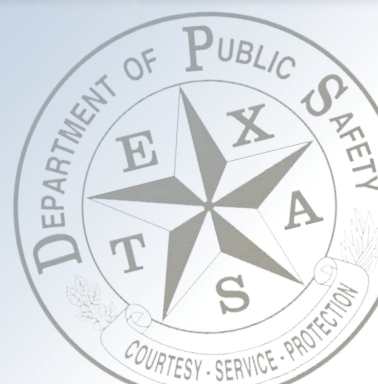


# TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

---

## ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2013







# TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

---

## ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2013



<b>Mission</b>	Protect and Serve Texas
<b>Vision</b>	Proactively protect the citizens of Texas in an ever changing threat environment while always remaining faithful to the U.S. and State Constitutions.
<b>Motto</b>	Courtesy, Service, Protection
<b>Core Values</b>	<p><b>Integrity:</b> We demonstrate through our actions honesty, fairness and respect for others in our professional and personal lives.</p> <p><b>Excellence:</b> We strive to be outstanding in everything we do and we never settle for less.</p> <p><b>Accountability:</b> We seek and accept responsibility for our actions, performance and results.</p> <p><b>Teamwork:</b> We work closely with other agencies to achieve common objectives.</p>
<b>Strategic Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Combat Crime and Terrorism</li> <li>★ Enhance Highway and Public Safety</li> <li>★ Enhance Statewide Emergency Management</li> <li>★ Enhance Public Safety Licensing and Regulatory Services</li> </ul>

**Honorable Rick Perry, Governor of Texas and  
Honorable Members of the Texas Legislature:**

---

This report provides a summary of the activities and achievements of the Texas Department of Public Safety for Fiscal Year 2013 as it would not be possible to include all of the thousands of instances in which DPS employees rendered significant service to the citizens of Texas. Every day DPS Troopers, Agents and Texas Rangers risk their lives to protect the people of Texas and they are honored to do so. They are supported by a cadre of highly dedicated non-commissioned professionals who proudly work around the clock and through holidays to protect and serve Texas.

The Department of Public Safety understands the importance of the responsibilities you have entrusted to us and we will always honor that trust with an unwavering allegiance to the U.S. and Texas Constitutions. Furthermore, we will continue to maintain the highest standards of conduct and performance and remain fully accountable to you and the people of Texas.

The Department fully understands the many challenges we face in a rapidly evolving and asymmetric threat environment and the increasing population in our state and traffic on our highways. We will constantly seek improvements in all that we do leveraging partnerships and technology to maximize the resources you have provided us to protect and serve this great state.

We deeply appreciate your support of our vital mission and the men and women of the Department and we will strive to ensure that our performance merits your continued trust.



A. Cynthia Leon  
Chairman, Public Safety Commission



Steven C. McCraw  
Director



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

1 Chain of Command	32 Canine Unit
2 Legislative Oversight	33 Crime Laboratory Service
4 Organizational Structure	36 Driver License Program
5 DPS Regions	41 Glenda Dawson Donate Life Texas Registry
6 DPS Decision Process	42 Concealed Handgun License
7 Threat Overview	43 Patrol and Investigation
8 DPS Budget	43 Region 1
10 Accomplishment Summary	44 Region 2
13 Recruitment of Commissioned Officers	45 Region 3
15 Texas Homeland Security	48 Region 4
16 Texas Emergency Management	49 Region 5
18 Interdiction for the Protection of Children	51 Region 6
19 Border Security Operations	52 Region 7 Capitol Complex
22 Tactical Marine Unit	54 DPS Codes of Conduct
24 Aviation Operations	55 Use of Force
26 Tactical Operations	Racial Profiling
28 Joint Crime Information Center	Vehicle Pursuits
29 Texas 10 Most Wanted Fugitives	56 Employee Awards
30 Texas 10 Most Wanted Sex Offenders	59 DPS Memorial
31 Texas Anti-Gang Center	

## CHAIN OF COMMAND



**Rick Perry**  
Governor  
State of Texas

### PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION



**Steven P. Mach**  
Commissioner



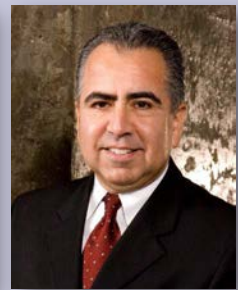
**Carin Marcy Barth**  
Commissioner



**Cynthia Leon**  
Chair



**Randy Watson**  
Commissioner



**Manny Flores**  
Commissioner

**Steven C. McCraw**  
Executive Director  
Texas Department of Public Safety

**Chief Auditor's Office**  
Steve Goodson

**General Counsel**  
Phillip Adkins

**Office of Inspector General**  
Rhonda Fleming





## LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT Senate



**David Dewhurst**  
Lieutenant Governor

### Senate Committee on Agriculture, Rural Affairs & Homeland Security

---



**Craig Estes**  
Chair



**Carlos Uresti**  
Vice-chair



**Glenn Hegar**



**Juan "Chuy" Hinojosa**



**Charles Schwertner**





## LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT House of Representatives



**Joe Straus**  
Speaker of the House

### House Committee on Homeland Security & Public Safety

---



**Joe Pickett**  
Chair



**Allen Fletcher**  
Vice-chair



**Philip Cortez**



**Tony Dale**



**Dan Flynn**



**Tim Kleinschmidt**



**George Lavender**



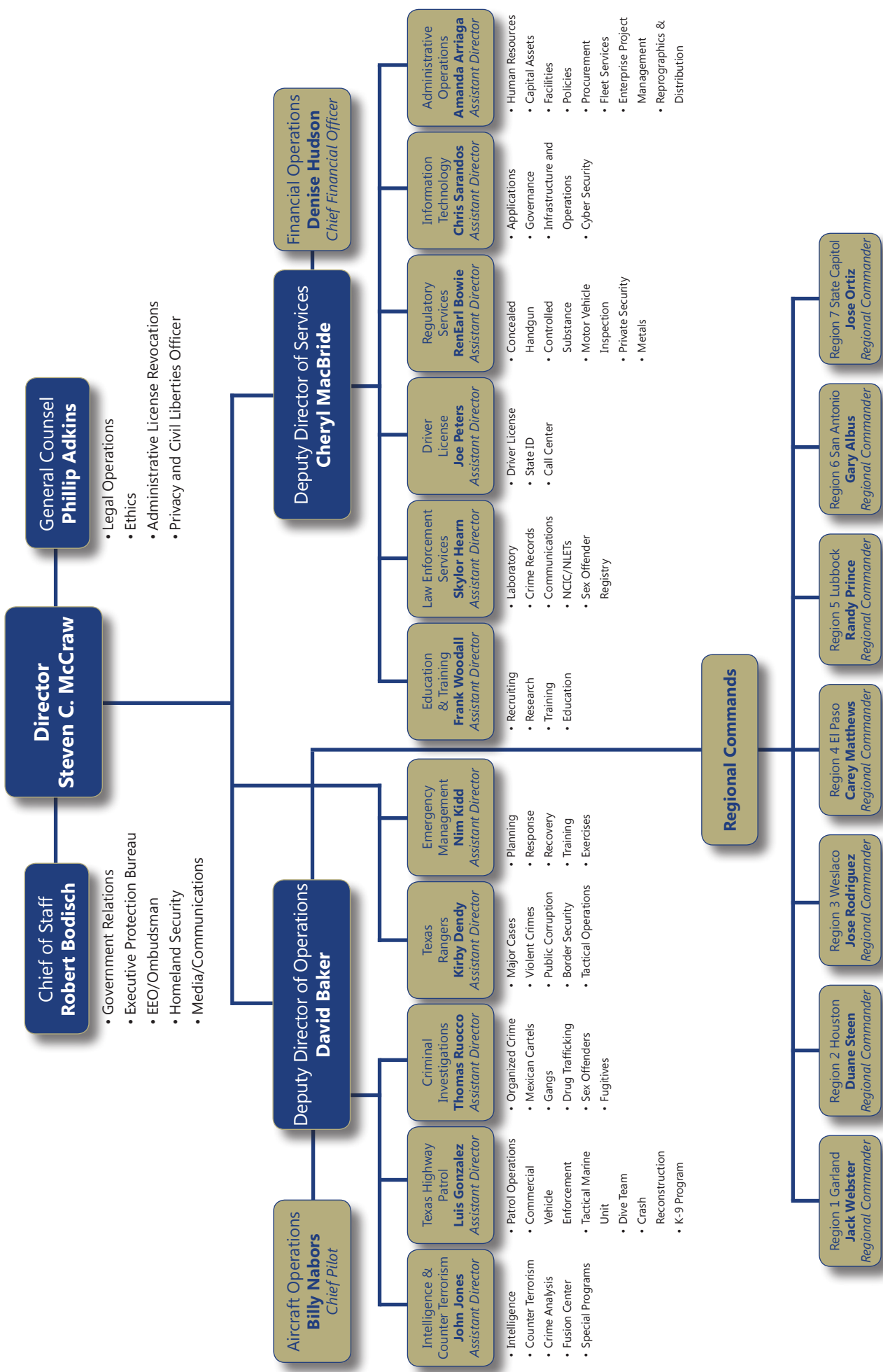
**Kenneth Sheets**



**Ron Simmons**



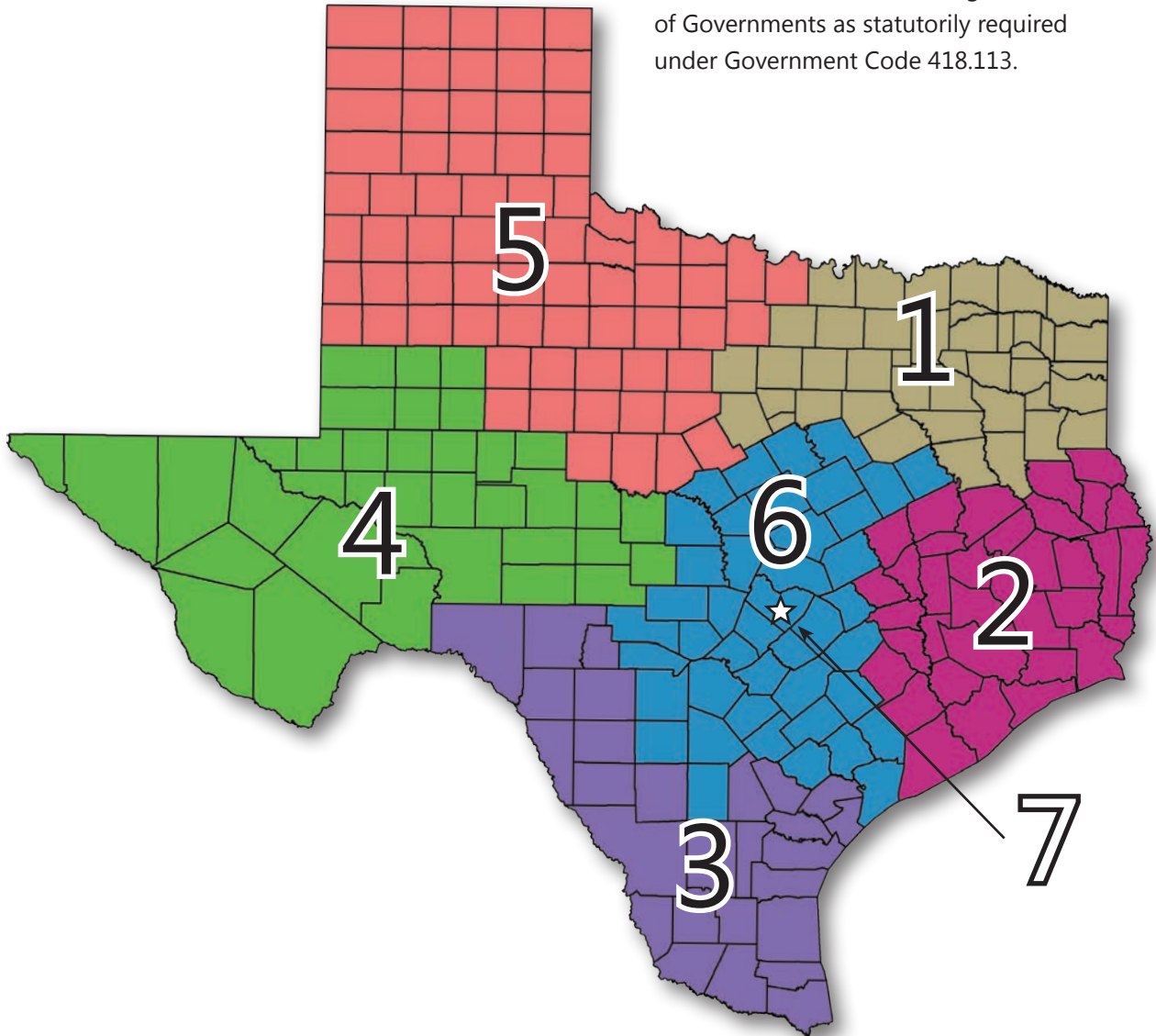
# Texas Department of Public Safety



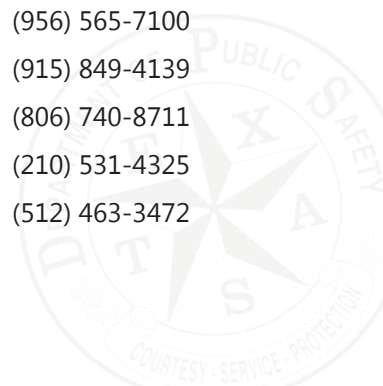
## DPS REGIONS

Public safety is best achieved through a unity of effort across the various disciplines, jurisdictions and agencies at all levels and the DPS Regional Unified

Command Structure ensures that all of the Departments' capabilities are fully integrated and accountable at the local and regional level. DPS regional boundaries coincide with those of the Regional Councils of Governments as statutorily required under Government Code 418.113.



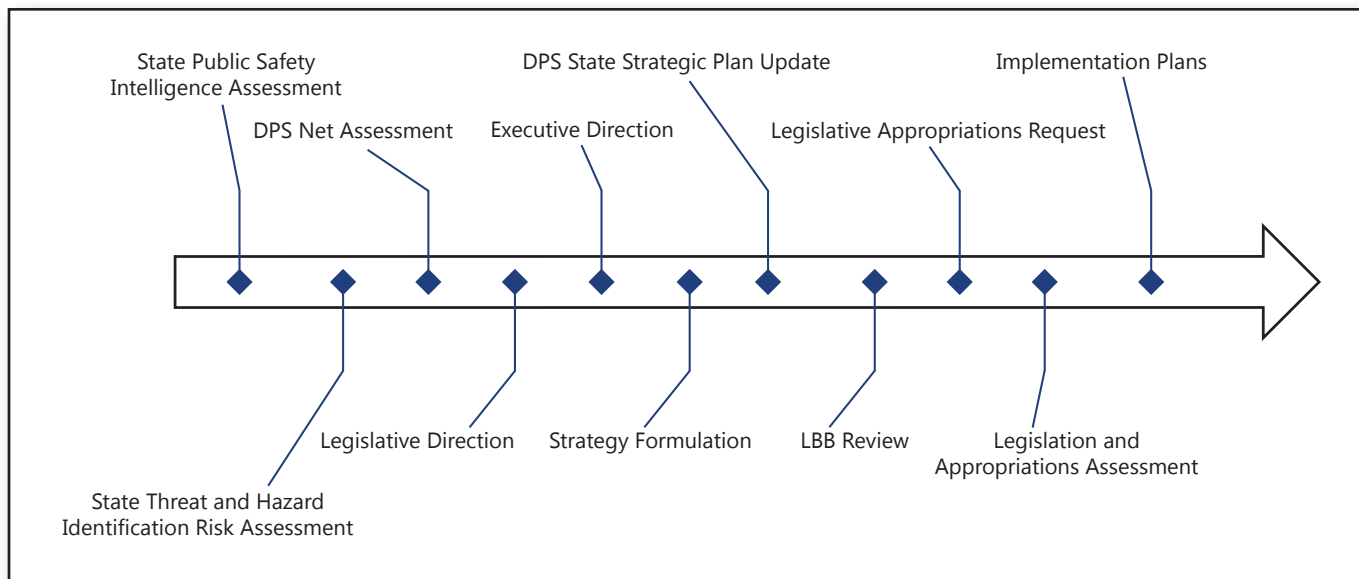
<b>Region 1</b>	(Dallas area)	Jack Webster, Regional Commander	(214) 861-2460
<b>Region 2</b>	(Houston area)	Duane Steen, Regional Commander	(281) 517-1210
<b>Region 3</b>	(Rio Grande Valley)	Jose Rodriguez, Regional Commander	(956) 565-7100
<b>Region 4</b>	(El Paso area)	Carey Matthews, Regional Commander	(915) 849-4139
<b>Region 5</b>	(Lubbock area)	Randy Prince, Regional Commander	(806) 740-8711
<b>Region 6</b>	(San Antonio area)	Gary Albus, Regional Commander	(210) 531-4325
<b>Region 7</b>	(Capitol Complex)	Jose Ortiz, Regional Commander	(512) 463-3472



## DPS DECISION PROCESS

Public safety agencies are obligated to constantly seek improvements in all of its operations to better protect and serve its citizens. As part of its strategic decision-making process depicted below; the Department produces an enterprise roadmap that sets forth specific improvement actions in critical areas such as personnel, tools, facilities and

priority initiatives to address public safety vulnerabilities. The Department established an Enterprise Project Management capability to identify priority actions, dependencies, milestones and assessment points for all legislative directives and priority improvement projects with associated timelines to ensure their timely and efficient completion.





## THREAT OVERVIEW

Texas faces the full spectrum of threats. The globalization and convergence of crime and terrorism; an unsecure border with Mexico, powerful and ruthless Mexican cartels, violent transnational and statewide gangs, and serial criminals; worldwide terrorist organizations and lone wolf actors; cyber intrusions and threats; the unpredictability of catastrophic natural disasters and pandemic diseases; the high loss of life from vehicle crashes; the large amount of critical infrastructure in Texas, and the dramatic and continued increases in the state's population – all of these factors have resulted in an asymmetric threat environment in our state requiring constant vigilance to minimize the danger to our citizens.

Texas has 27 ports of entry, 1,254 miles of international border with Mexico, 367 miles of coastline and over 267,000 square miles with over 330,000 miles of roadways. The Department of Public Safety has Texas Highway Patrol Sergeant Areas larger than the state of Connecticut staffed with less than 7 Troopers and wild fire seasons that burn more land than what exists in 3 other states.

Texas is also demographically diverse, with a large population that is quickly growing. The state's over 26 million residents are concentrated in large urban and suburban areas, but also spread across vast rural areas. The Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area has more than 6.5 million people, and the Harris County/Houston area has more than 4 million. At the other end of the spectrum, several counties have small populations and Texas' vast distances create challenges with regard to public safety capabilities and communications.

Texas has a large and diversified economy, with a gross domestic product of more than \$1.2 trillion, accounting for large amounts of the nation's international trade. Mexico is our most important trading partner and their internal security is threatened by Mexican cartels and the multi-billion dollar drug and human smuggling and trafficking industry and related government corruption.

Finally, Texas also plays a vital role in the nation's agriculture, defense, and energy industrial activity. Some of these industries and associated facilities have been designated as nationally important critical infrastructure and key resources.



## DPS BUDGET

The State Legislature allocated \$1.303 billion for the FY 13-14 biennium. DPS expended \$641 million and collected \$698 million in licensing fees. The below chart reflects the Department's expenditures, collections, staffing and federal pass through grants by divisions and goals for Fiscal Year 2013.

### Texas Department of Public Safety Finance Dashboard FY 2013

	Adjusted Budget	Exp, Enc & Pre-Enc	Remaining Balance	Percent
Operations	\$644,074,692	(\$640,571,992)	\$3,502,700	1%
<b>Restricted Funds:</b>				
Federal Funds & IAC	\$839,954,931	(\$274,508,702)	\$565,446,229	67%
Rd 2 Capital Budget (incl Fed Fds)	\$147,368,636	(\$102,161,194)	\$45,207,442	31%
<b>TOTAL AGENCY</b>	<b>\$1,631,398,259</b>	<b>(\$1,017,241,888)</b>	<b>\$614,156,371</b>	<b>38%</b>
Salaries & Other Personnel	\$444,639,653	(\$443,414,243)	\$1,225,410	0%
Other	\$148,423,676	(\$147,711,394)	\$712,281	0%
Professional Fees	\$28,590,994	(\$27,047,846)	\$1,543,149	5%
Fuels	\$22,420,369	(\$22,398,509)	\$21,860	0%
<b>Total OPERATIONS</b>	<b>\$644,074,692</b>	<b>(\$640,571,992)</b>	<b>\$3,502,700</b>	<b>1%</b>

<b>DIVISIONS:</b>				
Highway Patrol	\$189,585,097	(\$189,585,097)	\$0	0%
Driver License	\$114,979,939	(\$114,785,396)	\$194,543	0%
Law Enforcement Support	\$67,683,057	(\$67,201,956)	\$481,100	1%
Criminal Investigations	\$61,645,298	(\$61,190,792)	\$454,506	1%
Information Technology	\$34,906,651	(\$34,702,716)	\$203,935	1%
Administration	\$44,987,552	(\$44,987,552)	\$0	0%
DD Law Enforcement	\$33,390,218	(\$33,390,218)	\$0	0%
Regulatory Services	\$30,956,480	(\$29,771,492)	\$1,184,988	4%
Texas Rangers / Local Border	\$28,071,381	(\$28,071,381)	\$0	0%
Exec Office / Gen Counsel	\$7,613,342	(\$7,542,084)	\$71,258	1%
Intelligence & Counter Terrorism	\$8,122,953	(\$7,664,849)	\$458,104	6%
Finance	\$5,421,648	(\$5,207,648)	\$214,000	4%
Chief of Staff / State Admin. Agy	\$8,323,089	(\$8,323,089)	\$0	0%
Public Safety Commission	\$3,933,364	(\$3,824,401)	\$108,963	3%
TDEM	\$4,454,623	(\$4,323,321)	\$131,302	3%
<b>Total OPERATIONS by DIVISION</b>	<b>\$644,074,692</b>	<b>(\$640,571,992)</b>	<b>\$3,502,700</b>	<b>1%</b>

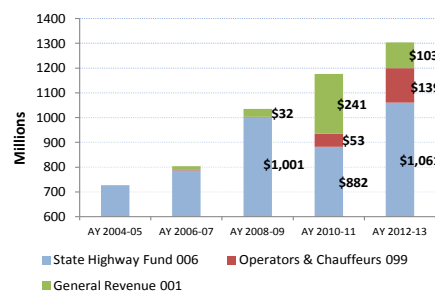
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS &amp; IAC</b>				
Nat'l Asset Seizure App Fd 222	\$1,451,741	(\$776,360)	\$675,380	47%
SAA (Homeland Security) Fd 221	\$23,181,970	(\$15,863,979)	\$7,317,990	32%
TDEM Fd 092	\$765,523,444	(\$220,015,049)	\$545,508,396	71%
Other Programs	\$49,797,776	(\$37,851,313)	\$11,946,463	24%
<b>Total FED FUNDS &amp; IAC</b>	<b>\$839,954,931</b>	<b>(\$274,508,702)</b>	<b>\$565,446,229</b>	<b>67%</b>

Operating	\$75,183,810	(\$71,926,116)	\$3,257,694	4%
Pass-thru Grants	\$764,771,121	(\$202,580,586)	\$562,190,535	74%
<b>Total FED FUNDS &amp; IAC</b>	<b>\$839,954,931</b>	<b>(\$274,508,702)</b>	<b>\$565,446,229</b>	<b>67%</b>

<b>GOALS:</b>				
Combat Crime & Terrorism	\$167,566,415	(\$159,345,420)	\$8,220,995	5%
Enhance Public Safety	\$244,593,267	(\$242,610,363)	\$1,982,904	1%
Emergency Management	\$799,337,596	(\$242,120,033)	\$557,217,563	70%
Regulatory & Agency Services	\$419,900,981	(\$373,166,072)	\$46,734,909	11%
<b>TOTAL GOALS</b>	<b>\$1,631,398,259</b>	<b>(\$1,017,241,888)</b>	<b>\$614,156,371</b>	<b>38%</b>

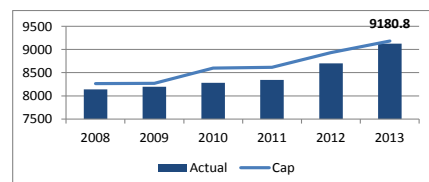
<b>Method Of Finance:</b>				
General Revenue 001	\$137,019,457	(\$136,018,606)	\$1,000,851	
Operators & Chauffeurs 099	\$70,064,204	(\$63,782,565)	\$6,281,639	
State Highway Fund 006	\$526,575,592	(\$522,162,484)	\$4,413,108	
General Obligation Bonds	\$66,087,883	(\$31,349,280)	\$34,738,603	
Federal Funds & IAC	\$794,698,448	(\$238,688,929)	\$556,009,518	
<b>Appropriated Receipts</b>	<b>\$31,651,940</b>	<b>(\$20,647,539)</b>	<b>\$11,004,401</b>	
Federal Seized Fund 222	\$5,300,735	(\$4,592,485)	\$708,250	
<b>TOTAL MOF</b>	<b>\$1,631,398,259</b>	<b>(\$1,017,241,888)</b>	<b>\$614,156,371</b>	<b>38%</b>

State Appropriated Funds: 001, 006, 099



\*HB 1025 MOF swap not reflected above

Commissioned FTE Cap	Vacant	Non-Commissioned FTE Cap	Vacant	TOTAL FTEs	Subset Fed FTEs
2,668	284	496	2	3,164	315
1	-	1,873	(177)	1,874	-
-	(1)	892	31	892	2
640	68	146	16	786	1
-	-	265	29	265	-
40	(4)	465	(9)	505	-
196	2	137	5	333	-
70	1	348	(30)	418	-
171	9	24	(20)	195	-
2	-	111	5	113	-
15	4	142	16	157	6
-	-	120	7	-	10
66	(1)	41	-	107	35
13	(3)	26	3	39	-
2	(1)	212	24	214	144
3,884	358	5,297	(99)	9,181	513
Recruits/Interns	(108)	Contractors	(99)		
250	Vacancies	(198)		(52) Vacancies	
				<b>9,128 Filled FTEs</b>	



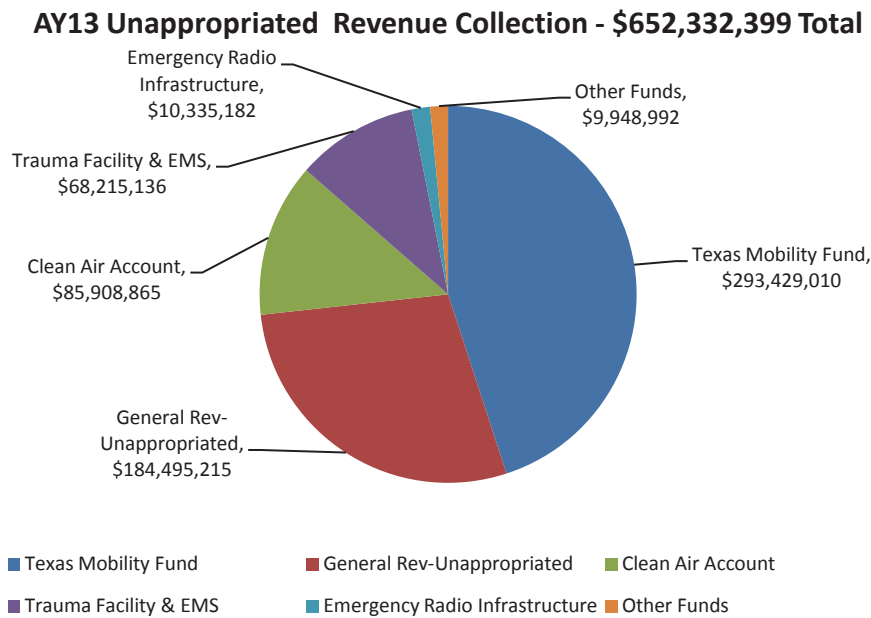
UNAPPROPRIATED REVENUE BY FUND:

	Est. Collections	Collections
GR-Unappropriated	\$184.4 M	\$184,495,215
Clean Air Acct 151	\$81.1 M	\$85,908,865
Texas Mobility Fd 365	\$277.3 M	\$293,429,010
Motorcycle Ed Fees 501	\$1.2 M	\$1,254,984
Breath Alcohol Test Acct 5013	\$1.0 M	\$1,028,864
Emergency Radio 5153	\$10.1 M	\$10,335,182
Tx Emission Reduc. Plan 5071	\$5.9 M	\$6,287,060
Trauma Facility & EMS 5111	\$85.8 M	\$68,215,136
<b>Total Unappropriated Rev</b>	<b>\$646.8 M</b>	<b>\$652,664,699</b>
		101%

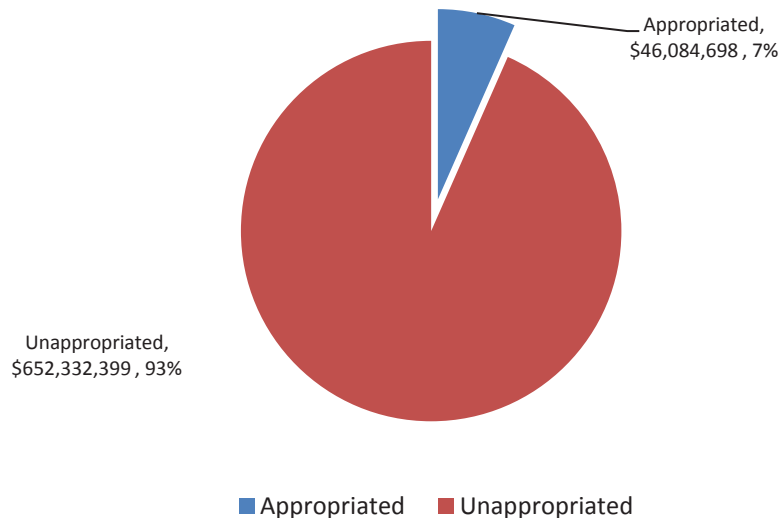
<b>APPROP. COLLECTIONS:</b>	<b>To Be Collected:</b>
\$46,084,698	(\$7,569,710)
\$13,154,840	\$0
	-20% App Rec
	13% Seized Fd

## DPS BUDGET

Of the \$698 million in fees collected by DPS in Fiscal Year 2013, 7% or \$46 million was retained by the Department to pay operating costs and 93% or \$652 million was used for other state purposes reflected in the below chart:



**AY13 Appropriated and Unappropriated Revenue Collections - \$698,417,098 Total**



## ACCOMPLISHMENT SUMMARY

---

The mission of the Department is to protect and serve Texas which we have done since 1823, first as the Texas Rangers and since 1935 as the Texas Department of Public Safety. The four strategic goals of the Department are:

- ★ **Combat Crime and Terrorism**
- ★ **Enhance Highway & Public Safety**
- ★ **Enhance Statewide Emergency Management**
- ★ **Enhance Public Safety Licensing & Regulatory Services**

In furtherance of these goals the Department:

- Conducts proactive, around the clock patrols across more than 300,000 miles of roadway.
- Investigates organized crime, violent crime, terrorism and public corruption.
- Conducts tactical operations on the border and throughout the state.
- Coordinates the State's Emergency Management and Homeland Security Operations.
- Provides crime laboratory analysis, aviation and maritime support, information sharing, intelligence, training, communications, and patrol and investigative support to local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies throughout the state.
- Provides licensing and regulatory oversight of the private security industry, motor vehicle inspections, narcotics, metals, concealed handgun, and driver licenses.

These activities resulted in the following accomplishments in Fiscal Year 2013:

### **Goal: Combat Crime and Terrorism**

- Rescued 33 children from sexual enslavement
- Arrested 17,355 high threat criminals
- Seized over 96 tons of cocaine, methamphetamine, marijuana and heroin
- Seized \$20.4 million in cash and \$3.4 million in property
- Eliminated 14 cartel and gang command and control networks
- Conducted 18 major statewide criminal enterprise investigations
- Conducted 12 state wire intercepts targeting drug trafficking networks
- Captured 14 of the most wanted fugitives in Texas
- Captured 16 of the most wanted sex offenders in Texas
- Conducted 1,438 violent crime investigations
- Conducted 189 public corruption investigations



## ACCOMPLISHMENT SUMMARY

- Flew 11,386 mission hours, resulting in 5,733 arrests and over \$31.8 million in drug seizures
- Analyzed 39,090 DNA profiles and uploaded them to the Combined DNA Information System (CODIS)
- Made 2,460 hits on DNA profiles aiding in the investigation of unsolved criminal cases
- Provided over 175,000 forensic examinations to local and state law enforcement agencies at no cost
- Conducted 1,930 polygraph examinations
- Recovered 1,218 stolen vehicles
- Recovered another 616 stolen vehicles that had been taken to Mexico and Central America
- Processed 87,730,952 NCIC/TCIC queries
- Handled 1,467,952,202 TLETS transactions
- Provided local, state and federal officers analytical assistance in 57,929 instances
- Produced 1,158 Situation Reports
- Collected, assessed, and disseminated 495 Suspicious Activity Reports
- Produced 26 risk and vulnerability assessments and conducted 117 investigations into threats and suspicious activities against state officials
- Collected, assessed, and disseminated 42,428 Border Incident Activity Reports
- Conducted 11 comprehensive Intelligence assessments
- Trained 874 local law enforcement officers on criminal interdiction

- Trained 1,001 local law enforcement officers on the detection and rescue of child victims
- Provided over 571,010 hours of training to local and state law enforcement officers.

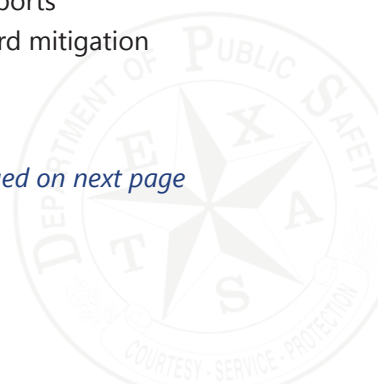
### Goal: Enhance Highway & Public Safety

- Conducted 3,162,140 hours of patrol on state roadways
- Arrested 24,020 DWIs
- Removed 88,570 unsafe commercial vehicles from the highways
- Removed 15,451 unsafe commercial drivers from the highways
- Issued 960,388 traffic citations
- Issued 2,214,099 traffic warnings
- Provided 38,138 public assists
- Inspected 430,023 commercial motor vehicles
- Investigated 62,092 traffic crashes, including 1,305 fatalities

### Goal: Enhance Statewide Emergency Management

- Assisted 1,700 agencies receiving state response assistance for emergencies and disasters
- Assessed 1,928 local government planning documents
- Conducted 130,827 student hours of instruction
- Produced 98 Situation Reports
- Managed 200 active hazard mitigation projects

*continued on next page*



## ACCOMPLISHMENT SUMMARY

---

- Confirmed 1,330 local jurisdictions have the basic level of emergency planning preparedness, including 401 primary jurisdictions at the basic preparedness level

### **Goal: Enhance Public Safety Licensing and Regulatory Services**

- Issued 5,374,477 driver licenses
- Issued 939,830 state identification cards
- Processed 13,325,168 driver record transactions
- Conducted 4,753,413 examinations
- Handled 571,338 enforcement actions, including suspensions and revocations
- Assisted 3,220,382 customers through the contact center, resolving 987,410 issues by a customer service representative
- Received 1,512,712 new organ donor applications and 634,476 updates to organ donor records
- Processed 1,029,696 new voter registration applications and updates to current voter registrations information
- Processed 314,518 new selective service applications and updates to current selective service files
- Received 433,782 contributions for the Blindness Education Screening and Treatment and 449,074 contributions for Glenda Dawson Donate Life Texas Registry programs
- Issued 190,284 concealed handgun licenses (669,173 active licenses as of 09/01/2013)
- Issued 102,794 controlled substance licenses (103,803 active licenses)
- Issued 71,023 private security licenses (5,537 active company licenses and 150,029 individuals registered)
- Issued 1,080 vehicle inspection station licenses and 7,954 vehicle inspector licenses (10,725 active stations and 41,583 active inspectors)
- Issued 447 metals recycling licenses (509 active metals dealers at 626 locations)
- Processed 783,511 criminal history checks for regulated industries, government positions, and personal reviews
- Conducted 52,291 Regulatory Enforcement actions

## RECRUITMENT OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

To protect the people of Texas, the Department of Public Safety must be able to recruit, train, equip and retain a cadre of highly talented, selfless and dedicated commissioned officers to staff Trooper, Agent and Texas Ranger positions throughout the state. The State Legislature has allocated 3,885 commissioned officer positions and it is critical that high standards are strictly adhered to in filling these positions considering their unique importance and the serious consequences when standards are reduced.

For the past several years the Department has increased its standards to ensure that the Department is investing in its future with the highest quality candidates. Furthermore, elite law enforcement agencies, such as the Department, require polygraph examinations as part of its background investigation process to ensure the integrity of its candidates.



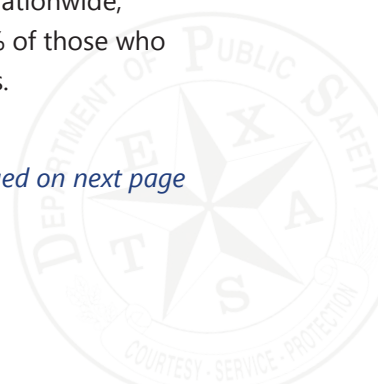
At the same time, the high demands of these positions requires officers and their families to deploy statewide and commit to challenging work schedules and assignments away from home. The commissioned officer vacancy rate in the Department has been as high as 11% and averaged 9.17% since 2007. This is an alarming number of vacancies because of the importance of these positions in reducing crime and crashes.

At the end of Fiscal Year 2013, DPS had 358 vacant officer positions. As a result of actions taken by the State Legislature during the 83rd Legislative Session, the number of quality applicants have increased, resulting in the graduation of 102 new Troopers in December 2013, and a new class with over 120 new recruits to begin in January 2014. As a result of an initiative to recruit on military bases nationwide, veterans constitute over 45% of those who apply for DPS recruit schools.



**When you are finished serving your country, come serve Texas.**

*continued on next page*



## RECRUITMENT OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

A large and highly talented applicant pool is not only critical to its current staffing needs, DPS must also be prepared to fill all additional positions the Legislature may deem necessary to address the increasing growth and evolving public safety threats in Texas.

In Fiscal Year 2013, 182 Troopers graduated from two recruit schools with 63 veterans, 21 females, 63 Hispanics, 15 African-Americans, 2 Asian-Americans and 1 Indian-American.

DPS recruit school takes 27 weeks to complete, and it is demanding to ensure that those who graduate have the mental, moral and physical toughness to be a Texas State Trooper. Upon graduation they undergo another six month training program while working in the field

COMMISSION BREAKDOWN FOR FY2013			
GENDER	RACE	%	#s
FEMALE	INDIAN	0.08%	3
	ASIAN	0.03%	1
	BLACK	0.74%	26
	HISPANIC	2.46%	87
	WHITE	2.75%	97
MALE	INDIAN	1.05%	37
	ASIAN	0.93%	33
	BLACK	8.50%	300
	HISPANIC	25.94%	916
	WHITE	57.52%	2031
TOTAL			3531

under the mentorship of a certified field training officer. In December 2012, 74 Troopers graduated from recruit school and 108 Troopers in July 2013.

*Breakdown of diversity for all commissioned officers for FY 2013*





## TEXAS HOMELAND SECURITY

The Department of Public Safety is responsible for the State's Homeland Security program which includes the development and implementation of a State Homeland Security Strategy across all Texas jurisdictions and disciplines and the coordination of efforts to improve the State's homeland security capabilities within five areas including: planning, organization, equipment, training and exercise for 30 identified core homeland security capabilities. In FY 2013, state homeland security efforts focused on the production of the 2013 Texas Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, State Preparedness Report, the Texas Critical Infrastructure Security and Resiliency Plan and a new initiative to revitalize state agency continuity planning including the identification of Texas Essential Functions in coordination with the State Office of Risk Management (SORM), the Department of Information Resources (DIR), and Continuity of Operations (COOP) Roundtable.

The State's Homeland Security program also coordinates the legislatively established Homeland Security Council and the Private Sector Advisory Council. The Homeland Security Council serves as an advisory body and provides a forum for communication and coordination of strategies, plans and policies among Texas state agencies with a role in homeland security. The

Private Sector Advisory Council combines the expertise, capabilities and resources of private sector businesses, professional associations, trade groups, to share information between the public and private sectors, refine sector-specific and cross-sector security and resiliency goals, policies and procedures.

In FY 2013, the Texas Homeland Security—State Administrative Agency awarded over \$70 million in pass through federal homeland security grant funds to local jurisdictions to address local homeland security programs.

State Preparedness Matrix	Internal Capability					W/Mutual Aid				
	Planning	Organization	Equipment	Training	Exercises	Planning	Organization	Equipment	Training	Exercises
<b>Core Capability</b>										
Planning	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3
Public Information and Warning	2	4	4	3	4	2	4	4	3	4
Operational Coordination	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
Forensics and Attribution	2	4	2	3	3	2	4	2	3	3
Intelligence and Information Sharing	2	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	3
Interdiction and Disruption	2	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4
Screening, Search and Detection	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	4	3
Access Control and Identity Verification	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyber Security	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Physical Protection Measures	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4
Community Resilience	4	4		3	4	4	4		3	4
Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction	4	4		3	3	4	4		3	3
Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment	4	3		3	3	4	3		3	3
Threats and Hazard Identification	4	3		3	3	4	3		3	3
Critical Transportation	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4
Environment Response/Health and Safety	2	3	4	2	4	2	3	4	2	4
Fatality Management Services	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	3
Infrastructure Systems	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
Mass Care Services	3	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	4
Mass Search and Rescue Operations	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	3	4	3
On-Scene Security and Protection	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4
Operational Communications	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4
Public and Private Services and Resources	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Public Health and Medical Services	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
Situational Assessment	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3
Economic Recovery	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
Health and Social Services	4	3	4	2	3	4	3	4	2	3
Housing	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2
Natural and Cultural Resources	2	4	3	3	4	2	4	3	3	4

*Above is a color-coded numerical matrix that provides a high level view of the State's preparedness in the 30 identified core homeland security capabilities.*

## TEXAS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The state's Emergency Management program is entrusted to DPS and its Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM). TDEM ensures the state in concert with local governments respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters, and implement plans and programs to help prevent or lessen the impact of emergencies and disasters. Through its mission, TDEM implements programs to increase public awareness about threats, hazards, coordinates emergency planning, provides an extensive array of specialized training for emergency responders and local officials, and administers disaster recovery and hazard mitigation programs.

During Fiscal Year 2013 TDEM assisted local governments in responding to 3,530 natural and manmade events, including floods,



winter storms, tornados and the West fertilizer plant explosion. Other core responsibilities include

planning, training and exercises. During FY 2013 there were over 8,400 TDEM-sponsored classroom courses completed. In an effort to improve multi-agency coordination and assistance to local jurisdictions, TDEM completed substantial renovations to the State Operations Center which serves as the coordination point for major disaster response in the state. The



technology and space upgrades increases capacity and capabilities and enables better situational awareness and command and control.

TDEM also has the responsibility for disaster recovery and mitigation which includes the management of 18 open disasters and \$4.1 billion in disaster grants and an additional 57 Fire Management Assistant Grants.

Furthermore, TDEM processed \$21 million in reimbursement payments and facilitated 196 federally funded projects to help communities mitigate the effects of future disasters and updated the State of Texas Hazard Mitigation Plan.

On the evening of April 17, 2013, DPS Troopers, Agents, Rangers, and Emergency Management staff, along with numerous law enforcement and public safety officials, responded to a very large blast in the City of West. Local firefighters were battling a fire at a fertilizer plant when a detonation occurred, which killed 12 members of the firefighting team and three residents. The

## TEXAS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



blast injured 160 others and completely destroyed or damaged nearby structures including a school, an apartment complex, a nursing facility and many homes. Total loss and damage was estimated in the tens of millions of dollars. DPS assisted with a door-to-door search for casualties, facilitated a complete evacuation of the affected area, and began coordination of the massive recovery effort. The Texas Rangers consulted on the investigation to determine if there was a criminal element to the blast.



The cause of the initial fire at the fertilizer plant remains unknown.

### State Operations Center

In addition to its disaster response coordinating responsibilities, the State Operations Center (SOC) maintains an around-the-clock watch staffed with 23 watch officers and technical staff to monitor events statewide providing situational awareness to all jurisdictions. The following exercises were conducted in the SOC during Fiscal Year 2013:

- Two nuclear power plant exercises
- BioWatch exercise
- Three Emergency Management Council exercises (focus on resource request processing utilizing the revised State of Texas Assistance Request [STAR])
- Two Continuity of Operations (COOP) exercises for alternate location activations



## INTERDICTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The trafficking and sexual exploitation of children is reprehensible and a scourge upon our state and nation, threatening our most vulnerable and precious resource.

Tragically, hundreds of thousands of children are reported missing each year in the United States. Far too many of these children end up as sex slaves and are traded upon and transported throughout the nation to meet the high demand from the criminally and morally corrupted, who pay to have sex with children too young to imagine.

For most of these exploited children a skilled and informed patrol officer who detects indicators of human trafficking and skillfully follows up on these indicators is their only hope of being rescued.

The Interdiction for the Protection of Children program was designed by the Texas Department of Public Safety to enlist patrol officers state-wide in an effort to search for, locate and rescue children from the sex trade and arrest those who steal and destroy their innocence.

In 2009, DPS began providing its Troopers and patrol officers from other agencies the training to detect and rescue endangered children.



Since then, Troopers and local police officers have used this training to rescue more than 92 children. In Fiscal Year 2013, DPS Troopers rescued 33 children from sexual enslavement. This training has also resulted in identifying victims of human trafficking and arrests for child pornography, human

trafficking and registered sex offender compliance violations. This program has been expanded nationally to address the numerous requests from law enforcement agencies to provide this much needed training.



*Weapons seized during a child rescue.*



## BORDER SECURITY OPERATIONS

Securing the Texas-Mexico border is vital to public safety and homeland security, and it is a top priority for the State of Texas and the Department of Public Safety.

Mexican cartels exploit our border every day, using Texas as the nation's primary transshipment center to smuggle drugs and people into and throughout the country, and to smuggle billions in cash, guns, and stolen vehicles back into Mexico.

The Mexican cartels are the most significant organized crime threat to Texas and the nation, and their trafficking alliances with transnational and U.S.-based gangs amplify the public safety threat to our communities.

There are other serious consequences of having an unsecure border with Mexico beyond drug and human trafficking such as:

- Kidnapping and extortion;
- Public corruption;
- Shootings at U.S. law enforcement officers from Mexico;
- Cartel-related homicides/murders in Texas;
- High-speed felony pursuits in our border communities;

- Home invasions;
- Pseudo police stops;
- Recruitment of our children to support cartel operations on both sides of the border;
- The influx of young gang members from Mexico and with them the introduction of a deviant narco-culture prevalent throughout Mexico into our schools and communities;
- Enhanced integration of criminal operations among gangs, and
- Criminal aliens arrested for murder, sexual assault, terrorist threats, robbery and burglary.

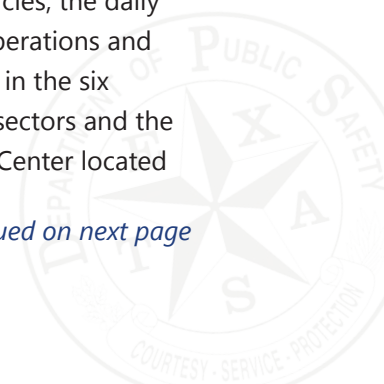


Texans have a right to live in their communities free from harm and fear of danger from Mexican cartels, violent gangs and other threats directly related to a porous border with Mexico and proven strategies exist to combat this seemingly intractable threat to public

safety and homeland security.

The Texas Rangers are responsible for the DPS Border Security program which requires close coordination and integration of operations with our U.S. Customs and Border Protection partners and 165 other local, state and federal agencies; the daily operation of the six Joint Operations and Intelligence Centers located in the six designated border security sectors and the Border Security Operations Center located in Austin.

*continued on next page*





Operation Border Star is the combined effort of all of these agencies to combat the daily consequences of the drug and human smuggling into Texas. In Fiscal Year 2013, this combined effort resulted in the seizure of the following amounts of drugs being smuggled into Texas:

<b>2013 OBS Statistics Sept 2012-Aug 2013</b>	
Marijuana	1,575,905 lbs
Methamphetamine	3,430 lbs
Cocaine	7,903 lbs
Heroin	1,085 lbs
Weapons	944
Currency	\$25,562,557
Total IAs	209,842
Total OTMs	112,242



### Technology

When properly applied and managed, technology is a multiplier of law enforcement capacity and is essential in maximizing resources. The Mexican cartels have been effective in using technology to support their criminal operations including the use of night vision goggles, GPS tracking, electronic data extraction tools, electronic intercepts and encrypted communications and so too should law enforcement.

A key objective of the Department has been to leverage existing technologies to substantially increase the ability of local, state and federal law enforcement to detect and interdict cartel smuggling operations.

Operation Drawbridge uses inexpensive, off-the-shelf, motion activated cameras that photograph and instantly transmit pictures day and night, to officers providing them geo-coordinates and direction of movement. As part of a multiagency initiative, over 530 cameras were deployed in 2013 in hot spots across the Texas/Mexico border region bringing the number of cameras to 932. As a result the number of detections, apprehensions and the amount of drugs seized tripled. There were 30,972 detections, 13,887 apprehensions and over 27 tons of drugs seized in 2013 as a direct result of these cameras.

## BORDER SECURITY OPERATIONS

### Surge Operation

In the fall of 2013, DPS conducted a multi-agency law enforcement initiative, dubbed **Operation Strong Safety**, to address public safety threats in the Rio Grande Valley. DPS Troopers, Agents, Texas Rangers, Pilots and SWAT personnel were deployed to the Rio Grande Valley to conduct around-the-clock saturation patrols on, above and along the Rio Grande River, working with our local, state and federal partners.

Some of the results from Operation Strong Safety include:

- 49 percent decrease in marijuana seizures
- 42 percent decrease in cocaine seizures
- 95 percent decrease in methamphetamine seizures
- 185 percent increase in U.S. currency seizures

- 67 percent increase in recovery of stolen vehicles
- 74 percent decrease in felony pursuits
- 31 percent decrease in Operation Drawbridge camera detections, and
- the arrest of four dangerous home invasion suspects

The bottom line is that operational control of the border can be gained and maintained through sustained saturation patrols, and in doing so, the Texas border communities, the state and the entire nation would be a safer place to live. The Texas State Legislature has dedicated substantial resources to increase the state's patrol and tactical capabilities on, above and along the Rio Grande River to better protect the people of Texas.



## TACTICAL MARINE UNIT

---



*The State Legislature provided funding to acquire tactical boats with sufficient protection, armament, and speed to operate day and night in hostile conditions.*

The Tactical Marine Unit (TMU) was established in response to increasingly dangerous confrontations between Mexican cartel operatives and U.S. law enforcement on the Rio Grande River and to exert operational control in cartel smuggling hot spots.

Cartel operatives brazenly confront officers on the United States side of the border to retrieve loads of drugs driven into the river to avoid seizure. Moreover, since 2010 there have been 80 incidents in which 94 U.S. law enforcement officers were shot at

by cartel operatives from Mexico and in one incident a multov cocktail was thrown at Texas Rangers responding to drug smugglers on the Rio Grande River.

All six tactical boats have been deployed and boat crews have received advanced tactical and boat operations training. Recently, TMU conducted around-the-clock river patrol operations for a prolonged period of time substantially hindering the ability of the cartels to smuggle drugs and humans across the Rio Grande River in key areas.



## TACTICAL MARINE UNIT

July 11, 2013, Tactical Marine Troopers and Texas Rangers responded to a “shots fired” call by a Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) Unit on routine patrol in the Rio Grande River. Upon arriving on the scene, the DPS units observed that the CBP personnel had taken cover inside their boat while pointing across the river toward individuals on the Mexico side of the river who were suspected of firing upon CBP. DPS units launched tear gas rounds in the direction of the individuals in Mexico, who then dispersed. Later the same day, Troopers were patrolling

the river when they observed a raft with multiple subjects onboard making landfall on the U.S. riverbank. As they approached, the subjects abandoned the raft and absconded to Mexico, resulting in the seizure of 1,105 pounds of marijuana. A short time later, a boat with Texas Rangers, responding to the initial call of drug smuggling, was fired upon from Mexico. The Rangers returned fire, at which time the subjects in Mexico fled the scene. Fortunately, there were no injuries to CBP or DPS personnel.





## AVIATION OPERATIONS

The DPS Aircraft section provides around-the-clock, direct support to local, state and federal law enforcement agencies and emergency responders throughout the state with 15 helicopters and 8 airplanes. In a state as large as Texas, aviation is essential in responding to rapidly developing, high risk law enforcement incidents and combating criminal and terrorist organizations which increasingly use counter surveillance tactics and technology to thwart law enforcement efforts.



*DPS helicopters and crews rescued 30 people stranded during recent flooding.*

In Fiscal Year 2013, DPS Aircraft were responsible for 5,733 local, state and federal law enforcement arrests and the seizure of over \$31.8 million in drugs. DPS Aircraft are also responsible for locating individuals lost in remote areas of the state and conducting rapid water rescues including 30 people in the recent Central Texas floods.



*Above: Aggravated robbery-Harris County. Suspect located and captured.*

## AVIATION OPERATIONS

DPS aircraft provide essential air coverage and rapid response capability along the Texas/Mexico border where Mexican cartels smuggle drugs and humans into and throughout Texas and the nation, frequently under the cover of darkness.

The State Legislature provided funding for a single engine turbine aircraft capable of operating at a high altitude without alerting the Mexican cartels of its presence. Unlike the helicopters, this aircraft can conduct patrol and surveillance operations for

seven hours without refueling or being detected at a cost less than operating the DPS EC-145 helicopter. Additionally, the Spectre aircraft requires less maintenance and inspections increasing its operational capacity.

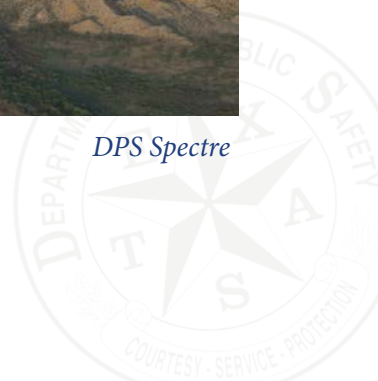
This Spectre has been a force multiplier detecting cartel smuggling operations and coordinating interdictions from the air. Recently it located two cartel operatives who shot at Border Patrol Agents.



*Above: Response to smuggling operation.*



*DPS Spectre*



## TACTICAL OPERATIONS

During Fiscal Year 2013, the Department conducted tactical operations in high risk situations along the Texas/Mexico border and throughout Texas. The changing nature of crime has necessitated changes in law enforcement tactics to save lives and minimize the risk to the public during high threat incidents.

The Department has developed a two-tiered framework, the first being a high level of tactical preparedness for all Troopers, Agents and Texas Rangers on and off duty and the second is the Special Operations Group.

The lessons of Columbine High School, Virginia Tech, Fort Hood, Aurora Movie Theater and the Sandy Hook Elementary School massacre is that it is imperative that officers immediately engage active shooters as delays cost lives. The substantial loss of life in Belsen, Mumbai, and most recently the Westgate Mall in Nairobi, is a reminder that terrorists also use mass shootings to kill large numbers of people.





## TACTICAL OPERATIONS

Every DPS Trooper, Agent and Texas Ranger is a tactical operator on and off duty and they are evaluated annually on their tactical readiness which includes their level of physical fitness which is tested twice a year at a standard far exceeding most other law enforcement agencies. They are equipped and trained to immediately engage mass shooters and all other violent criminals and they are all capable of serving as tactical team leaders when called upon to do so by our local law enforcement partners.

There is also a need for a highly advanced tactical capability with specialized training and equipment to address high risk situations and operations throughout the state of Texas. The Department of Public Safety's Special Operations Group provides such a capability.

The Texas Ranger Division is responsible for the Department's tactical program and the Special Operations Group is DPS' elite tactical capability comprised of 25 full time SWAT operators centrally located in Austin; 60 Special Response Team members

strategically stationed throughout the state, 20 Reconnaissance Operators and 45 Crisis Negotiators.

During Fiscal Year 2013, Crisis Negotiators responded to 21 high threat hostage situations, armed barricaded subjects and other critical situations at the request of local law enforcement.

The Special Operations Group conducted more than 37 high risk arrests and search operations resulting in the arrest of 62 high threat criminals without incident.

The Special Operations Group also executed 14 covert border security tactical operations for sustained periods of time. These are high risk operations requiring specialized training. For example, on July 11, 2013, Ranger Recon Operators responded to shots fired at Border Patrol Agents and later on the same day they were fired upon from Mexico and had to return fire to protect themselves.



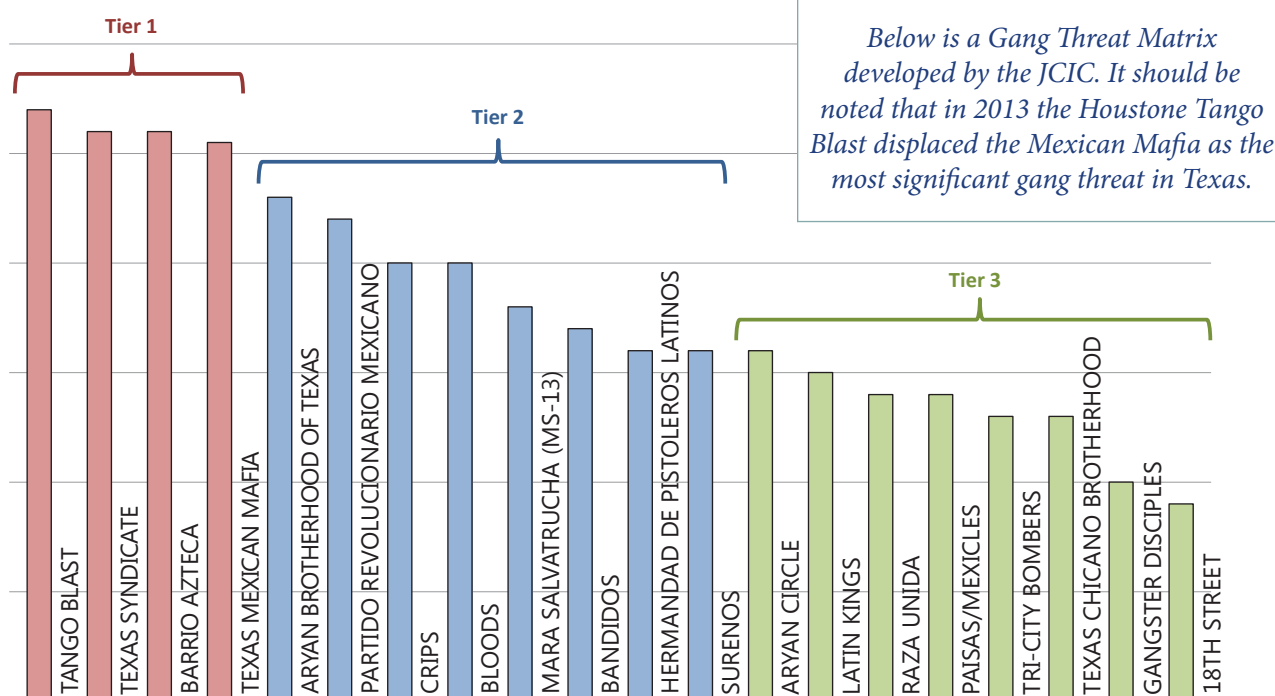


## JOINT CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (JCIC)

The timely access, analysis and sharing of information is essential to proactive, preventive and effective law enforcement strategies and operations to combat crime and terrorism. Law enforcement agencies, at all levels, have an obligation to detect, assess, prioritize and address criminal and terrorist threats and make informed and reasoned decisions based upon the analysis of data. Doing so maximizes limited law enforcement resources and better enables agencies to protect its citizens.

The Texas Fusion Center's role has been expanded to leverage multi-agency resources and information to address other high priority matters to include the sexual exploitation of children, human trafficking, missing and exploited children, Mexican cartels and violent transnational and state-based gangs. To better reflect its expanded responsibilities, multi-agency membership, and around-the-clock activities, the Texas Fusion Center is now the Texas Joint Crime Information Center. It continues to handle the state fusion center responsibilities such as suspicious activity reporting, the Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource Program and situational awareness in matters of homeland security.

In Fiscal Year 2013, the JCIC provided information and analysis to local, state and federal law enforcement over 57,979 times and produced the Texas Public Safety Threat Assessment and the Statewide Gang Threat Assessment. The JCIC also provided officers analytical support in over 2,400 investigations and oversees the Texas Ten Most Wanted Fugitives and the Texas Ten Most Wanted Sex Offenders.





## TEXAS 10 MOST WANTED FUGITIVES

The Department works closely with its law enforcement partners and the public to locate the most dangerous fugitives in Texas. The Texas Most Wanted Fugitives program resulted in the capture of 14 chronic offenders in Fiscal Year 2013.



### Robert Anthony Lopez

For example, DPS placed Robert Anthony Lopez on the Texas 10 Most Wanted Fugitive list on May 31st, 2013. A cash reward up to \$7,500 was offered for information leading to his capture. LOPEZ is an identified member of the Tango Blast gang in the San Antonio, Texas area with a violent criminal history and was wanted for Parole Violation with a criminal history including Aggravated Sexual Assault of a Child, Assault Causes Bodily Injury, Injury

to a Disabled Person with/intent to cause Bodily Injury, Burglary, Possession of Marijuana, Violation of Protective Order, Prohibited Weapons and Criminal Trespass. Lopez was apprehended on June 14th, 2013, after a tip was received placing him at an apartment complex in San Antonio, Texas. Texas Bexar County Deputies and DPS Agents arrested Lopez inside an apartment without incident.

The tipster received a reward amount of \$7,500 for providing the information that led to Lopez's arrest.



*Joint Crime Information Center (JCIC)*



## TEXAS 10 MOST WANTED SEX OFFENDERS

To better enable the public to protect themselves from chronic sexual offenders, the Legislature directed the Department of Public Safety to establish and maintain a Sex Offender Registry. 6,302 offenders were added to the registry in FY 2013, bringing the total number to 78,445.

The Department has enlisted the assistance of the public in locating sex offenders who are wanted for violating the provisions of the law. The Texas 10 Most Wanted Sex Offenders program resulted in the arrest of 16 of the most dangerous fugitive sex offenders in Fiscal Year 2013.

For example, DPS added Nicholas Vonwayne Prejean to the Texas 10 Most Wanted Sex Offender list on February 22nd, 2013. A \$3,000 cash reward was offered for information leading to his capture. Prejean was identified as a “high risk” sex offender and a suspected Crips gang member with a violent criminal past and he was wanted for Failure to Register as a Sex Offender and Probation Violation.

Prejean’s criminal history included arrests for Aggravated Sexual Assault Child, Assault With Bodily Injury, Criminal Mischief, Possession of Marijuana, Sex Offender Failure to Comply Registration, and False Report to Police Officer.

Prejean was convicted in 2006 for sexual assault of a 13 year old female and sentenced to 2 years in TDCJ. While incarcerated, Prejean had a history of sexual misconduct, tampering with a locking mechanism, and fighting or assault on other inmates. In 2010, Prejean was charged with Failure to Comply with Sex Offense Registration, convicted in 2011 and received



**Nicholas Vonwayne Prejean**

six years probation. On October 30th, 2012 Montgomery County Sheriff’s Office issued a warrant for the arrest of Prejean for Probation Violation. Harris County Sheriff’s Office issued a warrant on November 7th, 2012, for the arrest of Prejean for Felony Failure to Comply as a Sex Offender.

DPS Agents arrested Prejean on April 25th, 2013, after a tip was received placing him at a residence in Spring, Texas.

The tipster received a reward amount of \$3,000 for providing the information that led to Prejean’s arrest.

## TEXAS ANTI-GANG CENTER (TAG)

Violent gangs are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime in urban areas and they are increasingly interconnected and associated with Mexican cartel drug and human trafficking. A combined and concentrated law enforcement effort is needed to eliminate the threat from the most dangerous gangs and this is best achieved by co-locating all local, state and federal gang investigative and prosecutive resources using proven strategies and the integration of effort. The Houston TAG was established in Fiscal Year 2013 to provide this capability and the agencies participating include the

Houston Police Department, Harris County Sheriff's Department, Harris County District Attorney's Office, ATF, FBI, DEA, HSI and DPS. Since its inception, the combined efforts of the TAG has resulted in the arrest of 1,677 gang members, seizure of 976 pounds of marijuana, 23 pounds of heroin, 338 pounds of methamphetamine, 51 pounds of meth ice, 52 pounds of cocaine, 380 weapons, \$4.1 million in cash, \$2.9 million in real estate and \$1.1 million in bank accounts. Most importantly, TAG investigations have seriously damaged some of the most dangerous gang networks in the Houston area.



*\$2.3 million seized from Bloods/Crips marijuana distribution network*



*Pharmacy Burglary Crew  
5th Ward Circle*



*Houston Tango Blast  
Gun Seizures*



*Houston Tango Blast  
Gun Seizures*



## CANINE UNIT

The Texas Highway Patrol Canine program currently has 48 drug detector and explosive detector canines. The drug detector canines and their handlers are stationed in various locations throughout the state and assist DPS and other law enforcement agencies. The bomb detection canines are assigned to the Capitol Complex in Austin.

Dogs have a tremendous sense of smell and can be trained to detect small traces of a variety of substances that technology can not yet replicate.

The school to train these animals and their Trooper handlers is 14 weeks for the dogs and 8 weeks for the handlers. Upon graduation, the dogs go home with their Trooper handlers.



*In 2013, DPS K-9's conducted 2,728 searches resulting in 982 seizures of cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, marijuana and over \$9.6 million in cash.*





## CRIME LABORATORY SERVICE



The Department operates thirteen regional crime laboratories and supervises the statewide breath alcohol testing program. With the thirty additional personnel authorized by the 83rd Legislature, 391 personnel now comprise the Crime Laboratory Service.

DPS Crime Laboratory facilities are some of the best in the nation. Two new lab facilities opened in Corpus Christi and Lubbock in 2013, and another will open in Laredo sometime in early 2014. This brings to nine the number of new lab facilities within the Department.

The Crime Laboratory Services supports over 1,500 local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system as a whole by analyzing evidence associated with criminal investigations, providing reports of the analysis of evidence to the prosecuting attorneys and courts, and by providing courtroom testimony. Their work is non-partisan, providing both inculpatory and exculpatory results based on proven scientific analysis. The majority of DPS

forensic examinations are requested by local law enforcement agencies and are at no cost to local jurisdictions, because the Department is funded by the Legislature to provide these services.

**Crime Laboratory services generally fell into four categories during FY 2013 as follows:**

### **Investigations of Driving While Intoxicated** (alcohol and drug):

- Testing the breath for alcohol was supervised on 45,722 samples
- Testing of blood samples from drivers was conducted for either alcohol or drugs on 30,316 samples

### **Controlled Substance Investigations**

- Analysis of drugs was conducted and findings reported in 34,548 separate offenses involving either possession or delivery of a controlled substance
- In most Texas counties, a laboratory report of the controlled substance identified in the evidence is required to convict the defendant even under plea of guilty





## CRIME LABORATORY SERVICE

### Person and Property Crime Investigations

- DNA analysis of evidence was conducted on evidence in 6,323 separate criminal cases
- Firearms examination was conducted on evidence in 951 separate criminal cases
- Latent Prints were examined on evidence in 1,544 separate criminal cases
- Trace Evidence—including fibers, hair, paint, impressions, and gunshot residue were analyzed in 852 separate criminal cases
- Documents, computers and other digital and video evidence were examined in 199 separate criminal cases

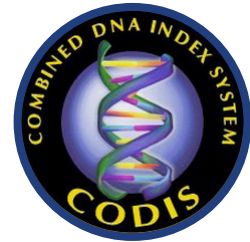
### Forensic Databases Submissions

- Latent prints were entered into the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) from evidence in 1,824 criminal cases
- Weapons from 458 incidents were submitted to a DPS lab were test fired, and the images of the cartridge cases were entered in the National Integrated Ballistics Imaging Network (NIBIN)
- DNA profiles were developed and entered in the Combined DNA

Identification System (CODIS) on 39,090 offender samples

The CODIS section of the DPS Crime Laboratory received the DPS Unit Citation for their tremendous contribution to law enforcement agencies throughout Texas. In Fiscal Year 2013, the program met a mile-stone of 10,000 “cold hits” which are unexpected matches between biological evidence left at a crime scene and the DNA of known criminal offenders. The DPS CODIS section has played a vital role in solving 640 homicides, 3,300 sexual assaults, 550 robberies, 4,200 burglaries and hundreds of other crimes committed in Texas and elsewhere.

As part of an effort to assure high quality scientific services, the DPS Crime Laboratories and Breath Alcohol Laboratories are accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratories/Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/LAB) under ISO 17025 standards for testing and calibration laboratories. Through the Crime Laboratory Service, the Department also



## CRIME LABORATORY SERVICE

oversees accreditation and compliance for all forensic laboratories in Texas. In FY13, the DPS Breath Testing Program sought and achieved accreditation, a first for that program.

Providing unquestionable, quality forensic analysis remains DPS' highest priority. In addition, the DPS Crime Laboratories also strive to provide prompt analysis and reporting. The DPS Crime Laboratory ended FY12 with a backlog of 3,465 DNA cases and 29,006 drug/other cases. Although incoming volume remained steady, the Laboratory Service ended FY13 with a backlog of 505 DNA cases and 24,181 drug/other cases. While much of the testing in FY13 was completed within reasonable time frames, testing of drug evidence lagged in many locations. Efforts are underway to remedy this problem and

reduce the backlog of drug evidence. Once fully trained and working independently, the additional personnel provided by the 83rd Legislature will help to reduce this backlog. In the short term, other efforts are being made including a statewide initiative to coordinate the testing of priority cases, based on communication with prosecuting attorneys, and the utilization of local government funded positions to prioritize and work that jurisdiction's cases.



Forensic artists assigned to the Texas Ranger Division provide an important law enforcement capability that the Department provides to local law enforcement throughout Texas. For example, the Amarillo Police Department requested assistance in their investigation of the robbery of more than \$250,000 from the First Bank Southwest in Amarillo. A DPS forensic artist worked with a Texas Ranger certified in the use of hypnosis for witness interviews to provide a composite drawing that led to the arrest of the subject who committed the robbery.



*Composite Drawing*



*Suspect Identification Photo*



## DRIVER LICENSE PROGRAM

For a confluence of reasons, a state driver license is the most important document people carry with them and it is now used for purposes other than showing proof of driver eligibility. Furthermore, the issuance process has become more complex and time consuming as a result of federal mandates related to the Real Identification Act.

Texans have a right to expect a timely, efficient, courteous issuance process and a secure driver license and/or identification card and the Department of Public Safety has an obligation to provide such service.



The Texas State Legislature allocated \$63 million in the 82nd Legislative Session to modernize the driver license issuance process and provide additional capacity to address the ever increasing population in Texas.

In Fiscal Year 2013, six driver license mega centers were opened in large and rapidly growing metropolitan areas in Fort Worth, Pflugerville (Austin metro area), Leon Valley (San Antonio metro area), Spring (Houston metro area), Rosenberg (Houston metro area) and Garland (Dallas metro area).

New technologies were also implemented to reduce wait times and minimize the amount of time Texas residents must spend in a driver license office. The 83rd Legislature provided resources for additional mega centers in Houston and Dallas and to increase the issuance capacity in other parts of the state, including rural areas.

The Department tracks wait times in its largest and busiest offices and it is DPS' stated goal to reduce the wait times to under 30 minutes in every driver license office leveraging smart technologies and efficient business processes.

## DRIVER LICENSE PROGRAM

## FY 2013 Driver License Testing

Test Type		# Administered
ROAD	Total	<b>654,248</b>
	Air Brakes	41,608
	CDL	41,751
	DL	560,203
	Motorcycle	406
	Passenger	2,827
	School Bus	7,453
	Tanker	28,317
RULES	Total	<b>869,843</b>
	Air Brakes	80,157
	Basic Knowledge	327,847
	Combination	29,333
	Commercial Rules	104,865
	Double Triple	8,987
	General Knowledge	91,846
	Hazardous Materials	52,520
	Motorcycle	38,992
	Passenger	20,371
	Pre Trip	73,892
	School Bus	12,716
	Tanker	28,317
	VISION	3,229,322
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>4,753,413</b>



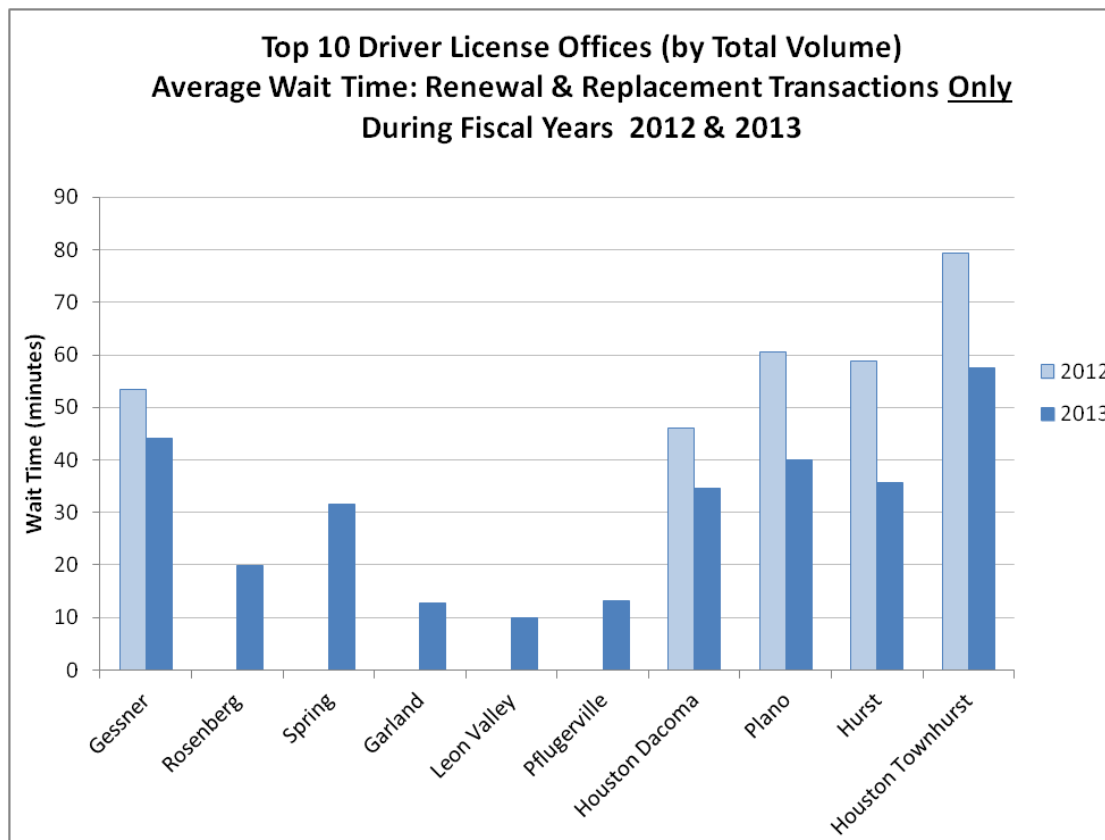
Road Tests and Rules Tests  
Combined:

1,524,091



continued on next page

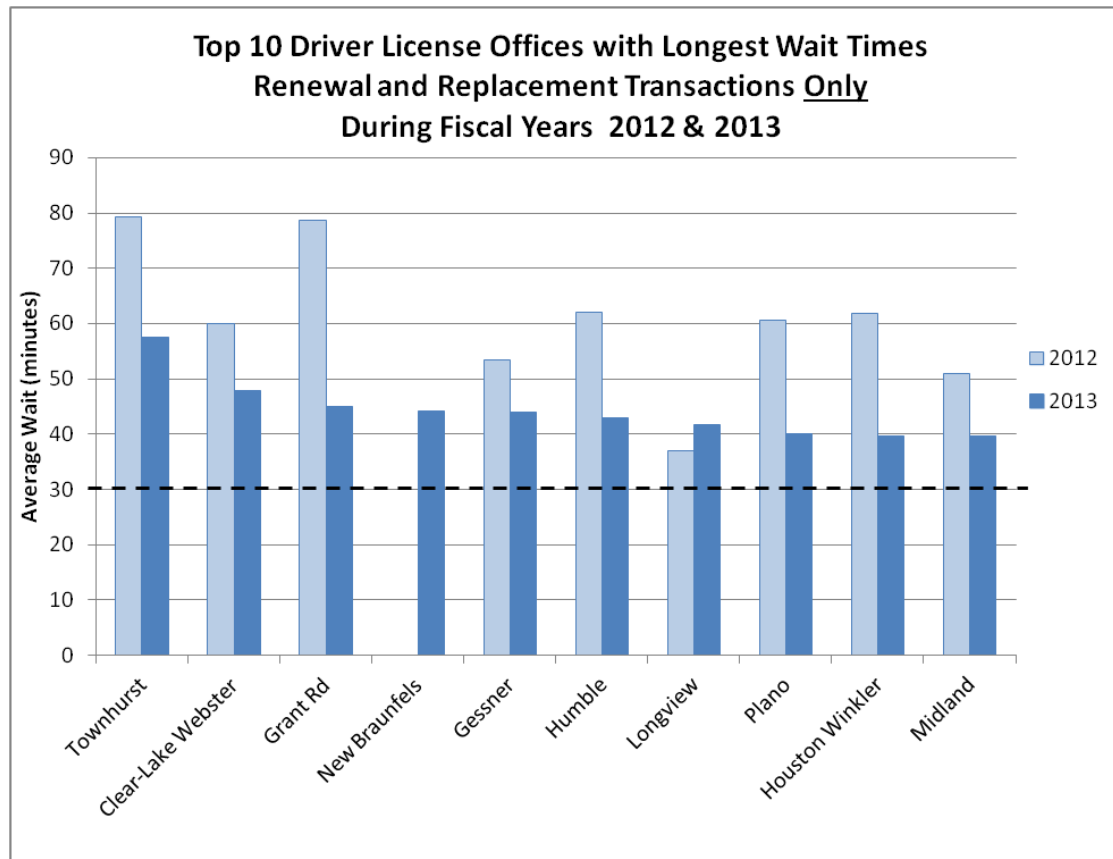
## DRIVER LICENSE PROGRAM



The 82nd Legislature increased funding for driver license services which reduced average wait times in the ten busiest driver license offices in Texas. As illustrated in the chart above, six of the ten busiest offices (measured by transaction volume) have not yet met our goal of wait times of 30 minutes or less for renewal and replacement transactions. Offices in Rosenberg, Spring, Garland, Leon Valley and Pflugerville did not come online until FY 2013.

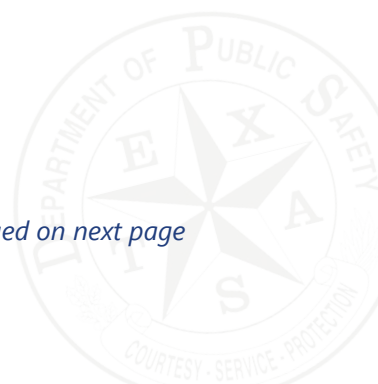


## DRIVER LICENSE PROGRAM



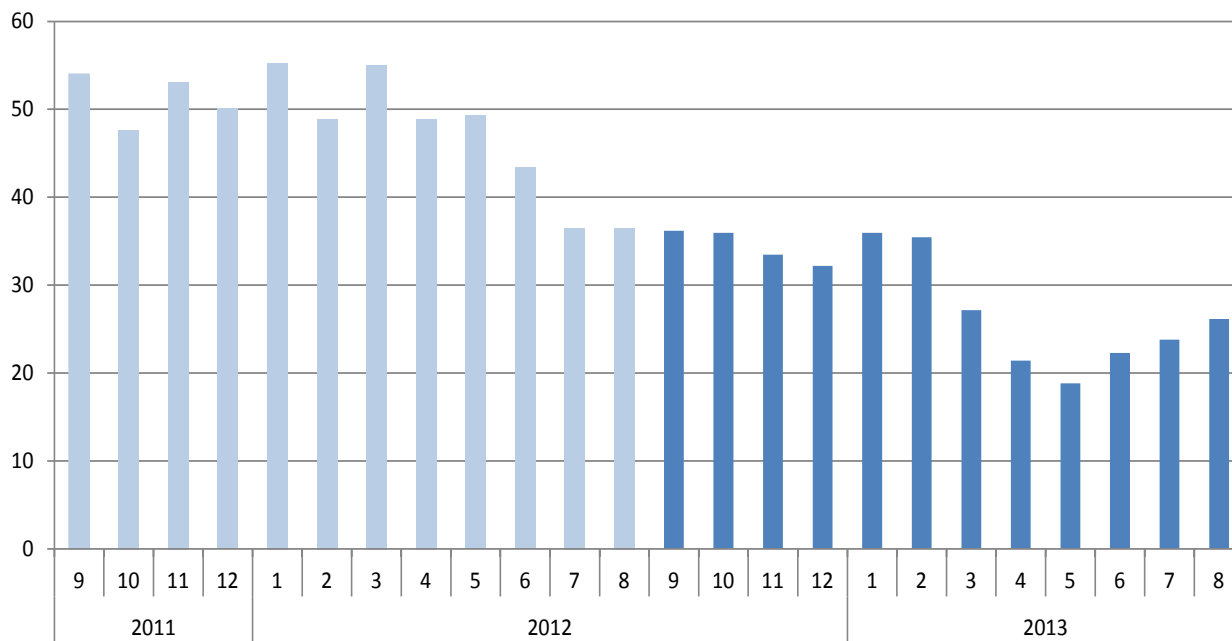
The addition of six Mega Center offices during FY 2013 had a positive impact on average wait times statewide when compared to FY 2012. As illustrated in the chart above, there are still driver license offices in urban, suburban and rural areas where driver license service capacity does not meet the transaction demand resulting in wait times longer than 30 minutes. The chart above and the preceding chart illustrate renewal and replacement transactions only and do not include wait times for original and limited term transactions which typically require as much as twice as long to process as do renewal and replacement transactions.

*continued on next page*



## DRIVER LICENSE PROGRAM

### Average Renewal and Replacement Wait Time FY2012-2013



The combined wait times for the 64 largest driver license offices for 2012 and 2013 are illustrated above by month. Importantly, wait times have steadily decreased over the last two years; however, Texas continues to grow at a rapid rate with now more than 26 million people. Even though average wait times for the last 6 months of 2013 were under 30 minutes, there are a number of offices with wait times that often still exceed the 30 minute target. Additionally, new licenses routinely require additional wait time. DPS must continue to do more to ensure that all Texas residents get the service they expect and deserve.

## GLEND A DAWSON DONATE LIFE TEXAS REGISTRY

In 2005, the Texas Legislature called for the creation of a state registry for people to record their authorization to make an anatomical gift upon their death. State Representative Glenda Dawson, a kidney transplant recipient, led the effort to create the registry. In 2007, the Texas Legislature changed the official name of the registry to the Glenda Dawson Donate Life Texas Registry in memory of Representative Dawson's contributions to promote organ, eye and tissue donations in Texas. The program is funded by a \$1 voluntary contribution that Texans can make when applying for or renewing a driver license or identification card with DPS or when registering a vehicle with the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV).



In FY 2013, DPS accepted 1,512,712 organ donor applications and updated an additional 634,476 donor records. These applications and updates constitute well over 95% of all the donor registry applications collected in FY 2013.

Data provided by Donate Life Texas indicates that in 2012, 80 of the Texans registered through DPS became organ donors benefitting 218 recipients.

In 2013, 411 recipients benefitted from 121 of the DPS registered donors.

To increase organ donations, DPS partnered with Donate Life Texas, Inc., a Texas non-profit corporation, to provide training to driver license customer service representatives which has resulted in a 511% increase in organ donor registrations via the driver license issuance and renewal process since 2010.



## CONCEALED HANDGUN LICENSE

---

The Department of Public Safety is responsible for the administration of the State's Concealed Handgun License (CHL) program and in Fiscal Year 2013, DPS issued 190,284 CHLs which represents a 48.5% increase from Fiscal Year 2012 bringing the total number of CHL holders in Texas to 699,173 at the end of the fiscal year. DPS also provided training and certified 457 CHL instructors during the fiscal year.

The 83rd Legislature passed 13 bills that impact CHL or the associated carry provisions that DPS is implementing, including:

- reduction of classroom hours
- removal of training and proficiency requirements for renewal
- removal of requirement to provide social security number
- reduced license fees for certain peace officers, correctional officers and veterans
- specialized training for designated school marshalls
- "Veteran" designation on the face of the CHL license





## PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

The Department of Public Safety employs four proven strategies supported by data analysis and forensic science to combat crime and terrorism and reduce crashes throughout the state.

- Proactive high visibility patrols in high crime and high crash areas.
- Criminal Enterprise Investigations that result in the removal of the leadership and command and control of the most dangerous criminal organizations in the state.
- Major violent crime investigations resulting in the incarceration of chronic violent offenders.
- Public corruption investigations resulting in convictions of government officials.

The following are a few examples of the results of DPS patrol and investigative operations throughout the state in Fiscal Year 2013:

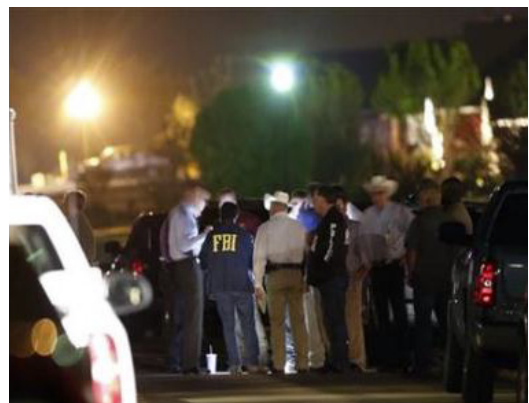


### Region 1



**Texas Ranger Investigation** On January 31, 2013, the Kaufman County Assistant District Attorney was murdered while walking from the parking lot to the Kaufman County Courthouse. On March 30, 2013, the Kaufman County District Attorney and his wife were murdered in their home in Kaufman County. These murders had a chilling impact on prosecutors nation-wide. DPS activated its major crime contingency plan designating a Texas Ranger Major in charge of DPS' unified response which included a full Texas Ranger Company, Troopers, and CID Agents working together with federal and local law enforcement. A review of video surveillance cameras

from numerous locations resulted in the identification of a specific vehicle entering the area shortly before the time of the murders. Search warrants, interviews and other investigative efforts resulted in the indictment of a former Justice of the Peace and his wife on three counts of capital murder.



*continued on next page*



## PATROL AND INVESTIGATION



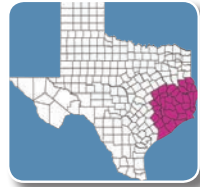
### CID Agents Cartel Investigation

In May 2013, an undercover CID agent was requested to transport a legitimate drug load from Dallas to Roma and return with an unknown amount of marijuana. On June 21, 2013, while conducting surveillance on the load of marijuana, agents observed two known suspects in the area as well as a truck-tractor semitrailer that was linked to a drug trafficking organization. Agents had a marked unit conduct a traffic stop of the truck, resulting in the seizure of 3,425 pounds of marijuana and the arrest of the driver. Agents subsequently seized three vehicles and arrested four other suspects on charges related to Mexican cartel drug trafficking.



### Trooper Cash Interdiction

On June 11, 2013, a Trooper stopped a vehicle in Smith County for a traffic violation. The Trooper observed several indicators of possible criminal activity related to money laundering. With the assistance of a DPS K-9 unit, \$761,297 in cash was discovered secreted in the door panels of the vehicle and the driver was arrested and charged with money laundering.



Region 2



### CID Agents Gang Investigation

On July 2, 2013, DPS agents assigned to the Texas Anti Gang (TAG) Center, along with its local and federal partners, executed numerous federal search and arrest warrants as part of a criminal enterprise investigation targeting a **Houstone Tango Blast (HTB)** cell that was a major supply chain for methamphetamine in the Houston area working with the Gulf Cartel. During the course of the investigation, investigators utilized several wire intercepts, numerous controlled purchases, and search warrants to arrest seven of the eight targeted suspects, including the top three leaders. Agents seized methamphetamine, 55 firearms, several thousand rounds of ammunition, 12 vehicles, two real estate properties, and approximately \$44,686 in U.S. currency.



## PATROL AND INVESTIGATION



### **Trooper Drug Interdiction**

In two separate seizures on July 22, 2013 and August 9, 2013, Troopers interdicted 6,138 pounds of marijuana colocated in large loads of fruit in commercial vehicles.



### **Region 3**



### **Texas Ranger Public Corruption Investigation**

In mid-2012, Texas Rangers, along with FBI, DHS, and DEA personnel, began a public corruption investigation on members of a Drug Task Force in Hidalgo County identified as the Panama Unit. In July 2012, Rangers assisted the Pharr Police Department with a robbery and kidnapping investigation and obtained surveillance video that identified members of the Panama Unit involved in the robbery. In December 2012, several current and former members of the Panama Unit were arrested and charged in Federal Court on conspiracy charges. A total of two Mission police officers and seven Hidalgo County deputies were arrested as a result of this investigation. All but one of the defendants entered guilty pleas. One defendant went to trial and was found guilty in federal court.



### **CID Agents Illegal Racing**

**Investigation** In FY 2013, CID agents concluded an 11-month-long illegal racing investigation in Crosby, Texas resulting in 13 suspects being charged with Racing Without a License, including nine police officers who had been hired to provide security at the track. The officers are accused of disregarding the illegal gambling that was occurring and even participating in the gambling themselves.



### **CID Agents Gang Investigation**

In May 2011, CID agents initiated an investigation targeting **Texas Mexican Mafia (TMM)** members and associates who were operating in Laredo, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, and Fort Worth. The TMM members had operational ties to Mexican drug cartels and were facilitating the smuggling, sale, and

*continued on next page*

## PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

distribution of various drugs throughout the US. Investigation also revealed that TMM members were involved in extortion, money laundering, kidnapping, aggravated robberies, assaults, and homicides. As a result of the investigation, 37 members and associates of the TMM operating in the Laredo area were indicted on June 11, 2013, for a myriad of offenses, including drug conspiracy, money laundering, extortion, and kidnapping. On June 20, DPS Agents along with its local and federal partners arrested 24 suspects and seized four vehicles, two motorcycles, one flatbed trailer, various firearms, and an undetermined amount of methamphetamine and marijuana.



### **Trooper Drug Interdiction**

On October 19, 2012, a Trooper observed a suspicious school bus in McMullen County. He checked the license plate, and it returned as a canceled plate registered to a different school district. He stopped the bus and as he approached the vehicle, the driver fled on foot. A subsequent search revealed that the bus had been completely modified to transport drugs. Mannequin heads were placed to appear as students on the bus



and the driver of the bus could slowly move the mannequin heads by a mechanical device. The driver was later apprehended with

the assistance of a DPS aircrew, and 2,772 pounds of marijuana were seized.



### **Trooper Cocaine Interdiction**

On March 28, 2013, a Trooper conducted a traffic stop and during the roadside interview several criminal indicators were detected and the Trooper received consent to search. The Trooper noticed freshly painted sheet metal which had been riveted up underneath the fender wells, fresh mud placed on them to cover the sheet metal, and the width of the bed wall had been modified. The Trooper removed a rivet from the sheet metal and noticed a brown tape wrapped bundle inside of the bed walls. Once the four trap doors located underneath the plastic bed liner on the walls of the bed were opened, the Trooper located 136 pounds of cocaine.





## PATROL AND INVESTIGATION



### CID Agents Cartel Investigation

In May 2013, CID Agents were conducting surveillance on the subject of a long term investigation and conducted a traffic stop of a suspect vehicle near Mercedes, Texas. A search of the vehicle revealed that it was loaded with rolls of cellophane wrap. The following day, agents executed a search warrant at a ranch in La Feria, Texas, where the suspect vehicle was known to frequent. As a result of the search, agents seized 4,870 pounds of marijuana located in an underground bunker hidden below a game room in the garage.



### Troopers Cash Interdiction

On May 4, 2013, a Trooper conducted a traffic stop in Kleberg on a commercial vehicle for no lower retro-reflective sheeting. Indicators of criminal activities were observed which resulted in

a search and seizure of \$314,290 in cash concealed throughout the commercial vehicle.



### Trooper Methamphetamine

**Interdiction** On August 9, 2013, a Trooper conducted a traffic stop and the driver and passenger displayed unusual signs of nervousness and some indicators of crime were detected. Consent to search was provided and 24 bundles of methamphetamine with an approximate weight of 80 pounds concealed in multiple locations in the vehicle were located and seized.



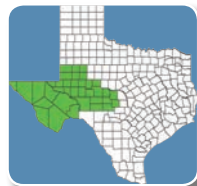
*continued on next page*

## PATROL AND INVESTIGATION



### CID Agents Vehicle Theft

**Investigation** In FY 13, CID agents assisted the Zavala County Sheriff's Office with the investigation of several stolen vehicles and identified a subject who was hiring gang members as drivers and using the Eagle Pass Border Corridor area of Zavala and Maverick Counties to deliver the vehicles to **Los Zetas Cartel** operatives in Mexico. Agents also learned that the vehicles were being used by the Los Zetas to combat the Mexican military. Working with local and federal partners, CID agents were able to identify, obtain indictments and arrest of 35 individuals involved in this criminal enterprise and recovered 25 stolen vehicles valued at approximately \$250,000.



Region 4



### CID Agents Gang Investigation

In May 2012, CID agents initiated a joint investigation targeting members and associates of the **Barrio**



#### **Azteca (BA)**

gang who were trafficking cocaine through multiple gentlemen's clubs in the El Paso area using club bouncers and dancers to further

their illegal activities. The investigation identified the BA hierarchy as well as various cells operating within the area, which were involved in drug trafficking, as well as money laundering, extortion, assault, and kidnapping. Multiple undercover purchases were made, and the investigation resulted in the indictment of 26 BA members and associates for Engaging in Organized Crime and Conspiracy to Manufacture/Deliver Cocaine. This ultimately led to the arrest of 5 other BA gang members and 16 BA associates. Two other associates were arrested for Possession of Marijuana after they were discovered cutting up a pound of marijuana at the residence of one of the subjects. In addition to the arrests, agents executed four search warrants, five consent searches, and one probable-cause search at ten different residences in El Paso, resulting in the seizure of cocaine, marijuana, and steroids.

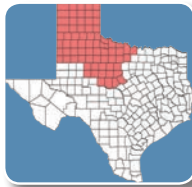


## PATROL AND INVESTIGATION



### Permian Basin Patrol Initiative

As a result of the oil and gas boom in the Permian Basin area, the number of motor vehicle crashes in the area increased by 40% from 2010 to 2012. The number of commercial vehicle crashes increased by 86% from 2010-2012. Total crashes increased 15% from 2010 to 2011 and 22% from 2011 to 2012. In an effort to address the increasing number of crashes, additional Troopers were deployed to conduct task and strike force operations ranging from multiple one day operations to multi-day operations such as "Operation Asphalt." During these operations, emphasis was placed on commercial motor vehicle violations, aggressive drivers and violations that are high contributing factors to motor vehicle crashes on Texas highways. From September 2012 through April 2013, Operation Asphalt strike force operations resulted in 24,722 citations and warnings being issued, 187 criminal arrests, 19 DWI arrests and the issuance of 4,088 Commercial Vehicle Enforcement citations and warnings.



Region 5



### Trooper Kidnapping Interdiction

In October 2012, DPS was notified by the FBI of a child abduction which occurred in Louisiana. The FBI

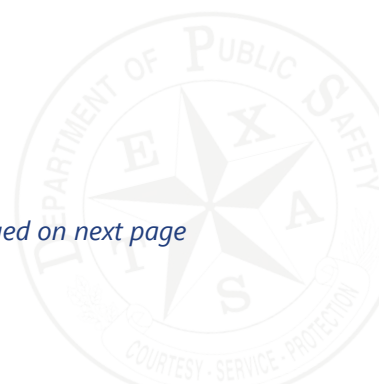
provided a photograph of the suspect to responding Troopers and it was determined the suspect may be traveling with the victim on a bus. Troopers traveled to the Abilene Greyhound bus station and located a bus that was about to depart the station, boarded it and arrested the suspect and rescued the five-year old female victim unharmed.



### Texas Ranger Tactical Operation

On January 21, 2013, a Trooper near Colorado City was fired upon as he approached a violator's vehicle. A pursuit was initiated but the suspects were able to evade capture. Rangers obtained information indicating the suspects were held up in a residence in Colorado City. Troopers secured the area and the Special Operations Group was deployed. After a ten hour stand-off, three suspects were taken into custody. The Ranger investigation has tied the suspects to an aggravated assault in Crosby County and a bank robbery in Oklahoma City. The suspects, who were confirmed gang members, are suspected in a murder and an aggravated sexual assault in the Oklahoma City area.

*continued on next page*



## PATROL AND INVESTIGATION



### Trooper Fatality Investigation

In March 2013, a crash in Moore County killed five teenagers from Dumas and Sunray when a vehicle driven by one of the teenagers ran a stop sign and was struck by a gasoline tanker truck. Both vehicles caught on fire and all five teenagers in the car died and were burned beyond recognition. The Texas Highway Patrol Crash Reconstruction Team was called to assist in the investigation. All the teenagers were positively identified and evidence was obtained on the contributing factors that resulted in the tragic crash.



### CID Agents Drug Investigation

In FY 13, CID agents concluded a two-year major criminal enterprise investigation in the Amarillo area, which targeted the Mendoza organization and resulted in the arrest of 13 suspects for Conspiracy to Distribute Controlled Substances; Conspiracy to Possess with Intent to Distribute Methamphetamine; and Possession of a Firearm in Furtherance of a Drug Trafficking Crime. Agents also

executed 12 search warrants and six consent searches, resulting in the seizure of methamphetamine, five kilograms of cocaine, marijuana, and \$249,212 in U.S. currency.



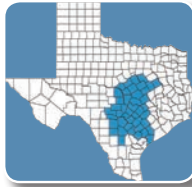
### Trooper Drug Interdiction/CID Agents Controlled Delivery

On April 4, 2013, a Trooper stopped a vehicle in Carson County and detected indicators of criminal activity which led to the search of the vehicle and the seizure of 57 pounds of methamphetamine. The subject agreed to cooperate and CID Agents assisted DEA with a methamphetamine controlled delivery to Oklahoma City. The delivery resulted in the execution of multiple searches, arrest of 5 additional defendants, seizure of \$160,000 in U.S. currency, 5 vehicles and 4 weapons.





## PATROL AND INVESTIGATION



### Region 6



#### CID Agents Drug Investigation

In FY 13, CID agents working with their local and federal partners dismantled a drug organization as a result of a long-term investigation that targeted multiple cells of an Austin-based cocaine distribution network with links to the **Gulf and La Familia Michoacán Mexican Cartels**. The investigation centered on an Austin auto body repair shop. By targeting drug trafficking activities at this location, Agents were able to identify and ultimately exploit multiple Austin-based cocaine distribution networks. As a result of the operation, 19 suspects were arrested and one pound of methamphetamine, 13 weapons, 17 vehicles, and approximately \$200,000 in U.S. currency were seized.



#### Eagle Ford Shale Patrol Initiative

As a result of the oil and gas field boom, the number of motor vehicle crashes in Eagle Ford Shale counties in the San Antonio area increased by 148% from 2009 to 2013 and the number of commercial vehicle crashes increased by 269%. In an effort to curtail the increasing crash rate and damage to roadways from overloaded commercial vehicles, DPS

deployed Troopers to Atascosa, DeWitt, Frio, Gonzales, Karnes, Lavaca and Wilson counties to conduct commercial vehicle enforcement operations. As a result of these operations and increased patrols, the number of inspections in these Eagle Ford Shale counties has reduced from 23% in 2012 to less than 2% in 2013, while the total yearly rate of increase in commercial vehicle crashes has reduced from 10% to



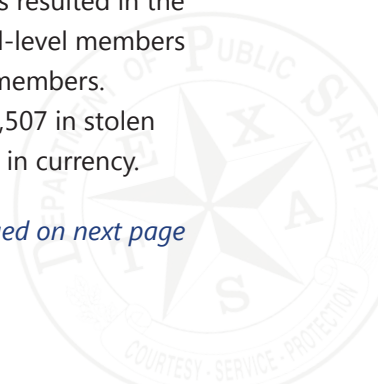
less than 1% in the same period.



#### CID Agents Cartel Investigation

In FY 13, CID agents investigated a criminal organization which used stolen vehicles to smuggle undocumented aliens and drugs from Mexico into the United States. The organization was based in Austin, had ties to San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and was associated with the **Los Zetas Cartel**. The investigation has resulted in the arrest of nine senior and mid-level members and another 40 street-level members. Agents have recovered \$841,507 in stolen property and seized \$15,000 in currency.

*continued on next page*



## PATROL AND INVESTIGATION



### Region 7



The Legislature has entrusted the responsibility of protecting the State's Capitol and Capitol Complex to the Texas Department of Public Safety. The Capitol Complex includes 46 city blocks and 29 state buildings, where over 13,000 state employees work. One of the most iconic locations in Texas is the Texas State Capitol and each year there are approximately 1 million visitors to the Capitol including over 30,000 school children. During a Legislative Session the number of visitors increases substantially as the members of the Texas State Legislature



conduct business at all hours for 140 days.

The Texas Capitol sits in the heart of

downtown Austin and borders the University of Texas at Austin, and every year, over 100 large events are hosted in and around the Capitol and Capitol Complex, many attracting numerous visitors from all over the world.

Troopers, CID Agents, and Security Officers were instrumental in filing over 260 felony and misdemeanor cases, and arresting 83 fugitives from justice in Fiscal Year 2013.



## PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

Protecting all of the people who visit or work at the Capitol in a manner that does not impede the public's access to Texas' seat of government is a priority of the Department and Region 7 employs a combination of proven strategies to accomplish this very important responsibility. High visibility and proactive patrols on foot, bicycle, motorcycle, car and horseback is an important part of an effective strategy to deter attacks and prevent crime.

To further enhance patrol visibility and crowd control throughout the Capitol Complex, a mounted patrol unit was established with the assistance of the Houston Police Department and donations from the public.

The two horses will soon be joining the ranks of the Highway Patrol in Region 7 and are named Trooper and Ranger. Both are Saddlebred horses, which were utilized extensively as officer's mounts in the American Civil War. Trooper is a 5 year old chestnut gelding with a blaze

on his forehead and stands 17 hands tall. Ranger is a 4 year old dark chestnut gelding with a star on his forehead and stands 16.3 hands tall. Both horses have been in an extensive training program which includes training them utilizing the Parelli Natural Horsemanship program.



*Bike patrol at the Capitol Complex.*



## DPS CODES OF CONDUCT

---

The “Ten General Orders” were the first Code of Ethics for the Texas Department of Public Safety. Revised in 1958, 1960 and 2013, these Ten General Orders are not simply an expression of the ideal conduct employees should strive to achieve. Rather, each member of the Department is expected to abide by each of the Ten General Orders as a condition of their employment.

The 55th Legislature, in 1957, enacted a Code of Ethics which is binding on all employees of the state of Texas and the Department has adopted the Code and Canon of Ethics of the International Association of Chiefs of Police to provide additional guidance on ethical conduct in the law enforcement profession.

All of these ethical standards are inclusive and together constitute the standards of conduct by which all members of the Texas Department of Public Safety are governed. *Those who did not adhere to the DPS Codes of Conduct in Fiscal Year 2013 were addressed in the following manner:*

- *11 Commissioned and 63 Non-Commissioned personnel were terminated for either misconduct or non-performance*
- *32 employees were suspended without pay for a total of 243 days*

### 10 GENERAL ORDERS

As a member of the Texas Department of Public Safety it shall be my duty:

1. To execute the mission of the Department to protect and serve Texas.
2. To practice, at all times, the motto of the Department: “Courtesy, Service, Protection”.
3. To know and obey at all times, the U.S. and State Constitutions, federal and state laws, lawful orders and instructions.
4. To conduct my duties in a straightforward, honest and respectful manner, relying upon poise, competence and soundness of character.
5. To keep myself clean and presentable and in good physical, mental and moral condition.
6. To keep all state equipment issued to me fully accounted for, in proper working condition and secure.
7. To make suggestions to improve Department operations, policies and services.
8. To report misconduct and matters that negatively impact me or other Department personnel to my immediate supervisor and higher, if necessary.
9. To register as a voter and vote my convictions as a citizen but refrain from political campaigns and endorsements except as specifically authorized by law and policy.
10. To conduct myself, on and off duty, in a manner that merits the voluntary praise of those whom I come in contact, so that my actions reflect well upon myself, the Department and the state of Texas.



## USE OF FORCE

---

In Fiscal Year 2013, Troopers, Agents and Texas Rangers arrested more than 17,000 high threat criminals, 24,000 intoxicated drivers, issued more than 960,000 citations and 2.2 million warnings. This constitutes 3.2 million enforcement actions taken by DPS officers in Fiscal Year 2013. For the same period, DPS officers used less than lethal force during 280 arrests, and used deadly force on 43 occasions, for a total of 323 use of force incidents during Fiscal Year 2013. These 323 incidents constitute a ratio of .00014 use of force incidents per DPS enforcement actions taken in Fiscal Year 2013.

## RACIAL PROFILING

---

The Texas State Legislature enacted legislation that became effective in September 2001 to prohibit peace officers from racial profiling and requiring law enforcement agencies in Texas to collect data on the gender, race or ethnicity in all traffic and pedestrian stops and to compile, analyze and report this data on an annual basis. The information related to the 2,723,802 traffic stops made by Troopers in Fiscal Year 2013 clearly indicates that a pattern of racial profiling does not exist within the Department.

Whites comprised 45.33% of the state's population and 64.29% of DPS stops involved white drivers. Hispanics comprised 37.62% of the state's population and 18.69% of the DPS stops were hispanic drivers. Blacks comprise 11.48% of the state's population and 10.05% of the stops made by DPS were black drivers. Asians comprise 3.84% of the state's population and 1.61% of DPS stops were asian drivers.

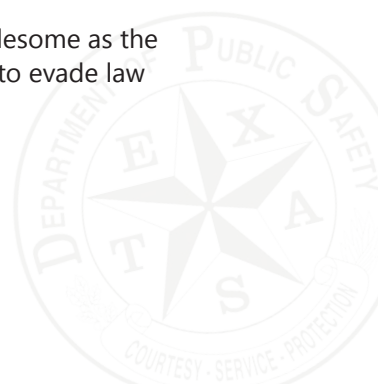
## VEHICLE PURSUITS

---

When someone intentionally evades a law enforcement vehicle with flashing lights, they risk the lives of everyone on the roadway, and the Texas Legislature has classified this as a felony offense. DPS officers are duty-bound to pursue and arrest such offenders; however, DPS policy requires the termination of a pursuit when its continuance would bring unwarranted danger to the public and/or the officer.

Over the last four fiscal years, the Department averaged 876 felony pursuits a year. In Fiscal Year 2013, the number of felony pursuits decreased by 8 percent statewide, but at the same time, they increased in the Rio Grande Valley by 15 percent, with a total of 185 pursuits. In comparison, the 185 pursuits in the Rio Grande Valley (an area that constitutes 5.2 percent of the state's population) accounts for approximately 22 percent of all DPS statewide pursuits during 2013.

The substantial number of pursuits in the Rio Grande Valley is particularly troublesome as the vast majority of these pursuits involved cartel operatives under severe pressure to evade law enforcement once they were detected, which sometimes ended in tragedy.



## EMPLOYEE AWARDS

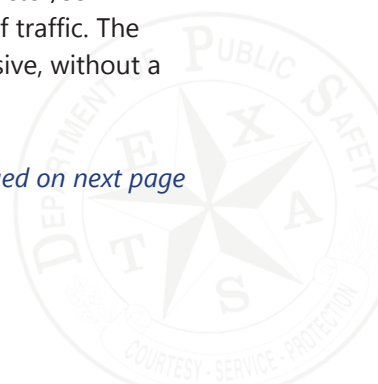
---

<b>Memorial Cross</b>	Trooper Sammy Long (posthumous)	Killed in the line of duty in November 1976 when Trooper Long attempted to stop a speeding pickup. The driver refused to stop, resulting in a high-speed chase for several miles. The driver eventually pulled over, exited the truck and immediately began shooting. Trooper Long was shot several times before he succumbed to his injuries.
<b>Purple Heart</b>	Trooper Max Honesto	For injuries suffered in a May 2011 roadside incident when he stopped a vehicle for speeding.
	Trooper Troy W. Clark	For injuries suffered in a December 2012 roadside crash, including a broken jaw, broken nose, shattered facial bones and extensive damage to his left knee and shoulder.
<b>Director's Citation</b>	Agent Darren Lubbe	In response to the fertilizer plant explosion in West, Texas, in April 2013.
	Trooper Frank Casares	For his actions during a vehicle pursuit and apprehension of three dangerous suspects in January 2013.
	Trooper Janell Roy	For her off-duty response to an apartment fire in May 2013.
<b>Lifesaving Award</b>	AD Tom Ruocco	Performed CPR on a fellow officer who collapsed during an exercise session in September 2012.
	DAD Greg Gloria	Performed CPR on a fellow officer who collapsed during an exercise session in September 2012.
	Sgt. Greg Davis	Performed CPR on a fellow officer who collapsed during an exercise session in September 2012.

## EMPLOYEE AWARDS

<b>Lifesaving Award</b>	Trooper Jonathan "Shane" Lawrence	Administered first aid to a car crash victim in May 2012 by fashioning a tourniquet after the victim's left arm was severed below the elbow. The tourniquet stopped the bleeding until EMS arrived on the scene.
	Trooper Jeffrey Wachtendorf	Repeatedly performed the Heimlich maneuver on a 17-year old man who was choking in a restaurant in June 2012.
	Sgt. Michael Nix	Assisted a Cameron PD Officer when they began CPR on an unconscious woman who had a seizure in April 2012.
	Lt. Mark Martinez	Assembled a team and executed a raid where a female kidnap victim was being held. The woman had been severely beaten, choked, and stabbed.
	Trooper Thomas Ladd	Administered first aid to a car crash victim in October 2012 by fashioning a tourniquet after the victim's foot was severed. The tourniquet stopped the bleeding until EMS arrived on the scene.
	Trooper Craig Price	At a December 2012 fiery crash scene, worked to extinguish the flames and pull the driver to safety.
	Trooper Jason Simental	At a December 2012 fiery crash scene, worked to extinguish the flames and pull the driver to safety.
	Trooper John Watson	At a November 2012 scene, administered CPR on a driver of a truck-tractor/semi-trailer blocking three lanes of traffic. The driver was initially unresponsive, without a pulse and not breathing.

*continued on next page*



## EMPLOYEE AWARDS

---

<b>Lifesaving Award</b>	Agent Darren Lubbe	Freed the victim from the vehicle following a crash in January 2013 and applied a tourniquet to the leg of the crash victim who had sustained a compound tibia fracture.
	Sgt. Scott Hamilton	Helping save the life of a crash victim in May 2013 by applying tourniquets to the victim's limbs.
	Sgt. Matthew Laselva	Helping save the life of a crash victim in May 2013 by applying tourniquets to the victim's limbs.
<b>Unit Citation</b>	ICT Region 5 personnel (Becky McNiel, Robbin Ramirez, Jennifer Taylor, Angela Warden, and Jennifer-Marie Woody)	Supported major criminal enterprise investigations conducted, including researching over 600 suspects, resulting in the arrest of 45 fugitive criminals and six gang members.
<b>Javier Arana, Jr. Top Trooper Competition</b>	Trooper Grant Belvin	Demonstrated excellence in job knowledge, physical fitness, firearms proficiency and pursuit driving.
	Trooper Elizabeth Barney	Demonstrated excellence in job knowledge, physical fitness, firearms proficiency and pursuit driving.
<b>William P. Clements Award</b>	Trooper Robert Ben Samuel Dollar	Displaying exceptional performance throughout the course of his DPS career.
	Ramiro Valdez	Displaying exceptional performance throughout the course of his DPS career.



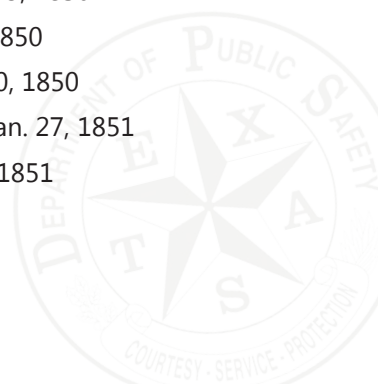
## GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN ...



Every day Texas State Troopers, Agents and Texas Rangers risk their lives to protect and serve Texas and they are honored to do so. Some DPS officers pay the ultimate sacrifice and we are forever grateful to them and their families for their service to the people of Texas.

Ranger David Clark: Jan. 7, 1837  
 Ranger Jesse Blair: Nov. 10, 1837  
 Ranger James Christian: Nov. 10, 1837  
 Ranger Alexander Bostwick: Nov. 10, 1837  
 Ranger Joseph Cooper: Nov. 10, 1837  
 Ranger James Joslen: Nov. 10, 1837  
 Ranger Alfred H. Miles: Nov. 10, 1837  
 Ranger Westley Nicholson: Nov. 10, 1837  
 Ranger William Nicholson: Nov. 10, 1837  
 Ranger William Sanders: Nov. 10, 1837  
 Ranger Lewis P. Scheuster: Nov. 10, 1837  
 Ranger Julius Bullock: Oct. 12, 1838  
 Ranger John W. Carpenter: Oct. 12, 1838  
 Ranger Thomas M. Scott: Oct. 12, 1838  
 Ranger John Wilson: Oct. 12, 1838  
 Ranger James Hall: Dec. 17, 1838  
 Ranger Edward Blakey: Feb. 25, 1839  
 Ranger Jacob Burleson: Feb. 25, 1839  
 Ranger James Gilliland: Feb. 28, 1839  
 Ranger John B. Walters: Feb. 25, 1839  
 Ranger John Bird: May 26, 1839  
 Ranger Thomas Gay: May 26, 1839

Ranger Hiram M.C. Hall: May 26, 1839  
 Ranger Jesse E. Nash: May 26, 1839  
 Ranger William Weaver: June 26, 1839  
 Ranger Marimo Mindiola: Late 1839  
 Ranger John Stein: July 21, 1841  
 Ranger A.T. Smith: Aug. 5, 1841  
 Ranger G.W. Hurd: Aug. 22, 1841  
 Ranger Peter Fohr: June 1844  
 Ranger Richard S. Gilbert: Dec. 18, 1847  
 Ranger Thomas Couzens: Jan. 11, 1848  
 Ranger James L. Reed: 1848  
 Ranger John Weatherford: Aug. 12, 1848  
 Ranger Isaac Heck: Aug. 29, 1848  
 Ranger Nathaniel H. Mangum: Sept. 5, 1848  
 Ranger Wesley Dier: Nov. 12, 1848  
 Ranger Littleton Ratton: Dec. 18, 1848  
 Ranger Charles G. Bryant: Jan. 12, 1850  
 Ranger William Gillespie: May 29, 1850  
 Ranger D.C. Sullivan: Aug. 20, 1850  
 Ranger John Wilbarger: Aug. 20, 1850  
 Ranger Samuel Baker Barton: Jan. 27, 1851  
 Ranger William Lackey: Feb. 3, 1851



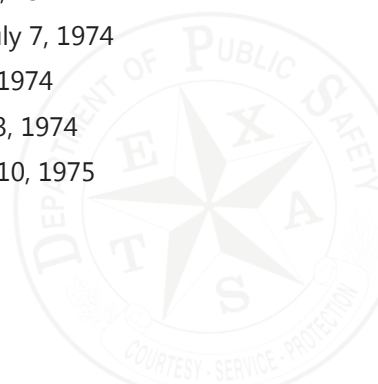
## GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN ...

---

Ranger Thomas Drennan: July 16, 1851	Ranger D.W.H. Bailey: July 12, 1874
Ranger Henry J. Willis: Sept. 15, 1851	Ranger W.A. Glass: July 12, 1874
Ranger William H. Clopton: Oct. 3, 1855	Ranger Joseph F. Osgood: July 1874
Ranger H.K. Holland: Oct. 3, 1855	Ranger William H. Clift: Sept. 18, 1874
Ranger Willis H. Jones: Oct. 3, 1855	Ranger L.B. Smith: June 12, 1875
Ranger Augustus Smith: Oct. 3, 1855	Ranger Conrad E. Mortimer: Dec. 13, 1877
Ranger Robert Nickels: May 12, 1858	Ranger John E. McBride: Dec. 17, 1877
Ranger Waco (Huaco): May 12, 1858	Ranger Tim McCarty: Jan. 2, 1878
Ranger Jonathon Thompson: Feb. 27, 1859	Ranger H.H. Ruzin: Aug. 10, 1878
Ranger Estes (Estis) Smith: July 15, 1859	Ranger H. Crist: Oct. 13, 1878
Ranger John M. Davenport: Oct. 29, 1859	Ranger W.B. Anglin: June 29, 1879
Ranger Samuel A. Jackson: Nov. 13, 1859	Ranger George R. Bingham: July 3, 1880
Ranger John Fox: Nov. 16, 1859	Ranger Benjamin G. Warren: Feb. 10, 1885
Ranger Thomas Grier: Nov. 16, 1859	Ranger Frank Sieker: May 17, 1885
Ranger William McKay: Nov. 16, 1859	Ranger J.P. Wood: June 13, 1885
Ranger Nicholas Mallett: Nov. 16, 1859	Ranger William M. Bohanon: July 2, 1885
Ranger David Herman: Dec. 14, 1859	Ranger J.H. Moore: March 31, 1886
Ranger Fountain B. Woodruff: Feb. 4, 1860	Ranger Charles Fusselman: April 17, 1890
Ranger Theophilo Martinez: Sept. 11, 1860	Ranger John F. Gravis: Aug. 3, 1890
Ranger John D. McLeod: Oct. 29, 1860	Ranger Robert E. Doaty: March 22, 1892
Ranger James Ireland: Dec. 25, 1860	Ranger Frank L. Schmid: June 17, 1893
Ranger Jerome C. Lynn: July 29, 1861	Ranger Frank Jones: June 30, 1893
Ranger Robert Carter: Oct. 19, 1861	Ranger J.W. Woods: July 1893
Ranger James McKee: July 18, 1863	Ranger Joe McKidrikt: April 5, 1894
Ranger N.F. Dunn: Nov. 20, 1865	Ranger W.L. Hooker: Aug. 28, 1894
Ranger Alvin Clark: June 29, 1866	Ranger Thomas P. Nigh: Aug. 16, 1896
Ranger Lorenzo Bietiger: Dec. 6, 1870	Ranger Ernest St. Leon: Aug. 31, 1898
Ranger Walter Richarz: Dec. 6, 1870	Ranger T.L. Fuller: Oct. 15, 1900
Ranger Joseph Riff: Dec. 6, 1870	Ranger Emmitt Robuck: Sept. 9, 1902
Ranger A.M. Swift: December 27, 1870	Ranger Thomas Goff: Sept. 13, 1905
Ranger John Green: July 10, 1873	Ranger Homer White: Feb. 4, 1908
Ranger Thomas Gatlin: Jan. 2, 1874	Ranger N.P. Thomas: Jan. 6, 1909
Ranger Henry Jones: March 22, 1874	Ranger Quirl Bailey Carnes: July 31, 1910

## GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN ...

Ranger Grover Scott Russell: June 23, 1913	Trooper Robert J. Crosby: Nov. 27, 1954
Ranger Robert Lee Burdett: June 7, 1915	Trooper Milton D. Brooks: Jan. 2, 1955
Ranger Eugene B. Hulen: May 24, 1916	Trooper Audie A. Isbell: April 7, 1955
Ranger Henry L. Ransom: April 1, 1918	Ranger Clarence Nordyke: July 18, 1955
Ranger William P. Stillwell: April 3, 1918	Trooper Lynn R. Smith: Jan. 25, 1957
Ranger Thomas Carlyle Hyde: May 1, 1918	Trooper Benjamin K. Smith: June 23, 1958
Ranger John Dudley White, Sr.: July 12, 1918	Trooper Herman P. Marshall: May 17, 1960
Ranger Joe R. Shaw: Aug. 21, 1918	Ranger H.A. White: Dec. 8, 1961
Ranger Lenard T. Sadler: Sept. 15, 1918	Trooper Richard D. Berens: March 8, 1963
Ranger Delbert Timberlake: Oct. 11, 1918	Trooper Kenneth W. Harrison: June 8, 1963
Ranger Benjamin L. Pennington: Oct. 12, 1918	Trooper Bobby Lee Maynard: Nov. 30, 1964
Ranger Robert E. Hunt: Oct. 15, 1918	Trooper Harry Lee Mills Jr.: April 3, 1965
Ranger T.E. Paul Perkins: Nov. 7, 1918	Trooper Charles A. Pryor: April 27, 1965
Ranger John A. Moran: Dec. 12, 1918	Trooper Robert F. Stinnett: July 2, 1965
Ranger Will M. Alsobrook: Dec. 9, 1919	Trooper Darvin K. Hogg: April 25, 1966
Ranger Joe Ben Buchanan: Dec. 25, 1921	Trooper Billy Ray Wynn: Dec. 24, 1967
Ranger Stephen F. Sherman: Nov. 7, 1922	Trooper Fred C. Burns: Jan. 2, 1968
Ranger Dan L. McDuffie: July 7, 1931	Trooper Tom P. Holland: April 23, 1969
Trooper Arthur W. Fischer: Jan. 18, 1932	Trooper Norman E. Zator: Oct. 6, 1969
Trooper Aubrey Lee Moore: April 16, 1932	Trooper Floyd W. Etheridge: October 28, 1969
Ranger Emmett White: Aug. 8, 1933	Trooper Travis Raburn Locker, Nov. 9, 1969
Trooper H.D. Murphy: April 1, 1934	Trooper Douglas H. Thompson: Dec. 7, 1969
Trooper Edward B. Wheeler: April 1, 1934	Trooper Gara Oliver Cooper: Oct. 2, 1970
Trooper Joseph N. Avary: May 17, 1935	Trooper Billy Dan Howry: March 18, 1972
Trooper Guy A. Freese: July 11, 1935	Trooper Gayle Lamar Holmes: May 19, 1972
Trooper Mart D. Tarrant: Nov. 4, 1935	Trooper Larry E. Hobson: Dec. 1, 1973
Trooper David A. McGonagill: Sept. 4, 1940	Trooper Kobler C. Winn: Dec. 1, 1973
Trooper Roger Q. Harriss: April 5, 1942	Trooper Ernest C. Dobbs: Feb. 15, 1974
Trooper Floyd E. Lawson: April 7, 1948	Trooper John D. Oldham: July 7, 1974
Trooper Louis W. Dickson: April 17, 1949	Trooper Harold D. Hambrick: July 7, 1974
Trooper Bill J. Mahoney: April 18, 1949	Trooper Hollie L. Tull: Sept. 14, 1974
Trooper Winfred O. Hanna: Jan. 25, 1954	Agent Patrick A. Randel: Oct. 23, 1974
Trooper Felix A. Murphey: March 4, 1954	Trooper Jimmie W. Parks: Aug. 10, 1975



## GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN ...

Trooper Mark A. Frederick: April 4, 1976  
 Trooper Tomie Michael Tucker: May 29, 1976  
 Trooper Sammy C. Long: Nov. 21, 1976  
 Ranger Bobby P. Doherty: Feb. 21, 1978  
 Agent James Dalrymple: June 5, 1978  
 Trooper Jerry Don Davis: Oct. 5, 1980  
 Trooper Hollis S. Lacy: Dec. 26, 1980  
 Trooper Howard W. Jordan: June 2, 1981  
 Trooper David I. Rucker: Sept. 29, 1981  
 Trooper Ernesto Alanis: Feb. 27, 1983  
 Trooper Daniel M. Higdon: March 13, 1983  
 Trooper Milton Alexander: April 14, 1983  
 Trooper Robert R. Jones: Sept. 16, 1983  
 Trooper Russell L. Boyd: Oct. 11, 1983  
 Trooper William P. Kohlleppel: April 19, 1985  
 Ranger Stanley K. Guffey: Jan. 22, 1987  
 Trooper William J. Kuhnle: May 21, 1989  
 Trooper Ralph G. Zerda: May 21, 1989  
 Trooper Willie D. Taylor: May 19, 1990  
 Trooper Mark J. Phebus: Sept. 17, 1990

Trooper Carlos R. Warren: March 5, 1991  
 Trooper Bill Davidson: April 14, 1992  
 Trooper Bobby S. Booth: June 16, 1993  
 Trooper Troy Hogue: Dec. 30, 1994  
 Trooper Timothy W. McDermott: May 14, 1995  
 Trooper Roel Garcia: March 26, 1997  
 Trooper Terry Miller: Oct. 12, 1999  
 Trooper Randall W. Vetter: August 7, 2000  
 Trooper Richard D. Cottle: May 9, 2001  
 Trooper Kurt David Knapp: May 8, 2004  
 Trooper Jimmy Ray Carty Jr.: May 27, 2005  
 Trooper Billy J. Zachary: Jan. 1, 2006  
 Trooper Matthew D. Myrick: Jan. 20, 2006  
 Trooper Eduardo Chavez: May 2, 2006  
 Trooper Todd Dylan Holmes: March 14, 2007  
 Trooper James Scott Burns: April 29, 2008  
 Trooper David Ralph Slaton: Sept. 20, 2010  
 Trooper Jonathan T. McDonald: Nov. 15, 2010  
 Trooper Javier Arana, Jr.: March 24, 2012  
 Trooper Paul Hernandez: October 4, 2012









Texas Department of Public Safety



# TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

---



[www.dps.texas.gov](http://www.dps.texas.gov)

---

[joinDPS.dps.texas.gov](http://joinDPS.dps.texas.gov)