

Memorandum

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CITY OF DALLAS

DATE June 20, 2014

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee:
Adam Medrano (Vice Chair), Dwaine Caraway, Jennifer S. Gates, Sandy Greyson, Scott Griggs

SUBJECT **Public Safety Committee Meeting Agenda**

Monday, June 23, 2014, 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Dallas City Hall – Room 6ES, 1500 Marilla St., Dallas, Texas 75201

Call to Order

Sheffie Kadane, Chair

1. Approval of June 9, 2014 minutes

Sheffie Kadane, Chair

2. Proposed Amendment to Chapter 51A, Section 9.401
of Dallas City Code

Auro Majumdar, Assistant Director
Department of Street Services

3. Dallas Police Department Crime Report

Police Chief David O. Brown
Dallas Police Department

4. Crime Watch Organizations

Deputy Chief Jesse Reyes
Dallas Police Department

5. Identification and Utilization of Department Equipment

Deputy Chief Christina Smith
Dallas Police Department



Sheffie Kadane, Chair
Public Safety Committee

NOTICE: A quorum of the Dallas City Council may attend this Council committee meeting.

"Dallas - Together, we do it Better"

cc: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council Forest E. Turner, Assistant City Manager
 A.C. Gonzalez, City Manager Joey Zapata, Assistant City Manager
 Rosa A. Rios, City Secretary Charles M. Cato, Interim Assistant City Manager
 Warren M. S. Ernst, City Attorney Theresa O' Donnell, Interim Assistant City Manager
 Craig D. Kinton, City Auditor Jeanne Chipperfield, Chief Financial Officer
 Daniel F. Solis, Administrative Judge Shawn Williams, Interim Public Information Officer
 Ryan S. Evans, Interim First Assistant City Manager Elsa Cantu, Assistant to the City Manager
 Jill A. Jordan, P.E., Assistant City Manager

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

1. Contemplated or pending litigation or matters where legal advice is requested of the City Attorney, Section 551.071 of the Texas Open Meetings Act.
2. The purchase, exchange, lease or value of real property, if the deliberation in an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the position of the City in negotiations with a third person. Section 551.072 of the Texas Open Meetings Act.
3. The contract for a prospective gift or donation to the City, if the deliberation in an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the position of the City in negotiations with a third person. Section 551.073 of the Texas Open Meetings Act.
4. Personnel matters involving the appointment, employment, evaluation, reassignment, duties, discipline or dismissal of a public officer or employee or to hear a complaint against an officer or employee. Section 551.074 of the Texas Open Meetings Act.
5. The deployment or specific occasions for implementation of security personnel or devices. Section 551.076 of the Texas Open Meetings Act.
6. Deliberations regarding economic development negotiations. Section 551.074 of the Texas Open Meetings Act.

DRAFT

Public Safety Committee Meeting Record

The Public Safety Committee meetings are recorded. Agenda materials are available online at www.dallascityhall.com. Recordings may be reviewed/copied by contacting the Public Safety Committee Coordinator at 214-670-3246.

Meeting Date: Monday, June 9, 2014

Convened: 11:09 a.m.

Adjourned: 12:17 p.m.

Committee Members Present:

Councilmember Sheffie Kadane, **Chair**
Councilmember Adam Medrano, **Vice-Chair**
Councilmember Dwaine Caraway
Councilmember Jennifer Gates
Councilmember Sandy Greyson

Executive Staff Present:

Charles Cato, Interim Assistant City Manager
Fire-Rescue Chief Louie Bright, III, DFR
Assistant Chief Norman Seals, DFR
Assistant Chief Ted Padgett, DFR
Deputy Chief Stuart Grant, DFR
Captain Chad Smith, DFR

Committee Members Absent:

Councilmember Scott Griggs

Guest Present:

Dr. Marshal Issacs, Medical Director
Mobile Community Paramedics

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE AGENDA:

1. **Call to Order**

Presenter: Sheffie Kadane, Chair

Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):

Committee Chair Kadane called an open session of the Public Safety Committee Meeting to order at 11:09 a.m., Monday, June 9, 2014 at Dallas City Hall, 1500 Marilla, 6ES, Dallas, TX, 75201. A quorum was present.

2. **Approval of Meeting Record for May 27, 2014 Public Safety Committee Meeting**

Presenter: Sheffie Kadane, Chair

Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):

Motion made by: **Councilmember Medrano**

Item passed unanimously: X

Item failed unanimously:

Seconded by: **Councilmember Caraway**

Item passed on a divided vote:

Item failed on a divided vote:

3. **Mobile Community Healthcare Program**

Presenter: Assistant Chief Norman Seals, Dallas Fire-Rescue Department

The purpose of this presentation is to provide an overview of the Mobile Community Healthcare Program (MCHP); give an update on the program's accomplishments to date; as well as the programs future.

Public Safety Committee Meeting Record – June 9, 2014

The committee had the following areas of concern:

- How do citizens enroll in the program
- Total number enrolled
- Reallocation of resources
- Response time
- Goal to educate citizens
- Budget
- Number of frequent users

4. **Swift Water Rescue**

Presenter: Captain Chad Smith, Dallas Fire-Rescue Department
Deputy Chief Stuart Grant, Dallas Fire-Rescue Department

The purpose of this presentation is to familiarize the Committee with the Fire-Rescue Department's abilities to respond to situations when citizens are trapped by moving water (swiftwater) in:

- Lakes
- Rivers
- Streams
- Flood Prone Areas

The goal of Swift Water Rescue is:

- To reduce injury to citizens trapped by moving water
- To prevent death of citizens
- To provide back-up crews to other water responders

The committee had the following areas of concern:

- Throw bag equipment
- Force of water at varying speeds
- Current boat locations

5. **Administrative (Fire) Reports (Informational Memo)**

Presenter: Assistant Chief Ted Padgett, Dallas Fire-Rescue Department

The purpose of this memo is to provide the committee with a brief description of the April 23 – May 13, 2014 fire reports.

There was 1 (one) civilian fatality, 5 (five) civilian injuries and 1 (one) firefighter injury that occurred as a result of fire incidents.

The committee had the following areas of concern:

- Response time for 18959 Lina Street #219
- Firefighter injury at 4706 Chilton Drive

The June 9, 2014 Public Safety Committee Meeting adjourned at 12:17 p.m.

APPROVED BY:

ATTEST:

Sheffie Kadane, Chair
Public Safety Committee

Shun Session, Coordinator
Public Safety Committee

Memorandum



DATE June 20, 2014

TO Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee:
Sheffie Kadane (Chair), Adam Medrano (Vice Chair), Dwaine R. Caraway, Jennifer S. Gates, Sandy Greyson, Scott Griggs

SUBJECT **Proposed Amendment to Chapter 51A, Section 9.401 of Dallas City Code**

On Monday, June 23, 2014 the Committee will be briefed on the Potential Amendment to Chapter 51A, Section 9.401 of Dallas City Code. Briefing material is attached for your review.

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


Forest E. Turner
Assistant City Manager

[Attachment]

c: Honorable Mayor and Members of the Dallas City Council
A.C. Gonzalez, City Manager
Warren M.S. Ernst, City Attorney
Craig D. Kinton, City Auditor
Rosa A. Rios, City Secretary
Daniel F. Solis, Administrative Judge
Ryan S. Evans, (I) First Assistant City Manager
Jill A. Jordan, P.E., Assistant City Manager
Joey Zapata, Assistant City Manager
Charles M. Cato, (I) Assistant City Manager
Theresa O'Donnell, (I) Assistant City Manager
Jeanne Chipperfield, Chief Financial Officer
Shawn Williams, (I) Public Information Officer
Elsa Cantu, Assistant to the City Manager – Mayor & Council

Department of Street Services

Proposed Amendment to Chapter 51A, Section 9.401 of Dallas City Code

Purpose of Briefing

- ❑ The purpose of this briefing is to review a potential amendment to **Section 51A-9.401 of the Dallas City Code.**
- ❑ Section 51A-9.401 of the Dallas City Code requires that a petition for a four-way/all-way stop on a residential intersection should be supported by at least two-thirds of the owners or tenants residing within **900 feet** of the intersection at issue. The potential amendment proposes that the 900 feet requirement be reduced to **300 feet.**

Installation of Stop Signs

Four-way/All-way stops in the City of Dallas can be installed in two ways :

- ❑ Based on a Warrant Analysis
 - A Warrant Analysis is a technical study in which staff collects traffic data including traffic volumes, speed, accident history, sight distance, geometrics etc. which is analyzed to determine if a four-way/all-way stop control is warranted for an intersection – if it is determined that a stop is warranted, the stop signs are installed
- ❑ Based on a petition process per Chapter 51A, Division 51A-9.400 of Dallas City Code

Petition Process

- ❑ If staff recommends against installation of a four-way/all-way stop on a **residential intersection**, a citizen can petition for its installation, per Chapter 51A, Division 51A-9.400 of Dallas City Code
- ❑ For a petition to be considered, at least 2/3rd of the residents or tenants residing within 900' of the intersection at issue must support the petition (Sec. 51A-9.401 of City Code – Appendix A) and the street should meet Standards of review in Sec. 51A-9.402 of City Code (Appendix B)
- ❑ If petition for installation of a four-way/all-way stop is denied, a citizen can appeal this decision to the City Plan Commission and City Council (Appendix C)

Potential Amendment

- The potential amendment reduces the distance required for petition for a four-way/all-way stop on a residential intersection from 900 feet of the intersection at issue to 300 feet

DISCUSSION

Appendix A

SEC. 51A-9.401. APPLICATION.

(a) Prerequisites for accepting an application. An application for installation or removal of four-way/all-way stop controls at residential intersections must be filed with the traffic engineer. The traffic engineer shall not accept an application unless it has the support of at least two-thirds of the owners or tenants residing within **900 feet** of the intersection at issue.

(b) Calculation of votes. The following rules apply for purposes of calculating the extent to which an application has the support of owners or tenants:

(1) Lots containing no more than four dwelling units receive one application vote per unit.

(2) Lots containing more than four dwelling units receive no votes unless the application is signed by the owner or property manager, in which case the lot is allocated a number of application votes based on the following formula: Number of votes = Length of street frontage of the lot containing the dwelling units (in feet) divided by the average single family lot width (in feet) in the area within 900 feet of the intersection at issue.

(c) Owner or manager of a residential building may sign application. The owner or manager of a residential building may sign the application on behalf of the tenants. (Ord. Nos. 24177; 28424)

Appendix B

SEC. 51A-9.402. STANDARDS OF REVIEW.

(a) Standards for installation. The traffic engineer shall grant applications to install four-way/all-way stop controls at the intersection of two or more streets if an applicant shows that:

- (1) the intersecting streets are residential;
- (2) the intersecting streets are local;
- (3) the subject street is not a fire-rescue department emergency response route;
- (4) the subject street is used by less than 6,000 vehicles per day; and
- (5) it is in the public interest to grant the application.

Appendix C

SEC. 51A-9.403. APPEALS.

(a) Appeal to the city plan commission. An applicant who is dissatisfied with the decision of the traffic engineer may appeal that decision to the city plan commission. A written notice of appeal must be signed by the applicant or its legal representative and filed with the traffic engineer within 30 days of the date that notice of the traffic engineer's decision is given.

(b) Public hearing before the commission; notice requirements. The city plan commission shall hold a public hearing to allow interested parties to express their views regarding the appeal. The traffic engineer shall give notice of the public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the city at least 10 days before the hearing. In addition, the traffic engineer shall send written notice of the hearing to all owners of real property lying within 900 feet of the intersection at issue. The notice must be given not less than 10 days before the date set for the hearing by depositing the notice properly addressed and postage paid in the United States mail to the property owners as evidenced by the last approved city tax roll.

Appendix C (2 of 3)

SEC. 51A-9.403. APPEALS.

(c) Decision of the commission. The city plan commission may reverse or affirm, in whole or in part, or modify the decision of the traffic engineer based upon testimony presented at the public hearing, technical information provided by city staff, and the standards contained in this division. The decision of the commission shall be final unless the applicant files a notice of appeal to the city council in accordance with this section.

(d) Appeal to the city council. An applicant who is dissatisfied with the decision of the city plan commission may appeal that decision to the city council. A written notice of appeal must be signed by the applicant or its legal representative and filed with the traffic engineer within 30 days of the commission's decision.

Appendix C (3 of 3)

SEC. 51A-9.403. APPEALS.

(e) Public hearing before the city council; notice requirements. The city council shall hold a public hearing to allow interested parties to express their views regarding the appeal. The traffic engineer shall give notice of the public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the city at least 15 days before the hearing. In addition, the traffic engineer shall send written notice of the hearing to all owners of real property lying within 900 feet of the intersection at issue. The notice must be given not less than 10 days before the date set for the hearing by depositing the notice properly addressed and postage paid in the United States mail to the property owners as evidenced by the last approved city tax roll.

(f) Decision of the city council. The city council may reverse or affirm, in whole or in part, or modify the decision of the city plan commission based upon testimony presented at the public hearing, technical information provided by city staff, and the standards contained in this division. The favorable vote of two-thirds of all members of the city council is required to grant an application that has been recommended for denial by the commission. (Ord. Nos. 24177; 28424)

ORDINANCE NO. _____

An ordinance amending Chapter 51A, “Dallas Development Code: Ordinance No. 19455, as amended,” of the Dallas City Code by amending Section 51A-9.401; amending the petition process for four-way/all-way stop sign requests at residential intersections; providing a penalty not to exceed \$2,000; providing a saving clause; providing a severability clause; and providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, the city plan commission and the city council, in accordance with the Charter of the City of Dallas, the state law, and the ordinances of the City of Dallas, have given the required notices and have held the required public hearings regarding this amendment to the Dallas City Code; Now, Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That Subsection (a), “Prerequisites for Accepting an Application,” of Section 51A-9.401, “Application,” of Division 51A-9.400, “Four-Way/All-Way Stop Controls at Residential Intersections” of Article IX, “Thoroughfares,” of Chapter 51A, “Dallas Development Code: Ordinance No. 19455, as amended,” of the Dallas City Code is amended to read as follows:

“(a) Prerequisites for accepting an application. An application for installation or removal of four-way/all-way stop controls at residential intersections must be filed with the traffic engineer. The traffic engineer shall not accept an application unless it has the support of at least two-thirds of the owners or tenants residing within 300 [~~900~~] feet of the intersection at issue.”

SECTION 2. That a person violating a provision of this ordinance, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$2,000.

SECTION 3. That Chapter 51A of the Dallas City Code shall remain in full force and effect, save and except as amended by this ordinance.

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

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

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

WARREN M.S. ERNST, City Attorney

By _____
Assistant City Attorney

Passed _____

Memorandum

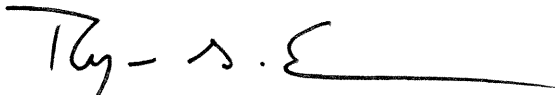


DATE: June 20, 2014

TO: Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee: Sheffie Kadane (Chair), Adam Medrano (Vice Chair), Dwaine Caraway, Jennifer S. Gates, Sandy Greyson, Scott Griggs

SUBJECT: **Dallas Police Department Crime Report**

Attached is the briefing material on the "Dallas Police Department Crime Report" to be presented to the Members of the Public Safety Committee on Monday, June 23, 2014.



Ryan S. Evans
Interim First Assistant City Manager

Attachment

cc: Honorable Mayor and Members of the Dallas City Council
A.C. Gonzalez, City Manager
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Dallas Police Department Crime Report

Public Safety Committee

June 23, 2014





PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE BRIEFING

Index Crime Year to Date 05/31/2014

CRIME TYPE	ACTUAL YTD	ACTUAL LYTD	% CHG YTD	4 yr % Change	10 yr % Change	Crime Rate	
						2013 Rate	Previous Low Year
Murder	48	59	-18.64%	-15.24%	-38.22%	0.11	1958
*Sexual Assault	216	194	11.34%	14.14%	-5.51%	0.43	**1968
Robbery	1,415	1,675	-15.52%	-23.92%	-47.25%	3.33	1972
Business	256	302	-15.23%	-34.39%	-45.50%	<i>n.c.</i>	<i>n.c.</i>
Individual	1,159	1,373	-15.59%	-21.10%	-47.63%	<i>n.c.</i>	<i>n.c.</i>
Aggravated Assault	1,397	1,531	-8.75%	-14.45%	-56.85%	2.73	1966
Non-Fam Viol	901	971	-7.21%	-22.83%	-64.85%	<i>n.c.</i>	<i>n.c.</i>
Fam Viol	496	560	-11.43%	5.17%	-29.15%	<i>n.c.</i>	<i>n.c.</i>
Total Violent Crime	3,076	3,459	-11.07%	-18.22%	-50.29%	6.59	1968
Burglary	4,431	6,068	-26.98%	-25.32%	-33.64%	11.50	1966
Business	1,097	1,677	-34.59%	-14.77%	-40.75%	<i>n.c.</i>	<i>n.c.</i>
Residence	3,334	4,391	-24.07%	-28.70%	-30.44%	<i>n.c.</i>	<i>n.c.</i>
Theft	10,584	12,370	-14.44%	-26.73%	-48.13%	24.06	1964
Auto Theft	2,879	2,838	1.44%	-28.61%	-57.31%	5.85	1976
Total Non-Violent	17,894	21,276	-15.90%	-26.62%	-46.52%	41.40	1964
Total Index Crimes	20,970	24,735	-15.22%	-25.57%	-47.07%	48.00	1966
Officers Assaulted	76	108	-29.63%	8.80%	-13.60%		
Officers Injured	21	33	-36.36%	9.43%	93.33%		

*Sexual Assault for 2014 reflects UCR new definition

*Officers assaulted and injured as of May 31, 2014

** Previous Year Low prior to 2007

*In January of 2012, the United States Attorney General announced a revised definition of the offense of rape for the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Summary Reporting System. This change signifies a major step in ensuring that rape incidents are more accurately reflected in crime statistics. The original definition of a rape offense was "The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." The new definition accounts for all forms of rape, regardless of the victim's gender, relationship to offender, or the method of the rape. It now includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity or because of age. Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Report Bureau officials directed all Texas law enforcement agencies to report these crimes using the new definition beginning in January 2014. This change will create the need for local law enforcement agencies to explain the anticipated uptick in rape statistics.



PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE BRIEFING

PART II OFFENSES

YEAR TO DATE 05/31/2014

TYPE OF OFFENSE	2014 YTD	2013 LYTD	% CHG YTD
ANIMAL BITE	209	196	6.6%
SIMPLE ASSAULT	7,346	7,432	-1.2%
ATTEMPT SUICIDE	178	185	-3.8%
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	1,093	1,058	3.3%
EMBEZZLEMENT	207	315	-34.3%
FIREARMS ACCIDENT	29	18	61.1%
FORGE & CONTERFEIT	307	324	-5.2%
FOUND	4,758	4,646	2.4%
FRAUD	652	730	-10.7%
HOME ACCIDENT NON-FATAL	337	337	0.0%
INJURY (PUBLIC ACCIDENT)	712	591	20.5%
LOST	657	915	-28.2%
MISSING PERSON	979	882	11.0%
NARCOTICS & DRUGS	33	42	-21.4%
OCCUP INJURY	14	5	180.0%
OFFENSE AGAINST CHILD	656	584	12.3%
OTHERS	1,089	1,129	-3.5%
PROSTITUTION	21	17	23.5%
RUNAWAY	1,429	1,498	-4.6%
SEX OFF & INDEC COND	142	247	-42.5%
SUDDEN DEATH & FOUND BODIES	598	555	7.7%
SUICIDE	21	39	-46.2%
TRAFFIC NON HAZARDOUS	3,128	3,037	3.0%
VANDALISM & CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	5,950	6,712	-11.4%
VEHICLE FATALITY	38	26	46.2%
TOTAL PART II OFFENSES	30,583	31,520	-3.0%

The Most Significant Crime Reduction of Major Cities over the Last Ten Years

(2003-2012)

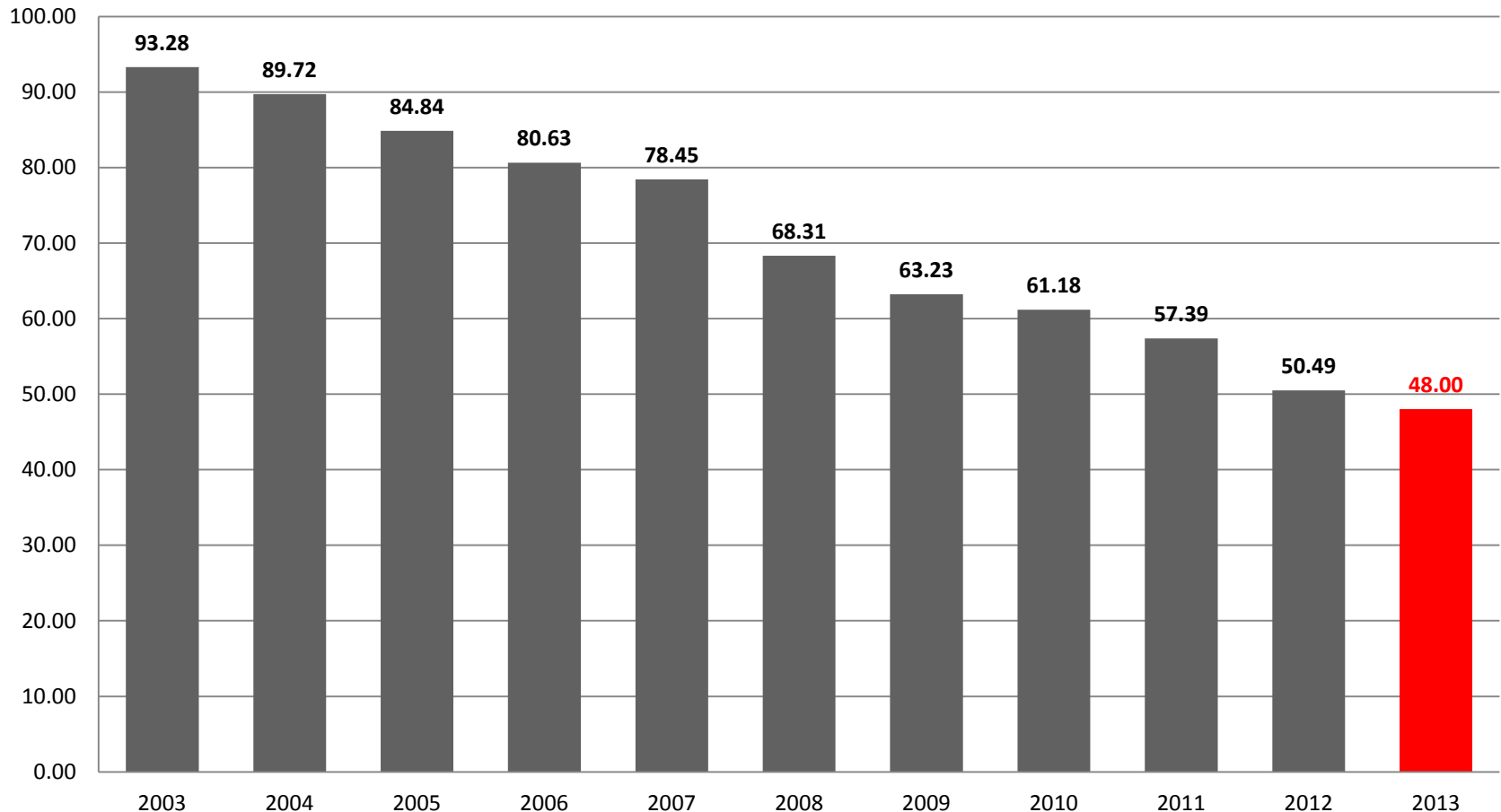
CITY	CRIME REDUCTION
DALLAS	-45.38%
LOS ANGELES	-42.57%
PHOENIX	-34.57%
DETROIT	-33.01%
SAN DIEGO	-30.73%
CHICAGO	-24.19%
NEW YORK	-17.13%
HOUSTON	-10.21%
PHILADELPHIA	-9.90%
SAN ANTONIO	-0.71%

City of Dallas Ten Lowest Murder Crime Rate Years

YEAR	CRIME RATE per 1000
1930	0.077
1957	0.104
2011	0.109
2013	0.112
1931	0.114
1952	0.117
1958	0.121
1951	0.123
1955	0.123
2010	0.124

City of Dallas Overall Part 1 Crime Rates 2003-2013

The lowest overall Crime Rate since 1966



*These crime statistics are preliminary and are subject to reclassification according to the rules and regulations of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR). These crime statistics are collected for inclusion in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports program to document crime trends over time and include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

The FBI will publish all agencies offense data in June 2014 in a report titled, "Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report, January - December 2013".

The final offense data will be published in October 2014 in a report titled, "Crime in the United States, 2013".

Questions?

Memorandum

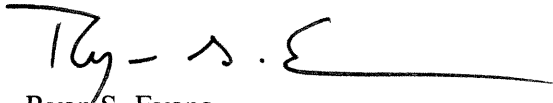


DATE: June 20, 2014

TO: Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee: Sheffie Kadane (Chair), Adam Medrano (Vice Chair), Dwaine Caraway, Jennifer S. Gates, Sandy Greyson, Scott Griggs

SUBJECT: **Crime Watch Organizations**

Attached is the briefing material on the "Crime Watch Organizations" to be presented to the Members of the Public Safety Committee on Monday, June 23, 2014.


Ryan S. Evans
Interim First Assistant City Manager

Attachment

cc: Honorable Mayor and Members of the Dallas City Council
A.C. Gonzalez, City Manager
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Crime Watch Organizations

Public Safety Committee

June 23, 2014



What is a Crime Watch?

- Partnership of neighbors working together to make their communities safer
 - Works closely with the police department and other local organizations to reduce crime
 - Promotes knowing neighbors to build a strong community
 - Aims to help people be familiar with their surroundings and identify what is out of place



History of Crime Watch Organizations

- 1960's – New York City neighborhoods form crime watch groups in response to violent crimes
- 1972 – National Sheriffs' Association begin nationwide efforts to grow crime watch
- 1970 – 80's – Dallas citizens form crime watch groups
- 1994 – The Dallas Crime Watch Executive Board is established

Objectives of Crime Watch Groups

- Prevent crime by creating and maintaining a caring community
- Reduce opportunities for crime by increasing crime prevention awareness
- Assist the police with prompt reporting of suspicious and criminal activity
- Provide effective communication between the police department and community through crime watch meetings, social media, and community events

Identifying Communities in need of Crime Watch Groups

- Through use of crime data and analysis, we prioritize areas in need of crime watches that do not currently have one
- Officers contact citizens through presentations presented at community events such as “Chief on the Beat”

Crime Watch through Citizen Initiative

- Contact the Dallas Police Department to schedule a meeting with their local Neighborhood Police Officer (NPO)
- Obtain a copy of the Crime Watch Executive Board (CWEB) Resource Package
 - <http://www.dallaspolice.net/content/11/66/uploads/DallasCrimeWatchResourcePackage.pdf>
- Recruit and organize neighbors
- Hold regular meetings to discuss community concerns and develop an action plan

Neighborhood Police Officers and Crime Watch Groups

- NPO's are a specialized group of officers designed to be liaisons between the Police Department and the community
 - NPO's receive training on community organization and crime watch formation
- Each crime watch group is given a NPO contact
 - NPO's attend crime watch and homeowner's association meetings and provide regular feedback on community concerns

Division Crime Watch Groups

Current City Wide Total – 1,095

- Central - 64
- Southeast - 142
- Northwest - 199
- South Central - 111
- Northeast - 196
- Southwest - 154
- North Central - 229



Intelligence Sharing

- Members of the community see more than the police
- Citizens take ownership of information provided
- Every meeting with the police has an intelligence sharing aspect:
 - Community gives the police actionable information
 - The police department acts on the information
 - Community provides feedback on actions taken



Social Media

- Currently the police department utilizes Dallaspolice.net, individual division websites, Facebook, Twitter, Nixle, a newly created blog at DPDBeat.com, and email notifications/alerts to communicate crime alerts, crime prevention information, and general information
- The iWatch App allows citizens to provide anonymous tips to the Dallas Police Department through use of smart phone and tablets.



Social Media Contacts – 2014 YTD

- Facebook fans: 43,000
- Twitter followers: 36,500
- YouTube subscribers: 1,613
- Nixle contacts: 7,288
- Instagram: 320
- DPDBeat Views (Blog) 362,087



Summary

- The Dallas Police Department continues to have success in creating relationships with the community through crime watches
- Crime Watch groups create sustainable safe communities by identifying areas in need of resources
- This program empowers the community to work with the police department to lower crime rates
- Citizens belonging to a crime watch group take ownership of their neighborhood

Questions?



Memorandum

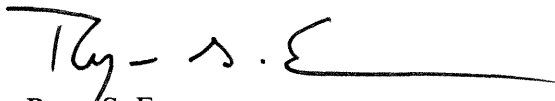


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TO: Honorable Members of the Public Safety Committee: Sheffie Kadane (Chair), Adam Medrano (Vice Chair), Dwaine Caraway, Jennifer S. Gates, Sandy Greyson, Scott Griggs

SUBJECT: **Identification and Utilization of Department Equipment**

Attached is the briefing material on the "Identification and Utilization of Department Equipment" to be presented to the Members of the Public Safety Committee on Monday, June 23, 2014.


Ryan S. Evans
Interim First Assistant City Manager

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Rosa A. Rios, City Secretary
Craig D. Kinton, City Auditor
Jill A. Jordan, P. E., Assistant City Manager
Forest E. Turner, Assistant City Manager
Joey Zapata, Assistant City Manager
Charles M. Cato, Interim Assistant City Manager
Theresa O'Donnell, Interim Assistant City Manager
Jeanne Chipperfield, Chief Financial Officer
Shawn Williams, Interim Public Information Officer
Elsa Cantu, Assistant to the City Manager – Mayor and Council



Identification and Utilization of Department Equipment

Public Safety Committee

June 23, 2014



Purpose Page

- The purpose of this briefing is to:
 - Update the Public Safety Committee on types of equipment in use by the Dallas Police Department
 - Provide general information about the various equipment utilized
 - Explain how this equipment better allows DPD personnel to successfully accomplish their duties

Goals

- Provide a range of equipment that will:
 - Enhance public safety of all citizens
 - Protect DPD personnel
 - Facilitate rapid responses to incidents
 - Increase public confidence in DPD's capabilities to handle critical incidents

Patrol Divisions

- Mobile Police Assistance Centers (MPAC's)
 - Mobile Store Front
 - Visible presence of DPD
 - Five assigned to Patrol



Patrol Divisions

- Police Bicycles
 - High visibility
 - Community interaction
 - Crime reduction
 - Over 150 in use by Patrol
- Personal Mobility Vehicles
 - In use by Central Business District (CBD) Officers
 - Rapid response capability
 - Community interaction
 - Nine in use at CBD



Patrol Divisions

- SkyWatch Towers
 - High visibility for crime reduction
 - Deterrence
 - Surveillance
 - Presence
 - Capable of movement to identify problem areas
 - Eight in use throughout the city



Northeast Patrol Division

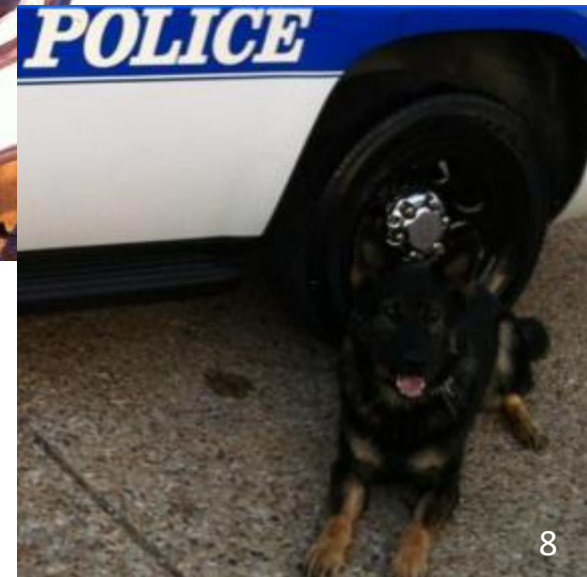
- Boats

- Patrol of Lake Ray Hubbard
- Assigned to Northeast Patrol Division
- Visible law enforcement presence on the lake
- Three boats in use



Strategic Deployment Bureau

- Canine Teams (K-9)
 - Divided into three units
 - Explosive Ordnance Detection
 - Search and Tracking
 - Narcotics Interdiction
 - Provide for detection of explosives, people, and contraband materials
 - Work with Patrol, Dallas Love Field, and Regional Partners if requested



SWAT Unit

- Armored Rescue Vehicles

- Protection for tactical operators
- Barricaded Person Incidents
- Search Warrants
- Downed/Trapped Officer Rescue



- Tahoe Response Vehicles

- Immediate response capability
- Individually assigned to facilitate rapid deployment
- Ability to securely carry SWAT Equipment



SWAT Unit

- Less Lethal Alternatives
 - Induce cooperation (chemical)
 - Allow for less lethal use of force (less lethal devices)
- Ballistic Shields
 - Protection from small arms
 - Mobile and easily deployed
 - Reduced exposure in open areas
 - Patrol Divisions also equipped to allow for rapid response



Tactical Equipment Services Squad

- Surveillance Robot

- Used to search/clear structures without exposing officers
- Designed for use in easy, moderate, and extreme terrains
- Can climb up to 11 inch high obstacles



- Eye Ball R1 - Camera Eye Ball System (CBS)

- Transmits streaming video and audio to a Personal Display Unit (PDU).



- Infrared (IR) Camera System

- Used for surveillance, reconnaissance or Search and Rescue



Tactical Support Unit

- Incident Command Vehicle
 - Used for SWAT Incidents, natural disasters or other city special events needing mobile command post capabilities
- Vehicle Description
 - Three separate work areas
 - Operations
 - Planning
 - Negotiations
- Specifications
 - Multiple radio/computer systems
 - Diesel powered
 - Generator equipped for sustained operations
 - Short notice deployable



Helicopter Unit

- Airborne Digital Downlinking System

- Downlinking antenna is attached to the helicopter skid
- Enables instant, secure transmission of information and imagery from the helicopter to a fixed and/or mobile command center, aiding operational coordination and communication



- Carry-Viewer for Airborne Digital Downlinking System

- Digital handheld portable microwave receiver
- Monitor shows live video downlinked from helicopter



Helicopter Unit

- Long Range Camera System
 - Video camera and thermal imaging with a 360 degree view attached to nose of helicopter
 - Provides high performance, detection, recognition, identification and tracking of persons or vehicles in daylight or hours of darkness
- Aircraft Night Sun
 - Search light attached to helicopter airframe
 - Provides mobile high intensity light source, used to illuminate things on the ground, locate suspects, missing persons, etc.
 - Peak beam intensity 30-40 million candle power



Explosive Ordnance Squad (EOS)

- Response Vehicles
 - For response to bomb calls
 - Allows for multiple call response at the same time
 - Three response vehicles
- Total Containment and Single Directional Vessels
 - Transport of hazardous materials (Weapons of Mass Destruction)



Explosive Ordnance Squad (EOS)

- Bomb Robots
 - Unit has three various sized robots
 - Used to render hazardous devices safe
 - Allows examination of devices/areas without personnel exposure
- Additional Tools
 - Allen Vanguard, Med Eng EOD 9 Bomb Suits
 - Open vision instant x-ray
 - Capable of screening in a sports arena, remotely on a robot, or remote location
 - Scanna Scout X-ray system
 - Rigging tools
 - Used when robot access can not be attained



Traffic Unit

- Forensic Mapping

- Theodolite, Tripod, Handheld Data Terminal and Reflective Target Pole
- Used to accurately measure accident locations with forensic accuracy
- Can be used to accurately map a crime scene



- Handheld Radars and Lidars

- Assist in reducing vehicle crashes and addressing neighborhood speeding complaints
- 108 in use by Traffic Unit
- 25 in use by Patrol



Traffic Unit

- eCitation Devices
 - Electronic citation device
 - Ensures more accurate citations are generated reducing dismissals
 - Citations are transmitted to Court Services faster over the network versus inter-office mail
 - 60 devices are utilized in Traffic
 - 67 devices are used in Patrol
 - 231 officers are trained in their use department wide
 - eCitations account for one-third of all citations written



Traffic Enforcement Unit

- Enforcement (Motors)

- 24 Motor Jockeys
- Traffic enforcement
- All assigned e-citation machines
- Dignitary and special escorts



- Speed Enforcement

- 8 Officers
- Traffic Enforcement
- All assigned e-citation machines
- Dignitary and special escorts



- Commercial Motor Vehicle

- 4 Officers
- Enforce laws and urge compliance
- Inspections of CMV's



Summary Page

- The Dallas Police Department will continue to seek new equipment and resources to enhance the safety and response capabilities in all areas within the City of Dallas.
- The equipment shown today significantly improves the safety of the citizens of Dallas, while simultaneously enhancing the capabilities and efficiency of its Public Safety employees.

QUESTIONS?