (a) the reduction in the amount of money allocated to provide the public safety service is greater than the reduction in the amount of money allocated in that budget to provide other identifiable services; and (b) the percentage difference between the amount of money allocated in the budget to provide the public safety service and the amount allocated to provide that service in the preceding fiscal year is greater than the percentage difference between the amount of money allocated in the budget to provide other identifiable services and the amount allocated to provide other identifiable services in the preceding fiscal year; (3) allow a political subdivision to adopt a budget that does not meet the requirements of (2), above, if the political subdivision will not provide the public safety service in the fiscal year for which the budget is adopted; and (4) provide that the amount allocated in a budget to provide a public safety service includes all maintenance, operations, and debt service costs associated with providing the service. **Referred to State Affairs.**

H.B. 4873 (Holland) – Peace Officer Standards of Conduct: would provide that: (1) the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) by rule shall prescribe standards of conduct for officers that establish minimum standards with respect to the following: (a) pursuit of a suspect; (b) arrest and control tactics; (c) executing high-risk warrants; and (d) conducting traffic stops, including a uniform standard for conducting a traffic stop for an offense punishable by fine only; (2) TCOLE shall biennially review and update the standards of conduct as necessary; (3) TCOLE shall submit to the national misconduct database information necessary to create a record in the database for each officer license TCOLE revokes; (4) a person is disqualified to be an officer, and TCOLE may not issue an officer license to the person, if the person has been issued a license or other authorization to act as an officer in another state and the license or authorization was revoked or suspended; and (5) TCOLE may revoke or suspend a license, place on probation a person whose license has been suspended, or reprimand a license holder for violating a standard of conduct prescribed under (1), above. **Referred to Homeland Security & Public Safety.**

H.B. 4879 (Holland) – Crime Statistics Reporting: would provide that: (1) the Department of Public Safety (DPS) shall require all local law enforcement agencies to: (a) implement an incident-based reporting system that meets the reporting requirements of the National Incident-Based Reporting System of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the FBI; and (b) use the system described in (1)(a), above, to submit to DPS information and statistics concerning criminal offenses committed in the jurisdiction of the local law enforcement agency; (2) DPS by rule shall prescribe the form and manner for submitting information and statistics; (3) information and statistics submitted to DPS under this bill is confidential and not subject to disclosure under the Public Information Act; (4) DPS shall submit the information and statistics received under this bill to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the FBI, as required by that program; (5) DPS shall establish and maintain a computer-based Texas crime information system that includes all of the information and statistics submitted to DPS under this bill and shall restrict access to the system to authorized personnel of criminal justice agencies, as determined by DPS; and (6) DPS shall use the information included in the system to periodically publish reports regarding the nature and extent of criminal activities in the state on its Internet website and shall submit each report to the governor and each member of the legislature. **Referred to State Affairs.**

H.B. 4882 (DeAyala) – School Emergency Plans: would provide that: (1) before submitting a multihazard emergency operations plan to the Texas School Safety Center (TSSC) at the TSSC's request, a school district shall request provisional feedback from the TSSC regarding the plan and make adjustments to its plan as necessary; and (2) after approval of a plan by the TSSC, a school district shall submit its plan to an appropriate local law enforcement agency for review and to provide suggestions on the plan. (Companion is **S.B. 1632** by **Bettencour**t.) **Referred to Youth Health & Safety, Select.**

H.B. 4909 (Bernal) – Dangerous Dogs: would: (1) require an animal control authority to investigate a dog-related incident and determine whether the dog is a dangerous dog after receiving a sworn witness statement or observing and documenting aggressive behavior by the dog; (2) deem a dog as a dangerous dog if the incident in (1), above, results in: (a) serious bodily injury or the death of an individual; (b) the individual being transported to a hospital; (c) a police report being filed about an incident; or (d) the owner being arrested; (3) require that an animal control authority immediately notify law enforcement and the local county of district attorney with jurisdiction regarding (1), above; (4) allow a witness who submits a sworn statement under (1), above, to elect to have their personal information excepted from disclosure under the Public Information Act; and (5) make an offense under (1), above a third-degree felony if the defendant has been previously convicted for the same offense. (Companion bill is **S.B. 2226** by **Menendez**). **Referred to Public Health.**

H.B. 4975 (Klick) – Missing Persons: would provide, among other things, that: a law enforcement agency, on receiving a report of a missing child, shall: (a) immediately start an investigation to determine the present location of a child; (b) immediately, but not later than two hours after receiving the report, enter the name of the child into the

clearinghouse, the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs), and the national crime information center missing person file if the child meets the center's criteria, with all available identifying features such as dental records, fingerprints, other physical characteristics, and a description of the clothing worn when last seen, and all available information describing any person reasonably believed to have taken or retained the missing child; (c) immediately, but not later than two hours after the agency receives the report, enter the applicable information into the Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunication System or a successor system of telecommunication used by law enforcement agencies and operated by the Department of Public Safety; and (d) inform the person who filed the report of the missing child that the information will be entered into the clearinghouse, the national crime information center missing person file. (Companion is **S.B. 2429** by **Hancock**.) **Referred to Homeland Security & Public Safety.**

H.B. 5061 (Martinez) – Fire Alarms: would require that the owner of a commercial building shall ensure that working fire alarms are installed and maintained in accordance with the fire alarm-related building code requirements in effect in the city where the building is located, including performance, location, and power source requirements. **Referred to Business & Industry.**

H.B. 5088 (Moody) – Mental Health: would, among other things, provide that: (1) a peace officer who has probable cause to arrest, without a warrant, a person with a mental illness for conduct constituting an offense committed at an applicable mental health facility shall defer the arrest of the person until the person has completed the emergency mental health services, unless exigent circumstances require an immediate arrest; (2) a peace officer who defers the arrest of a person under (1), above, may not subsequently arrest the person for the same conduct unless a warrant has been issued; (3) the facility in which the conduct constituting the offense occurred shall notify the law enforcement agency that sought the arrest of the person at least 12 hours before releasing the person and shall provide the address where the person will be released; (4) the provisions in (1)-(3), above, do not apply to a person accused of committing a violent offense or an offense that is punishable as a felony and does not limit the lawful disposition of the criminal charge for the offense for which an arrest was deferred; (5) with regard to emergency detentions, a peace officer who apprehends a person under this bill may immediately seize any firearm found in the person's possession and must comply with applicable disposition requirements; and (6) a peace officer who transports an apprehended person to a facility in accordance with this bill: (a) is not required to remain at the facility while the person is medically screened or treated or while the person's insurance coverage is verified; and (b) may leave the facility immediately after the person is taken into custody by appropriate facility staff and the peace officer provides to the facility the required documentation. (Companion is **S.B. 2479** by **Zaffirini**.) **Referred to Criminal Jurisprudence.**

H.B. 5118 (Ramos) – Radio Interoperability and Mass Shooting Training: would provide that: (1) in any county impacted by or adjacent to Operation Lone Star, the Department of Public Safety (DPS) shall ensure that all public safety entities have

emergency radio infrastructure that allows inter operable communication between all other public safety entities; (2) DPS shall establish a process to train public safety entities including local law enforcement entities in response to a mass shooting event; and (3) the training in (2), above, must include the following: (a) protection of students in a mass shooting event at a school; (b) emergency medical response training in minimizing gun violence casualties; (c) tactics for denying an intruder entry into a classroom or school facility; and (d) the chain of command during a mass shooting event. (Companion is **S.B. 738** by **Gutierrez**.) **Referred to Youth Health & Safety, Select**.

H.B. 5153 **(Tinderholt) – Firearms**: would, among other things, provide that: (1) no public officer or employee of Texas or of any political subdivision shall enforce or attempt to enforce, or provide material aid to the efforts of another who enforces or attempts to enforce, any of the following federal acts, laws, executive orders, administrative orders, rules, regulations, statutes, or ordinances: (a) any tax, levy, fee, or stamp imposed on firearms, firearm accessories, or ammunition not common to all other goods and services and that might reasonably be expected to create a chilling effect on the purchase or ownership of those items; (b) any registration or tracking of firearms, firearm accessories, or ammunition; (c) any registration or tracking of the ownership of firearms, firearm accessories, or ammunition; (d) any act forbidding the possession, ownership, use, or transfer of a firearm, firearm accessory, or ammunition by a person who is not prohibited under state law from possessing a firearm, unless the person is not legally present in the United States or Texas; and (e) any act ordering the confiscation of firearms, firearm accessories, or ammunition from a person who is not prohibited under state law from possessing a firearm, unless the person is not legally present in the United States or Texas. **Referred to State Affairs.**

H.B. 5210 **(Sherman) – Emergency Detentions**: would, among other things, provide that: (1) a peace officer may take a person who has been admitted to a facility into custody; and (2) a person may be taken into custody by a peace officer and placed in a facility, or the person may be detained at a hospital at which the person presented or was brought to receive medical or mental health care, if the peace officer, physician, medical staff member of the hospital, a physician's assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse practicing in the hospital has reason to believe that the person is gravely disabled due to mental illness or the person's continued liberty poses an imminent danger to that person or others, as evidenced by a threat of substantial physical harm, provided, under no circumstances may the proposed patient be detained in a nonmedical unit used for the detention of individuals charged with or convicted of penal offenses. **Referred to Public Health.**

H.B. 5219 **(Bucy) – Emergency Calls**: would provide that emergency medical services personnel who are responding to an emergency call at a location with an inaccessible front door shall check each window and door at the location for access. **Referred to Public Health.**

S.B. 2043 (King) – Reckless Driving Exhibition: would create a criminal offense for intentionally establishing, maintaining, or participating in the operation of a motor vehicle while engaging in a reckless driving exhibition or racing on the highway, in a combination, in the profits of a combination, or as a member of a criminal street gang. (Companion bill is **H.B. 4180** by **Frazier**.) **Referred to Criminal Justice.**

S.B. 2079 (Menéndez) – Elderly Abuse Reporting: would, among other things, provide that: (1) on receipt of information indicating that an elderly person or a person with a disability has been the victim of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, a peace officer shall immediately report the suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation to the adult protective services division of the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS); (2) a report made under (1), above, shall include, if known by the peace officer, information including: (a) the name, age, and address of the elderly person or person with a disability; (b) the name and address of any person responsible for the care of the elderly person or person with a disability; (c) the nature and extent of the condition of the elderly person or person with a disability; (d) the basis of the reporter's knowledge; and (e) any other relevant information; and (3) a peace officer is not required to report under (1), above, if the information indicating the abuse, neglect, or exploitation was provided to the peace officer by an employee of the adult protective services division of DFPS. **Referred to Criminal Justice.**

S.B. 2085 (Whitmire) – Crime Victim Notification System: would, among other things, provide that: (1) the governor's criminal justice division shall establish and administer a grant program to provide financial assistance to a law enforcement agency for purposes of purchasing or developing a crime victim notification system; (2) a crime victim notification system for which law enforcement agency seeks a grant under this bill must: (a) automatically, and without the requirement to download a software application to opt in to notifications, notify a victim or relative of a deceased victim by e-mail or text message of all of the following regarding a victim's case: (i) the date on which the incident report is created; (ii) the case number; (iii) the name of investigators who are assigned to the case; (iv) the date an arrest is made; (v) the date an affidavit alleging probable cause is presented to the attorney representing the state; (vi) the date the defendant is arraigned; (vii) updates regarding biological evidence, including the results of a sexual assault examination kit, as applicable; (viii) whether the case has been dismissed by the attorney representing the state; and (ix) any other information relevant to the case; (b) interface with the law enforcement agency's system of records; (c) provide configurable triggers to directly send messages; (d) provide the capability: (i) to attach informational brochures or other electronic attachments to the messages; (ii) for a person to check the case status; (iii) to transmit notifications in English or Spanish; and (iv) to respond to questions via artificial intelligence; (e) monitor the number and types of messages sent and enable a user to visualize that data; and (f) provide a survey tool so the law enforcement agency can solicit feedback on victims services; (3) information in the crime victim notification system is confidential and is not subject to disclosure under the Public Information Act; and (4) as a condition of receiving a grant under this bill, a law enforcement agency shall annually report to the criminal justice division the number and types of notifications sent

using the crime victim notification system. (Companion is **H.B. 4318** by **Walle**.) **Referred to Criminal Justice.**

S.B. 2086 (Kolkhorst) – DNA: would, among other things, provide that: (1) an individual has an exclusive property right in the individual's unique DNA, and a person may not, without the informed, written consent of the individual or the individual's legal guardian or authorized representative: (a) collect a DNA sample from an individual; (b) perform a genetic test on an individual's DNA sample; (c) retain an individual's DNA sample; or (d) alter or modify an individual's DNA; (2) the right described in (1), above, does not apply to a DNA sample collected for: (a) the purpose of emergency medical treatment; (b) the purpose of determining paternity; (c) law enforcement purposes, including the identification of a perpetrator, the investigation of a crime, or the identification of a missing, unidentified, or deceased person; or (d) any other similar use under the laws of this state or another jurisdiction; (3) a person who violates (1) or (2), above, is liable to the state for a civil penalty not to exceed the amount of any profits that are attributable to the unauthorized use minus any expenses that the person who committed the unauthorized use may prove; and (4) a person commits an offense if the person, with criminal negligence, violates (1) or (2), above. **Referred to Health & Human Services.**

S.B. 2092 (West) – City Regulation of Firearms: would: (1) allow a city or county to regulate or prohibit the carrying of a firearm on the premises of a location where activities for children are regularly conducted, including a museum or a child-care or recreational facility; and (2) provide that (1), above, does not authorize a city to regulate or prohibit the carrying of a firearm by a person who is a peace officer or special investigator, who is in the actual discharge of official duties as a member of the armed forces or state military forces or as a guard employed by a penal institution, or by a person who is otherwise authorized to carry a firearm under a license issued for private security. **Referred to State Affairs.**

S.B. 2093 (West) – Peace Officer Audio/Video Recordings: would, among other things, provide that: each law enforcement agency's written policy on racial profiling must include: (a) guidelines for when a peace officer should activate the camera or other equipment or discontinue a recording currently in progress; (b) provisions relating to data retention, including a provision requiring the retention of video and audio recordings for a minimum period of 90 days; (c) provisions relating to storage of video and audio recordings, creation of backup copies of the recordings, and maintenance of data security; (d) guidelines for public access, through open records requests, to recordings that are public information; (e) procedures for supervisory or internal review. **Referred to Criminal Justice.**

S.B. 2095 (West) – Firearms: would: (1) provide that a person commits an offense if the person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly possesses or goes with a firearm, location-restricted knife, club, or prohibited weapon: (a) on the premises of a museum; (b) on the premises of a child-care or recreational facility; or (c) in a public park; and (2) create exceptions to an offense under (1), above, for a person who, among others: (a) is

traveling: (b) is in the actual discharge of official duties as a member of the armed forces or state military forces; or (c) is carrying a license to carry a handgun and a handgun in a concealed manner or in a holster. **Referred to State Affairs.**

S.B. 2096 (West) – Police Interactions: would provide that: The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) shall develop and make available to all law enforcement agencies in this state a model policy and associated training materials regarding the use of force by peace officers and other officer interactions. **Referred to State Affairs.**

S.B. 2101 (Miles) – Crime Victims' Rights: would provide that a judge, attorney representing the state, peace officer, or law enforcement agency that is required to notify, inform, or disclose certain information to a victim, guardian of a victim, or close relative of a deceased victim in accordance with a right granted by law shall provide the notification or information in the following manner: (1) electronically by text message or email; (2) on request of the victim, guardian, or relative, as applicable, through an anonymous, online portal; or (3) by making personal contact with the victim, guardian, or relative, as applicable. (Companion is **H.B. 4216** by **Morales**.) **No action taken in committee.**

S.B. 2276 (Zaffirini) – Peace Officer Interviews: would provide that: (1) a peace officer may not conduct an interview or otherwise question a child who is younger than 12 years of age for any purpose unless the peace officer has first obtained the consent of the child's parent or legal guardian; and (2) a statement obtained in violation of (1), above, is not admissible as evidence in any proceeding concerning the matter about which the statement was given. **Referred to Criminal Justice.**

S.B. 2287 (West) – Emergency Detentions: would, among other things, provide that: (1) a peace officer may take a person who has been admitted to a facility into custody; and (2) a person may be taken into custody by a peace officer and placed in a facility, or the person may be detained at a hospital at which the person presented or was brought to receive medical or mental health care, if the peace officer, physician, medical staff member of the hospital, a physician's assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse practicing in the hospital has reason to believe that the person is gravely disabled due to mental illness or the person's continued liberty poses an imminent danger to that person or others, as evidenced by a threat of substantial physical harm, provided, under no circumstances may the proposed patient be detained in a nonmedical unit used for the detention of individuals charged with or convicted of penal offenses. **Referred to Criminal Justice.**

S.B. 2343 (Menéndez) – Abandoned Children: would, among other things, provide that: (1) fire departments and law enforcement agencies are added to the list of entities that are designated emergency infant care providers; (2) a designated emergency infant care provider shall, without a court order, take possession of a child who appears to be 90 days old or younger if: (a) the child is voluntarily delivered to the provider by the child's parent by leaving the child with an employee of the provider or placing the child in a newborn safety device located inside the provider's facilities; and (b) the parent did not

express an intent to return for the child; (3) if a designated infant care provider has a form for voluntary disclosure of a child's medical facts and history, the provider shall make the form available on the provider's Internet website; (4) a newborn safety device installed by a designated emergency care provider must: (a) be physically located: (i) inside a facility that is staffed 24 hours a day by employees of the provider including at least one employee qualified to provide emergency medical services; (ii) in an area conspicuous and visible to the employees of the provider; and (iii) in an area that allows for direct exterior access to the device; and (b) contain an alarm system that: (i) audibly notifies the employees of the provider that a child has been placed in the device and sounds until the child is removed from the device; (ii) alters a local emergency medical services provider, if the child is not removed by an employee in a reasonable amount of time; and (iii) automatically lock the external access point once a child has been placed in the device; and (5) a designated emergency infant care provider that places a newborn safety device in the provider's facilities shall: (a) develop procedures to verify monthly that the device's alarm system is in working order; (b) provide annual training for all employees on the device's function and operation; and (c) conspicuously label the device with: (i) identifying information for the device; (ii) instructions for using the device; and (iii) a crisis hotline phone number approved by a local governing authority. (Companion bill is **H.B. 4533** by **Martinez-Fischer**.) **Referred to Health & Human Services.**

S.B. 2429 (Hancock) – Missing Persons: would provide, among other things, that a law enforcement agency, on receiving a report of a missing child, shall: (a) immediately start an investigation in order to determine the present location of a child; (b) immediately, but not later than two hours after receiving the report, enter the name of the child into the clearinghouse, the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs), and the national crime information center missing person file if the child meets the center's criteria, with all available identifying features such as dental records, fingerprints, other physical characteristics, and a description of the clothing worn when last seen, and all available information describing any person reasonably believed to have taken or retained the missing child; (c) immediately, but not later than two hours after the agency receives the report, enter the applicable information into the Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunication System or a successor system of telecommunication used by law enforcement agencies and operated by the Department of Public Safety; and (d) inform the person who filed the report of the missing child that the information will be entered into the clearinghouse, the national crime information center missing person file, and NamUs; (Companion is **H.B. 4975** by **Klick**.) **Referred to Criminal Justice. Vote taken in committee.**

S.B. 2458 (Hughes) – Forfeiture of Contraband: would shift the burden of proof in a contraband forfeiture proceeding to provide that the state has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that certain provisions do not apply to the owner or the interest holder's interest in the property that is subject to seizure and forfeiture. (Companion is **H.B. 69** by **Schaefer**.) **Referred to Criminal Justice.**

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SUBJECT **88th Texas Legislature – Legislation relating to Public Safety**

S.B. 2479 (Zaffirini) – Mental Health: would, among other things, provide that: (1) a peace officer who has probable cause to arrest, without a warrant, a person with a mental illness for conduct constituting an offense committed at an applicable mental health facility shall defer the arrest of the person until the person has completed the emergency mental health services, unless exigent circumstances require an immediate arrest. (Companion is **H.B. 5088** by **Moody**.) **Referred to Criminal Justice.**

S.B. 2480 (Menéndez) – Peace Officer Training: would provide that: (1) the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) by rule shall require an officer to complete a one-time training program on investigating criminal offenses in which the victim or intended victim was 65 years of age or older at the time of the offense; (2) TCOLE shall establish the training program required in (1), above, and must include: (a) procedures for reporting suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of an elderly person to the adult protective services division of the Department of Family and Protective Services; and (b) material on identifying potential decision-making capacity impairments affecting an elderly victim; (3) as part of the minimum curriculum requirements, TCOLE shall require an officer to complete the training program. **Referred to Criminal Justice.**

Sincerely,

Carrie Rogers

Carrie Rogers
Director
Office of Government Affairs

c: Members of the Ad Hoc Legislative Committee
T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Tammy Palomino, Interim City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Bilierae Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Kimberly Bizor Tolbert, Deputy City Manager
Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager
Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager
Dr. Robert Perez, Assistant City Manager
Carl Simpson, Assistant City Manager
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager
Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum

CITY OF DALLAS

DATE April 7, 2023

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

SUBJECT **Update on Parking Enforcement Transition to Transportation**

Recently the Dallas Police Department (DPD) transferred low priority parking violation and street blockage calls to the Department of Transportation (DDOT) in an effort to free police officers for more urgent public safety needs. The following is an update on these efforts.

On August 1, 2022, DDOT's Parking Enforcement Division took responsibility for answering most parking violation service requests, including overnight requests that were previously handled by DPD. This resulted in the transfer of approximately 700 service requests from DPD to DDOT each month. There has also been an 85% reduction in the closing time of parking violation service requests. DDOT is working with the City Attorney's Office on authorizing parking enforcement officers to issue citations for disabled parking and fire lane violations.

A pilot program was launched on January 3, 2023, for parking enforcement officers to handle certain street blockage calls which were previously assigned to DPD. Initially the program was limited to the hours of 6am to 4pm, seven days a week. Parking Enforcement Division responded to 174 street blockage calls that would have been assigned to DPD. Based on the results, the program was fully implemented on March 23, 2023 to cover 24/7 response. DPD will continue to answer street blockage calls located on highways and service roads or when a caller indicates a situation exists that requires a police officer respond.

DDOT and DPD will continue to work together to identify additional opportunities where increased collaboration results in greater public safety for Dallas residents.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Ghassan "Gus" Khankarli, Ph.D. P.E., PMP, CLTD, Director of Transportation, by email at Ghassan.Khankarli@dallas.gov.

Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Tammy Palomino, Interim City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Bilierae Johnson, City Secretary
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Memorandum

CITY OF DALLAS

DATE April 7, 2023

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

SUBJECT **Annual Continuity of Operations Program Status Report**

Pursuant to Administrative Directive #2-56, the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is submitting this this annual Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) update to you for your review.

The COOP plan outline protocols for re-establishing departmental essential functions following an emergency, disaster, or significant public health emergency. Each departmental annex delineates how, where, and with what each department will reconstitute it mission essential functions. The COOP Basic Plan and the departmental annexes are available for review on the OEM COOP Share Point site

OEM is committed to the COOP program and has implemented the following actions to simplify the departmental annex creation/revision for the departments as well as the training of departmental personnel:

- Updated the format of annexes that eliminates information that was not of use for reconstitution of Mission Essential Functions (MEF) while adding sections in the MEF Analysis section that give actions steps necessary to reconstitute MEFs.
- Met with department's COOP Coordinator to provide an overview of the new areas within the annexes.
- Perform multiple reviews of annexes and a final review to ensure consistency.
- Provide a printed copy for director signature.
- Convert annex to PDF format and post on the SharePoint site.
- Offered assistance in creating departmental exercises.

As the city has begun to emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic, many of our departments have seen the value of having a well-prepared COOP annex. We have had several departments create COOP annexes and most of our existing departments come through with complete updates of their annexes as evidenced in the table below. Please find below the COOP Program Status as of 03-07-2023:

DATE April 7, 2023

SUBJECT **Annual Continuity of Operations Program Status Report**

Annex Status	2022 Status
Annex Current	3-1-1, OAC, AVI, Bond & Construction, BMS, BSD, CAO, City Auditor, Civil Service, Code, CMO, Community Police Oversight, COM, OCC, CES, CTS, DAS, DBI, Development Services, DFR, DWU, DDOT, Economic Development, OEM, Equity & Inclusion, OGA, Historical Preservation, HRD, IPS, ITS, Library, MCC, PKR, PNV, OEQS, OPS, PBW, ORM, SAN
Fall 2022 review started | in progress	CCO, City Secretary, DPD, EFM, HNR, OHS

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

Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

cc: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Tammy Palomino, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
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Memorandum

CITY OF DALLAS

DATE April 7, 2023

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

SUBJECT **Dallas Police Update Regarding the Uncategorized Videos**

To improve the operations of the Dallas Police Department, the Department routinely conducts audits to review processes, General Orders, and procedures. A recent audit was conducted of the Department's video systems to determine if Departmental General Orders regarding categorization and retention of dash and body camera videos were being followed. Although the result of the audit revealed that the Department was approximately 98% compliant, some deficiencies were discovered. The Department has begun the process to address these deficiencies. The purpose of this memorandum is to provide the Public Safety Committee and City Council an update on efforts to identify uncategorized videos, the steps to ensure videos are timely categorized, and future steps the Dallas Police Department is taking regarding digital media evidence.

In November of 2022, an internal audit performed by the DPD Body Worn Camera Team of the Axon video system revealed that 89,000 videos (2% of the 3.8 million videos dating back to 2016) were not categorized. Of the uncategorized videos, 72,000 were from patrol and 17,000 were from the other work groups. This means the videos were not labeled properly among established call type categories: for example, a call for service, a specific incident, or traffic stop. As a result of the findings, DPD leadership distributed the list of uncategorized videos to unit commanders to have officers properly categorize the noted videos.

The Department continues the process of categorizing uncategorized videos. As of March 30, 2023, the number of uncategorized videos was down to approximately 18,000 videos. Approximately 10,000 are from active officers, and supervisors are systematically working to ensure that these videos are properly categorized. The Department has also added staffing to the Digital Media Evidence team to better manage the volume of videos. The remainder, approximately 8,000, of the uncategorized videos are from officers that are no longer active with the Department. The Department is developing a thorough process for identifying videos related to an offense to ensure that they are properly categorized and added to cases. During this process, if it is found that a case has been filed with criminal charges (whether adjudicated or not), the Department has established steps to notify the Dallas County District Attorney's Office (DAO). Currently, the Department and the DAO are jointly reviewing video files related to homicides as a priority.

As previously mentioned, the Department has also identified some categorized videos that were deleted from the storage system as part of a routine process that deletes videos upon the expiration of the retention period. During the review of these cases, some of those previously thought to be deleted were found to have already been provided for the criminal case. While this is good news, it has also been determined some videos were automatically deleted. Through joint review, both the Department and DAO are methodically reviewing each case. Most of the video files that appear to have been deleted due to the retention period predate 2021. To address this concern, the Department increased the retention period for stored videos.

In 2021, the Department expanded the retention requirements for video related to calls for service where a report was generated and that are categorized as Investigative Evidence. Now, these videos are retained for a minimum of 2 years making it easier for the detectives to build a case and hold on to the videos without them being removed as per the previous 90-day retention requirement. Additionally, as mentioned above, the Department recently added staff to the Digital Media Evidence (DME) Team to help ensure compliance with the Richard Miles Act and that all other necessary video storage requirements and needs are met.

Approximately 5,000 new videos are produced each day that must also be categorized and assigned to cases. The Department has established controls and notifications to improve the process for supervisors and officers to ensure action is taken to categorize these new videos. Also, the Department is exploring opportunities to automate the tagging process. Doing so will greatly assist in management of the videos by capturing and identifying multiple videos related to a unique incident.

The following is a recap of the steps the Department has taken or will soon implement to continue compliance of Departmental General Orders and Richard Miles Act requirements:

- The video retention storage period has been increased and the Department will research best practices among other law enforcement agencies to ensure appropriate retention cycles are established.
- Staffing in the form of a Digital Media Evidence team has been enhanced to help ensure videos and digital evidence are appropriately categorized and attached to investigatory cases if needed.
- Procedures to comply with General Orders are being reviewed to ensure patrol and investigation units can effectively meet established standards.
- Compliance work groups have been created in patrol and investigations divisions.
- A weekly report has been generated for supervisors to identify uncategorized videos.
- Additional training regarding the General Orders regarding video logging is being provided to officers.

DATE April 7, 2023

SUBJECT **Dallas Police Update Regarding the Uncategorized Videos**

Should the Public Safety Committee or City Council have any additional questions, please contact Executive Assistant Chief, Albert Martinez at (469) 890-9540.

Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Tammy Palomino, Interim City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
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Memorandum

CITY OF DALLAS

DATE April 7, 2023

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

SUBJECT **Data Informed Community Engagement (DICE) Strategy**

The purpose of this memorandum is to announce the release of the Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions' Data Informed Community Engagement (DICE) strategy.

The mission of the Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions (IPS) is to enhance the general welfare and protection of Dallas residents from risks that affect persons, property, and the collective well-being. IPS' mission is operationalized through Data Informed Community Engagement. The DICE process guides crime prevention efforts by combining data analysis with community-led risk narratives to learn where and why people tend to commit crimes in certain settings. In addition, DICE describes how the use of risk modelling combines with community involvement to guide violence reduction efforts at places of highest risk. The highest risk locations for violent crime in the city make up only 3% of the land area of the City of Dallas but account for 21% of the total violent gun crimes.

DICE complements efforts by the Dallas Police Department, the Department of Code Compliance, the City Attorney's Office Community Prosecution division and further advances the recommendations provided in the Mayor's Task Force on Safe communities report. DICE will be a living document that can be expanded to include any City Department with operational roles.

DICE is available in English and Spanish and is included with this cover memorandum. We encourage you to make this information available to your communities and stakeholders.

Should you have any questions please contact Kevin Oden, Director of Integrated Public Safety Solutions, at kevin.oden@dallas.gov.

Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager
[Attachment]

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Tammy Palomino, Interim City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Bilierae Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
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City of Dallas

Data Informed Community Engagement 2022-2023

Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions

Executive Summary

The mission of the Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions (IPS) is to enhance the general welfare and protection of Dallas residents from risks that affect persons, property and the collective well-being. IPS' mission is operationalized through Data Informed Community Engagement (DICE). The DICE process guides crime prevention efforts by combining data analysis with community-led risk narratives to learn where and why people tend to commit crimes in certain settings. This plan describes how the use of risk modelling combines with community involvement to guide violence reduction efforts at places of highest risk. The highest risk locations for violent crime in the city[1] make up only 3% of the land area of the City of Dallas but account for 21% of the total violent gun crimes[2].

This plan complements efforts by the Dallas Police Department[3], the Department of Code Compliance[4], the City Attorney's Office Community Prosecution division[5] and further advances the recommendations provided in the Mayor's Task Force on Safe Communities report[6].

IPS utilizes crime analysis and Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) as objective measures to establish the foundation of this plan. IPS' principles for implementing the DICE process are to:

- Focus on places, not people;
- Build risk narratives to understand the root enablers of criminal activity in high-risk locations;
- Solicit and value inputs from multiple sources including our community;
- Make data driven decisions; and
- Balance the needs of law enforcement with comprehensive interventions that address the root causes of criminal activity.

The DICE process is supported by the environmental interventions described in this plan:

- Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
- Cleaning and Greening: Urban Blight Abatement
- Outdoor Public Lighting Enhancements
- Community Violence Intervention
- Coordination of Nuisance Abatement and Community Prosecution

In addition to the interventions listed above, IPS provides field-based response to members of our community in crisis situations. Since 2018, the Rapid Integrated Group Healthcare Team (RIGHT Care) has provided multi-discipline response to persons experiencing mental or behavioral health crisis. RIGHT Care operates 7-days per week, 24-hours per day in each of the seven Dallas Police Patrol divisions and serves an average of 2,000 calls for service monthly. RIGHT Care's goal is to divert persons in crisis from jails or hospitals and into community-based providers that provide services for residents. IPS also operates the City's Crisis Intervention Team (CIT). CIT is made up of licensed and credentialed care coordinators who respond to individuals experiencing crisis situations including housing or food insecurity or behavioral or mental health needs. CIT is in progress of transitioning from a referral-based service to proactive response through the City's 9-1-1 system.

This combination of initiatives focused on crime prevention and direct response to resident's unmet social service needs enables a comprehensive approach to public safety and quality of life in Dallas.

Goals and Objectives

The goals of the Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions' DICE process are:

[1] As defined by the Risk Terrain Model
[2] Analysis of Risk Terrain Modeling results, 2020 – 2022, performed by Child Poverty Action Lab, using data from DPD to calculate the percent of crime in high risk areas
[3] https://dallaspolice.net/Shared%20Documents/violent-crime-reduction-plan.pdf
[4] https://dallascityhall.com/departments/codecompliance/Pages/default.aspx
[5] https://dallascityhall.com/departments/city-attorney/Pages/Community-Prosecution.aspx
[6] https://childpovertyactionlab.org/s/Mayors-Task-Force-on-Safe-Communities-2019.pdf

1. Reduce gun-crime offenses in high-risk areas,
2. Improve the blight index in high-risk areas, and
3. Quantify cost savings of interventions to the built environment.

Goals will be achieved through implementation of the following objectives:

1. In partnership with city departments, the community and property owners, achieve measurable crime reduction in high-risk areas;
2. Deploy interventions to reduce calls for service and criminal offenses, alleviating strain on first responders;
3. Reduce number of repeat service requests to the Department of Code Compliance by implementing CPTED standards and improving compliance with specific sections of Dallas City Code – Chapter 27 "Minimum Property Standards";
4. Improve the quality of life of residents by implementing proven urban blight reduction interventions; and
5. Empower community involvement in the implementation of interventions.

Risk Terrain Model

The Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions is the lead City department for Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) and uses RTM as the foundation that this plan is built upon. RTM is a predictive analytics tool developed by Drs. Les Kennedy and Joel Caplan at Rutgers University Center on Public Security and is used in Dallas through a partnership with the Child Poverty Action Lab (CPAL).

RTM diagnoses the conditions of the built environment that are associated with locations where crimes occur. Risk factors guide the identification of stakeholders that must be involved in solutions and offers knowledge to all interested parties on where action can be most effective.

Risk terrain models are developed quarterly, by the Child Poverty Action Lab, to understand where there is the greatest risk for violent crimes to occur. Several crime types are analyzed to develop the model. Risk factors included in the model cover a variety of business types, property types and public amenities (e.g., loading docks, off-premises alcohol sales, vacant commercial properties, schools, non- developed/vacant land).

Data Informed Community Engagement (DICE)

Operationalizing the Risk Terrain Model requires that community members in high-risk areas are elevated as partners in problem-solving. Building safer communities requires all members of the community to be involved, not just police.

The City will solicit the community's knowledge on what makes high-risk areas attractive for illegal behaviors and what needs to be done to reduce opportunities for crime in these settings. An example of the outcome of this process is Atlantic City, NJ, which has implemented DICE to address gun violence[7]. Combined efforts between Atlantic City and community partners quickly reduced homicides and shooting injuries by over 25% from 2016 to 2017.

IPS will proactively share data and analysis to solicit input from community members, community-based organization(s), private business and philanthropy in high-risk areas. Leaders of city departments and community organizations will meet regularly to discuss the interventions that mitigate risk and improve conditions in these areas.

The DICE process will operationalize the results from the Risk Terrain Models by:

1. Identifying necessary information for site selection;
2. Conducting preliminary site visits and collect baseline information;
3. Developing intervention activities for relevant stakeholders;

[7] https://www.inquirer.com/philly/news/crime/atlantic-city-risk-terrain-modeling-rutgers-predictive-policing-joel-caplan-20170810.html

4. Building dashboards to track progress and evaluate work;
5. Implementing interventions and monitor progress consistently; and
6. Repeating process for one additional division each month until each Dallas Police division has one operational focus area.

DICE - Measurement and Evaluation

To assess the effectiveness of the DICE process, IPS–with assistance from the Child Poverty Action Lab–will conduct a process and impact evaluation of this plan. This model of evaluation will:

1. Document implementation of interventions to prevent criminal activity;
2. Assess the implementation occurs as intended; and
3. To determine barriers to complete implementation of interventions.

IPS will track outcome measures in high-risk focus areas such as: crime rates, environmental changes made, assessments and investments, urban blight remediation and community participation in crime prevention efforts. The intent of these metrics will be to provide pre- and post- intervention measures and impacts.

The following sections detail the primary interventions utilized as part of the DICE process to reduce risk and improve quality of life in the City of Dallas.

Intervention #1: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is the standard for criminal activity deterrence for the built environment. In 16 separate studied settings, CPTED standards were found to lower the rate of criminal incidents between 30% to 84%. A 2000 study[8] of CPTED activities and outcomes concludes with the following statement: "…the broad nature of the CPTED approach allows its adaptation to any setting, and results indicate that it is an effective approach to reducing robbery."

CPTED principles include, but are not limited to:

1. Surveillance: increases the perception that people can be seen through the placement of physical features, activities and people in a way that maximizes visibility.
2. Access control: ensures people are physically guided through space(s) by the intentional design of streets, sidewalks, entrances and landscaping.
3. Territorial reinforcement: development of areas or places where the users feel a strong sense of ownership and uses physical attributes that express ownership.
4. Maintenance and activity support: allows for the continued use of a space for its intended purpose and serves as an additional expression of ownership and territorial reinforcement.

CPTED implementation addresses the two main assumptions of criminal activity:

1. Offenders commit crime when there are no deterrents; and
2. Crime is related to daily routines and activities in the area.

In Dallas, failure to implement CPTED standards may result in repetitive and abatable criminal activity on a property and may lead to City enforcement and penalties including citations and fines, designation as a habitual criminal property and litigation.

CPTED principles are codified into the Dallas City Code, Chapter 27 "Minimum Property Standards" to require CPTED implementation at properties which meet specific criteria. Implementation of CPTED principles will directly correlate to the goals of this plan. To implement the City Code, IPS will notify property owners of the requirement to comply with CPTED implementation on a quarterly basis. Using the Risk Terrain Model, the areas of highest risk for violent crimes will be prioritized for CPTED implementation assistance. Teams of 1 DPD Officer and 2 Code Compliance Inspectors will be deployed to conduct field assessments and develop specific CPTED recommendations at high-risk properties.

[8] Casteel, C. and Peek-Asa, C. (2000) Effectiveness of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) in Reducing Robberies. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 18, 99-115.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Measurement and Evaluation

IPS will conduct an in-depth analysis of relevant data and apply Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) to identify high risk areas in which environmental conditions contribute to criminal activity. Performance indicators for this effort will include:

1. Number of days to notify property owners of CPTED implementation requirements;
2. Number of CPTED assessments conducted;
3. Percent of notified properties implementing CPTED principles;
4. Change in calls for service and criminal offenses after implementation; and
5. Change in risk terrain model assessment of areas implementing CPTED principles.

Intervention #2: Cleaning and Greening - Urban Blight Abatement

The City of Dallas' "Cleaning and Greening" intervention modifies the current vacant lot remediation efforts by switching from service request-based process to a block-by-block approach which reduces wait time and increases impact. To implement this intervention, the Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions utilizes Risk Terrain Modelling to identify city blocks where vacant lot remediation should be prioritized.

The City is empowered to self-abate nuisances, such as urban blight, if property owners do not comply with notices of City Code violation voluntarily[9]. In high-risks areas, as defined by the Risk Terrain Model, properties that meet criteria for this intervention are identified, property owners are notified of violation and are given seven days to address. If after the seven-day notification period, the nuisance persists the City may remediate the nuisance and lien the property owner for cost.

Examples of remediations may include:

1. Mowing overgrown lawns;
2. Removing debris;
3. Installing basic wood fences; and
4. General beautification
    a. Replacing boarded up windows and doors with functional substitutes
    b. Providing a fresh coat of paint to the home's exterior
    c. Cleaning the building's facade (e.g., graffiti removal)

The goal of this effort is to remediate nuisances and blight expeditiously and block-by-block to reduce future incidents of criminal activity.

Cleaning and Greening - Urban Blight Abatement Measurement and Evaluation

IPS will invest in an independent evaluation that will ensure that a scientifically appropriate and objective analysis of all relevant pre- and post-urban blight intervention data is conducted. In partnership with other city departments and community organization stakeholders, IPS is committed to facilitating and coordinating an objective evaluation of the city's urban blight abatement efforts and their effects on violent crime and related measures.

Tracked key performance indicators of urban blight remediation include:

1. Number of lots remediated and type of remediation action;
2. Change in rate of firearm related violence incidents in areas served by Cleaning and Greening; and
3. Estimated return on investment to taxpayers for Cleaning and Greening activities

Intervention #3: Outdoor Public Lighting Enhancements

Studies show that lighting improvements are a simple and effective intervention to decrease crime by deterring would-be offenders[10]. Currently a partnership between the City, the Texas Department of Transportation and Oncor electric delivery oversee upgrades to existing street lighting.

[9] https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/dallas/latest/dallas_tx/0-0-0-114281
[10] https://cops.usdoj.gov/ric/Publications/cops-p156-pub.pdf

This effort serves as an ongoing response to criminal activity and improves the quality of life of neighborhoods.

Another example of innovative implementation of lighting upgrades is a 2016 study of the impacts of lighting in high crime areas in New York City[11]. By deploying mobile lighting in public housing developments at risk of high crime, the study found a 36% decrease in nighttime violent crime.

IPS will utilize existing funds to procure portable lighting to deploy as a temporary crime reduction measure. These towers will be deployed to high-risk areas, identified by the Risk Terrain Model, that are affected by high rates of nighttime outdoor crime. The expected outcome of this model is the reduction of offenses occurring in locations served.

Outdoor Public Lighting Enhancements Measurement and Evaluation

Impacts of lighting enhancement projects and the expected return on investment by the City require credible and independent evaluation. IPS will seek outside resources to conduct a study of the impacts of efforts and determine their impacts.

Performance indicators for this effort will include:

1. Number of LED-conversion upgrades completed;
    a. In Fiscal Year 21/22, the City upgraded 4,067 outdoor lighting poles to LED at a total cost of $2.5m ($614 per upgrade).
2. Change in percent of city land area needing outdoor public lighting enhancements; and
3. Change in the rate of nighttime outdoor crime occurrence in areas receiving outdoor public lighting enhancements.

Intervention #4: Community Violence Intervention

IPS will implement four initiatives as part of the City's community violence intervention program. City departments and community-based organizations involvement in program design and implementation will ensure the program is comprehensive and holistic and serves vulnerable and at-risk populations equitably.

First, IPS will execute a service contract with a community-based organization that employs credible individuals to provide rapid and empathetic responses to victims of or those at-risk to acts of violence or retaliation. This effort will provide direct services to youth and young adults and serve as a direct linkage to social services and healing following traumatic events. A primary outcome of this initiative will be direct response to hospitals for victims of gun-crimes.

Second, IPS will create additional summer enrichment programming by contracting with a community organization to provide summer activities, retreats, and mentoring to high-school aged youth. This initiative will provide social and emotional learning opportunities for students who have been exposed to traumatic stressors and face social, behavioral, cognitive or emotional challenges. By providing these services and activities, youth will be afforded summer opportunities outside of their normal environment that create positive experiences and teach valuable life experiences to prepare for future success.

Third, IPS will deliver a 12-week program that invests in the parents of youth. The goals of this program are to equip parents with the tools to:

1. Learn and practice specific prevention and intervention actions for de-escalating destructive behaviors;
2. Learn to never argue with your child;
3. Improve school attendance and performance;
4. Prevent alcohol and drug use; and
5. Stop gang involvement.

[11] https://crimesolutions.ojp.gov/ratedprograms/630

The City, led by IPS, will design, implement, and facilitate this parent investment program to address adolescent challenges and enable parents to apply learned principles at home. This program will be delivered to parents, once per week for 12 weeks, by credible voices from community-based organizations, juvenile justice professionals, school district leaders, faith-based community leaders and social service professionals. Similar programs have successfully impacted school attendance, parent involvement and reduced community and family violence.

Finally, the Focused Deterrence model introduced in the Dallas Police Department's Violent Crime Plan will be supported by IPS through a new partnership that will offer direct access to social services for participants. This model will assist in supporting implementation and operation of Focused Deterrence by providing additional support to those at highest risk of interaction with the criminal justice system. The overarching goal of this support will be to lower instances of recidivism.

Community Violence Intervention Measurement and Evaluation

As referenced in the Dallas Police Department's Violent Crime Plan, "it is critical to know whether evidence-based strategies are being implemented as outlined in research and if public investments are yielding results." The Violent Crime Plan also seeks to "find philanthropic partners willing to help underwrite the initial and ongoing costs of an independent evaluation." IPS will support DPD in this effort and will seek to include evaluation of the community violence intervention program in the analysis.

Key indicators that will be tracked as part of this comprehensive effort will include:

1. Services provided to individuals served under each of the listed community violence intervention program;
2. Rates of recidivism of those served by the community violence intervention program;
3. Number of persons provided with social-emotional learning supports;
4. Number of facilitated social service referrals made to local community-based organizations and community partners.

Intervention #5: Nuisance Abatement and Community Prosecution Collaboration

The Dallas Police Department: Nuisance Abatement Unit's mission is to create vested partnerships with cooperative property owners to combat common and public nuisances. The Nuisance Abatement Unit utilizes criminal and civil statutes as well as local enforcement authority to compel uncooperative property owners to assist in the abatement of these nuisances. The unit is the designated as the lead for oversight of rehabilitation and revitalization of properties which negatively affect the community. Nuisance Abatement requires property owners, after notification of the existence of a nuisance, to demonstrate proactive management of their properties in the abatement effort. Uncooperative property owners face criminal/civil actions to repair, demolish, close or forfeit their interest in the property when the nuisance goes unabated. The goal is to eliminate criminal nuisances. The aggregate benefits are revitalized neighborhoods that are safer and cleaner places in which to live, work and visit. IPS maintains operational control of the Nuisance Abatement Unit. This allows for increased implementation and effectiveness interventions that take place at properties challenged with high crime. IPS also operates in close coordination with Community Prosecutors when litigation is necessary against uncooperative property owners.

The City Attorney's Office – Community Prosecution Division provides the City of Dallas with highly skilled and dedicated attorneys who serve and empower stakeholders and civil servants through enforcement and creative problem solving to improve quality of life, increase public safety, and strengthen communities. Community Prosecution (CP) has the authority to bring civil law enforcement actions to enforce state nuisance laws and city ordinances. While always seeking to resolve issues ahead of court intervention, when necessary, CPs initiate state district and municipal court cases. Additionally, some CPs are assigned to the Litigation Unit to ensure litigation cases are thoroughly investigated and aggressively pursued.

CP also regularly works with transactional attorneys and other city departments on the development and implementation of proactive policies and interventions to improve the quality of life in the City of Dallas.

Community Prosecutors work alongside police detectives, code officers and fire prevention officers from across the city. Being outside of City Hall and side-by-side with residents ensures that they are accessible, responsive and plugged-in to the community's unique challenges. Their connectedness ensures that CP is prepared to develop interventions to address problem properties.

Nuisance Abatement and Community Prosecution Measurement and Evaluation

IPS includes Nuisance Abatement Unit activities in its monthly Public Safety Dashboard these outcomes include investigations of nuisance properties, owner engagements, nuisance abatements, and coordination with other divisions and departments. These outcomes each directly contribute towards the goals of this plan and further crime prevention outcomes in the City of Dallas.

Summary and Conclusion

This plan serves as a guide to the City and our partners in addressing the root causes of criminal activity in locations of highest risk in Dallas. The plan contains specific interventions that are operating currently or can be implemented in the short and mid-term. This plan recognizes that criminal activity is caused by multiple factors, including social and environmental, that are beyond the control of traditional law-enforcement agencies.

Successful implementation of this plan will require substantial and active participation of City departments and community-based organizations. The Office of Integrated Public Safety Solutions is uniquely positioned to implement and measure the interventions identified in this plan as a coordinating entity.

In summary, the interventions detailed in this plan are evidenced-based and designed to complement each other and initiatives operated by peer city departments and community-based organizations.

City of Dallas

Participación Comunitaria Basada en Datos de 2022-2023

Oficina de Soluciones Integradas de Seguridad Pública

Resumen Ejecutivo

La misión de la Oficina de Soluciones Integradas de Seguridad Pública (IPS, por sus siglas en inglés) es mejorar el bienestar general y la protección de los residentes de Dallas frente a los riesgos que afectan a las personas, los bienes y el bienestar colectivo. La misión de la IPS se lleva a cabo a través de la Participación Comunitaria Basada en Datos (DICE, por sus siglas en inglés). El proceso de la DICE orienta los esfuerzos de prevención del crimen combinando el análisis de datos con descripciones de riesgo lideradas por la comunidad para tener conocimiento de dónde y por qué las personas tienden a cometer delitos en ciertos entornos. Este plan describe cómo la utilización de modelos de riesgo se combina con la participación de la comunidad para guiar los esfuerzos de reducción de la violencia en los sitios de mayor riesgo. Los sitios de mayor riesgo de delitos violentos en la ciudad[1] constituyen solo el 3% del área terrestre de la Ciudad de Dallas, pero representan el 21% del total de delitos violentos con armas de fuego[2].

Este plan complementa los esfuerzos realizados por el Departamento de Policía de Dallas[3], el Departamento de Cumplimiento del Código[4], la división de Procesamiento Comunitario de la Oficina del Abogado de la Ciudad[5] y continúa promoviendo las recomendaciones proporcionadas en el informe del Grupo de Trabajo del Alcalde sobre Comunidades Seguras[6].

La IPS utiliza el análisis delictivo y el Modelo de Terreno de Riesgo (RTM, por sus siglas en inglés) como medidas objetivas para establecer la base de este plan. Los principios de la IPS para implementar el proceso de la DICE son:

- Enfocarse en los sitios, no en las personas;
- Elaborar descripciones de riesgo para comprender las causas de origen que facilitan la actividad delictiva en sitios de alto riesgo;
- Solicitar y valorar aportes de múltiples fuentes, incluyendo nuestra comunidad;
- Tomar decisiones basadas en datos; y
- Equilibrar las necesidades del cumplimiento de la ley con intervenciones integrales que aborden las causas fundamentales de la actividad delictiva.

El proceso de la DICE está respaldado por las intervenciones ambientales descritas en este plan:

- Prevención del Crimen a través del Diseño Ambiental
- Limpieza y Ecologización: reducción del deterioro urbano
- Mejoras en el Alumbrado Público Exterior
- Intervención sobre la Violencia Comunitaria
- Coordinación de la Reducción de Molestias y el Procesamiento Comunitario

Además de las intervenciones mencionadas anteriormente, la IPS proporciona una respuesta de campo a los miembros de nuestra comunidad en situaciones de crisis. Desde 2018, el Equipo de Atención Médica Integrada Rápida (Atención RIGHT, por sus siglas en inglés) ha proporcionado una respuesta multidisciplinaria a las personas que experimentan una crisis de salud mental o conductual. La Atención RIGHT opera los 7 días de la semana, las 24 horas del día en cada una de las siete divisiones de la Patrulla de la Policía de Dallas y atiende un promedio de 2,000 llamadas de servicio al mes. La meta de la Atención RIGHT es desviar a las personas en crisis de las prisiones u hospitales hacia proveedores comunitarios que brinden servicios a los residentes. La IPS también opera el Equipo de Intervención en Crisis de la Ciudad (CIT, por sus siglas en inglés). El CIT está formado por coordinadores de atención autorizados y acreditados que responden a personas que experimentan situaciones de crisis, incluyendo la inseguridad alimentaria o de vivienda o necesidades de salud mental o del comportamiento. El CIT está en proceso de transición de un servicio basado en referencias a una respuesta proactiva a través del sistema 9-1-1 de la Ciudad.

Esta combinación de iniciativas enfocadas en la prevención del crimen y la respuesta directa a las necesidades de servicios sociales no satisfechas de los residentes permite un enfoque integral de la seguridad pública y la calidad de vida en Dallas.

Metas y Objetivos

Las metas del proceso de la DICE de la Oficina de Soluciones Integradas de Seguridad Pública son:

[1] Según la definición del Modelo de Terreno de Riesgo
[2] Análisis de los resultados del Modelo del Terreno de Riesgo, 2020 - 2022, realizado por el Laboratorio de Acción contra la Pobreza Infantil, utilizando datos del DPD para calcular el porcentaje de delitos en sitios de alto riesgo.
[3] https://dallaspolice.net/Shared%20Documents/violent-crime-reduction-plan.pdf
[4] https://dallascityhall.com/departments/codecompliance/Pages/default.aspx
[5] https://dallascityhall.com/departments/city-attorney/Pages/Community-Prosecution.aspx
[6] https://childpovertyactionlab.org/s/Mayors-Task-Force-on-Safe-Communities-2019.pdf

1. Reducir los delitos con armas de fuego en sitios de alto riesgo,
2. Mejorar el índice de deterioro en sitios de alto riesgo, y
3. Cuantificar los ahorros de costos de las intervenciones en el entorno construido.

Las metas se lograrán a través de la implementación de los siguientes objetivos:

1. En asociación con los departamentos de la Ciudad, la comunidad y los propietarios, lograr una reducción medible del crimen en sitios de alto riesgo;
2. Implementar intervenciones para reducir las llamadas de servicio y los delitos penales, aliviando la tensión en los socorristas;
3. Reducir la cantidad de solicitudes de servicio reiteradas al Departamento de Cumplimiento del Código al implementar los estándares de la CPTED y mejorar el cumplimiento con secciones específicas del Código de la Ciudad de Dallas - Capítulo 27 "Estándares Mínimos de Propiedad";
4. Mejorar la calidad de vida de los residentes mediante la implementación de intervenciones comprobadas de reducción del deterioro urbano; y
5. Potenciar la participación de la comunidad en la implementación de las intervenciones.

Modelo de Terreno de Riesgo

La Oficina de Soluciones Integradas de Seguridad Pública es el departamento líder de la Ciudad para el Modelo de Terreno de Riesgo (RTM, por sus siglas en inglés) y utiliza el RTM como la base sobre la que se construye este plan. El RTM es una herramienta de análisis predictivo desarrollada por los Drs. Les Kennedy y Joel Caplan en el Centro de Seguridad Pública de la Universidad de Rutgers y se utiliza en Dallas a través de una asociación con el Laboratorio de Acción contra la Pobreza Infantil (CPAL, por sus siglas en inglés).

El RTM diagnostica las condiciones del entorno construido que están relacionadas con los sitios donde ocurren los delitos. Los factores de riesgo guían la identificación de las partes interesadas que deben involucrarse en las soluciones y ofrecen conocimiento a todas las partes interesadas sobre dónde la acción puede ser más efectiva.

Los modelos de terreno de riesgo son desarrollados trimestralmente por el Laboratorio de Acción contra la Pobreza Infantil para comprender dónde existe el mayor riesgo de que ocurran delitos violentos. Se analizan varios tipos de delitos para desarrollar el modelo. Los factores de riesgo incluidos en el modelo cubren una variedad de tipos de empresas, bienes y servicios públicos (por ejemplo, plataformas de carga, venta de bebidas alcohólicas fuera de las instalaciones, propiedades comerciales vacías, escuelas, terrenos no urbanizados/vacíos).

Participación Comunitaria Basada en Datos (DICE, por sus siglas en inglés)

La puesta en práctica del modelo de terreno de riesgo requiere que los miembros de la comunidad en sitios de alto riesgo sean elevados como socios en la resolución de problemas. La construcción de comunidades más seguras requiere la participación de todos los miembros de la comunidad, no solo de la policía.

La Ciudad solicitará el conocimiento de la comunidad sobre qué hace que los sitios de alto riesgo sean atractivos para comportamientos ilegales y qué se debe llevar a cabo para reducir las oportunidades de delincuencia en estos entornos. Un ejemplo del resultado de este proceso es Atlantic City, NJ, que ha implementado la DICE para abordar la violencia con armas de fuego. Los esfuerzos combinados entre Atlantic City y los socios de la comunidad redujeron rápidamente los homicidios y las lesiones por armas de fuego en más del 25% entre 2016 y 2017.

La IPS compartirá datos y análisis de manera proactiva para solicitar aportes de miembros de la comunidad, organizaciones comunitarias, empresas privadas y filantropía en sitios de alto riesgo. Los líderes de los departamentos de la Ciudad y las organizaciones comunitarias se reunirán regularmente para analizar las intervenciones que mitigan el riesgo y mejoran las condiciones en estas áreas.

El proceso de la DICE pondrá en práctica los resultados de los Modelos de Terreno de Riesgo al:

1. Identificar la información necesaria para la selección del sitio;
2. Realizar visitas preliminares al sitio y recopilar información de referencia;
3. Desarrollar actividades de intervención para las partes interesadas relevantes;

[7] https://www.inquirer.com/philly/news/crime/atlantic-city-risk-terrain-modeling-rutgers-predictive-policing-joel-caplan-20170810.html

4. Crear registros para supervisar el progreso y evaluar el trabajo;
5. Implementar intervenciones y supervisar el progreso consistentemente; y
6. Repetir el proceso para una división adicional cada mes hasta que cada división de la Policía de Dallas tenga un área de enfoque operativo.

DICE - Medición y Evaluación

Para evaluar la eficacia del proceso de la DICE, la IPS, con la asistencia del Laboratorio de Acción contra la Pobreza Infantil, llevará a cabo una evaluación del proceso y del impacto de este plan. Este modelo de evaluación:

1. Documentará la implementación de intervenciones para prevenir la actividad delictiva;
2. Evaluará que la implementación ocurra según lo previsto; y
3. Determinará los obstáculos para la implementación completa de las intervenciones.

La IPS llevará a cabo un seguimiento de las medidas de resultados en áreas de enfoque de alto riesgo, tales como: tasas de criminalidad, cambios ambientales realizados, evaluaciones e inversiones, remediación del deterioro urbano y participación comunitaria en los esfuerzos de prevención del crimen. La intención de estas métricas será proporcionar medidas e impactos antes y luego de la intervención.

Las siguientes secciones detallan las principales intervenciones utilizadas como parte del proceso de la DICE para reducir el riesgo y mejorar la calidad de vida en la Ciudad de Dallas.

Intervención #1: Prevención del Crimen a través del Diseño Ambiental (CPTED, por sus siglas en inglés)

La Prevención del crimen a través del Diseño Ambiental (CPTED) es el estándar para la disuasión de actividades delictivas en el entorno construido. En 16 entornos estudiados de forma individual, se encontró que los estándares de la CPTED reducen la tasa de incidentes delictivos entre un 30% y un 84%. Un estudio[8] del año 2000 sobre las actividades y los resultados de la CPTED concluye con la siguiente afirmación: "…la naturaleza amplia del enfoque de la CPTED permite su adaptación a cualquier entorno y los resultados indican que es un enfoque eficaz para reducir los robos".

Los principios de la CPTED incluyen, pero no se limitan a:

1. Vigilancia: aumentar la percepción de que se puede ver a las personas mediante la colocación de elementos físicos, actividades y personas de forma que se maximice la visibilidad.
2. Control de acceso: garantizar que las personas sean guiadas físicamente a través de los espacios mediante el diseño intencional de calles, aceras, entradas y paisajismo.
3. Refuerzo territorial: desarrollar áreas o sitios donde los usuarios sientan un fuerte sentido de propiedad y utilicen atributos físicos que expresen la propiedad.
4. Mantenimiento y apoyo a la actividad: permitir el uso continuado de un espacio para el fin previsto y sirve como expresión adicional de propiedad y refuerzo territorial.

La implementación de la CPTED aborda los dos supuestos principales de la actividad delictiva:

1. Los infractores cometen delitos cuando no existen elementos disuasorios; y
2. El crimen está relacionado con las rutinas y actividades diarias en el área.

En Dallas, la falta de implementación de las normas de la CPTED puede dar lugar a una actividad delictiva reiterada y atenuable en una propiedad y puede dar lugar al cumplimiento de la ley y sanciones por parte de la Ciudad, incluyendo citaciones y multas, la designación como propiedad delictiva habitual y litigios.

Los principios de la CPTED están codificados en el Código de la Ciudad de Dallas, Capítulo 27 "Estándares Mínimos de Propiedad" para exigir la implementación de la CPTED en propiedades que cumplan con criterios específicos. La implementación de los principios de la CPTED se correlacionará directamente con las metas de este plan. Para implementar el Código de la Ciudad, la IPS notificará a los propietarios sobre el requisito de cumplir con la implementación de la CPTED trimestralmente. Utilizando el Modelo de Terreno de Riesgo, las áreas de mayor riesgo de delitos violentos serán priorizadas para la asistencia de implementación de la CPTED. Se desplegarán equipos conformados por 1 oficial de DPD y 2 inspectores de cumplimiento del código para realizar evaluaciones de campo y desarrollar recomendaciones específicas de la CPTED en propiedades de alto riesgo.

[8] Casteel, C. y Peek-Asa, C. (2000) Eficacia de la Prevención del Crimen a Través del Diseño Ambiental (CPTED, por sus siglas en inglés) para reducir los robos. Revista Americana de Medicina Preventiva, 18, 99-115.

Prevención del Crimen a través de la Medición y Evaluación del Diseño Ambiental

La IPS llevará a cabo un análisis en profundidad de los datos relevantes y aplicará el Modelo de Terreno de Riesgo (RTM) para identificar sitios de alto riesgo en los que las condiciones ambientales contribuyen a la actividad delictiva. Los indicadores de desempeño para este esfuerzo incluirán:

1. Número de días para notificar a los propietarios de los requisitos de implementación de la CPTED;
2. Número de evaluaciones de la CPTED realizadas;
3. Porcentaje de propiedades notificadas que implementan los principios de la CPTED;
4. Cambio en las llamadas de servicio y delitos penales luego de la implementación; y
5. Cambio en la evaluación del modelo de terreno de riesgo de las áreas que implementan los principios de la CPTED.

Intervención #2: Limpieza y Ecologización: Reducción del Deterioro Urbano

La intervención de "Limpieza y Ecologización" de la Ciudad de Dallas modifica los esfuerzos actuales de remediación de lotes vacíos al cambiar de un proceso basado en solicitudes de servicio a un enfoque cuadra por cuadra que reduce el tiempo de espera y aumenta el impacto. Para implementar esta intervención, la Oficina de Soluciones Integradas de Seguridad Pública utiliza el Modelo de Terreno de Riesgo para identificar cuadras de la ciudad donde se debe priorizar la remediación de lotes vacíos.

La Ciudad está facultada para mitigar por sí misma las molestias, como el deterioro urbano, si los propietarios no cumplen voluntariamente con los avisos de infracción del Código de la Ciudad[9]. En sitios de alto riesgo, según lo define el Modelo de Terreno de Riesgo, se identifican las propiedades que cumplen con los criterios para esta intervención, se notifica a los propietarios de la infracción y se les da siete días para abordar. Si luego del período de notificación de siete días, la molestia persiste, la Ciudad puede remediar la molestia y gravar al dueño de la propiedad por el costo.

Ejemplos de remediaciones pueden incluir:

1. Cortar el césped demasiado alto;
2. Eliminación de escombros;
3. Colocación de cercas de madera básicas; y
4. Embellecimiento general
    a. Sustitución de ventanas y puertas tapiadas con sustitutos funcionales
    b. Proporcionar una nueva capa de pintura al exterior de la vivienda.
    c. Limpieza de la fachada del edificio (por ejemplo, eliminación de grafitis)

La meta de este esfuerzo es remediar las molestias y el deterioro sin demora y cuadra por cuadra para reducir futuros incidentes de actividad delictiva.

Limpieza y Ecologización: Medición y Evaluación de la Reducción del Deterioro Urbano

La IPS invertirá en una evaluación independiente que garantizará que se realice un análisis científico apropiado y objetivo de todos los datos relevantes antes y luego de la intervención del deterioro urbano. En asociación con otros departamentos de la Ciudad y partes interesadas de organizaciones comunitarias, la IPS se compromete a facilitar y coordinar una evaluación objetiva de los esfuerzos de reducción del deterioro urbano de la ciudad y sus efectos sobre los delitos violentos y las medidas relacionadas.

Los indicadores clave de rendimiento rastreados de la remediación del deterioro urbano incluyen:

1. Número de lotes remediados y tipo de acción de remediación;
2. Cambio en la tasa de incidentes de violencia relacionados con armas de fuego en sitios atendidos por limpieza y ecologización; y
3. Retorno estimado de la inversión a los contribuyentes por actividades de limpieza y ecologización

Intervención #3: Mejoras en el Alumbrado Público Exterior

Los estudios muestran que las mejoras en la iluminación son una intervención simple y efectiva para disminuir el crimen al disuadir a los posibles delincuentes[10]. Actualmente, una asociación entre la Ciudad, el Departamento de Transporte de Texas y el suministro eléctrico de Oncor supervisan las actualizaciones del alumbrado público existente.

[9] https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/dallas/latest/dallas_tx/0-0-0-114281
[10] https://cops.usdoj.gov/ric/Publications/cops-p156-pub.pdf

Este esfuerzo sirve como una respuesta continua a la actividad delictiva y mejora la calidad de vida de los vecindarios.

Otro ejemplo de implementación innovadora de mejoras de iluminación es un estudio de 2016 sobre los impactos de la iluminación en áreas de alta criminalidad en la Ciudad de Nueva York[11]. Al implementar iluminación móvil en desarrollos de viviendas públicas con alto riesgo de delincuencia, el estudio encontró una disminución del 36% en los delitos violentos nocturnos.

La IPS utilizará los fondos existentes para adquirir iluminación portátil para implementar como medida temporal de reducción del crimen. Estas torres se desplegarán en sitios de alto riesgo, identificadas por el Modelo de Terreno de Riesgo, que se ven afectadas por altos índices de delincuencia al aire libre durante la noche. El resultado esperado de este modelo es la reducción de los delitos que ocurren en los sitios atendidos.

Medición y Evaluación de Mejoras de Alumbrado Público Exterior

Los impactos de los proyectos de mejora de la iluminación y el retorno esperado de la inversión por parte de la Ciudad requieren una evaluación creíble e independiente. La IPS buscará recursos externos para realizar un estudio de los impactos de los esfuerzos y determinar sus impactos.

Los indicadores de desempeño para este esfuerzo incluirán:

1. Número de mejoras de conversión a LED completadas;
    a. En el Año Fiscal 21/22, la Ciudad actualizó 4,067 postes de iluminación exterior a LED a un costo total de $2.5 millones ($614 por actualización).
2. Cambio en el porcentaje de la superficie terrestre de la ciudad que necesita mejoras en el alumbrado público exterior; y
3. Cambio en la tasa de ocurrencia de delitos al aire libre durante la noche en áreas que reciben mejoras de iluminación pública al aire libre.

Intervención #4: Intervención de Violencia Comunitaria

La IPS implementará cuatro iniciativas como parte del programa de intervención de violencia comunitaria de la Ciudad. La participación de los departamentos de la Ciudad y las organizaciones comunitarias en el diseño y la implementación del programa garantizará que el programa sea integral y holístico y sirva a las poblaciones vulnerables y en riesgo de manera equitativa.

En primer lugar, la IPS ejecutará un contrato de servicios con una organización comunitaria que emplee a personas fiables para brindar respuestas rápidas y empáticas a las víctimas o aquellos en riesgo de actos de violencia o represalias. Este esfuerzo brindará servicios directos a jóvenes y adultos jóvenes y servirá como un vínculo directo con los servicios sociales y la curación luego de eventos traumáticos. Un resultado principal de esta iniciativa será la respuesta directa a los hospitales para las víctimas de delitos con armas de fuego.

En segundo lugar, la IPS creará programas adicionales de enriquecimiento de verano al contratar a una organización comunitaria para brindar actividades de verano, retiros y tutoría para jóvenes en edad de escuela preparatoria. Esta iniciativa brindará oportunidades de aprendizaje social y emocional para los estudiantes que han estado expuestos a factores estresantes traumáticos y enfrentan desafíos sociales, conductuales, cognitivos o emocionales. Al brindar estos servicios y actividades, los jóvenes tendrán oportunidades de verano fuera de su entorno habitual que crean experiencias positivas y enseñan valiosas experiencias de vida para prepararse para el éxito futuro.

En tercer lugar, la IPS ofrecerá un programa de 12 semanas que invierte en los padres de los jóvenes. Las metas de este programa son equipar a los padres con las herramientas para:

1. Aprender y practicar acciones específicas de prevención e intervención para calmar comportamientos destructivos;
2. Aprender a nunca discutir con su hijo;
3. Mejorar la asistencia y el rendimiento escolar;
4. Prevenir el consumo de alcohol y drogas; y
5. Detener la participación en pandillas.

[11] https://crimesolutions.ojp.gov/ratedprograms/630

La Ciudad, dirigida por la IPS, diseñará, implementará y facilitará este programa de inversión para padres para abordar los desafíos de los adolescentes y permitir que los padres apliquen los principios aprendidos en el hogar. Este programa será brindado a los padres, una vez por semana durante 12 semanas, por opiniones creíbles de organizaciones comunitarias, profesionales de la justicia juvenil, líderes del distrito escolar, líderes comunitarios religiosos y profesionales de servicios sociales. Programas similares han tenido un impacto exitoso en la asistencia escolar, la participación de los padres y la reducción de la violencia familiar y comunitaria.

Finalmente, el modelo de Disuasión Enfocada introducido en el Plan de Delitos Violentos del Departamento de Policía de Dallas será apoyado por la IPS a través de una nueva asociación que ofrecerá acceso directo a los servicios sociales para los participantes.
Este modelo ayudará a respaldar la implementación y el funcionamiento de la disuasión enfocada al brindar apoyo adicional a quienes corren el mayor riesgo de interacción con el sistema de justicia penal. La meta general de este apoyo será reducir los casos de reincidencia.

Medición y Evaluación de la Intervención contra la Violencia Comunitaria

Como se menciona en el Plan de Delitos Violentos del Departamento de Policía de Dallas, “es esencial tener conocimiento de si las estrategias basadas en evidencia se están implementando como se describe en la investigación y si las inversiones públicas están dando resultados”. El Plan de Delitos Violentos también busca “encontrar socios filantrópicos dispuestos a ayudar a sufragar los costos iniciales y continuos de una evaluación independiente”. La IPS apoyará al DPD en este esfuerzo y buscará incluir la evaluación del programa de intervención de violencia comunitaria en el análisis.

Los indicadores clave a los que se hará un seguimiento como parte de este esfuerzo integral incluirán:

1. Servicios proporcionados a personas atendidas en cada uno de los programas de intervención de violencia comunitaria mencionados;
2. Tasas de reincidencia de personas atendidas por el programa de intervención de violencia comunitaria;
3. Número de personas que recibieron apoyos de aprendizaje socioemocional;
4. Número de referencias de servicios sociales facilitados realizadas a organizaciones comunitarias locales y socios comunitarios.

Intervención #5: Colaboración en la Reducción de Molestias y el Procesamiento Comunitario

Departamento de Policía de Dallas: La misión de la Unidad de Disminución de Molestias es crear asociaciones con derechos adquiridos con propietarios cooperativos para combatir las molestias habituales y públicas. La Unidad de Disminución de Molestias utiliza los estatutos penales y civiles, así como la autoridad de cumplimiento local para obligar a los propietarios que no cooperan a ayudar en la disminución de estas molestias. La unidad está designada como líder para la supervisión de la rehabilitación y revitalización de propiedades que afectan negativamente a la comunidad. La reducción de molestias requiere que los propietarios, luego de la notificación de la existencia de una molestia, demuestren una gestión proactiva de sus propiedades en el esfuerzo de reducción. Los propietarios que no cooperan se enfrentan a acciones penales/civiles para reparar, demoler, cerrar o perder su interés en la propiedad cuando la molestia no disminuye.
La meta es eliminar las molestias delictivas. Los beneficios añadidos son vecindarios revitalizados que son sitios más seguros y limpios para vivir, trabajar y visitar. La IPS mantiene el control operativo de la Unidad de Reducción de Molestias. Esto permite una mayor implementación y efectividad de las intervenciones que se llevan a cabo en propiedades que enfrentan un alto índice de criminalidad. La IPS también opera en estrecha coordinación con los Fiscales Comunitarios cuando es necesario litigar contra propietarios que no cooperan.

La Oficina del Abogado de la Ciudad – División de Procesamiento Comunitario proporciona a la Ciudad de Dallas abogados altamente calificados y dedicados que sirven y capacitar a las partes interesadas y a los oficiales públicos a través del cumplimiento y la resolución creativa de problemas para mejorar la calidad de vida, aumentar la seguridad pública y fortalecer las comunidades. El Procesamiento Comunitario (CP, por sus siglas en inglés) tiene la autoridad para emprender acciones de cumplimiento de la ley civil para hacer cumplir las leyes estatales sobre molestias y las ordenanzas de la ciudad. Si bien siempre buscan resolver los problemas antes de la intervención de la corte, cuando es necesario, el CP inician casos en las cortes estatales de distrito y municipales. Además, algunos CP están asignados a la Unidad de Litigios para garantizar que los casos de litigio se investiguen a fondo y perseguido agresivamente.

El CP también trabaja regularmente con abogados transaccionales y otros departamentos de la Ciudad en el desarrollo e implementación de políticas proactivas e intervenciones para mejorar la calidad de vida en la Ciudad de Dallas.

Los Fiscales Comunitarios trabajan junto con los detectives de la policía, los oficiales de cumplimiento del código y los oficiales de prevención de incendios de toda la ciudad. Estar fuera de la Alcaldía y lado a lado con los residentes garantiza que sean accesibles, receptivos y conectados a los desafíos únicos de la comunidad. Su conectividad asegura que el CP esté preparado para desarrollar intervenciones para abordar las propiedades problemáticas.

Medición y Evaluación de la Reducción de Molestias y el Procesamiento Comunitario

La IPS incluye las actividades de la Unidad de Reducción de Molestias en su Registro de Seguridad Pública mensual. Estos resultados incluyen investigaciones de propiedades molestas, compromisos de propietarios, reducción de molestias y coordinación con otras divisiones y departamentos. Cada uno de estos resultados contribuye directamente a las metas de este plan y otros resultados de prevención del crimen en la ciudad de Dallas.

Resumen y conclusión

Este plan sirve como directriz para la Ciudad y nuestros socios para abordar las causas fundamentales de la actividad delictiva en los sitios de mayor riesgo en Dallas. El plan contiene intervenciones específicas que están operando actualmente o pueden implementarse en el corto y mediano plazo. Este plan reconoce que la actividad delictiva es causada por múltiples factores, incluyendo los sociales y ambientales, que están más allá del control de las agencias policiales tradicionales.

La implementación exitosa de este plan requerirá la participación sustancial y activa de los departamentos de la Ciudad y las organizaciones comunitarias. La Oficina de Soluciones Integradas de Seguridad Pública está en una posición única para implementar y medir las intervenciones identificadas en este plan como entidad coordinadora.

En resumen, las intervenciones detalladas en este plan están basadas en evidencia y diseñadas para complementarse entre sí y son iniciativas operadas por departamentos de la Ciudad pares y organizaciones comunitarias.

Memorandum

CITY OF DALLAS

DATE April 7, 2023

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

SUBJECT **April 12, 2023, City Council Agenda Item #48; 23-795 Master agreement to purchase of service pins, metals, and award bars for DFR and DPD**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on April 12, 2023.

Agenda Item #48; 23-795
Authorize a three-year master agreement for the purchase of service pins, medals, and award bars for the Fire-Rescue Department and the Police Department - Premier Uniform, Inc. in the estimated amount of $614,400.25 and J. Brandt Recognition, Ltd. in the estimated amount of $85,632.40, lowest responsible bidders of three - Total estimated amount of $700,032.65 - 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 service pins, medals, and award bars for the Fire-Rescue Department (DFD) and the Police Department (DPD). These service awards are part of the employee's standard uniform and provide recognition of the officer's training and achievements. DFD and DPD have approximately 4,200 employees who will utilize this master agreement yearly.

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.

DATE April 7, 2023

SUBJECT **April 12, 2023, City Council Agenda Item #48; 23-795 Master agreement to purchase of service pins, metals, and award bars for DFR and DPD**

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

Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

c:
T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney
Mark Swann, City Auditor
Bilierae Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Kimberly Bizor Tolbert, Deputy City Manager
Jon, Fortune, Deputy City Manager
Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager
Dr. Robert Perez, Assistant City Manager
Carl Simpson, Assistant City Manager
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager
Directors and Assistant Directors

Memorandum

CITY OF DALLAS

DATE April 7, 2023

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

SUBJECT **April 12, 2023, City Council Agenda Item #49; 23-797 Master agreement for Animal bedding for DPD**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on April 12, 2023.

Agenda Item #49; 23-797
Authorize a three-year master agreement for animal bedding for the Police Department - S-4 Quality Shavings, LLC, only bidder - Estimated amount of $305,243.60 - 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 animal bedding for the Police Department. The Dallas Police Mounted Squad has fourteen horses which are stabled inside Fair Park when not on patrol. Shavings are used daily in each of the stalls for bedding for the horses and to aid in the absorbance of animal waste. These stalls are cleaned daily to remove animal waste to maintain a healthy living environment for the horses.

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.

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

DATE April 7, 2023

SUBJECT **April 12, 2023, City Council Agenda Item #48; 23-795 Master agreement for Animal bedding for DPD**

Jon Fortune
Deputy City Manager

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Memorandum

CITY OF DALLAS

DATE April 7, 2023

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

SUBJECT **April 26, 2023, City Council Draft Agenda Item #40; 23-939 KPMG Redistricting**

The following agenda item is scheduled to go before City Council on April 26, 2023.

Draft Agenda Item #40; 23-939
Authorize a five-year consultant contract to provide analysis to support the Dallas Police Department in the assessment of the Department's policing operations, district demarcation, and operational facility (Patrol Station) footprint - KPMG LLP, - Not to exceed $500,000.00 - Financing: Confiscated Monies-Federal Dept. of Treasury (subject to annual appropriations)

BACKGROUND

This agreement would allow Dallas Police Department (DPD) to review and analyze data related to police districting boundaries. This data will also assist DPD in identifying public safety constraints due to City growth and future development.

This initiative will provide support to DPD in the following areas:

- Identify operational needs related to patrol stations proximity to "City" operations
- Analyze workload data of current patrol district boundaries
- Facilitate development of redistricting scenarios

DPD's continued collaboration with KPMG will allow for strategic initiatives that will assist with identifying, analyzing, and potentially implementing a redistricting plan. Additionally, this contract allows for future projects related to the collection, review, and analyzing DPD public safety data.

PRIOR ACTION/REVIEW (COUNCIL, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS)

On November 28, 2018, City Council authorized a two-year consultant contract with KPMG LLP. the staffing study for the Dallas Police Department by Resolution No 18-1184.

On May 27, 2020, City Council authorized a supplemental agreement No. 1 to the consultant contract with KPMG LLP. to extend the terms of the original agreement and

provide technical assistance during implementation of the staffing study for the Dallas Police Department by Resolution No. 20-873.

The Public Safety Committee will be briefed by memorandum regarding this matter on April 10, 2023**.**

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fund	FY 2023	FY 2024	Future Years
Confiscated Monies-Federal Dept. of Treasury	$295,000.00	$102,500.00	$102,500.00

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

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