

Texas Department of Public Safety Annual Report 2009



DPS Core Values



Integrity: We demonstrate honesty, openness and respect in all we do.

Teamwork: We work together within the department and with other agencies to achieve common objectives.

Accountability: We seek and accept responsibility for our actions and results.

Excellence: We strive to be the best and continually improve our performance.

Public Safety Commission



*Allan B. Polunsky,
Chairman
San Antonio*



*Carin Marcy Barth,
Houston*



*Ada Brown,
Dallas*



*John Steen,
San Antonio*



*C. Tom Clowe Jr.,
Waco*

The Texas Public Safety Commission oversees Department operations. The Commission is made up of five Texas citizens appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Texas Senate.

Commissioners are appointed based on qualifications, including knowledge of laws, experience with law enforcement, executive ability, honesty, integrity, education and training. Members serve staggered six-year terms without compensation.

Members of the Commission in 2009 were Chairman Allan B. Polunsky of San Antonio (reappointed as Chairman in December 2009, term expires Dec. 31, 2015); Carin Marcy Barth of Houston (term expires Dec. 31, 2013); Ada Brown of Dallas (term expires Dec. 31, 2011); C. Tom Clowe, Jr. of Waco (term expired Jan. 1, 2010) and John Steen of San Antonio (term expires Jan. 1, 2012).

2009: A Year of Change

2009 was a year of change for the Texas Department of Public Safety, culminating in the Texas Public Safety Commission's July appointment of Steven C. McCraw as director of the DPS.

McCraw, who had most recently served as the Texas director of Homeland Security and an assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, started his law enforcement career at DPS as a Highway Patrol trooper and Narcotics investigator.

Col. McCraw instituted a number of changes, including implementing many of the recommendations made in 2009 by the Sunset Advisory Commission and by a 2008 DeLoitte Consulting study [please see pages 5-6]. Both studies lauded agency employees for their loyalty and commitment protecting and serving the people of Texas, but said that DPS needed to make significant organizational changes. The agency was reorganized to reflect those recommendations.

The agency was organized into two areas to better reflect the

Department's mission to provide law enforcement services and support to other agencies: Law Enforcement and Services (see chart on page 5). Each area is led by a deputy director.

The mission statement was rewritten to better reflect the new agency's new focus: "Protect and Serve Texas" and the new DPS vision is to be "the premier provider of trusted and proactive services in an ever-changing threat environment."

Command staff from all areas of DPS worked together to develop the new DPS Goals, in light of the challenges now

facing DPS and the State of Texas:

- Combat terrorism and crime
 - Enhance public safety
 - Lead emergency response and disaster recovery
 - Provide world class services
- Over the next several years, the new organization will focus on combating or addressing the following challenges:
- Terrorism, transnational gangs and violent criminal organizations.
 - Criminal enterprises.
 - Increased violence along the Texas-Mexico border.
 - Population growth and the resulting demographic shift.
 - Increased commercial truck traffic.
 - Natural and other disasters.

As DPS moves into its seventy-fifth year, the agency will continue to work hard to cement its legacy and promise as the premier law enforcement agency in the country.



Steven C. McCraw (left) was named director in July 2009. Lamar Beckworth (center), who had been serving as the interim director, was named deputy director for Law Enforcement in August 2009. Brad Rable (right) became Deputy Director for Services in September 2009.

Reorganization and Realignment Efforts

Restructured Headquarters:

On August 17, 2009, the PSC approved a new structure for the Department that aligned closely related organizational functions, strengthened regional command, established a new leadership team and improved strategic planning and communications.

This structure closely aligns law enforcement and intelligence organizational functions under the law enforcement Deputy Director and the service and regulatory functions under a Services Deputy Director. [See organizational chart].

Restructured Regions:

The PSC also approved a new regional command framework with six uniform regions for all DPS functions and approved the selection of the six Regional Commanders who have assumed command. The regional offices are located in El Paso, San Antonio, Lubbock, Garland, Houston and McAllen.

The realignment of DPS regions will ensure the Department is in compliance with SB 11 of the 80th Legislature and adopts the recommendations set forth in the Deloitte Study that the Department

establish uniform regional boundaries. The realignment of regions will better enable the Department to address all threats to include transnational gangs and hurricanes.

Created an Intelligence and Counter-Terrorism Division

On August 17, 2009 the PSC approved the creation of the Counterterrorism (CT) and Intelligence Division and the selection of its Assistant Director who is aligning existing resources to address existing and evolving threats and establish an enterprise-wide intelligence program with a centralized collection management and analytical production process. DPS is increasing its staffing at all of the Joint Terrorism Task Forces around the state, based upon our latest counterterrorism assessment.

The Division has assumed responsibility of the Texas Fusion Center and is developing a Concept of Operations for a state-wide intelligence capability that leverages the regional fusion centers and other intelligence entities.

The Division will also work with the Law Enforcement Service Division to

establish a DPS Concept of Operation Plan to expand information sharing among local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. DPS is mindful of its obligation to strictly adhere to all civil liberty and privacy protections in the implementation and operation of an Intelligence and Counterterrorism program.

Capitol Security

The Capitol Commander is responsible for Capitol Security and efforts are underway to amplify security around the Capitol working with our state leadership and the State Preservation Board. Although not addressed in the Sunset Report or Deloitte study, the Department will establish a first class enterprise-wide security program that addresses our responsibilities to protect the State Capitol, the Governor's Mansion, and those who we are charged to protect, State legislators and our people.

Human Resources

The Department's Human Resources office is developing a human capital plan that will fully address recruitment, hiring, performance evaluation, career

development, promotional process, work force forecasting and retention. A robust recruitment program and new performance appraisal and promotional processes are top priorities. We will continue to make changes to existing HR policies and address personnel needs when deemed appropriate. Some of the changes made include:

The PSC approved extending the Hardship Duty Station Program and allowing Troopers to be paid the stipend on a monthly basis pending Legislative Budget Board (LBB) approval.

Identified funding and obtained PSC approval for new uniforms, flak jackets and gun lights and rails which is pending LBB approval. These items are essential to protect our troops while they are protecting Texans.

Polygraphs are now being conducted on the front end of the background investigations to avoid wasted time conducting back ground investigations on non eligible candidates.

The Texas Highway Patrol leadership in the field now has the authority to establish work schedules that meet the new mission criteria and whenever possible accommodate Trooper preference.

Filled the position of the Equal Employment Office and made it a direct report to the Director.

Established an Ombudsman to

provide an informal option to address workplace conflict.

Overhauled financial process and systems

The Department is working with Comptroller Susan Combs to prioritize the automation of the HR and Finance function at DPS which is essential to modernizing our financial processes. The PSC approved the creation of two new processes to increase transparency on the financial decision making within the Department: a Contract Review Board to provide greater oversight and transparency in our procurement activities; and a quarterly Budget Review Board where we will seek participation from various offices to assess the budget variances and decide how best to address them.

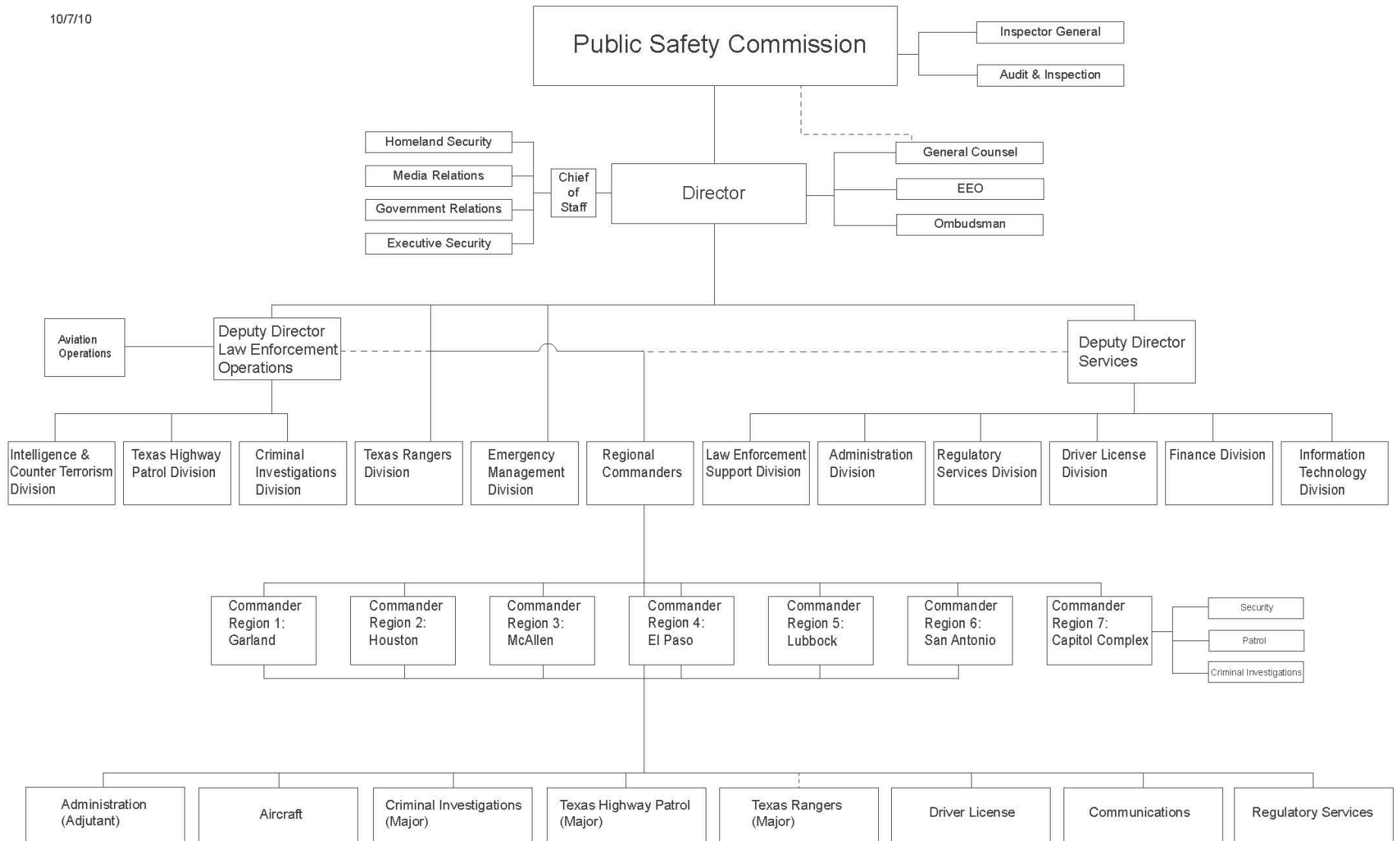
Created a civilian management structure for driver license, motor vehicle inspection and other regulatory functions

A new civilian management structure for driver license is in place along with ways to address the substantial technology and process issues state-wide.

A new division devoted exclusively to other important DPS licensing and regulatory responsibilities has been established. Leveraging technology and new processes will be used to improve process times and customer satisfaction.

New Organization

10/7/10



Law Enforcement

Aviation and Operation Support

The DPS Aviation and Operation Support section operates 14 helicopters (with a fifteenth arriving in August 2010), seven single-engine airplanes and one twin-engine turboprop airplane that support DPS, federal and local law enforcement operations. The helicopters are stationed in McAllen, Corpus Christi, Austin, Waco, Lubbock, Midland, Houston, Garland, San Antonio, Amarillo,



A DPS helicopter crew spotted this Ford F-250, which was loaded with drugs, in Hidalgo County. Law enforcement pursued it before its driver plunged it into the Rio Grande River.

Alpine, Del Rio, El Paso and Laredo. The fifteenth helicopter will be stationed in Longview.

Each helicopter is equipped with a video camera and infrared-imaging systems (FLIR) that are used to locate lost or wanted persons by detecting heat signatures. A NightSun searchlight further optimizes the fleet's nighttime search capabilities. The helicopters are commonly used in border security operations, search and rescue operations, manhunts, domestic marijuana reconnaissance, searches for missing persons, downed aircraft and stolen vehicles.

DPS Aviation provides vital role in disrupting border drug trafficking

In 2009, DPS, along with local and federal law enforcement agencies, aggressively patrolled the border through coordinated air and land operations, in a successful effort to disrupt illegal drug trafficking into the state. DPS Aviation provided support for these operations along the Rio Grande River. This increased enforcement was able to place enough pressure on smugglers to force them to change their tactics.

The impact of DPS' proactive patrol and the coordinated operations with

other agencies is evidenced, in part, by the disruption of Drug Trafficking Organizations' (DTOs') operations and can be seen in the images captured by DPS aircrews.

Smugglers in the border region who have been detected by law enforcement drive their drug-laden vehicles into the river and are met by their partners, who recover the drugs by boat or other means and then take the drugs back to Mexico. This tactic has become so common that it is now called a "splashdown." Many



Drug smugglers work to recover floating marijuana after they drove their stolen pickup truck into the Rio Grande in Hidalgo County. (See photo at left.) The photo above was taken from a DPS helicopter.



Pickup trucks like this one, loaded with drugs, were pulled out of the Rio Grande River during Operation FORDD.

loads are recovered by law enforcement before smugglers can distribute them in Texas or take them back to Mexico.

The coordinated efforts between DPS, local and federal agencies have resulted in the following:

CY 2008-2009 Totals:

Seizures:

Marijuana (lbs)	2,995,377
Methamphetamine (lbs)	1,920
Cocaine (lbs)	24,304
Heroin (lbs)	442
Cash	\$65,341,631

Drug arrests: 20,306

Referrals of suspects to Border Patrol: 19,015

DPS Aviation has caused enough disruption to alter the tactics used by these DTOs. Interdiction flights have caused the suspects to attempt to use

techniques to mask their heat and visual signatures from detection by FLIR and the aircrews.

Aviation has employed the most technically advanced helicopters as a counter measure to the previously successful low-tech methods that DTOs used. The use of the technically advanced helicopters by the DPS Aviation Section has had a measurable impact in disrupting the cartel's smuggling routes into Texas.

Operation FORDD targets traffickers' "splashdown" operations

From July 1 to July 21, 2009, DPS Aviation, Highway Patrol and the U.S. Border Patrol initiated Operation FORDD, which stands for Flank, Observe, Redirect, Deny and Dismantle.

During FORDD, law enforcement retrieved submerged DTO vehicles and worked to mitigate the growing number of pursuits that end with the DTO drivers plunging their vehicles into the river.

During FORDD, which was conducted near Mission and Hidalgo, officers and troopers recovered 11 vehicles, including seven that were stolen, and 4,567 pounds of marijuana.

Participating agencies also conducted coordinated enforcement to stop smugglers from employing the evasive tactic called splashdown, in which they drive their stolen vehicles into the river to get



In many cases, the presence of a DPS helicopter persuaded drug traffickers to go back to Mexico before delivering their load in Texas. This photo was taken near McAllen by DPS Pilots Lt. Stacy Holland and Sgt. Johnny Prince.

away from law enforcement and to recover their drugs.

FORDD, which also involved the DPS



During FORDD, the DPS Dive Team recovered vehicles from the Rio Grande.

Dive Team, Criminal Law Enforcement Division, the Texas Rangers, U.S. Customs and Border Protection and local law enforcement, is a good example of how local, state and federal agencies are working together to secure the border and disrupt the transport of illegal drugs into Texas.

DPS Helicopter crew finds missing boy

On Feb. 3, 2009, DPS Austin Aviation assisted the Llano County Sheriff's Office with the search for a missing 2-year-old boy, named Owen Castle, who had wandered away from a hunting cabin. The child became lost at 6 p.m., and approximately 150 people conducted a ground search as the helicopter searched from the air.

Early the following morning, DPS Pilot Sgt. Nick Granelli and Tactical Flight Officer (TFO) Benjamin Muller continued the search. At 8:15 a.m., TFO Muller spotted the child lying face down in a small clearing about a mile north of the cabin. The aircrew directed rescue personnel to the location, landed the helicopter, picked up the child and a paramedic and flew them to the Llano hospital. Exposure to the 30-degree winter weather had caused the boy's body temperature to dip to 78 degrees. The child was treated for exposure and abrasions and was released from the hospital two days later.



Owen Castle sits with Nick Granelli, who was piloting the DPS helicopter when Owen was found.

Criminal Investigations

In 2009, the Criminal Investigations Division (CID) was renamed and reorganized to promote a more efficient and effective criminal investigative division. Specific actions included the reorganization of services to enhance communication and the implementation of a regional command structure to better respond to the specific threats addressed by the CID, including a greater emphasis on violent criminal gangs and drug trafficking organizations. As a result, the CID services were restructured into three

investigative sections: **Gangs, Drugs and Special Investigations.**

The growing threat posed by criminal gang organizations led CID to develop new programs to identify and target the criminal gangs that present the greatest threat to public safety.

In 2009, CID Agents targeted one of the state's most violent criminal gangs, the Mexican Mafia, and spearheaded a lengthy joint investigation with local, state and federal partners. As a result of this investigation, several high-ranking gang members were arrested and indicted in the south-central Texas area.

As the year progressed, the CID



A CID agent processes a clandestine meth lab in Lamb County. Chemicals used to manufacture the drug often include common household items such as coffee filters, bowls, jars, drink dispensers, as well as anhydrous ammonia and pseudoephedrine.



Some of the more than 100 firearms seized during Operation Flatland in Lubbock and Hockley counties, which culminated with the arrest, indictment and conviction of two peace officers, as well as the dismantling of an outlaw motorcycle gang. The investigation was headed by CID agents from Lubbock with assistance from ATFE, ICE, FBI, Levelland PD, Hockley County DA's Office and Lubbock County Sheriff's Office.

continued to work with law enforcement partners to target and disrupt the activities of other significant criminal gangs in the state, including Tango Blast, Texas Syndicate, Raza Unida, Hermandad de Pistoleros Latinos, the Bandidos, the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas, the Bloods, and the Aces and Eights motorcycle gang.

Throughout 2009, the CID continued to target the infrastructure of the Mexican drug cartels operating in Texas and

across the nation.

Using various investigative techniques, CID initiated or assisted with the following:

- 1,400 search warrants served,
- 1,600 arrests,
- 79 methamphetamine labs dismantled,
- 660 pounds of marijuana seized,
- 4,180 pounds of cocaine seized,
- 418 pounds of methamphetamine seized,
- 172,000 marijuana plants seized,
- more than 7 million dosage units of various other controlled substances seized, and
- more than \$16 million in currency seized.

The complex investigations conducted by the CID have been instrumental in removing enormous amounts of dangerous drugs in Texas and across the nation.

On a local level, CID agents conducted 145 drug prevention and awareness presentations to more than 4,300 children, teenagers and adults across the state.

An increase in the number of indoor hydroponic marijuana grow operations and outdoor marijuana grows were two

trends noted in 2009. The Domestic Marijuana Eradication (DME) program, coordinated by CID, led to record numbers of plants seized in outdoor marijuana operations.

During 2009, CID agents: arrested 1,340 fugitives, conducted 76 racetrack inspections, recovered 3,322 stolen vehicles valued at \$54,571,283 and conducted 20 training classes to more than 749 commissioned officers on identifying stolen vehicles and heavy equipment.

The Border Auto Theft Information Center (BATIC) continues to be recognized worldwide for its effectiveness in repatriating stolen U.S. vehicles taken across the border. The program provides stolen vehicle status to law enforcement



An investigation by CID agents in the Houston area led to the recovery of five stolen ATVs—including the four pictured above. The investigation was initiated after the suspect brought one of the vehicles in for repair in Houston.

agencies in the U.S., Canada, Mexico and Central America.

In 2009, BATIC received 152,543 investigative inquiries, of which 3,809 produced stolen vehicle hits. Approximately 1,840 of those vehicles were successfully repatriated to the United States, with a recovered value of \$24 million.

Using personnel transferred from the Driver License Division, the Fraud Investigations Unit was formed in 2009 to conduct complex investigations involving identity theft and other fraud by organized criminal enterprises.



Indoor hydroponic marijuana grows were increasingly linked to criminal gang activity. Marijuana cultivated in this fashion, as shown above from a CID bust in Austin, commands more money on the streets because of higher THC content.



A record number of outdoor marijuana plants were seized in 2009, possibly due in part to Mexican drug trafficking organizations moving operations into Texas.

Highway Patrol

The Texas Highway Patrol secures and maintains order on Texas highways to ensure the safety of the motoring public. The Commercial Vehicle Enforcement (CVE) Service weighs and checks commercial vehicle traffic operating on Texas roadways to ensure compliance with statutes related to vehicle weight, motor carrier safety and the registration and transportation of persons, hazardous material and other property.

Although there were some organizational changes, the Texas Highway Patrol continued to patrol and perform criminal interdictions on Texas roadways. Troopers seized narcotics and other contraband in increasing numbers and from unusual vehicles, including 18-wheelers painted to look as if they belonged to legitimate trucking companies—and two school buses, several months apart, specially modified to carry as much marijuana as possible (see pictures on next page).

Highway Patrol troopers also participated in and supported law enforcement operations along the border with Mexico, helping disrupt drug and contraband trafficking in the area.



On Saturday, October 10, a DPS trooper stopped a school bus marked to resemble a United Independent School District bus on U.S. 59 north of Laredo. The bus had been modified to conceal 5,408 pounds of marijuana with an estimated value of more than \$1.7 million.

Roadcheck 2009: Commercial Vehicle Enforcement

The Roadcheck program illustrates the important work CVE troopers do every day.

The annual Roadcheck program stretches from Mexico to Canada and is designed to reduce commercial vehicle highway fatalities through increased vehicle safety. Vehicles passing inspection receive a Commercial Vehicle Safety Association decal exempting the vehicle from inspection for a 90-day period, unless they have an obvious safety defect.

During the Roadcheck 2009 program that ran for three days in June, DPS troopers inspected 7,316 commercial vehicles—a 25.6 percent increase from 2008—and issued 3,037 decals.

Of the vehicles inspected, 1,636 of the vehicles (22.3 percent) and 202 of the drivers (2.7 percent) were found to have serious enough safety violations to be removed from service. Out-of-service violations included 953 trucks that needed a brake adjustment, 655 that had brake system problems, 245 that had tire or wheel problems and 272 that had light malfunctions.

Intelligence and Counterterrorism

The Intelligence and Counter-terrorism (ICT) Division is a new division created in late 2009 as part of the DPS reorganization. It serves as the central

clearinghouse for the collection, management, analysis and targeted dissemination of law enforcement and homeland security intelligence in Texas, with a much-bolstered Texas Fusion Center as its core component. ICT was also in charge of security at the Capitol complex in 2009.

The ICT Division was created by reassigning analytical and law

enforcement personnel from other areas of the Department and realigning them to more effectively manage intelligence and focus personnel on high priority modern threats to Texas posed by Mexican drug trafficking organizations, transnational gangs and foreign and domestic terrorism groups. ICT also manages the Texas Top 10 Most Wanted, Missing and Unidentified Persons programs, as well as the Amber and Silver Alert processes.

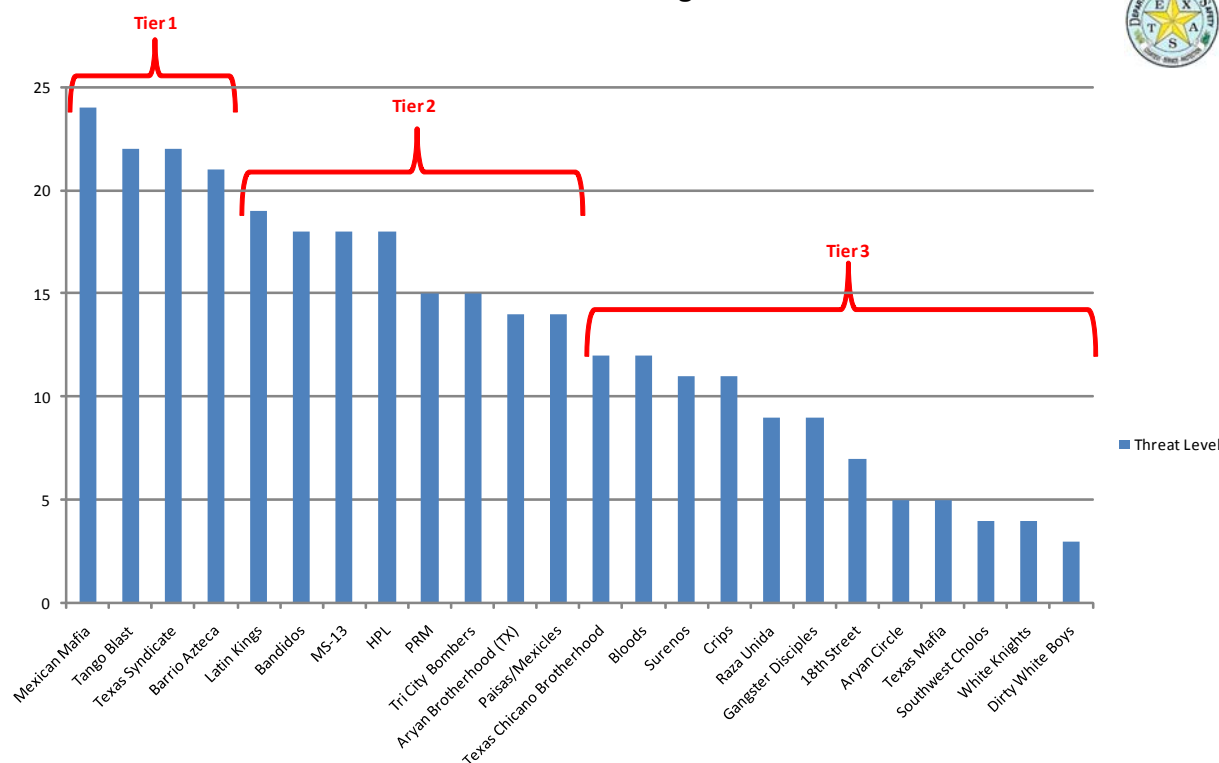
Additionally, ICT provides real-time analytical support to DPS commissioned officers investigating border violence, drug trafficking, gang activity and other crimes. This analytical support assists investigators in conducting operations aimed at disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations in Texas and protecting the citizens of Texas from foreign and domestic terrorists, gang violence and organized criminal activity.

Division accomplishments

The Division has formalized new concepts of operations, incorporated national guidelines for Fusion Center (TxFc) operations and set up command structures.

Chief among the Division's accomplishments was the implementation of reorganization plans and personnel shifts that have recast the TxFc in a central role as the primary reception and distribution

Statewide Criminal Gang Threat Level



* Tango Blast, MS-13, Bloods, Crips, Surenos are listed as a culmination of all diques/cells throughout the state

The Statewide Gang Threat Criteria and Tier Rankings, created by ICT personnel, serve as an intelligence-led policing tool to assist in identifying vulnerabilities and conducting operations specifically targeting the most significant gangs operating within Texas.

center for intelligence information. All field units and partner agencies are now directed to submit information requests through the TxFC, including the six Joint Operating Intelligence Centers along the Texas border, making communications efforts more efficient.

The ICT Division has taken steps to combine efforts with other regional fusion centers as well as federal agencies, local police and sheriff departments involved in countering threats from terrorists and major criminal organizations such as transnational gangs.

In the arena of technology, ICT has begun to address how best to enhance the databases at its disposal, including a study on how to combine all of the ICT's myriad databases into a single integrated tool.



On May 12, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Jennifer Irby found State Rep. Edmund Kuempel unconscious in an elevator at the state Capitol and located help. State Rep. Dr. John Zerwas and Troopers Diane Riojas, Antonio Rico and Edwin Carpenter tirelessly performed CPR and used an external defibrillator until EMS arrived. Thanks to their efforts, the Seguin legislator survived the heart attack and returned to the House floor before the session ended. All five were honored by the Legislature and DPS for their efforts. Pictured above (left to right) after the Capitol ceremony are Zerwas, Riojas, Rico, Carpenter, Major John Reney and Irby.



The new Capitol bicycle patrol started in 2009.

Fusion Center accomplishments

One of the Fusion Center's first significant actions as part of the new ICT Division was to take a leading role in support of the November 5 Fort Hood shooting investigation. As federal agencies were deploying for investigation in the immediate aftermath of the killings, the Fusion Center played a key role in providing leads and intelligence information to investigators, through the Texas Rangers. As a result of work that went on 24/7, the center was able to help keep DPS's Criminal Investigations and Texas Ranger personnel and the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force moving in the right direction during the important early hours of the response.

The TxFC has also provided key contributions in dozens of significant criminal cases throughout the state and plays an important role in the Department's border security operations.

Capitol Complex Security

Redeployments have improved security, and more robust security systems have been installed at the Governor's mansion. A number of homeland security grants will fund additional security enhancements in the Capitol complex, including installation of metal detectors at the Capitol, additional explosive detection canine units and bicycle patrol officers, and the

establishment of a counter-surveillance team.

What is the Fusion Center?

The Texas Fusion Center (TxFC) performs four essential functions. First, it integrates and analyzes information from disparate sources state-wide to identify leads in high-priority incident investigations and identify links, associations and non-obvious relationships in criminal enterprise and terrorism investigations.

Second, the TxFC produces multi-agency intelligence assessments to increase understanding of the current and future threat environment, recognize trends and patterns in activity, and support a proactive approach to the prevention of crime and terrorism.

Third, it provides situational awareness of relevant world incidents to law enforcement and homeland security leaders through 24/7/365 operation of the TxFC Watch.

Finally, the TxFC develops and coordinates implementation of a multi-agency process that assesses and prioritizes the wide range of threats facing the state based on threat, vulnerability and consequence.

Texas Rangers

The Texas Rangers are the oldest law enforcement organization in North America.

There are 144 Texas Rangers, and the force is organized into seven companies, A through G, led by captains and lieutenants. Rangers are stationed in various towns and cities in the state, with each field Ranger having responsibility for a minimum of two to three counties, some with even larger areas. Six staff lieutenants work in the Joint Operations Intelligence Centers (JOICs), located in different parts of the state.

Multi-disciplinary major case doctrine

The primary mission of the Texas Rangers is to provide investigative expertise and resources to local agencies in the identification, arrest and conviction of suspects responsible for violent crimes.

On occasion, some violent crimes, serial offenses, unsolved (cold case) crimes or other crimes may frighten the public. The DPS director may designate this type of crime as a “major-incident case investigation,” calling for the establishment of a task-force approach and a unified command structure to effectively manage and direct substantial Depart-

ment resources and assets involved in the investigation. Major-incident case investigations are typically coordinated by a Texas Ranger captain who can dedicate the Department’s full array of resources, or those necessary, to identify, locate and apprehend the responsible parties for each designated case.

Ranger Reconnaissance Teams

Texas Ranger Reconnaissance Teams (RRTs) are highly-trained and specialized



While on a training exercise in Presidio County in October, Rangers found these backpacks, which were used by drug smugglers to carry approximately 188 pounds of marijuana. The packs were made with large sugar sacks, and vehicle seat belts served as the shoulder straps. The ranch where the marijuana was found is often crossed by drug smugglers.

emergency response units capable of providing a wide spectrum of tactical options and capabilities to the Department and the State of Texas to safeguard the public, interdict criminal or terrorist activity and enhance investigations and prosecutions. The RRT is capable of extended operations in remote border regions and rugged terrain where conventional law enforcement elements traditionally do not operate.

RRTs were formed in September 2009 at the direction of Texas Ranger Senior Captain Antonio Leal. The Rangers are the state's lead law enforcement agency responsible for oversight of border security operations along the Texas-Mexico border.

DPS employs RRTs in emergencies and other situations that require a specialized law enforcement response. The teams can be rapidly deployed to locations throughout the state to preclude, preempt, interdict and resolve criminal or terrorist incidents that could impact public safety.

The composition and numbers of personnel assigned to a RRT are both situation and mission dependent. Teams are normally comprised of Texas Rangers and DPS SWAT Team members and attached personnel from the Texas National Guard's Counter Drug Task Force. The RRT may be further augmented by intelligence analysts from the Texas

Fusion Center and communications specialists from the Department's Law Enforcement Support Division.

Team members are highly trained in the areas of advanced firearms, individual and small-unit tactics, covert and counter surveillance, tactical tracking and airmobile operations. Team members are trained in the use of night-vision devices and continuous operations in conditions of limited visibility.

Routinely, RRTs conduct operations with the support of the U.S. Border Patrol, the DPS Aviation Section and the Texas National Guard's Counter Drug Task Force. Supporting personnel from Texas Military Forces do not participate in law enforcement activities but do provide observation, transportation and communications support.

Fort Hood shooting investigation

On November 5, a Fort Hood commissioned officer, who served as an Army psychiatrist, opened fire on fellow soldiers and civilians at the Fort Hood



The Texas Ranger Reconnaissance teams were formed in 2009 and can be rapidly deployed to locations throughout the state.

Soldier's Readiness Center. The rampage left 13 people dead and 30 injured. DPS responded to the scene and established a perimeter as officials searched for the suspect.

Texas Ranger Capt. Kirby Dendy, working at the Army incident-command post, was asked by the Army Criminal Investigation Division commander to provide Rangers to assist in the investigation. Company F Rangers and Rangers from adjoining companies conducted witness interviews and provided investigative assistance, helping ensure that witnesses were interviewed in a timely manner, as federal investigators were still arriving at the scene.

The suspect, Army Maj. Nidal Malik

Hasan, 39, from Virginia is awaiting a U.S. Military trial and has been charged with 13 counts of premeditated murder and 32 counts of attempted murder.

Rangers assist in investigation of elderly sexual assaults

As part of a multi-jurisdictional major crime task force, the Rangers assisted the Department and local law enforcement agencies in the investigation of eight sexual assaults or attempted sexual assaults and four burglaries or attempted burglaries that occurred between January and November 2009.

The violent serial rapes of elderly women, who ranged in age from 65 to 91, took place in Yoakum and Luling and in

rural Leon, Bell and Falls counties. Many of the cases were linked by physical evidence, including DNA.

The rapist, described as a thin, young, dark-skinned man between 5 feet 6 inches and 6 feet tall, demonstrated his familiarity with each of these communities. Because he committed the crimes during the late evening and predawn hours, the public and media dubbed the suspect the "Twilight Rapist."

In some cases, there was a reported burglary of the victim's residence prior to the sexual assault. Investigators believed the rapist prowled the victims' neighborhoods before striking. In many cases, he disabled the victim's telephone line.

The investigation involved the com-

bined efforts of the DPS, the Yoakum and Luling Police Departments, the Leon, Bell and Falls County Sheriff's Offices, the U.S. Marshals Service and the FBI. As of May 2010, the suspect had not been apprehended, but the investigation continued.

Rangers assist in arrests of suspects involved in Houston doctor's homicide

On August 22, Company A Rangers Steve Rayburn, Jason Taylor, Adolphus Pressley, Crayton McGee and Kevin Pullen assisted the Austin County Sheriff's Office with the investigation of the shooting death of Dr. Jorge Mario Gonzalez, who was a Houston area doctor. He was shot and killed as he, his wife, their young child and a ranch hand arrived at their Bellville-area weekend ranch.

Multiple suspects approached the victims as they walked from their vehicle to the ranch house. The doctor entered the residence, retrieved a pistol and was shot when he returned to confront the assailants. The ranch hand was also shot but survived his wounds. As the suspects fled, one of them fired a shot at a Bellville Police Department officer, who was searching for the fleeing suspects.

Two suspects, Cristobal Galvan Cerna, 23, and Moises Galvan Cerna, 18, were arrested on August 28. On September 1, Texas Rangers arrested the final

Texas Ranger Division Criminal Statistics

Start Date: Jan. 1, 2009 — End Date: Dec. 31, 2009

Investigations — Offenses/Cases

Developed	Totals	Murder	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Other*
Offenses - Activities*:	4,740	773	174	248	787	2,758
Charged Offenses:	1,982	286	130	136	289	1,141

Completed

Closed Files:	2,442	412	97	112	387	1,434
Criminal - Activity Disp*:	2,252	234	104	110	294	1,510

Arrests — Conviction results

Number of arrests: 2,232 Number of convictions: 1,634

* **Other** is all other criminal offenses (fraud, forgery, assault, etc.).

* **Activities** are warrant, civil, subpoena and fugitive.



The Rangers assisted the Graham Police Department in the investigation of an officer-involved shooting.

suspect, Misael Santollo, 18, in Houston. Cristobal and Moises are brothers and the cousin of Santollo. All three men face murder charges.

In addition to the Texas Rangers, the DPS Highway Patrol, Criminal Law Enforcement and Aviation were involved in the investigation. Other participating agencies included the Austin County Sheriff's Department and the Bellville Police Department.

Rangers investigate shooting

On September 6, Ranger Sgts. Jay Foster, James Holland, Anthony Bradford and Lt. Jeff Collins responded to an officer-involved shooting in Graham, at the request of the Graham Police Department and the Young County District Attorney's Office.

A one-year veteran of the Graham

Police Department pulled over a vehicle of reported suspicious activity. The 17-year-old white male driver stopped his vehicle, exited it and immediately fired on the Graham police officer. The officer was struck in the upper chest and upper thigh with rounds fired from a .357 magnum handgun. The officer returned fire, fatally wounding the suspect. Sgt. Holland, working with the DPS Division of Intelligence and Counter Terrorism, identified the suspect as a known associate of the Aryan Brotherhood prison gang.

FLDS members go to trial

On March 31, 2008, the Texas Rangers, DPS officers and the Midland, Tom Green, Schleicher and Sutton County Sheriff's departments executed search warrants at the Yearning for Zion (YFZ) Ranch in Schleicher County. The ranch is owned and controlled by the Fundamental Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (FLDS). Officers entered the ranch with Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (CPS) investigators.

During the subsequent search, officers located information and documents showing evidence of criminal activity. A Schleicher County Grand Jury returned 23 indictments—ranging from sexual assault of a child and bigamy to unlawful marriage ceremony to a minor—against

12 defendants.

Five defendants went to trial on dates ranging from October 2009 to April 2010 and were convicted of sexual assault of a child, a first degree felony. Sentences ranged from seven to 75 years.

Two defendants were convicted of bigamy and received sentences of seven and eight years. Six more defendants are scheduled to go to trial in 2010.

SWAT to attain Tier 1 National Status

Beginning in 2009, DPS SWAT transitioned from Highway Patrol to the Ranger Division, and changes to the team are ongoing. Beginning May 1, 2010, the SWAT program became full-time positions for all members. The team will consist of 20 members stationed in Austin, and the Rangers are in the process of filling six to seven positions by the end of August in order to bring the team to full strength.

When the final positions are filled, members will undergo advanced training that will bring them to a Tier 1 National level status—the highest certification a SWAT team can attain because of the advanced skill sets required. SWAT will assist with augmenting and training the regional Special Response Teams (SRTs) that will be implemented in February 2011.

Emergency Management

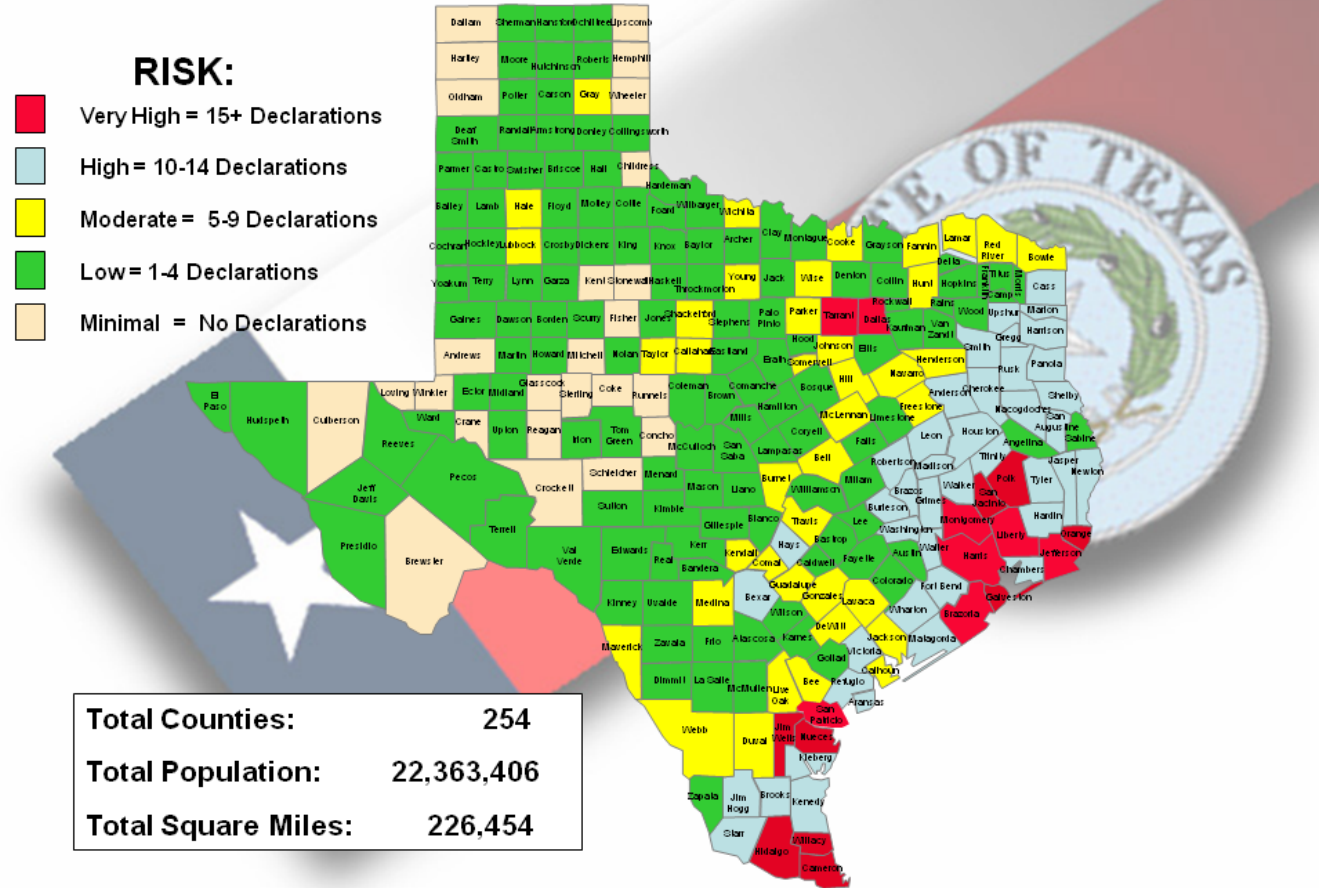
The mission of the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) is to carry out a comprehensive, all hazards emergency management and preparedness program for the State of Texas and to assist cities, counties and state agencies as they plan and implement their own emergency management programs.

TDEM's 216 employees are responsible for response and recovery programs during any disaster that overwhelms the resources of local jurisdictions; preparedness activities, including emergency planning, training, drills and exercises; and mitigation initiatives aimed at reducing the impact of future disasters on the lives and property of Texans.

During 2009, TDEM was responsible for supporting the Governor's homeland security strategy as well as border security operations. TDEM is the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for U.S. Department of Homeland Security grant programs.

In 2009, major emphasis was placed on exercises, planning and design of new

Presidential Disaster Declarations (1960-2009)



capabilities for response, recovery and re-entry, including development and enhancement of task forces and strike teams, as well as coordination of commu-

nications resources. In addition to providing immediate mass care and emergency search and rescue, four new Re-Entry Task Forces combine personnel

from Texas Military Forces, state agencies, voluntary agencies and private sector partners, including retailers, to coordinate the process of bringing a community back from disaster and restore critical services and infrastructure as soon as possible.

TDEM led the nation in establishing the first Interstate Emergency Response Support Plan (IERSP) with state emergency management agencies in Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Oklahoma. The IERSP is intended to cut through delays and red tape that often plague the first 72 hours of emergency response to mobilize personnel and resources immediately when Texas or a neighboring state is struck by overwhelming disaster.

TDEM is home to the State Operations Center (SOC), which is responsible for monitoring all hazards and threats to the State of Texas on a 24-7 basis. The SOC issues warnings and notifications to local, state and federal officials, and coordinates mobilization of resources, personnel and assistance to local areas during disasters.

The SOC hosts multiple conference calls involving thousands of public officials from local jurisdictions, along with state and federal partners, as TDEM responds to a wide variety of natural and manmade emergencies and disasters.

Response

TDEM and its team of 30 highly trained Regional Liaison Officers (RLOs) responded to a variety of severe weather events in 2009 from drought and wildfires to tornadoes, hailstorms and unseasonable snow events. RLOs provide advice, information and support to local officials as they request resources and assistance from the state.

The top severe weather events facing RLOs in 2009 included two devastating hail storms, one in North Austin on March 25 that caused \$160 million in losses and one in El Paso on September 16 that caused \$150 million in losses, according to the National Weather Service.

Another dramatic 2009 weather event requiring RLO support was the spring blizzard that dropped eight to 27 inches of snow in the Amarillo area on March 28. Tarrant and Dallas counties were struck by extremely severe thunderstorms March 30 and May 2, respectively. There were flashfloods April 18 and April 28 in Harris and Galveston counties and a tornado that caused \$20 mil-



An unusual snow storm in the Houston area dropped accumulations of more than an inch, including at the DPS office in Pierce, southwest of Houston.

lion in damages in Beaumont in August. El Paso experienced a high wind event December 8, causing \$2 million in damages. There was a tornado outbreak on December 23, causing up to \$12 million in damages in the Lufkin area and \$2 million in Longview.

Eclipsing all storms in financial damages to the state of Texas was the extended drought, primarily affecting the southern and central areas of Texas. TDEM coordinates and leads the Drought Preparedness Council. During the past year, each of the state's 254 counties suffered from abnormally dry to exceptionally dry conditions. In fact, the first half of 2009 rivaled 1917 as the driest six-month period on record in Texas for

the past 100 years. San Antonio reported temperatures four degrees higher than average during parts of the year, with areas of South Texas (Victoria and Corpus Christi) receiving only one-quarter of their normal amount of rainfall. Estimates of the economic impact of the 2009 drought on Texas agriculture range from \$3.6 billion to more than \$4.5 billion in losses, according to the Texas Department of Agriculture.

Searing temperatures and drying winds contributed to an extreme wildfire season. Multiple fires springing up simultaneously across broad geographical areas of Texas challenged response efforts. TDEM coordinated response by the Texas Forest Service and local and volunteer fire departments fighting 17,430 wildfires as they blazed across 726,004 acres, an area nearly the size of the state of Rhode Island. The worst 2009 fires took place in Montague and Bastrop Counties.

Recovery

Hurricane Ike devastated the Texas coast in the fall of 2008, but recovery operations for any severe disaster continue for many months after the media has left the area. Hurricane Ike recovery continues.

Mitigation

The goal of the TDEM mitigation

section is to reduce the damaging impact of disasters in Texas through a wide variety of projects. The section administers more than \$984 million in mitigation projects from fourteen open disaster grants dating from 1998, five pre-disaster mitigation grants and three repetitive flood claims grants.

Due to a record-breaking Hurricane Ike grant allocation of more than \$405 million, the mitigation section has processed more than 225 hazard mitigation projects.

The mitigation section increased staffing and training in anticipation of the workload due to Hurricane Ike and was handled an unprecedented workload, accelerating the flow of ap-



TDEM conducted several Rehearsal of Concept (ROC) hurricane drills, drawing in various agencies involved in disaster response, including the Texas Highway Patrol.

proved applications from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to local jurisdictions. The section rolled out an entirely new category of mitigation project: emergency generator grants. The section wrote the specialized application package for this project, advertised it, coordinated it with FEMA and now has several dozen projects ongoing. Due to this innovative project, more than \$12 million in Ike funding was put to work quickly.

Preparedness and Plans Section

The Preparedness and Plans Section is responsible for keeping Texas safe and prepared to deal with all hazards and threats to Texas, assisting local jurisdictions by reviewing more than 2,000 local planning documents each year. The unit coordinates a number of state-level homeland security programs with federal agencies, regional groups such as Councils of Government (COG) and local jurisdictions. Its Training and Exercise Unit provided 71,489 hours of training in 2009 on all facets of emergency management. The annual Texas Homeland Security Conference and Texas Hurricane Conference were combined in 2009 attracting 3,500 participants to more than 200 workshops and presentations—the largest and most successful TDEM conference to date.

Statewide drills and exercises continually prepare for TDEM's emergency response mission. Among the 2009 initiatives were a series of four Mobile Exercises involving hundreds of individuals and fleet vehicles along with state-of-the-art communications equipment aimed at supporting Austin, Dallas, San Antonio and Waco Task Forces.

Operation Texas Watch was a statewide exercise involving Texas Joint Operations and Intelligence Centers (JOICs), which was the capstone of numerous 2009 anti-terrorism and preparedness drills and exercises.

The Department of Defense Interoperability Communications Exercise involved local, state, national and private sector partners rehearsing communications response to a severe hurricane.

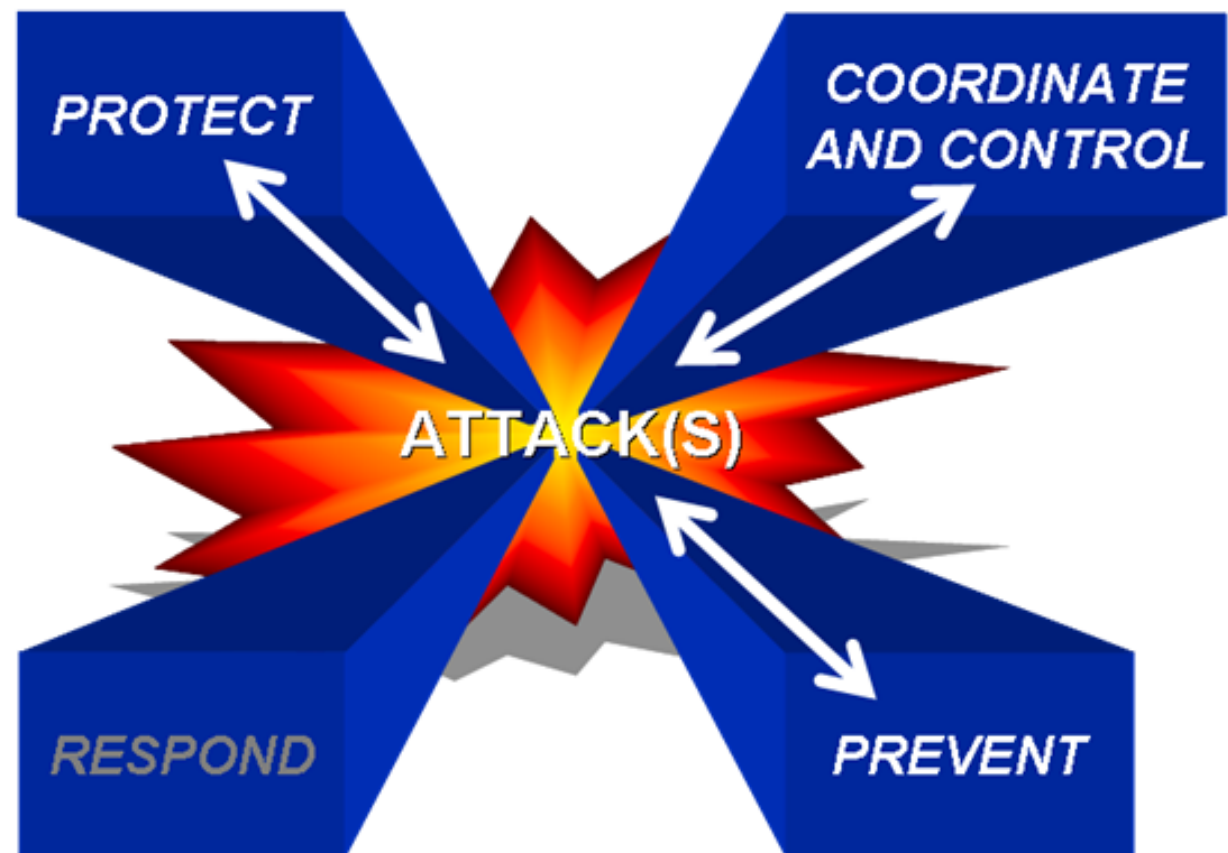
Hurricane preparedness exercises included several state and regional ROC drills, conducted at the Emergency Operations Training Center at Texas A&M University in College Station.

State Administrative Agency

TDEM'S SAA manages, administers and monitors Homeland Security Grants (HSG) for Texas. The SAA is the only section of TDEM designated to apply for federal grants through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security

(DHS). After a grant is awarded, the SAA notifies COGs, urban area regions and other sub-recipients. The allocation process begins, and the SAA administers the grant management process through an electronic grant management system—the State Preparedness Assessment

and Reporting Service. It administers multiple fiscal year grants from DHS and FEMA. TDEM has received 14 grant awards under this program.



Services

Administration

The Administration Division provides a wide variety of core support functions for the Department, including facilities management, procurement, training and human resources management.

In 2009, facilities management employees oversaw the completion of construction on three new buildings: an area office in Waxahachie, a district office in Bryan and a four-story, state-of-the-art crime laboratory in Garland.

Several other construction projects were underway in 2009 with completion expected in 2010, including new crime laboratories in Austin, Corpus Christi,



The Bryan District Office (left) and the Garland Crime Lab (right) were two construction projects completed in 2009.

Abilene, Houston and Tyler.

The Education, Training and Research Bureau provides an array of training courses to the Department's commissioned and noncommissioned employees and officers from other law enforcement agencies at local, state and federal levels of government. In 2009, DPS provided more than 250 different courses for a total of 567,130 training contact hours.

The bureau also trains civilian concealed handgun license instructors and provides safety training for motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles and bicycles, as well as occupant safety programs including safety belts and child restraint systems.

Human Resources Management



As part of an aggressive recruiting effort, DPS has been monitoring law enforcement layoffs in other states. Early in the year, the State of Michigan laid off 100 state troopers, and the Flint Police Department laid off 60 police officers because of budget cuts.

DPS recruiters attended the Good Morning America Job Fair in Detroit in May 2009. Several thousand people attended the job fair. DPS Recruiters met with the Michigan State Police, the Flint Police Department and Mott Community College criminal justice classes. DPS was featured prominently during the national Good Morning America show on May 19. Trooper Deon Cockrell and Corporal Arminda Henke were shown several times on national television.



New Emergency Vehicle Operation Center taking shape

The DPS Tactical Training Center (TTC) in northern Williamson County houses the Firearms Range and the new Emergency Vehicle Operation Center (EVOC).

Construction on the EVOC continued in 2009 with the bulk of the project expected for completion in 2010.

The EVOC will be a state-of-the-art driving facility that fills a tremendous void in police driver training for all law enforcement in Texas.

The Large Skills Pad was completed in June 2009, and has been used for recruit driver training since July 2009.

The remainder of the project is scheduled for completion in March 2010, and will contain two skills pads, a skid pan, a road course and an urban/tactical area. Also planned for a later construction project are state-of-the-art classrooms.

Bonds for the project were approved by Texas voters in November 2007.

(HRM) works with Department management staff to establish human resources policies and procedures and does HRM training and advises Department management and staff.

During 2009, the HR staff implemented an online EEO training program. Additionally, HRM facilitated the transition to new leadership and organizational restructuring through executive interview coordination, creation of job descriptions and job postings for newly created positions.

Driver License

The Driver License Division (DLD) is composed of the following services: Operations, Business and Administration. The Division was reorganized in 2009 to better meet twenty-first century challenges and provide the highest level of customer service.

DLD assists citizens through Headquarters' personnel and about 300 full- or part-time offices throughout the state by:

- Licensing qualified drivers and removing privileges from unsafe drivers.
- Providing records and documents to eligible customers.
- Supporting law enforcement and



lowing:

- Web-based technology for faster, more accurate processing.
- A new camera at each station that has the ability to automatically locate and center an applicant's face and reduce shadows on photographs.
- At the counter, staff are able to compare the image on file with the person standing in front of them.
- An image verification feature that retrieves and compares previous facial images of applicants to verify the applicant's identity and protect the integrity of those already holding a

The DLD is implementing the new Driver License System (DLS) across the state. The DLS replaces the outdated legacy system and equipment (pictured on the left) with Web-based programming and state-of-the-art equipment. In the picture to the right, employees at the San Antonio-Pat Booker Road Driver License office are trained on the new system. Each office staff receives 16 hours of training over the course of two days with the new equipment.

criminal justice partners.

Responding to the Legislature and the Public Safety Commission, the Division embarked on a transition to a civilian management/business model. Virtually all commissioned personnel were transferred to other areas of DPS for law enforcement duties as part of this process. Civilian managers were hired throughout the state, and troopers are supporting law enforcement efforts in the driver license offices.

A new management team updated policies, including increasing electronic output of documents and adding additional field examiners by consolidating compliance and driver records activity to

headquarters. The Division's goals include decreasing field office wait times and speeding up driver license and driver records processing times.

A brand new driver license and identification card were unveiled in 2009 with updated security features to reduce fraud. (See box on next page.)

DLD is implementing a new Driver License System (DLS) throughout the state, transitioning from 1985-era technology to today's state-of-the-art equipment. The process is slated for completion by the summer of 2010. (See photos to the left.)

Other DLS features available at offices converted since the rollout include the fol-



In 2009, new driver license offices were opened as part of multi-purpose buildings in Waxahachie and Bryan, and the Seguin Driver License office was remodeled. The new Bryan District Office, pictured above, includes 7,176 square feet for driver license services—double the amount in the prior facility.



A customer uses the online renewal kiosk at the Austin-North Lamar Driver License office—one less customer standing in line.



New civilian managers receive training in Austin as part of the DLD's transition from commissioned management to a civilian management/business model.

driver license or identification card.

- A document scanner at each station that allows real-time capture of application and identification records, eliminating the need to copy and send these records to headquarters.
- A printer at each station that produces temporary receipts that include an applicant's photograph.
- An upgraded thumbprint scanner that verifies a quality print has been captured.
- A digital signature scanner with a preview option to verify legibility.

DLD is exploring numerous options to improve customer service including: enhanced training for examiners and technicians, standardized signage in offices, queuing systems in large offices, express lanes for renewals and address changes, computer kiosks for those persons eligible for online services and other services that will improve the customer's experience in the driver license office.



DL gets upgrade

The Texas driver license and identification card (ID) sport a new look and enhanced security features after a redesign was unveiled in April 2009.

The changes give law enforcement improved resources for verifying the authenticity of Texas-issued driver licenses and identification cards, while combating counterfeiting, photo swapping, tampering and other types of fraud.

The licenses and ID cards contain numerous security features, using the latest technology.

Current driver licenses and ID cards are still valid and will be phased out as they expire. The vertical format for customers under 21 remains the same.

Finance

Accounting and Budget Control prepares and supervises the Department's budget. Accounting's duties include administering employee insurance programs, processing the payroll and maintaining all financial records and capital property inventory.

In addition, this area handles purchasing of supplies, services, equipment and construction. Other responsibilities include the processing of receipts and disbursing funds; administering the Historically Underutilized Business program and accounting for federal grants, travel reimbursement and revenue processing.

Law Enforcement Support

The Law Enforcement Support Division (LESD) is a new division formed in 2009 as part of the DPS reorganization. LESD is comprised of five main areas, including the Crime Lab, Crime Records, Communications, Technical Forensic Unit and Field Support. LESD supports law enforcement agencies and citizens of Texas by providing them accurate, timely

and responsive services that include biometric identification, access to criminal justice and emergency information, as well as technical assistance for LESD programs.

Crime Lab

Expansion was a common theme in the Crime Laboratory Service throughout the year, as the new Garland Crime Lab opened for business (see photo on page 22). The 60,000-square-foot facility is the first of a new generation of crime labs being constructed across the state. Other crime lab construction projects started in Austin, Tyler, Abilene, Houston and Corpus Christi, while projects in El Paso, Lubbock and Weslaco entered the design phase.

Crime labs tested DNA evidence in more than 5,000 criminal cases—an increase of 23 percent, helping take additional criminals off the streets. An investment in robotic samplers (pictured at right) in each DNA lab will help speed up processing of DNA samples by as much as 50 percent when fully implemented.

The Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) Laboratory reduced its backlog and turnaround time for testing from about one year to 60 days. By year's end, the offender database contained nearly 500,000 DNA profiles that

are matched to crime scene DNA evidence. During the year, 1,507 "cold hits" were achieved; a cold hit means the offender was not a suspect in the crime. CODIS passed the 4,000 cold hit milestone in 2009, helping solve thousands of murders, rapes and burglaries since its inception in 1995. Senate Bill 727, passed by the Texas Legislature in 2009, requires felons on probation to be DNA tested, which will dramatically increase the number of profiles in the Texas CODIS database.

Other notable Crime Lab changes in 2009:

- Training was completed for seven new firearms examiners. This staff increase of nearly 50 percent—combined with hard work—reduced the backlog of cases awaiting analysis.



Automated robot helps forensic scientists speed up the extraction of DNA.

- The Toxicology Laboratory in Austin now reports results to officers in about 60 days—compared to more than a year before changes were implemented to speed up the process.

- The Breath Alcohol Testing Program became part of the Crime Lab as part of the DPS reorganization.

Crime Records

In 2009, Crime Records significantly increased the biometric services offered to the State of Texas. The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) was upgraded to house up to 15 million unique fingerprint records. To address increased demand for services, DPS also increased AFIS output to 12,000 ten-print fingerprint transactions per day and 400 latent-print transactions per day.

New services provided by DPS include the ability to process and match palm print transactions associated with arrests



as well as palm prints lifted from crime scenes. DPS has received some 212,000 palm prints from more than 170

law enforcement agencies across the state.

DPS also piloted the FBI's Repository



for Individuals of Special Concern (RISC) program. RISC contains fingerprint images for wanted persons, known/suspected terrorists and sexual offenders, and queries provide a response in less than a minute. For the initial pilot, DPS partnered with the Houston Police Department, which used portable fingerprint devices in the field.

So far, the pilot has assisted in the identification of more than 90 people including individuals wanted out of state for murder and arson.

DPS is currently in the process of upgrading AFIS to offer this same RISC-type service from the Texas database to all Texas police agencies. DPS also plans to deploy these types of portable devices to DPS personnel in the near future.

Texas was one of the first states to deploy the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Secure Communities program. The goal is to identify all criminal aliens held in jails and prisons. The

program relies on the sharing of national and local immigration and law enforcement data through a technology and process called IAFIS/IDENT Inter-operability. IAFIS is FBI's fingerprint database; IDENT is Homeland Security's fingerprint database. Through the Secure Communities program, local agencies have assisted DHS with identifying more than 60,000 criminal aliens who were arrested in Texas.

Also in 2009, Crime Records started adding photos of gang members and their tattoos to the TxGang database when supplied by the local agencies. Web-based technology and several new features allow police agencies to track information on gang members more efficiently.

Communications

Communications and in-car support personnel were instrumental in the statewide rollout of in-car computers to more than 2,000 patrol units, greatly enhancing the capabilities of the Highway Patrol.

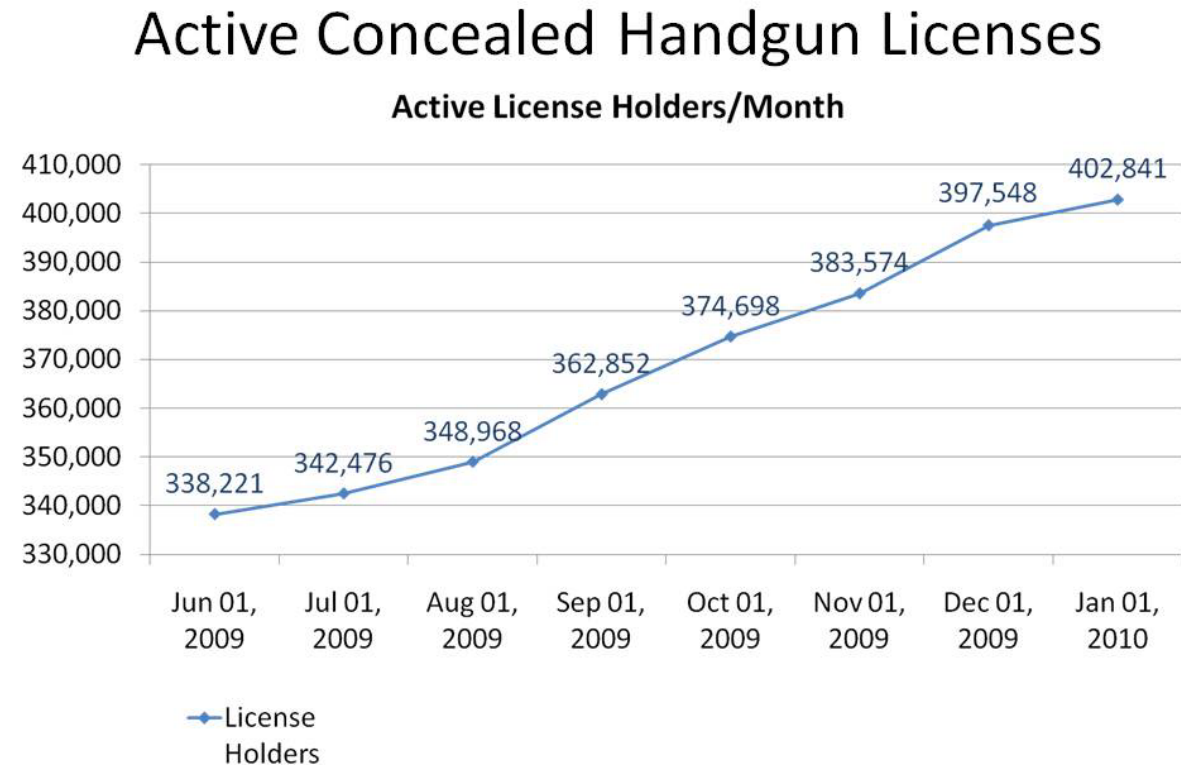
Also, Ann Estes, of San Angelo, won the APCO Telecommunicator of the Year for her efforts in coordinating agencies during a capital murder suspect manhunt New Year's Eve 2008. Ultimately, the suspect was shot and killed by a trooper, who sustained minor injuries from a shotgun blast.

Regulatory Licensing

The Regulatory Licensing Division is responsible for the registration, certification and licensing of concealed handguns carriers, private security, metals, narcotics prescribers and vehicle inspection stations and inspectors. Several of these bureaus were previously part of other divisions within the agency.

The Regulatory Licensing Division commissions private security officers, licenses companies and registers the following individuals: private investigators, unarmed security officers, alarm system installers, security salespersons, personal protection officers, private security instructors, security consultants, locksmiths and electronic access installers. The division also licenses private investigation, guard, alarm system, guard dog, armored car, electronic access control, armed courier and locksmith companies.

The **Concealed Handgun Licensing Bureau** processes applications for Texas concealed handgun licenses to enable eligible individuals to carry a concealed handgun. A concealed handgun license (CHL) is issued for four years for first-time applicants and five years for a renewal. The bureau suspends or revokes licenses when statutory provisions



are violated.

The bureau also certifies qualified handgun instructors who teach a 10-to 15-hour safety course that is required for a concealed handgun license.

Beginning in December 2008, the Department received an unprecedented increase in CHL applications. During the first six months of 2009, DPS received an average of 12,700 per month. In the first six months of 2008, the average received was 8,700 per month. At the height of this surge, more than 42,000 applications were in backlog status. The Department

hired approximately 55 temporary employees to assist in alleviating the backlog and succeeded in entering all new applications within four weeks.

The **Texas Prescription Monitoring Program** collects and monitors data on Schedule II through V controlled-substance prescriptions as they progress from the physician (prescription writer) through the pharmacy/pharmacist (dispenser), to the ultimate user or customer. The division registers and issues permits to individuals or entities that dispense, prescribe, manufacture or possess con-

trolled substances, and any entity that sells and/or transfers precursor chemicals or laboratory apparatus equipment through the **Controlled Substance Registration Program** and **Precursor Chemical/Laboratory Apparatus Program**.

The **Metals Registration Program** regulates metal recycling to reduce instances of metal theft. A certificate of registration is issued for two years.

Each of the programs possess similarities in the processing of licenses and ensuring compliance of license-holders; division management has begun a realignment of the division to more effectively service those regulated under these programs.

The goal is to eliminate redundancies that exist currently with the bureaus working in isolation from each other, create efficiencies in process by combining like work, react more quickly to surges in volume in areas such as concealed handgun licensing and allow growth in these regulated areas as needed when the Legislature assigns additional duties. To accomplish these goals, the division plans in 2010 to realign into three services: License Issuance, Regulatory Compliance and Shared Services.

Information Technology

As with most areas of DPS, the agency's computer-related activities were reorganized in 2009. The name of the service was changed from the Information Management Service to Information Technology (IT).

The mission of Information Technology at DPS is to be "*the provider of choice*" for IT solutions supporting the DPS mission through quality, process, governance and partnerships. IT will support the agency by following these principles:

- Establish technology roadmaps that address current as well as future business demands;
- Deliver cost-effective, quality IT solutions that meet business needs;
- Provide leadership and governance around IT policies and practices; and
- Build working relationships with DPS customers.

Information Technology provides information technology services to DPS and other statewide and nationwide law enforcement agencies. IT provides access to critical systems and data 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

The IT organization significantly contributes to the day-to-day success of the agency by providing protection and management of technology assets, moni-

toring and managing networks and systems, delivery of business applications and providing technology consultation to internal agency divisions and external criminal justice entities.

DPS in the Community



In June, several Austin DPS employees volunteered to gather after work and spruce up the landscaping on campus. Employee volunteerism helps to make the agency grounds more attractive.



A team of DPS employees walked in the Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure in November. Employees carried a banner honoring a DPS employee who had died of cancer shortly before the walk. Many employees participate in a cancer support group at DPS.

DPS in the Community



Sixty-five Austin DPS employees are mentors at Reilly Elementary School, located across the street from Headquarters. DPS has had a formal mentoring relationship with Reilly for 10 years. Most of the children who attend the school are on the free-lunch program and come from families with very limited resources. Teachers at Reilly often pay for field trips and other items (including clothing) out of their own pockets. Many DPS employees who are not mentors have donated clothing and money to help lessen the burden on the teachers for providing for these children. Kathleen Murphy, a DPS attorney, has coordinated the DPS side of the mentor program all 10 years.



DPS employees across the state have a long history of participation in the community, especially during the holiday season. Headquarters employees in Austin collected teddy bears (above) to be distributed by Highway Patrol troopers who meet children in crisis. Additionally Highway Patrol offices in Jasper, Jefferson and Newton counties participated in a toy drive to benefit Christus Hospitals of Southeast Texas. Driver License employees in Austin donated money to purchase Christmas gifts for 23 children living in foster homes in the Austin area. The Austin Headquarters custodial staff made a special donation (\$500) to the Austin Salvation Army Rehabilitation Center.



In September, 15 bicycle riders participated in the inaugural DPS Memorial Ride. Participants rode 40 miles in the Austin area to raise money for a disability fund to assist DPS officers and their families in times of need and for a new memorial on DPS grounds to the DPS officers who have been killed in the line of duty. Texas Highway Patrol Trooper James Colunga of Waxahachie organized the ride.

2009 Awards

Medal of Valor

The Medal of Valor is the highest award presented by the Department. It may be issued to any member of the Department who intelligently distinguishes himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his own life. The deed performed must have been by voluntary act and of personal bravery or self-sacrifice so conspicuous as to distinguish clearly the individual for gallantry and intrepidity above his comrades, and must have involved risk of life, known to the member before performing the act.

John David Cox, Texas Highway Patrol

Steven Allen Hoppas, Texas Highway Patrol

Medal of Merit

The Medal of Merit is awarded to any member of the Department who has rendered a service beyond the normal course of duty, performed an act that clearly exceeds what is normally required or expected, or makes an important contribution to achievement of the goals of the Department or the law enforcement profession. It may be issued for acts or accomplishments of a nonrecurring nature.

Raymond McMains, Texas Highway Patrol: Breath Test

Purple Heart

The Purple Heart Award was given for the first time in 2005. The award may be given to commissioned officers of the Department who are seriously injured in the line of duty. The guiding philosophy in issuing this award is to recognize the individual's sacrifice incurred while in the immediate and direct performance of a law enforcement action.

Steven Allen Hoppas, Texas Highway Patrol

Director's Citation

The Director's Citation is given to any member of the Department who has rendered a service beyond the normal course of duty, because of his or her timely observation, diligence, perseverance and judgment in the performance of a difficult task that has resulted in the protection of life or property; the prevention of a major crime; the apprehension of a dangerous criminal; or for performing an act that clearly exceeds what is normally required or expected.

Edwin Carpenter, Texas Highway Patrol

Joseph B. Hogue, Texas Highway Patrol

Justin Holdridge, Criminal Investigations Division

Jerry Kaelin, Criminal Investigations Division

Antonio Rico, Texas Highway Patrol

Diane Riojas, Texas Highway Patrol

Greater Love Hath No Man...

Eighty-three DPS officers have died in the line of duty since the beginning of the agency. Of those, 28 died in traffic crashes; 27 died in shootings; 17 were killed when vehicles struck them; four were killed in motorcycle crashes; three were killed in car-train crashes; and four were killed in other types of accidents.

We have not forgotten these valiant men who died while protecting the people of the State of Texas. We value their sacrifices and endeavor to bring honor to them by our own behavior.

«Arthur W. Fischer: Jan. 18, 1932
 «Aubrey Lee Moore: April 16, 1932
 «H.D. Murphy: April 1, 1934
 «Edward B. Wheeler: April 1, 1934
 «Joseph N. Avary: May 17, 1935
 «Guy A. Freese: July 11, 1935
 «Mart D. Tarrant: Nov. 4, 1935
 «David A. McGonagill: Sept. 4, 1940
 «Roger Q. Harriss: April 5, 1942
 «Floyd E. Lawson: April 7, 1948
 «Louis W. Dickson: April 17, 1949
 «Bill J. Mahoney: April 18, 1949
 «Winfred O. Hanna: Jan. 25, 1954
 «Felix A. Murphey: March 4, 1954
 «Robert J. Crosby: Nov. 27, 1954
 «Milton D. Brooks: Jan. 2, 1955
 «Audie A. Isbell: April 7, 1955
 «Clarence Nordyke: July 18, 1955
 «Lynn R. Smith: Jan. 25, 1957

«Benjamin K. Smith: June 23, 1958
 «Herman P. Marshall: May 17, 1960
 «Richard D. Berens: March 8, 1963
 «Oscar B. Brett: Dec. 8, 1961
 «H.A. White: Dec. 8, 1961
 «Kenneth W. Harrison: June 8, 1963
 «Bobby Lee Maynard: Nov. 30, 1964
 «Harry Lee Mills Jr.: April 3, 1965
 «Charles A. Pryor: April 27, 1965
 «Robert F. Stinnett: July 2, 1965
 «Darvin K. Hogg: April 25, 1966
 «Billy Ray Wynn: Dec. 24, 1967
 «Fred C. Burns: Jan. 2, 1968
 «Tom P. Holland: April 23, 1969
 «Norman E. Zator: Oct. 6, 1969
 «Douglas H. Thompson: Dec. 7, 1969
 «Gara Oliver Cooper: Oct. 2, 1970
 «Billy Dan Howry: March 18, 1972
 «Gayle Lamar Holmes: May 19, 1972
 «Ernest C. Dobbs: Feb. 15, 1974
 «Larry E. Hobson: Dec. 1, 1973
 «Kobler C. Winn: Dec. 1, 1973
 «John D. Oldham: July 7, 1974
 «Harold D. Hambrick: July 7, 1974
 «Hollie L. Tull: Sept. 14, 1974
 «Patrick A. Randel: Oct. 23, 1974
 «Jimmie W. Parks: Aug. 10, 1975
 «Mark A. Frederick: April 4, 1976
 «Tomie Michael Tucker: May 29, 1976
 «Sammy C. Long: Nov. 21, 1976
 «Bobby P. Doherty: Feb. 21, 1978
 «James Dalrymple: June 5, 1978
 «Jerry Don Davis: Oct. 5, 1980

«Hollis S. Lacy: Dec. 26, 1980
 «Howard W. Jordan: June 2, 1981
 «David I. Rucker: Sept. 29, 1981
 «Ernesto Alanis: Feb. 27, 1983
 «Daniel M. Higdon: March 13, 1983
 «Milton Alexander: April 14, 1983
 «Robert R. Jones: Sept. 16, 1983
 «Russell L. Boyd: Oct. 11, 1983
 «William P. Kohlleppe: April 19, 1985
 «Stanley K. Guffey: Jan. 22, 1987
 «Willie D. Taylor: May 19, 1990
 «William J. Kuhnle: May 21, 1989
 «Ralph G. Zerda: May 21, 1989
 «Mark J. Phebus: Sept. 17, 1990
 «Carlos R. Warren: March 5, 1991
 «Bill Davidson: April 14, 1992
 «Bobby S. Booth: June 16, 1993
 «Troy Hogue: Dec. 30, 1994
 «Timothy W. McDermott: May 14, 1995
 «Roel Garcia: March 26, 1997
 «Terry Miller: Oct. 12, 1999
 «Randall W. Vetter: August 7, 2000
 «Richard D. Cottle: May 9, 2001
 «Kurt David Knapp: May 8, 2004
 «Jimmy Ray Carty Jr.: May 27, 2005
 «Billy J. Zachary: Jan. 1, 2006
 «Matthew D. Myrick: Jan. 20, 2006
 «Eduardo Chavez: May 2, 2006
 «Todd Dylan Holmes: March 14, 2007
 «James Scott Burns: April 29, 2008

