

Memorandum

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CITY OF DALLAS

DATE January 23, 2015

CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TEXAS

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**

Monday, January 26, 2015, 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

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

The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Approval of January 12, 2015 Minutes of the Public Safety Committee | Sheffie Kadane
Chair |
| 2. | 2014 Crime Summary | Police Chief David O. Brown
Dallas Police Department |
| 3. | Foot Pursuit Policy Update | Assistant Chief Tom Lawrence
Dallas Police Department |
| 4. | Dallas Police Community Support Coalition | Assistant Chief Tom Lawrence
Dallas Police Department |

FYI:

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 5. | Administrative Police Reports
Internal Affairs Division Cases | Deputy Chief Tammie Hughes
Dallas Police Department |
|----|--|--|

New Case Presentation:

- Control #2015-007

Previous Case Presentations:

- Control #2013-350
- Control #2014-001

Sheffie Kadane, Chair
Public Safety Committee

cc: Honorable Mayor and Members of the 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
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Sana Syed, Public Information Officer
Elsa Cantu, Assistant to the City Manager – Mayor & Council

January 23, 2015

Public Safety Committee Meeting – Monday, January 26, 2015

Page 2 of 2

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

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. A 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.

Public Safety Committee Meeting Record

DRAFT

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, January 12, 2015

Convened: 11:09 a.m.

Adjourned: 12:39 p.m.

Committee Members Present:

Councilmember Sheffie Kadane, **Chair**
Councilmember Adam Medrano, **Vice-Chair**
Councilmember Dwaine Caraway
Councilmember Jennifer Gates
Councilmember Scott Griggs

Executive Staff Present:

Eric D. Campbell, Assistant City Manager
Fire-Rescue Chief Louie Bright, III, DFR
Assistant Chief Daniel Salazar, DFR
Deputy Chief George Gamez, DFR
Deputy Chief Tameji Berry, DFR
Chaplain Elaine Maddox, DFR
Lieutenant Marshall Cook, DFR
Sana Syed, Public Information Officer, PIO
Rocky Vaz, Managing Director, OEM
Larry Holmes, Assistant Director, OCM

Committee Members Absent:

Councilmember Sandy Greyson

Other Councilmembers Present:

Councilmember Philip Kingston

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, January 12, 2015 at Dallas City Hall, 1500 Marilla, 6ES, Dallas, TX, 75201. A quorum was present.

2. **Approval of Meeting Record for December 8, 2014 Public Safety Committee Meeting**

Presenter: Sheffie Kadane, Chair

Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):

Motion made by: **Councilmember Gates**

Item passed unanimously: X

Item failed unanimously:

Seconded by: **Councilmember Medrano**

Item passed on a divided vote:

Item failed on a divided vote:

3. **Earthquake Preparedness**

Presenter: Rocky Vaz, Managing Director, Office of Emergency Management

This briefing provided an overview of the Office of Emergency Management's Earthquake Preparedness.

Topics of discussion:

- Regional Earthquake Map
- 2015 Earthquakes
- Richter Magnitudes
- Probability of Earthquakes – Next 50 Years
- City Preparedness Actions
- Community Preparedness
- SMU Seismograph Deployment
- Resources

Committee concerns:

- Earthquake detection
- Magnitude
- Causes
- Coordinating efforts
- Community education
- Office of Emergency Management website
- Economic impact with changing building code
- Purpose of joint taskforce

4. **Dallas Fire-Rescue Adopt-A-Station Program**

Presenter: Assistant Chief Daniel Salazar, Dallas Fire-Rescue Department

This briefing provided an overview of Dallas Fire-Rescue Adopt-A-Station Program.

Briefing Objective:

- Present a history of the Adopt-A-Station Program and update current status
- Discuss program purpose
- Review of program successes (Past and present)
- Discuss administrative changes – Dallas Foundation Partnership
- Challenges of fund raising
- How to contribute to the program

Committee concerns:

- Pet oxygen masks
- Specific list of items needed in fire stations
- Funding

5. **Dallas Fire-Rescue Chaplain Services**

Presenter: Chaplain Elaine Maddox, Dallas Fire-Rescue Department

This briefing provided an overview of Dallas Fire-Rescue Chaplain Services.

Topics of discussion:

- History of Chaplain Services
- Current Chaplain Services Staff
- Purpose of Chaplain Services
- Counseling
- Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM)
- Multi-alarm Fires
- Hospital
- Ceremonial
- Memorial Services
- Funerals
- Administrative
- Public Relations

6. **Dallas Fire-Rescue Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Special Events**

Presenter: Deputy Chief George Gamez, Dallas Fire-Rescue Department

This briefing provided an overview of Dallas Fire-Rescue Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Special Events.

Dallas Fire-Rescue provides professional medical services for various events around the city.

Special Events Division coordinates all DFR staffing and equipment needs for small and large scale events that require life safety protective services.

Topics of discussion:

- City ordinance 28126
- Events
- Attendance
- Benefits of Special Events Program
- Utilization of Special Events
- Event types
- Medical coverage
- Event staffing
- Large scale event staffing
- Other agencies
- Special events equipment
- Special Events
- JFK Ceremony Event
- Lights All Night Event

Committee concerns:

- Races
- Special Event Team
- Off duty capacity

7. **Administrative (Fire) Reports (November - December)**

Presenter: Deputy Chief Tameji Berry, Dallas Fire-Rescue Department

The purpose of the Administrative (Fire) Reports memo is to provide the committee with a brief description of the November 14, 2014 – December 11, 2014 fire reports. There were 6 (six) civilian fatalities, 10 (ten) civilian injuries, and 6 (six) firefighter injuries that occurred as a result of fire incidents.

Committee concerns:

- Cause of fire at 6306 Royalton Drive
- Cause of fire at 9340 Moss Circle Drive

8. **January 14, 2015 Council Agenda Item**

Presenter: Sheffie Kadane, Chair

- Authorize an annual payment in the amount of \$125,000 for the next five years to Dallas/Fort Worth (D/FW) International Airport to provide basic, live fire drills and advanced specialized aircraft/fire training to aircraft-rescue firefighters at Dallas Love Field and Dallas Executive Airport - Not to exceed \$625,000 - Financing: Current Funds (to be reimbursed by Aviation, subject to annual appropriations)

A motion was made by Councilmember Medrano to accept the upcoming council agenda item and recommend to full council for approval. Councilmember Gates seconded the motion and it passed by unanimous vote.

The January 12, 2015 Public Safety Committee Meeting adjourned at 12:39 p.m.

APPROVED BY:

ATTEST:

Sheffie Kadane, Chair
Public Safety Committee

Shun Session, Coordinator
Public Safety Committee

Memorandum



DATE: January 23, 2015

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: **2014 Crime Summary**

On Monday, January 26, 2015 you will be briefed on the 2014 Crime Summary. The briefing materials are attached for your review.



Eric D. Campbell
Assistant City Manager

Attachment

cc: Honorable Mayor and Members of the 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
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Jeanne Chipperfield, Chief Financial Officer
Sana Syed, Public Information Officer
Elsa Cantu, Assistant to the City Manager – Mayor & Council



2014 CRIME SUMMARY

Public Safety Committee
January 26, 2015



Purpose

To provide the 2014 annual crime report for the City of Dallas and show the department's crime reduction efforts for the last eleven years.

Dallas 2014

**11th Consecutive Year
of Decline in Crime**

Crime is Down

***10.69%**

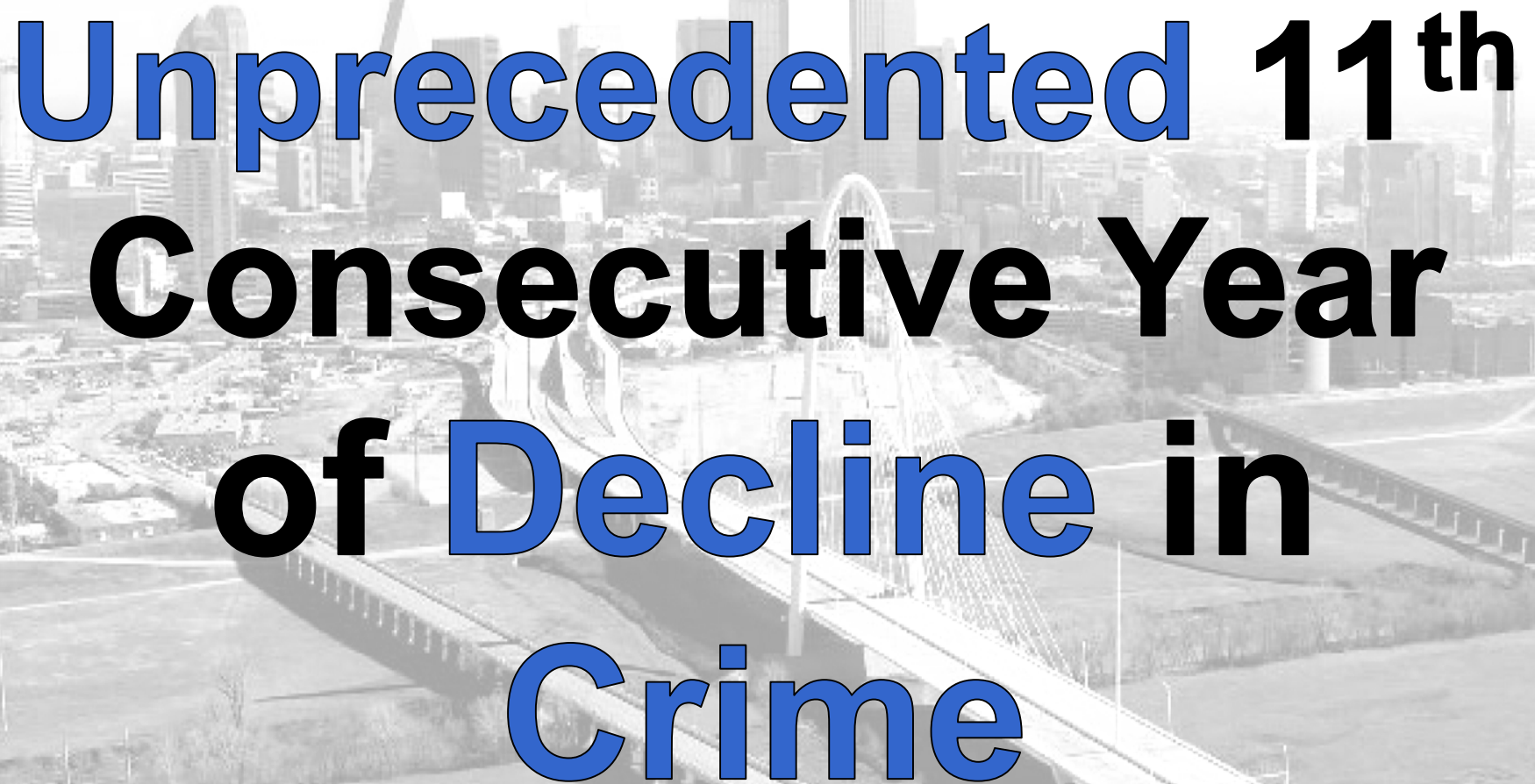


PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE BRIEFING

Index Crime Year to Date 1/21/15

CRIME TYPE	ACTUAL YTD	ACTUAL LYTD	% CHG YTD	5 yr % Change	11 yr % Change	Crime Rate	
						EOY2014	Previous Low Year
Murder	10	7	42.86%	-29.27%	-48.44%	0.09	1930
*Sexual Assault	30	27	11.11%	*	*	0.62	*
Robbery	233	213	9.39%	-30.73%	-51.97%	3.04	1968
Business	71	49	44.90%	-41.30%	-51.24%	n.c.	n.c.
Individual	162	164	-1.22%	-27.88%	-52.13%	n.c.	n.c.
Aggravated Assault	191	167	14.37%	-6.93%	-53.05%	2.92	1967
Non-Fam Viol	107	97	10.31%	-13.04%	-60.39%	n.c.	n.c.
Fam Viol	84	70	20.00%	7.39%	-27.65%	n.c.	n.c.
Total Violent Crime	464	414	12.08%	-16.69%	-49.36%	6.67	1968
Burglary	522	636	-17.92%	-40.05%	-46.73%	9.21	1964
Business	174	142	22.54%	-25.84%	-48.44%	n.c.	n.c.
Residence	348	494	-29.55%	-44.59%	-45.95%	n.c.	n.c.
Theft	1,230	1,544	-20.34%	-35.94%	-54.65%	21.24	1963
Auto Theft	449	430	4.42%	-30.10%	-58.20%	5.55	1967
Total Non-Violent	2,201	2,610	-15.67%	-36.21%	-53.51%	36.00	1964
Total Index Crimes	2,665	3,024	-11.87%	-33.76%	-52.90%	42.67	1964

*Sexual Assault for 2014 reflects UCR new definition

An aerial photograph of a city skyline, likely Denver, Colorado, featuring a prominent bridge with a white arch and cables in the foreground. The city buildings are visible in the background under a clear sky.

**Unprecedented 11th
Consecutive Year
of Decline in
Crime**

11 Consecutive Years Crime Reduction

2004 – 2014

Total Cumulative Reduction

52.8% – Overall Crime

48.7% – Murders

53.4% – Property Crime

49.9% – Violent Crime



Dallas 2014

Murder Rate Lowest in 84 Years

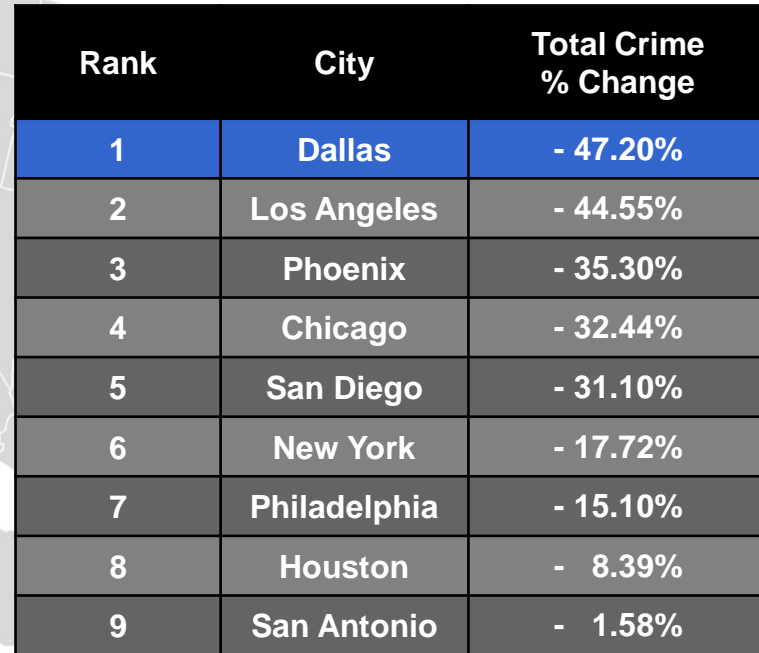
Murder Rate Lowest Since 1930

2nd Lowest Murder Rate on Record

2003 - 2013

U.S. Crime Statistics Major Cities

Dallas
has led the country in total crime
reduction among major cities



Rank	City	Total Crime % Change
1	Dallas	- 47.20%
2	Los Angeles	- 44.55%
3	Phoenix	- 35.30%
4	Chicago	- 32.44%
5	San Diego	- 31.10%
6	New York	- 17.72%
7	Philadelphia	- 15.10%
8	Houston	- 8.39%
9	San Antonio	- 1.58%

2013 Uniform Crime Report

According to the FBI, caution is advised comparing statistical data specific to each jurisdiction

2003 - 2013

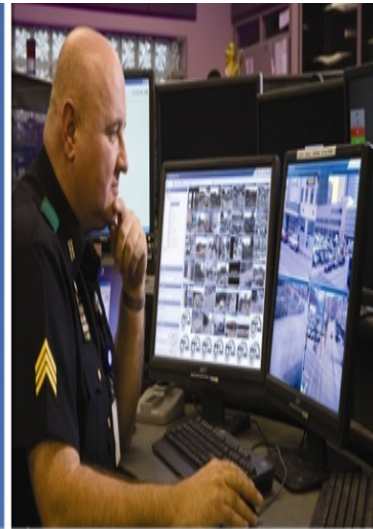
Texas Crime Statistics Major Cities

Dallas has the most significant decline in crime among major Texas cities

Rank	City	Total Crime % Change
1	Dallas	- 47.20%
2	Plano	- 37.80%
3	El Paso	- 28.50%
4	Corpus Christi	- 26.70%
5	Arlington	- 22.70%
6	Laredo	- 22.70%
7	Houston	- 8.40%
8	Fort Worth	- 6.30%
9	San Antonio	- 1.60%
10	Austin	- 1.40%

2013 Uniform Crime Report

According to the FBI, caution is advised comparing statistical data specific to each jurisdiction



**CRIME
IS
DOWN**



Questions?

Memorandum



DATE: January 23, 2015

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: **Foot Pursuit Policy Update**

On Monday, January 26, 2015 you will be briefed on the Foot Pursuit Policy Update. The briefing materials are attached for your review.



Eric D. Campbell
Assistant City Manager

Attachment

cc: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
A.C. Gonzalez, City Manager
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Foot Pursuit Policy Update

Public Safety Committee
January 26, 2015



Purpose

Provide an update on the proposed changes to the foot pursuit policy.

Current Policy Guidelines

An officer's decision to pursue on foot shall be made with an awareness of the risk to which the officer and others will be exposed

- Provide guidelines for initiating a pursuit
- Establish criteria for terminating a foot pursuit
- Provide tactical considerations to avoid pursuits, alternatives to pursuits and safety considerations

Critical Policy Points

- **Policy defines foot pursuits**
- **Provides strategies to prevent pursuits:**
 - Tactical positioning
 - Talking with a calm voice
 - Officer presence, taking control of the situation
- **Considerations when initiating a foot pursuit**
- **Accountability and responsibility**
 - Pursuing officers
 - Supervisors
 - Communications
- **Specific criteria to discontinue a foot pursuit**

Employee Input

Two follow up meetings were held with employee association representatives to obtain input and suggested changes to current policy

- Dallas Police Association
- Black Police Association
- Latino Peace Officers Association
- Fraternal Order of Police

Proposed Changes

- 1) Clarify language regarding when a single officer may engage in a foot pursuit
 - All tactical / safety considerations would be unchanged
- 2) More clearly define the “rapidly evolving” nature of foot pursuits
- 3) Remove the section requiring discontinuing a pursuit if the suspects identity is known
- 4) Some wording changes to concede more of the decision making to the officers judgment
 - Change “conclusion” to “belief”
 - Allow officers/supervisors to determine adequate number of officers needed to control the situation

Questions?

Appendix

Attachment 1: Current Foot Pursuit Policy General Orders 311.00

Attachment 2: Proposed changes to Foot Pursuit Policy General Orders 311.00



Dallas Police Department General Order

311.00 Foot Pursuits

DAVID O. BROWN
CHIEF OF POLICE

Revised 9/18/2013

311.00 FOOT PURSUITS

311.01 Purpose

- A. The purpose of this General Order is to describe the authority and establish guidelines for foot pursuits. It is intended as general guidance for officers in determining whether to initiate a foot pursuit and establishes criteria for termination of a foot pursuit. These guidelines are also intended to provide officers tactical considerations to avoid foot pursuits, alternatives to foot pursuits and safety considerations during a foot pursuit.
- B. Philosophy - Situations exist that may require officers to pursue a suspect who is evading capture on foot. Foot pursuits are proven to be dangerous. It is the policy of the Dallas Police Department that the safety of our officers and the public shall be the determining factor for initiating and/or terminating a foot pursuit. Accordingly, the decision to initiate a foot pursuit must be based on the pursuing officer's conclusion that the immediate danger to the public created by the failure to apprehend the suspect outweighs the potential risk of danger in pursuing the suspect on foot.

311.02 Definitions

- A. **Foot Pursuit** is defined as an active attempt by an officer to pursue a suspect or potential suspect who is evading detention or arrest by fleeing from the officer on foot.
- B. **Evading Arrest or Detention** (Texas Penal Code § 38.04)(a) A person commits an offense if he intentionally flees from a person he knows is a peace officer attempting lawfully to arrest or detain him.
- C. **Unprovoked Flight** is the physical act of running from or in the presence of a police officer uninitiated by any readily ascertainable reason other than the presence of the police officer.

Differentiating Unprovoked Flight from Evading Detention or Arrest

An officer has the authority to stop any person with or without a warrant when there is reasonable suspicion to believe that the person has committed or is about to commit a criminal offense or the officer has established lawful grounds to detain or arrest the suspect.

- A. **Terry Stops.** The United States Supreme Court has ruled that an officer who has reasonable, articulable suspicion that criminal activity is afoot may conduct a brief, investigatory stop, *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 US 1 (1968). It is also well settled that officers may detain (but not arrest) a person if they are aware of facts constituting "reasonable suspicion" to believe the person was committing a crime. See *Alabama v. White*, 496 US 325 (1990).
- B. **It is important to note that flight alone does not constitute sufficient legal justification to detain or arrest an individual.** The Supreme Court, in *Illinois v. Wardlow*, 529 US 119 (2000), while acknowledging that unprovoked flight is suggestive of wrongdoing, rejected the argument that a detention is always justifiable when a suspect flees upon "seeing a clearly identifiable police officer." Flight must be accompanied by one or more factors that together provide sufficient justification to support a temporary investigatory stop.

311.03 Preventing Foot Pursuits

- A. Based on the inherent dangers associated with foot pursuits, officers should take precautions when confronting suspects in order to prevent the suspect an opportunity to flee on foot.
- B. Officers should take preventative measures when approaching a suspect to reduce the opportunity for flight by the suspect.
- C. Utilize the Contact/Cover Principle
 1. Tactical positioning by officer during initial contact with suspect to cut off suspect's escape routes
 2. Officers should place suspects in positions of advantage to the officer, example: sitting, kneeling etc.
 3. Calm the suspect by tone of voice and choice of words. Talking with suspect keeps his mind focused on what the officer is saying
 4. Command presence / officer presence - Take control of the suspect and situation
- D. Be aware of suspect's body language
 1. Telegraphing signs they might run
 2. Pulling pants up getting ready to run
 3. Looking for escape routes

311.04 Initiating Foot Pursuits – Decision Matrix

Although it is an officer's decision to initiate a stop, it is the suspect or violator who decides to precipitate a foot pursuit by fleeing. If the officer has sufficient legal justification to detain or arrest and the individual flees to evade detention, arrest or escape from custody, an officer's decision to pursue on foot shall be made with an awareness of the risk to which the officer and others will be exposed.

- A. In deciding whether or not to initiate a pursuit, an officer shall consider the following alternatives to foot pursuit:
 1. Aerial support
 2. Utilizing police vehicle

Dallas Police Department General Order

311.00 Foot Pursuits

Revised 9/18/2013

3. Containment of the area
 4. Canine search
 5. Saturation of the area with patrol personnel
 6. Apprehension at another time and place when the officer knows the identity of the subject or has other information that would likely allow for later apprehension
- B. In deciding whether to initiate or continue a foot pursuit, officers should consider the following risk factors:
1. Whether the officer is acting alone
 2. Familiarity with the area or an area that is hostile
 3. Dangers of pursuing suspects who are known to be or suspected of being armed
 4. The ability or inability to obtain backup in a timely manner
 5. The dangers of pursuing in inclement weather, darkness, or reduced visibility conditions
 6. Whether the officer is in adequate physical condition to conduct a foot pursuit
 7. Geographic and physical hazards that could endanger the officer

311.05 Initiating Foot Pursuits – Accountability and Responsibility

Responsibility of Pursuing Officer(s)

Officers initiating foot pursuits shall be responsible for the foot pursuit unless circumstances dictate otherwise or until relieved by a supervisor. In any situation, an officer must always base the decision to engage in a foot pursuit on known facts, and circumstances that can be articulated by the officer. To engage in a foot pursuit the officer must have a reasonable suspicion that the person has committed or is about to commit a criminal offense. **It is important to note that flight alone does not constitute sufficient legal justification to detain or arrest an individual.**

Pursuit Procedures

- A. An officer should not initiate or continue a foot pursuit if acting alone and the pursuit results in an officer chasing two or more suspects simultaneously.
- B. If two officers engage two or more suspects and the suspects flee in different directions, the two officers should not separate and should pursue a single suspect.
- C. If two or more officers have multiple suspects detained and one suspect flees, an officer should not pursue the fleeing suspect if that leaves his/her partner or fellow officers in a situation in which the number of detained suspects exceeds the number of officers.
- D. An officer shall not initiate and/or continue a foot pursuit if the officer knowingly loses possession of his/her firearm.
- E. An officer should not initiate and/or continue a foot pursuit if the officer loses his ability to communicate with dispatch.
- F. Once an officer decides to initiate a pursuit the initiating officer should:
 1. Identify his/her element number over the radio and advise the dispatcher of the foot pursuit
 2. Provide location and direction of travel
 3. Give description of the suspect and his/her clothing description
 4. Advise whether the suspect is armed
 5. Advise the dispatcher and responding elements if sight of the suspect is lost and last location
 6. Advise the dispatcher if responding elements can reduce to code 1
 7. Advise the dispatcher once suspect is taken into custody

Supervisor Responsibilities

- A. Upon becoming aware of a foot pursuit, the supervisor shall monitor the pursuit and decide as soon as possible whether the foot pursuit should continue. The supervisor should allow the pursuit to continue if:
 1. There is a reasonable belief that the suspect has committed an act that would permit the officers to detain the suspect
 2. There is a reasonable belief that the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the public or other police officers; and
 3. The pursuit does not violate provisions of this or other department policy, procedures, or training
- B. The supervisor shall terminate a foot pursuit at any time he or she concludes that the danger to pursuing officers or the public outweighs the necessity for immediate apprehension.
- C. The patrol supervisor monitoring the foot pursuit should command, control, and coordinate the situation as soon as possible, appropriately directing resources to safely apprehend the suspect.
- D. The monitoring patrol supervisor shall respond to the culmination point of a pursuit if an arrest is made.

Communications Division Responsibilities

- A. Receive, record, and immediately report incoming information from the officer(s) involved in the pursuit to other officers regarding the suspect; and ensure cover officers are immediately assigned.
- B. Alert a patrol supervisor from the division of the foot pursuit.
- C. Alert the helicopter.

Dallas Police Department General Order
311.00 Foot Pursuits

Revised 9/18/2013

311.06 Discontinuing a Foot Pursuit

An officer should not continue a pursuit under the following conditions:

- A. An officer or a third party is injured during the pursuit and requires immediate assistance, and there are no other police or medical personnel able to render assistance.
- B. The suspect flees into buildings, structures, confined spaces, or into wooded or otherwise isolated areas and the officer does not have sufficient backup. In this instance the primary officer shall stand by, radio his or her location, and await the arrival of other officers to establish a perimeter. At this point, the incident may be considered a barricaded person.
- C. The pursuing officer loses more than momentary visual contact with the suspect and becomes unsure of the suspect(s) whereabouts or continued direction of travel.
- D. The pursuing officer is unsure of his or her own location or direction of travel.
- E. The suspect's identity is established or other information exists that allows for the suspect's probable apprehension at a later time, and there is no immediate threat to the public or police officers.
- F. The pursuing officer becomes too tired to affect an arrest at the conclusion of the pursuit.
- G. Anytime the danger to the pursuing officer(s) or public outweighs the necessity for immediate apprehension of the suspect.



Dallas Police Department General Order

311.00 Foot Pursuits

DAVID O. BROWN
CHIEF OF POLICE

Revised 10/18/2013

311.00 FOOT PURSUITS

311.01 Purpose

- A. The purpose of this General Order is to describe the authority and establish guidelines for foot pursuits. **Foot pursuits are rapidly evolving incidents that occur with little or no warning to the officer. As such this order** is intended as general guidance for officers in determining whether to initiate a foot pursuit and establishes criteria for termination of a foot pursuit. These guidelines are also intended to provide officers tactical considerations to avoid foot pursuits, alternatives to foot pursuits and safety considerations during a foot pursuit.
- B. Philosophy - Situations exist that may require officers to pursue a suspect who is evading capture on foot. ~~Foot pursuits are proven to be dangerous.~~ It is the policy of the Dallas Police Department that the safety of our officers and the public shall be the determining factor for initiating and/or terminating a foot pursuit. Accordingly, the decision to initiate a foot pursuit must be based on the pursuing officer's **belief** ~~conclusion~~ that the immediate danger to the public created by the failure to apprehend the suspect outweighs the potential risk of ~~danger~~ in pursuing the suspect on foot.

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 3. Looking for escape routes

311.04 Initiating Foot Pursuits – ~~Decision Matrix~~ Considerations

Although it is an officer's decision to initiate a stop, it is the suspect or violator who decides to precipitate a foot pursuit by fleeing. If the officer has sufficient legal justification to detain or arrest and the individual flees to evade detention, arrest or escape from custody, an officer's decision to pursue on foot shall be made with an awareness of the risk to which the officer and others will be exposed.

- A. In deciding whether or not to initiate a pursuit, an officer shall consider the following alternatives to foot pursuit:
 1. Aerial support

Dallas Police Department General Order

311.00 Foot Pursuits

Revised 9/18/2013

2. Utilizing police vehicle
 3. Containment of the area
 4. Canine search
 5. Saturation of the area with patrol personnel
 6. Apprehension at another time and place when the officer knows the identity of the subject or has other information that would likely allow for later apprehension
- B. In deciding whether to initiate or continue a foot pursuit, officers should consider the following risk factors:
1. Whether the officer is acting alone
 2. Familiarity with the area or an area that is hostile
 3. ~~Dangers of pursuing suspects who are known to be or suspected of being armed~~
 4. The ability or inability to obtain backup in a timely manner
 5. The dangers of pursuing in inclement weather, darkness, or reduced visibility conditions
 6. Whether the officer is in adequate physical condition to conduct a foot pursuit
 7. Geographic and physical hazards that could endanger the officer

311.05 Initiating Foot Pursuits – Accountability and Responsibility

Responsibility of Pursuing Officer(s)

Officers initiating foot pursuits shall be responsible for the foot pursuit unless circumstances dictate otherwise or until relieved by a supervisor. In any situation, an officer must always base the decision to engage in a foot pursuit on known facts, and circumstances that can be articulated by the officer. To engage in a foot pursuit the officer must have a reasonable suspicion that the person has committed or is about to commit a criminal offense. **It is important to note that flight alone does not constitute sufficient legal justification to detain or arrest an individual.**

Pursuit Procedures

- A. ~~One officer should not attempt to pursue more than one suspect at a time. Attempting to pursue and capture two or more suspects simultaneously creates significant risk to the pursuing officer and should not occur. An officer should not initiate or continue a foot pursuit if acting alone and the pursuit results in an officer chasing two or more suspects simultaneously.~~
- B. If two officers engage two or more suspects and the suspects flee in different directions, the two officers should not separate and should pursue a single suspect.
- C. If two or more officers have multiple suspects detained and one suspect flees, an officer should not pursue the fleeing suspect if that leaves his/her partner or fellow officers in a situation in which the number of detained suspects ~~exceeds the number of officers~~ **cannot be safely controlled by the remaining officers.**
- D. An officer shall not initiate and/or continue a foot pursuit if the officer knowingly loses possession of his/her firearm.
- E. An officer should not initiate and/or continue a foot pursuit if the officer loses his ability to communicate with dispatch.
- F. Once an officer decides to initiate a pursuit the initiating officer should:
 1. Identify his/her element number over the radio and advise the dispatcher of the foot pursuit
 2. Provide location and direction of travel
 3. Give description of the suspect and his/her clothing description
 4. Advise whether the suspect is armed
 5. Advise the dispatcher and responding elements if sight of the suspect is lost and last location
 6. Advise the dispatcher if responding elements can reduce to code 1
 7. Advise the dispatcher once suspect is taken into custody

Supervisor Responsibilities

- A. Upon becoming aware of a foot pursuit, the supervisor shall monitor the pursuit and decide as soon as possible whether the foot pursuit should continue. The supervisor should allow the pursuit to continue if:
 1. There is a reasonable belief that the suspect has committed an act that would permit the officers to detain the suspect
 2. There is a reasonable belief that the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the public or other police officers; and
 3. The pursuit does not violate provisions of this or other department policy, procedures, or training
- B. The supervisor shall terminate a foot pursuit at any time he or she concludes that the danger to pursuing officers or the public outweighs the necessity for immediate apprehension.
- C. The patrol supervisor monitoring the foot pursuit should command, control, and coordinate the situation as soon as possible, appropriately directing resources to safely apprehend the suspect.
- D. The monitoring patrol supervisor shall respond to the culmination point of a pursuit if an arrest is made.

Communications Division Responsibilities

- A. Receive, record, and immediately report incoming information from the officer(s) involved in the pursuit to other officers regarding the suspect; and ensure cover officers are immediately assigned.
- B. Alert a patrol supervisor from the division of the foot pursuit.
- C. Alert the helicopter.

Dallas Police Department General Order
311.00 Foot Pursuits

Revised 9/18/2013

311.06 Discontinuing a Foot Pursuit

An officer should not continue a pursuit under the following conditions:

- A. An officer or a third party is injured during the pursuit and requires immediate assistance, and there are no other police or medical personnel able to render assistance.
- B. The suspect flees into buildings, structures, confined spaces, or into wooded or otherwise isolated areas and the officer does not have sufficient backup. In this instance the primary officer shall stand by, radio his or her location, and await the arrival of other officers to establish a perimeter. At this point, the incident may be considered a barricaded person.
- C. The pursuing officer loses more than momentary visual contact with the suspect and becomes unsure of the suspect(s) whereabouts or continued direction of travel.
- D. The pursuing officer is unsure of his or her own location or direction of travel.
- ~~E. The suspect's identity is established or other information exists that allows for the suspect's probable apprehension at a later time, and there is no immediate threat to the public or police officers.~~
- ~~F. The pursuing officer becomes too tired to affect an arrest at the conclusion of the pursuit.~~
- G. Anytime the danger to the pursuing officer(s) or public outweighs the necessity for immediate apprehension of the suspect.

Memorandum



DATE: January 23, 2015

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 Community Support Coalition**

On Monday, January 26, 2015 you will be briefed on the Dallas Police Community Support Coalition. The briefing materials are attached for your review.



Eric D. Campbell
Assistant City Manager

Attachment

cc: Honorable Mayor and Members of the 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, First Assistant City Manager

Jill A. Jordan, P.E., Assistant City Manager
Mark McDaniel, Assistant City Manager
Joey Zapata, Assistant City Manager
Jeanne Chipperfield, Chief Financial Officer
Sana Syed, Public Information Officer
Elsa Cantu, Assistant to the City Manager – Mayor & Council



DALLAS POLICE COMMUNITY SUPPORT COALITION

Public Safety Committee
January 26, 2015



www.dallaspolice.net

David O. Brown
Chief Of Police

Purpose

To show an overview of the new formed Dallas Police Community Support Coalition (DPCSC)

- Goals
- Structure
- The Seven Committees

Goals

The Coalitions role:

- Assist in policy review
- Best practices
- Partnerships
- Provide different perspectives
- Submit recommendations to the Chief of Police

Structure

- Seven subcommittees
- Chair of subcommittees make up the executive committee
- Each subcommittee has 5-6 members
- Diversity
 - Race/ethnicity
 - Experience/professional
 - Organizations
 - Age
- Department liaison – role
- Additional committee to look at issues from an academic standpoint

Dallas Police Community Support Coalition Organizations

- Alianza Hispana Evangelica Ministerial
- African Chamber of Commerce DFW
- Anti-Defamation League
- Boy Scouts of America
- Boys and Girls Club
- Child and Family Guidance Center
- Church of the Living God
- Citizens Review Board
- Dallas Black Chamber of Commerce
- Dallas Gay & Lesbian Alliance
- Dallas Regional Chamber
- Faith Friday
- Friendship West Baptist Church
- Greater Dallas Asian American Chamber of Commerce
- Girl Scouts
- Greater Dallas Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
- Green Oaks Hospital

Dallas Police Community Support Coalition Organizations

- Greater Dallas Korean Chamber of Commerce
- Greater East Dallas Chamber of Commerce
- Homeward Bound
- League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)
- NAACP
- North Dallas Chamber of Commerce
- Oak Cliff Chamber of Commerce
- Southeast Dallas Chamber of Commerce
- Southeast Dallas Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference
- U.S. India Chamber of Commerce
- Urban League Greater Dallas
- West Dallas Chamber of Commerce

THE SEVEN SUBCOMMITTEES

Deadly Force/Use of Force

Liaisons - Deputy Chief Gil Garza and Major Jeff Cotner

- Look at and make recommendations on the entire Use of Force section of the General Orders
 - Philosophy Statement
 - Response Continuum
 - Deadly Force
 - Do they believe we adhere to policy?
 - Any recommendations?
 - Upcoming Items
 - Taser

Youth Committee

Liaison - Deputy Chief Jesse Reyes

- Review existing programs
 - Police Athletic League (PAL)
 - Blue in the School
 - Explorers
 - Junior Police Academy
- Recommendations
 - Staffing
 - Structure of programs
 - Gaps in our outreach
- Partnerships
 - Leverage the members contacts
 - Form new relationships
 - Boys and Girls Club

Mental Health/Homeless Committee

Liaisons - Major John Lawton and Manager David Hogan

- Look at best practices from other agencies
- Review/update DPD Critical Incident Training (CIT)
- Establish / re-establish relationships with various service providers
- Receive recommendations on how to handle homeless/mentally ill interactions

Policy Committee

Liaisons - Deputy Chief Vernon Hale and Deputy Chief Catrina Shead

- Broad based group that will review multiple policies and procedures for the department
- Initial review – Foot Pursuit Policy
- Upcoming topics
 - Taser policy
 - Body worn cameras
- Will have some overlap with other committees

Recruiting Committee

Liaisons - Deputy Chief Albert Martinez and Major Andy Harvey

- Review advertising initiatives
- Aid department in targeting the right audience
 - Where do we recruit?
- Best practices from private industry

Training Committee

Liaisons - Deputy Chief David Pughes and Lieutenant Angela Shaw

- Review training for recruits and in-service
- Emphasis on
 - Conflict Avoidance
 - Verbal Skills
 - Cultural awareness
- Compare our training methodology to best practices

Officer Well-Being Committee

- Recently added to the sub-committees
- Will engage
 - Community members
 - Associations
 - Staff psychologists
- Assess current awards/recognition program
- Look for education opportunities to improve quality of life for employees
 - Resiliency Program

Questions?

Memorandum



DATE: January 23, 2015

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: Administrative (Police) Reports - Internal Affairs Division Cases

On Monday, January 26, 2015, you will be briefed on the Administrative (Police) Reports. The materials are attached for your review

NEW CASE PRESENTATION:

Control #2015-007

Council District: 13
Involved Officers: (1) Black Male
Suspect: (1) White Male

On December 16, 2014, at approximately 12:05 a.m., the Involved Officer, in full uniform, was working an off-duty job at the Walmart located at 6185 Retail Road when the loss prevention officer requested his assistance in approaching a shoplifting suspect. As the suspect was attempting to exit the store, the Involved Officer and the loss prevention officer confronted the suspect. The suspect initially cooperated but as he was being escorted into the store, the suspect attempted to flee. At this point, a struggle ensued between the suspect and the Involved Officer. During the struggle, the suspect produced a knife and cut the Involved Officer's fingers. The Involved Officer then drew his duty weapon and gave loud verbal commands for the suspect to drop the knife. When the suspect failed to comply with the Involved Officer's commands, the Involved Officer fired multiple rounds, striking the suspect in the leg. After being struck in the leg, the suspect exited the store and propped himself against the door. The Involved Officer continued giving the suspect verbal commands to drop the knife. When cover officers arrived at the location, the suspect was still in possession of the knife. After a brief standoff, cover officers were able to convince the suspect to drop the knife. The Involved Officer was transported to Baylor Medical Center where he was treated and released. The suspect was transported to Presbyterian Hospital with a gunshot wound to the leg.

There was video surveillance that captured the incident and civilian witnesses who detailed their accounts of the shooting. The suspect has been charged with Aggravated Assault on a Public Servant and Parole Violation out of Kentucky.

STATUS: Under Investigation

PREVIOUS CASE PRESENTATION:

Control #2013-350

Council District: 9
Involved Officers: (1) White Male
(1) Hispanic Male
(2) Black Male
Suspect: (1) White Male

On September 26, 2013, at approximately 7:45 p.m., Officers #1, #2, #3 and #4, in full police uniforms and driving marked police vehicles, responded to a shooting call from the dispatcher in the 10300 block of Plummer Street. Officer #1 arrived at the location and was directed to the alley by witnesses, who stated that an older white male wearing no shirt and blue jeans, had shot someone in the alley. When Officer #1 got to the alley, he observed the body of a male lying in the alley. Officer #1 began moving in the direction of the body which was lying directly behind the driveway of 10361 Sandra Lynn Drive where he had last seen the suspect step behind a wooden fence of the residence. At this point, Officer #1 observed Officers #2, #3, and #4 emerge from between two houses and moving toward the alley. The officers observed the body of a male lying in the alley that appeared to be deceased. Officer #1 yelled at Officers #2, #3 and #4 that the suspect was directly behind them and that the suspect had a gun. Officers #1, #2, #3 and #4 observed the suspect walk out of the unfenced backyard towards them holding a chrome handgun. All four officers gave loud verbal commands to the suspect to drop the weapon. The suspect refused to comply and instead began raising the weapon pointing it in the direction of the officers. Officers #1, #2 and #3, fearing for their lives and the lives of fellow officers, fired their duty weapons striking the suspect causing the suspect to fall to the ground. While lying on the ground, officers continued to give loud verbal commands to the suspect. The suspect again refused to comply with the officers' commands, and while lying on the ground reached for his weapon. Officers #1, #2 and #3 again fired their weapons striking the suspect. The suspect was pronounced deceased at the scene. No officers were injured during this incident.

A witness told the officers that the suspect stated he had shot the man lying in the alley because he was trying to break into his garage. Witnesses also stated that the suspect stood over the individual he had already shot and threatened to shoot him again. Several witnesses at the location stated that the suspect had pointed his weapon at them as they were informing him that they had called for police assistance. The individual who had been shot by the suspect was also pronounced deceased at the scene.

UPDATE: The Internal Affairs Division investigation revealed the officers were justified in their use of deadly force.

STATUS: Complete

Case #CN2013-350 was presented at the October 28, 2013, Public Safety Committee Meeting.

Control #2014-001

Council District: 14
Involved Officers: (3) White Males
(3) Hispanic Male
Suspect: (1) White Male

On January 2, 2014, at approximately 1:39 a.m., Officers #1 and #2, in full police uniform and driving a marked police vehicle, responded to a Burglary in Progress at 2728 McKinnon Street. The suspect, who resided in Apartment #1901, approached the witness, who is an employee at the location, and stated that his apartment was being burglarized. The witness called 9-1-1 and requested police assistance. The suspect then moved to an adjacent hallway and began barricading himself. Officers #1 and #2, who were the first officers on the scene, entered the lobby and spoke with the witness. The witness informed the officers that the suspect was armed and directed them to the suspect's location. According to the witness, as Officers #1 and #2 attempted to speak with the suspect, the suspect shot at the officers. Officers #1 and #2 retreated, took cover, and called for cover over the radio for assistance with an active shooter. Officers #1 and #2 continued to speak with the suspect in an attempt to deescalate the situation. The suspect then moved from the position where he was barricaded toward the officers. By this time Officers #3 and #4, who were also in full police uniform, had arrived at the location. When the suspect started toward the officers, Officers #1, #2, #3 and #4 fired several rounds from their duty weapons, striking the suspect. The suspect was pronounced deceased at the scene by Dallas Fire and Rescue. No officers were injured during this incident.

A female juvenile witness, who was also at the scene, is the daughter of the suspect. A weapon was recovered at the scene. A video recording from the building was obtained.

UPDATE: The Internal Affairs Division investigation revealed the officer was justified in his use of deadly force.

STATUS: Complete

Case #CN2014-001 was presented at the January 13, 2014, Public Safety Committee Meeting.



Eric D. Campbell
Assistant City Manager

cc: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
A.C. Gonzalez, City Manager
Warren M.S. Ernst, City Attorney
Craig D. Kinton, City Auditor
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