

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2014





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ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2014



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

**Honorable Greg Abbott, 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 (FY) 2014, 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 with the increasing population in our state and traffic on our highways. We will constantly seek improvements in all that we do by leveraging partnerships and technology to maximize the resources you have provided us to protect and serve this great state.

We greatly appreciate your support of our vital mission as well as 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



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CHAIN OF COMMAND



Greg Abbott
Governor
State of Texas



PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION



Faith Johnson
Commissioner



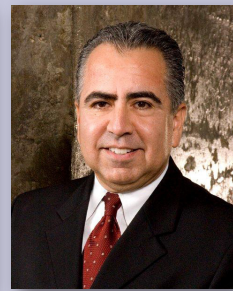
Randy Watson
Commissioner



Cynthia Leon
Chair



Steven Mach
Commissioner



Manny Flores
Commissioner

Steven C. McCraw
Executive Director
Texas Department of Public Safety

Catherine Melvin
Chief Auditor

Phillip Adkins
General Counsel

Rhonda Fleming
Inspector General

Texas Department of Public Safety

Public Safety Commission

Faith Johnson
Commissioner

Randy Watson
Commissioner

Cynthia Leon
Chairman

Steven Mach
Commissioner

Manny Flores
Commissioner

Steven. C. McCraw
Director

Phillip Adkins
General Counsel

Catherine Melvin
Chief Auditor

Rhonda Fleming
Inspector General

Deputy Director
Homeland Security and Services
Robert J. Bodisch, Sr.

Deputy Director
Law Enforcement Operations
David G. Baker

Administrative
Operations
Amanda Arriaga
Assistant Director

Driver
License
Joe Peters
Assistant Director

Education
& Training
Frank Woodall
Assistant Director

Emergency
Management
Nim Kidd
Assistant Director

Financial
Operations
Susy Whittenton
Assistant Director

Information
Technology
Jon Percy
Assistant Director

Law Enforcement
Support
Skylor Hearn
Assistant Director

Regulatory
Services
RenEarl Bowie
Assistant Director

Cyber
Security
Aaron Blackstone
Chief

Equal Employment
Opportunity
Nathanael Haddox
Chief

Executive Protection
Bureau
Chris Brannen
Chief

Government
Relations
Candace Nolte
Chief

Media/
Communications
Katherine Cesinger
Chief

Ombudsman
Sonia Garcia
Chief

State Administrative
Agency
Garry Jones
Chief

Texas
Rangers
Randy Prince
Assistant Director

Criminal
Investigations
Thomas Ruocco
Assistant Director

Intelligence &
CounterTerrorism
John Jones
Assistant Director

Texas Highway
Patrol
Luis Gonzalez
Assistant Director

Region 1
Dallas
Jack Webster
Regional Commander

Region 2
Houston
Duane Steen
Regional Commander

Region 3
McAllen
Jose Rodriguez
Regional Commander

Region 4
El Paso
Carey Matthews
Regional Commander

Region 5
Lubbock
Gary Albus
Regional Commander

Region 6
San Antonio
Freeman Martin
Regional Commander

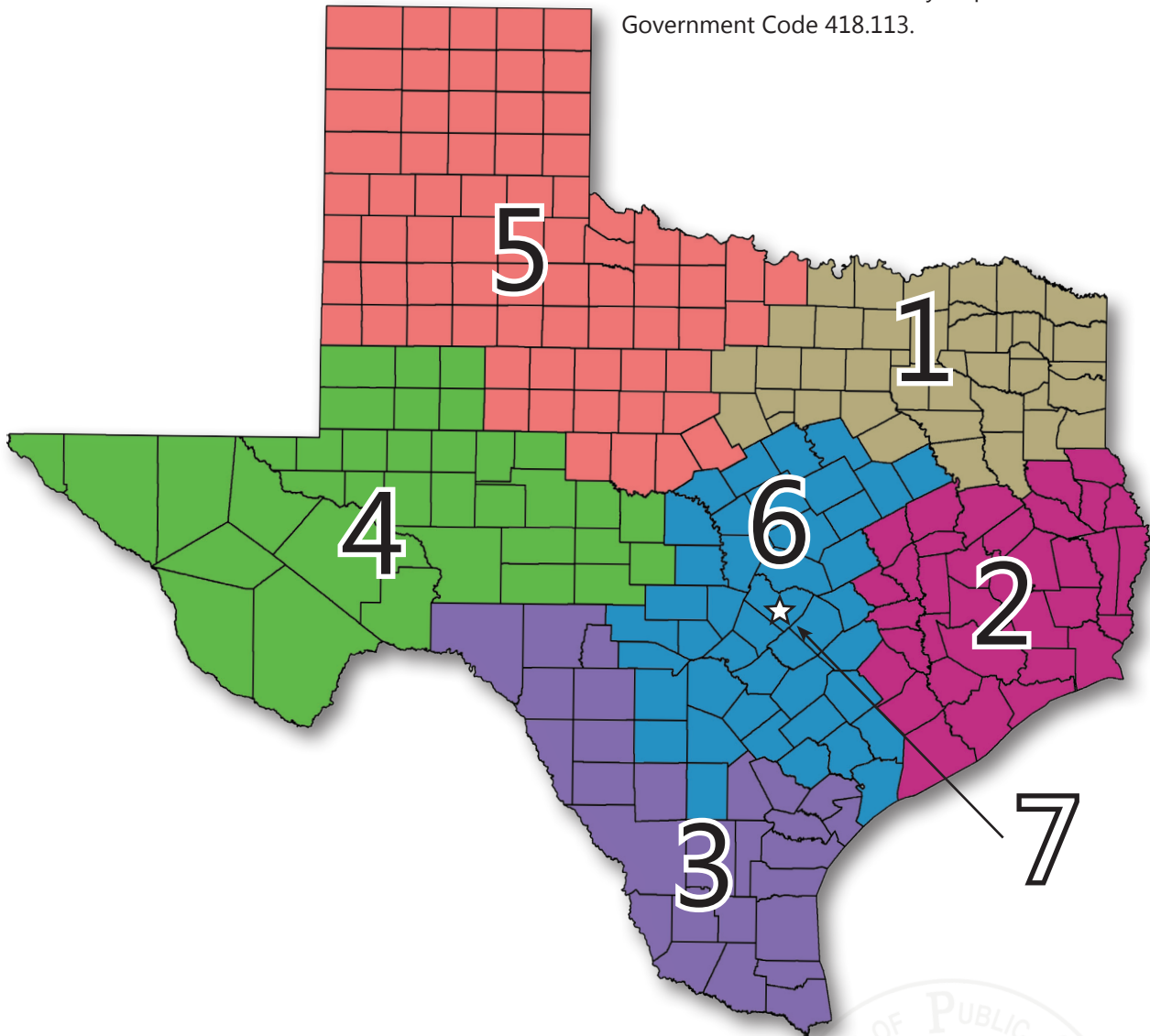
Region 7
State Capitol
Jose Ortiz
Regional Commander

Aircraft
Operations
Billy Nabors
Chief Pilot

DPS REGIONS

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

that all of the Department's 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.

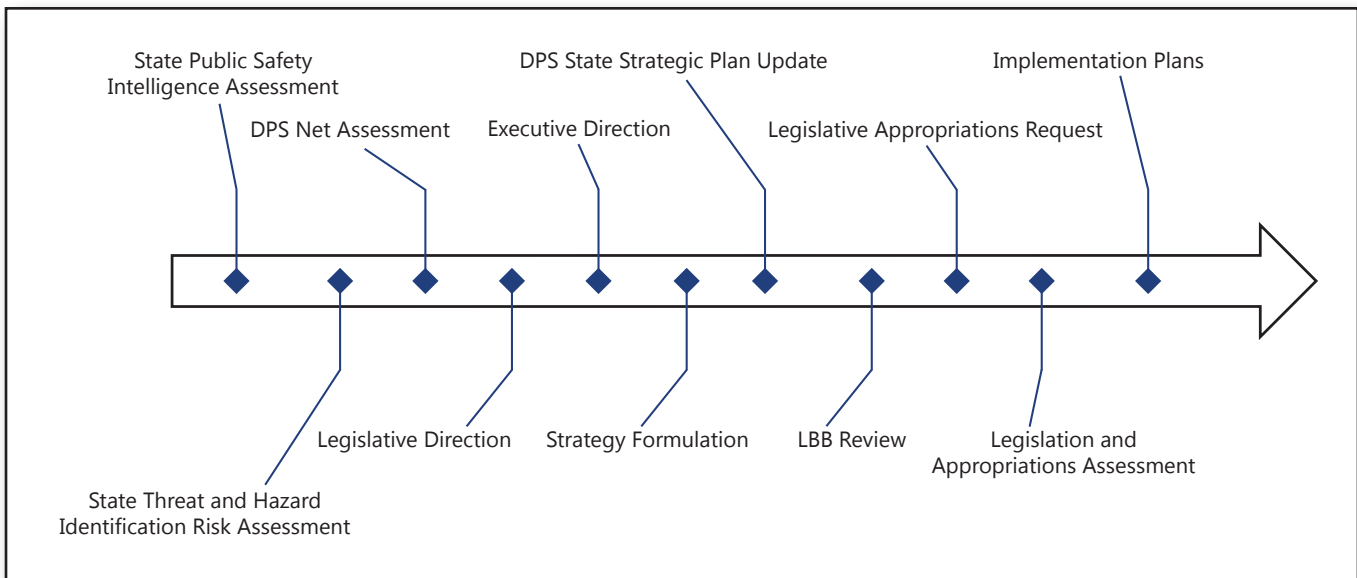


Region 1	(Dallas area)	Jack Webster, Regional Commander	214-861-2460
Region 2	(Houston area)	Duane Steen, Regional Commander	281-517-1210
Region 3	(Rio Grande Valley)	Jose Rodriguez, Regional Commander	956-565-7100
Region 4	(El Paso area)	Carey Matthews, Regional Commander	915-849-4139
Region 5	(Lubbock area)	Gary Albus, Regional Commander	806-740-8711
Region 6	(San Antonio area)	Freeman Martin, Regional Commander	210-531-4325
Region 7	(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; 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 of land with over 330,000 miles of roadways. These geographic factors present challenges to the public safety officials in Texas that are unique to our state.

Texas is also demographically diverse, with a large population that is quickly growing. The state's more than 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 a large portion 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 industries. Some of these industries and associated facilities have been designated as nationally important critical infrastructure and key resources.



DPS BUDGET

The Texas Legislature allocated \$1.303 billion to DPS for the FY 13-14 biennium. DPS expended \$674 million and collected \$739 million in licensing fees. The below

chart reflects the Department's expenditures, collections, staffing and federal pass through grants by divisions and goals for FY 2014.

Texas Department of Public Safety				
Finance Dashboard				
AY 2014		Y-T-D As of August 2014		
	Adjusted Budget	Expenditures	Remaining Balance	Percent
Operations	\$ 695,257,479	\$ (674,188,916)	\$ 21,068,563	2%
Restricted Funds:				
Federal Funds & IAC	662,019,816	(241,646,292)	\$ 420,373,524	48%
Rd 2 Capital Budget (incl Fed Fds)	78,974,740	(65,071,464)	\$ 13,903,277	5%
TOTAL AGENCY	\$ 1,436,252,035	\$ (980,906,672)	\$ 455,345,363	23%
Salaries & Other Personnel	\$ 496,190,025	\$ (487,588,942)	8,601,083	2%
Other	147,580,726	(141,142,773)	6,437,952	4%
Professional Fees	24,561,226	(23,425,997)	1,135,228	5%
Fuels	26,925,503	(22,031,204)	4,894,299	18%
Total OPERATIONS	\$ 695,257,479	\$ (674,188,916)	\$ 21,068,563	2%
DIVISIONS:				
Highway Patrol	\$ 218,886,861	\$ (208,775,296)	10,111,565	5%
Driver License	119,301,813	(118,548,549)	753,264	1%
Law Enforcement Support	74,209,564	(71,278,209)	2,931,355	4%
Criminal Investigations	72,545,547	(73,810,983)	(1,265,436)	-2%
DD Law Enforcement	32,433,677	(31,447,080)	986,597	3%
Regulatory Services	25,180,402	(23,132,777)	2,047,625	8%
Texas Rangers / Local Border	24,186,441	(24,523,314)	(336,873)	-1%
Education, Training & Research	16,768,118	(16,353,251)	414,867	2%
Intelligence & Counter Terrorism	8,273,462	(8,209,760)	63,702	1%
Chief of Staff/State Admin Agy*	13,867,560	(11,910,176)	1,957,384	14%
TDEM	4,770,452	(4,391,329)	379,123	8%
Support Services	81,141,702	(78,187,111)	2,954,591	4%
Public Safety Commission	3,691,880	(3,621,081)	70,799	2%
Total OPERATIONS by DIVISION	\$ 695,257,479	\$ (674,188,916)	\$ 21,068,563	3%
* Pending Budget Amendment & OSS II Reimbursement				
FEDERAL FUNDS & IAC				
Nat'l Asset Seizure App Fd 222	\$ 788,632	\$ (539,680)	248,952	0%
SAA (Homeland Security) Fd 221	93,721,563	(42,770,909)	50,950,653	2%
TDEM Fd 092	523,327,669	(162,735,104)	360,592,565	58%
Other Programs	44,181,953	(35,600,599)	8,581,354	16%
Total FED FUNDS & IAC	\$ 662,019,816	\$ (241,646,292)	\$ 420,373,524	48%
Salaries and Wages	\$ 41,249,954	\$ (35,571,525)	\$ 5,678,429	14%
Other Personnel Costs	1,617,107	(1,325,532)	291,575	18%
Operating	69,230,286	(36,159,900)	33,070,386	23%
Grants	547,614,316	(167,775,988)	379,838,328	54%
Capital Expenditures	2,308,153	(813,347)	1,494,806	-108%
Total FED FUNDS & IAC	\$ 662,019,816	\$ (241,646,292)	\$ 420,373,524	48%
GOALS:				
Combat Crime & Terrorism	\$ 188,402,842	\$ (180,733,083)	\$ 7,669,758	4%
Enhance Public Safety	265,550,765	(247,748,192)	\$ 17,802,573	7%
Emergency Management	623,976,830	(208,342,382)	\$ 415,634,448	67%
Regulatory & Agency Services	358,321,598	(344,083,014)	\$ 14,238,584	4%
TOTAL GOALS	\$ 1,436,252,035	\$ (980,906,672)	\$ 455,345,363	32%
Method Of Finance:				
State Fund 001 & 006	\$ 700,508,990	\$ (681,609,365)	\$ 18,899,625	
Operations Strong Safety	5,499,851	(5,499,847)	4	
General Obligation Bonds	6,481,816	(4,587,330)	1,894,486	
Federal Funds & IAC	673,380,117	(251,123,853)	422,256,264	
Appropriated Receipts	40,872,936	(30,939,574)	9,933,362	
Federal Seized Fund 222	9,508,326	(7,146,703)	2,361,623	
TOTAL MOF	\$ 1,436,252,035	\$ (980,906,672)	\$ 455,345,363	23%

State Appropriated Funds: 001, 006 & 099

AY	General Revenue 001	Operators & Chauffeurs 099	State Highway Fund 006
AY 2006-07	\$787	\$16	\$2
AY 2008-09	\$1,001	\$32	\$2
AY 2010-11	\$882	\$53	\$241
AY 2012-13	\$1,061	\$139	\$103
AY 2014-15	\$1,078	\$322	\$103

Commissioned		Non-Commissioned		TOTAL	Subset
FTE Cap	Vacant	FTE Cap	Vacant	FTEs	Fed FTEs
2,653	198	498	21	3,151	315
1	-	1,807	(248)	1,808	-
-	(1)	927	57	927	2
705	65	147	17	852	1
195	13	136	11	331	-
5	1	347	(17)	352	-
171	11	25	(14)	196	-
53	2	56	(1)	109	6
15	3	142	15	157	35
67	2	42	2	109	10
2	(1)	216	4	218	-
13	(4)	26	3	39	-
3,884	289	5,281	(83)	9,165	513
Recruits/Interns		Contractors			
178		Vacancies (168)		(11) Vacancies	
				9,155 Filled FTEs	

Year	Actual	Cap
2009	8,200	8,500
2010	8,500	8,800
2011	8,800	9,100
2012	9,100	9,400
2013	9,400	9,700
2014	9,700	10,000

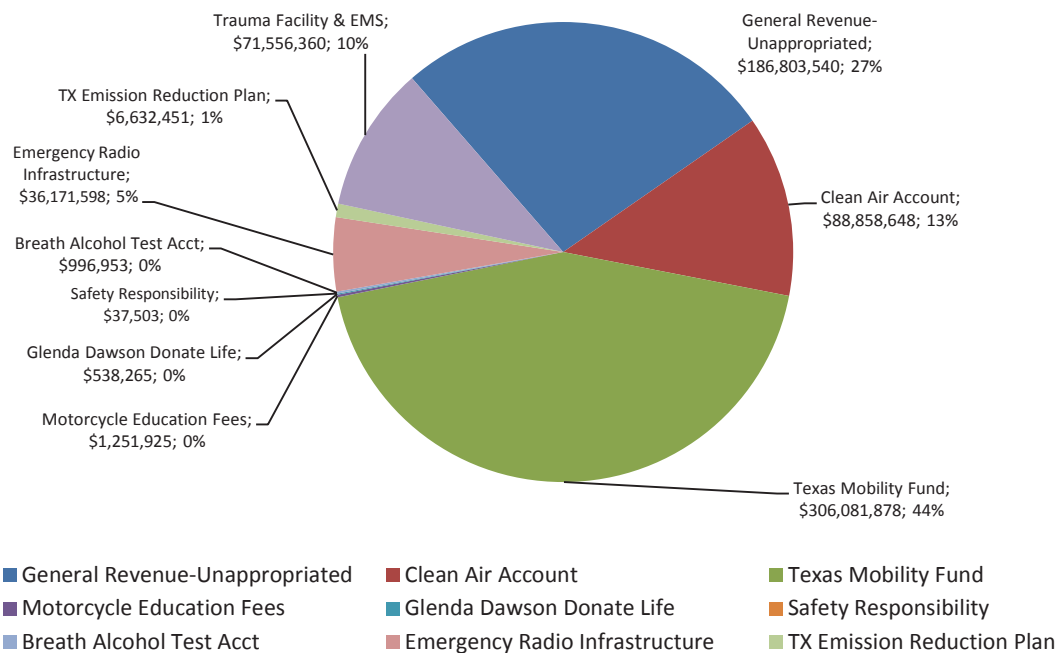
	Est. Collections	Collections
GR-Unappropriated	\$ 184.4 M	\$ 186,803,540
Clean Air Acct 151	81.1 M	88,858,648
Texas Mobility Fd 365	277.3 M	306,081,878
Motorcycle Ed Fees 501	1.2 M	1,251,925
Safety Responsibility	0.0 M	37,503
Breath Alcohol Test Acct 5013	1.0 M	996,953
Emergency Radio 5153	10.1 M	36,171,598
TX Emission Reduc. Plan 5071	5.9 M	6,632,451
Trauma Facility & EMS 5111	85.8 M	71,556,360
Total Unappropriated Rev	\$ 646.8 M	\$ 698,929,120

APPROP. COLLECTIONS:	To Be Collected:
\$ 40,489,056	\$ (2,331,019)
\$ 12,663,327	-
	106% App Rec
	25% Seized Fd

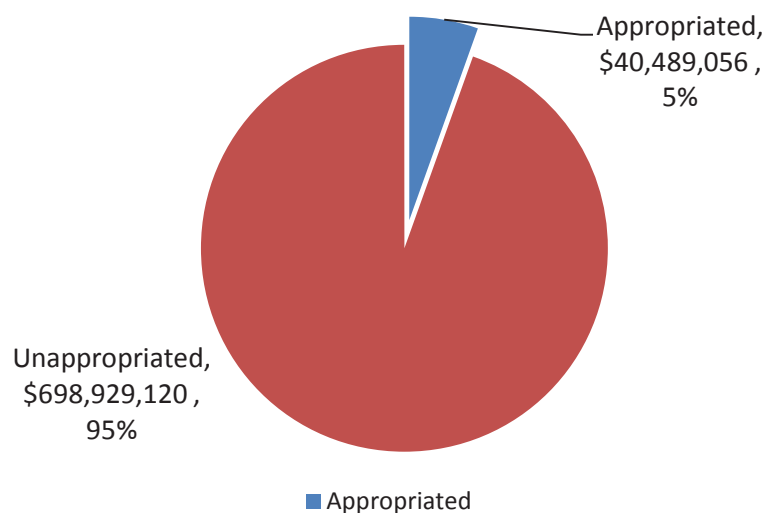
DPS BUDGET

Of the \$739 million in fees collected by DPS in Fiscal Year 2014, 5 percent or \$40 million was retained by the Department to pay operating costs, and 95 percent or \$698 million was used for other state purposes reflected in the below chart.

AY 2014 Unappropriated Revenue Collection – Total \$298,929,120



AY 2014 Appropriated and Unappropriated Revenue Collections – Total \$739,418,176



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 2014:

Goal: Combat Crime and Terrorism

- Rescued 53 children who were reported missing, exploited or at risk of exploitation
- Arrested 16,643 high threat criminals
- Seized over 104 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 four state wire intercepts targeting drug trafficking networks
- Captured seven of the most wanted fugitives in Texas
- Captured 13 of the most wanted sex offenders in Texas
- Conducted 1,434 violent crime investigations
- Conducted 177 public corruption investigations
- Flew 12,239 mission hours, resulting in 6,352 arrests and over \$127.9 million in drug seizures

ACCOMPLISHMENT SUMMARY

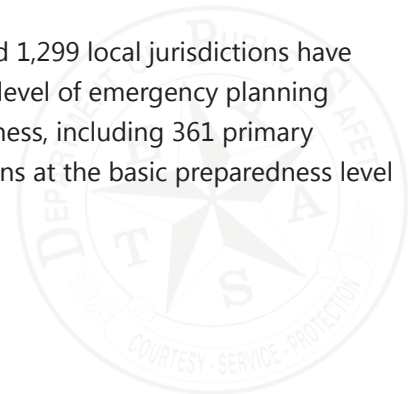
- Analyzed 68,222 DNA profiles uploaded to the Combined DNA Information System (CODIS)
- Made 3,286 hits on DNA profiles aiding in the investigation of unsolved criminal cases
- Provided over 175,000 forensic examinations to local and state law enforcement agencies at no cost
- Conducted 2,703 polygraph examinations
- Recovered 1,109 stolen vehicles
- Recovered another 524 stolen vehicles that had been taken to Mexico and Central America
- Processed 87,345,709 NCIC/TCIC queries
- Managed 1,456,659,307 TLETS transactions
- Provided local, state and federal officers analytical assistance in 58,571 instances
- Produced 986 Situation Reports
- Collected, assessed, and disseminated 2,614 Suspicious Activity Reports
- Produced four risk and vulnerability assessments, and conducted 103 investigations into threats and suspicious activities against state officials
- Collected, assessed, and disseminated 48,324 Border Incident Activity Reports
- Conducted 12 comprehensive intelligence assessments
- Trained 198 Texas law enforcement officers, 1,259 out-of-state officers, and 38 international officers on the detection and rescue of child victims
- Provided 518,486 hours of training to local and state law enforcement officers

Goal: Enhance Highway & Public Safety

- Conducted 3,149,915 hours of patrol on state roadways
- Made 20,902 DWI arrests
- Removed 86,271 unsafe commercial vehicles from the highways
- Removed 14,339 unsafe commercial drivers from the highways
- Issued 861,241 traffic citations
- Issued 1,912,974 traffic warnings
- Provided 36,931 public assists
- Inspected 400,107 commercial motor vehicles
- Investigated 66,170 traffic crashes, including 1,421 fatalities

Goal: Enhance Statewide Emergency Management

- Assisted 1,271 agencies receiving state response assistance for emergencies and disasters
- Assessed 1,707 local government planning documents
- Conducted 150,465 hours of instruction to emergency management community
- Produced 92 Situation Reports
- Managed 200 active hazard mitigation projects
- Confirmed 1,299 local jurisdictions have the basic level of emergency planning preparedness, including 361 primary jurisdictions at the basic preparedness level



ACCOMPLISHMENT SUMMARY

Goal: Enhance Public Safety Licensing and Regulatory Services

- Issued 5,388,466 driver licenses
- Issued 1,404,189 state identification cards
- Processed 13,837,367 driver record transactions
- Conducted 4,912,481 examinations
- Administered 563,776 enforcement actions, including suspensions and revocations
- Assisted 3,708,977 customers through the contact center
- Received 1,502,888 new organ donor applications and 628,925 updates to organ donor records
- Processed 1,287,117 new voter registration applications and updates to current voter registrations information
- Processed 367,764 new selective service applications and updates to current selective service files
- Received 458,364 contributions for the Blindness Education Screening and Treatment and 464,976 contributions for Glenda Dawson Donate Life Texas Registry programs
- Issued 194,939 concealed handgun licenses (796,819 active licenses as of 08/31/2014)
- Issued 73,756 controlled substance licenses (109,161 active licenses)
- Issued 82,874 private security licenses (5,683 active company licenses and 153,206 individuals registered)
- Issued 1,076 vehicle inspection station licenses and 7,773 vehicle inspector licenses (11,249 active stations and 31,475 active inspectors)
- Issued 378 metals recycling licenses (538 active metals dealers at 934 locations)
- Processed 783,511 criminal history checks for regulated industries, government positions, and personal reviews
- Conducted 91,255 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 Texas Legislature has allocated 3,884 commissioned officer positions, and it is critical that we maintain high standards in filling these positions as the job of a DPS officer requires significant discipline and responsibility.

For the past several years, the Department has increased its standards to ensure we are investing in our 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 require officers and their families to deploy statewide, and officers must also commit to challenging work schedules and assignments away from home. The commissioned officer vacancy rate in the Department has been as high as 11.5 percent and averaged 8.9 percent since 2007. Filling these positions is a priority of the Department because of the impact patrol officers can have in reducing crime and crashes.



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

BE A STATE TROOPER
JoinDPS.com

At the end of Fiscal Year 2014, DPS had 289 vacant officer positions. As a result of actions taken by the Texas Legislature during the 83rd Legislative Session, the number of quality applicants have increased, resulting in the graduation of 109 new troopers in December 2014, and a new class with 92 new recruits started in January 2015. As a result of an initiative to recruit on military bases nationwide, veterans constitute over 46.97% of those who apply for DPS recruit schools.

A large and highly-talented applicant pool is not only critical to the Department's current

RECRUITMENT OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

staffing needs, but imperative for DPS to be prepared to fill any additional positions the Legislature may deem necessary to address the increasing growth and evolving public safety threats in Texas.

In Fiscal Year 2014, 209 troopers graduated from two recruit schools with 80 veterans, 21 females, 67 Hispanics, 13 African-Americans

COMMISSION BREAKDOWN FOR FY 2014			
GENDER	RACE	%	#s
FEMALE	INDIAN	0.08%	3
	ASIAN	0.02%	1
	AFRICAN-AMERICAN	0.71%	26
	HISPANIC	2.75%	100
	WHITE	2.67%	97
MALE	INDIAN	0.91%	33
	ASIAN	0.93%	34
	AFRICAN-AMERICAN	8.19%	296
	HISPANIC	26.55%	963
	WHITE	57.17%	2,073
TOTAL			3,626

Breakdown of diversity for all commissioned officers for FY 2014

and 1 Indian-American. The number of recruits that graduated in FY 2014 increased by 14.83 percent compared to FY 2013.

DPS recruit school takes 23 weeks to complete, and the training is demanding to ensure those who graduate possess the mental, moral and physical toughness to be a Texas State Trooper.

Upon graduation troopers undergo another six-month program working in the field under the mentorship of a certified field training officer. In December 2013, 102 troopers graduated from recruit school and 107 troopers in July 2014.



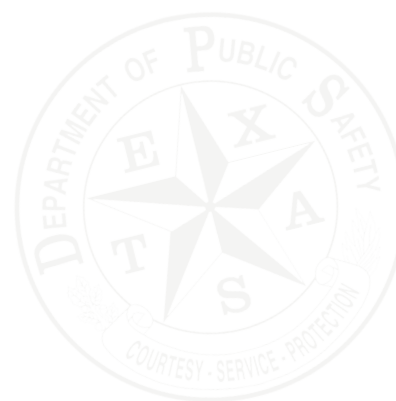
TEXAS HOMELAND SECURITY

The Department of Public Safety Director also serves as the Director of the Texas Office of Homeland Security, which is responsible for coordination of the state's homeland security programs. While the Department of Public Safety plays a critical and direct role in many activities, the success of Texas' homeland security efforts requires extensive multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional, and public-private coordination. The *Texas Homeland Security Strategic Plan* provides the framework for the state's homeland security program by establishing goals, objectives, and priority actions to orient the state's activities to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from terrorist and significant criminal attacks, and natural and technological disasters.

In FY 2014, state homeland security planning efforts focused on development of the draft Texas Homeland Security Strategic Plan 2015-2020, the 2014 Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and State Preparedness Report, and finalization of the Texas Infrastructure Protection and Resiliency Plan. The state's homeland security program also coordinates the legislatively established Homeland Security Council and 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, and trade groups to share information among the public and

private sectors, and refine sector-specific and cross-sector security and resiliency goals, policies and procedures.

In FY 2014, the Texas Homeland Security State Administrative Agency (THSSAA) administered \$4.9 million in state appropriated funds for the Local Border Security Program, funding nearly 50,000 hours of overtime and operational costs allowing for increased law enforcement patrols along the Texas/Mexico border. In addition, the THSSAA administered over \$85 million in federal homeland security grant funds, aiding local jurisdictions in developing homeland security capabilities. The Department continued to emphasize the allocation of funds based on risk, with a focus on using grants to address gaps identified in regional preparedness assessments. These principles are particularly important given the ongoing trend of decreased federal assistance for homeland security preparedness, as shown in the table on page 14.



TEXAS HOMELAND SECURITY

State Preparedness Matrix	Internal Capability					W/Mutual Aid				
	Planning	Organization	Equipment	Training	Exercises	Planning	Organization	Equipment	Training	Exercises
Core Capability										
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/Heath 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 coordinates the state involvement, in concert with local governments, in responding to and recovering from emergencies and disasters, and implementing 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 and 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 FY 2014, TDEM assisted local governments in responding to 3,876 natural and manmade events, including floods, winter storms, and tornados. Other core responsibilities include planning, training and exercises. During FY 2014, over 16,800 individuals attended TDEM-sponsored classroom courses.

TDEM is also responsible for disaster recovery and mitigation, which includes the management of 15 open disasters, and \$3.9 billion in disaster grants and an additional 38 Fire Management Assistance Grants.

Furthermore, TDEM processed \$29 million in reimbursement payments and facilitated an average of 177 federally funded projects to help communities mitigate the effects of future disasters.

State Operations Center

In addition to coordinating disaster response, the State Operations Center (SOC) within TDEM maintains an around-the-clock watch staffed with 23 watch officers and technical staff to monitor events statewide, providing situational awareness to all jurisdictions.

In 2014, the SOC processed 16 AMBER, 92 Silver, and three Endangered Missing Persons Alerts throughout the state. The SOC continued to refine practices in 2014, and developed and updated standard operating procedures to enhance training and skills development for staff. The State Operations Center continued to support amateur radio emergency communications at the state and disaster district committee (DDC) level by purchasing 23 portable amateur radio systems to be deployed to DDCs throughout the state.



TDEM Field Response

The TDEM Field Response Section responded to more than 600 diverse operations and threats across the state in 2014. The section made a significant commitment of personnel

TEXAS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

and resources to assist local jurisdictions to combat events such as the ongoing drought, winter weather, and the Texas City "Y" oil spill and clean up. Building on their dedication to assisting local jurisdictions, the section also welcomed the Regional Disaster Finance Program to the team. This innovative and proactive pilot program was created to give local jurisdictions the financial tools needed to help recover from a disaster before one occurs, as well as facilitate collaboration and communication between disaster responders and financial managers prior to an incident. Program efforts focus on accounting practices of individual finance departments, cataloguing current budget capabilities, and ensuring compliance with federal rules to improve financial standard operating procedures and systems used during a disaster.



EMS Program

TDEM continued steps to enhance lifesaving capabilities at DPS. The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Coordinator worked with Field Response to train 3,500 DPS personnel in CPR and automated external defibrillator (AED) use. TDEM continues to place AEDs in

DPS facilities across the state to ensure ready access if a cardiac emergency should occur. The number of EMS-trained DPS personnel increased in two ways in 2014: TDEM hosted two Emergency Care Attendant courses, and DPS personnel with current EMS certifications were credentialed under the medical director's license.

Life Safety

In 2014, Enterprise Risk Management moved from DPS Finance to TDEM, and a Life Safety Coordinator position was created to oversee the section. TDEM continues to improve fire and life safety conditions in all DPS facilities.



Left: Icy roads in North Texas.

Above: DPS employees practice life sustaining measures.

INTERDICTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

In October 2013, the Texas Department of Public Safety created the Texas Crimes Against Children Center (TCACC) within the Texas Rangers Division.

The objective of the Texas Crimes Against Children Center is to coordinate a unified effort to share information and provide resources to law enforcement investigating crimes involving endangered children. This effort combines the capabilities of the Texas Rangers, Criminal Investigations, Texas Highway Patrol, Intelligence and Counterterrorism divisions, and the department's Victim Services Section.

Texas Highway Patrol Troopers recovered 53 children who were missing, exploited or at risk of exploitation.

In August 2014, a trooper conducted a traffic stop of an adult male and a female who claimed to be 17 years old. During the interview, the trooper observed indicators of sexual exploitation, and a CID Agent was called to assist. It was later discovered the female was 16 years of age and reported missing.



Also during August 2014, a trooper conducted a traffic stop where he placed the adult male driver under arrest for DWI. During the investigation it was discovered the female passenger was a missing 16-year-old child. A Texas Ranger and CID Agent were called and they continued the investigation into sexual assault and human trafficking.

In July 2014, a trooper stopped a commercial motor vehicle for speeding on IH-35. During the contact, the trooper observed signs of nervousness from a 14-year-old front seat passenger. The adult male driver was also traveling with 2 other children, ages 8 and 6. The trooper contacted CID Agents, who later obtained a confession from the adult that he had sexually assaulted the 14-year-old female.

In late July 2014, a sergeant conducted a traffic stop. During the stop, the sergeant recognized signs of suspicious behavior of an adult male and a 14-year-old female. The sergeant contacted a Texas Ranger. During the investigation, it was discovered that the adult male had communicated with the child online and had enticed the child away from home.



Far left and left: Items observed or seized during a investigations into offenses against children.

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 guns, stolen vehicles and billions of dollars in cash 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 vehicle evasions 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 who bring 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. 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.

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 2014, this combined effort resulted in the seizure of the following amounts of drugs being smuggled into Texas:

BORDER SECURITY OPERATIONS

2014 OBS Statistics Sept 2013-Aug 2014	
Marijuana	1,184,045.75 lbs
Methamphetamine	3,225.74 lbs
Cocaine	8,531.75 lbs
Heroin	893.94 lbs
Weapons	899
Currency	\$11,124,040
Total IAs	328,609
Total OTMs	225,822

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.

Texas shares a 1,200-mile border with Mexico, and real time detection capabilities are essential to combatting human smuggling and illegal drug trafficking operations. The Texas Rangers initiated Operation Drawbridge in 2012, which provides detection technology throughout the border region that is affordable, flexible and very effective. Wildlife cameras with motion-detection and

low-light capabilities have been modified to meet specific law enforcement needs. A sophisticated software alert system was created in-house by DPS Information Technology allowing the camera array to be monitored 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week, by DPS and partner law enforcement agencies across the state. In FY 2014, approximately 9,500 images resulted in almost 30,000 apprehensions through Operation Drawbridge.

Illegal Alien Apprehensions:

During the summer of 2014, Texas was in the national spotlight as an influx of illegal aliens, particularly women and children from Central American countries, inundated the Texas-Mexico border. A single camera near McAllen captured images of numerous families and unaccompanied children arriving in the United States. Also in June 2014, a single camera was attributed with leading to 3,638 apprehensions, as USBP Stations were inundated with incoming families. Operation Drawbridge cameras recorded almost continuous waves of people walking directly into Texas, after a short boat ride across the river, which marks the international boundary. Apprehensions peaked in June at 6,135, almost four times the number in a typical month.

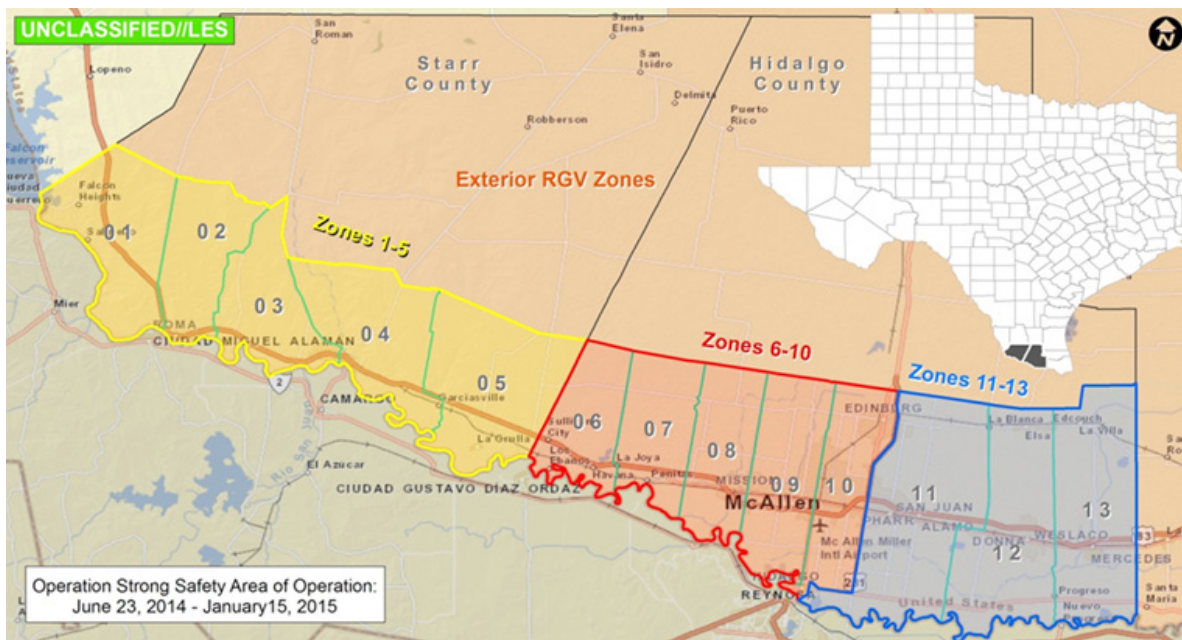
Narcotics Seizures

In August 2014, a pickup truck was captured on camera traveling on a ranch road near Freer, Texas. Images appeared to show an object concealed beneath the truck's bed liner. Six minutes later, the same camera captured

BORDER SECURITY OPERATIONS

a second truck with what appeared to be similarly concealed cargo. Law enforcement was notified, and U.S. Border Patrol officers subsequently seized 3,831 pounds of marijuana, with a street value of over \$3 million, and arrested the occupants on federal drug charges. As of February 2015, Operation Drawbridge cameras have contributed to the apprehension of 53,000 undocumented aliens and the seizure of 95 tons of marijuana.

OPERATION STRONG SAFETY



OPERATION STRONG SAFETY

There is compelling evidence that the Texas-Mexico border is not secure, and this lack of security undermines public safety and homeland security in every region of the state. An unsecure border with Mexico is the state's most significant vulnerability as it provides criminals and would-be terrorists from around the world the ability to enter Texas and the nation undetected.

Texans living in border communities, where cartel drug and human smuggling operations are prevalent, face additional public safety issues, such as the recruitment of Texas children to transport drugs, people and stolen vehicles across the border; home invasions; felony vehicle evasions; pseudo police detentions and raids; extortions, kidnappings and sexual assaults of illegal aliens held in stash houses; deaths of illegal aliens on Texas ranches and farms; corruption of law enforcement officials; and cross-border gunfire targeting law enforcement officers patrolling the Rio Grande River.

A confluence of factors has resulted in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas becoming the nation's epicenter for drug trafficking and human

smuggling. Deteriorating security conditions were acutely evident in June 2014 with the dramatic influx of unaccompanied children, and in some cases entire families, being illegally smuggled into Texas primarily from Central America.



On June 18, 2014, the Texas Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House directed the Department of Public Safety to implement a border security surge operation with local, state and federal partners in the most heavily exploited areas along the Texas-Mexico border to combat the smuggling of drugs and people into Texas.

Accordingly, an operational plan was developed, a law enforcement command structure was established, and on June 23, 2014, ground, air and marine saturation patrols began in the Rio Grande Valley and continued around-the-clock to combat cartel operatives, transnational gang members, and other criminals exploiting the Texas-Mexico border.



OPERATION STRONG SAFETY

As expected, Mexican cartels responded to surge operations by deploying hundreds of scouts to reconnoiter law enforcement activities in an effort to identify security vulnerabilities and employ diversionary tactics to protect smuggling operations. After the first week of the operation, 6,606 illegal aliens were apprehended in the area of operation. By week 11, apprehensions were reduced to less than 2,000, and the numbers remained consistently low through week 28. This outcome (the significant drop in IA apprehensions) is in stark contrast to the significant three-year upward trend of illegal alien apprehensions in Texas prior to the surge operation.

The number of illegal alien apprehensions within the Border Patrol's Rio Grande Valley (RGV) Sector in June 2014 was 35,091, which was larger than all apprehensions in the other eight Border Patrol sectors on the U.S.-Mexico border. After the initiation of Operation Strong Safety, the monthly apprehensions in the RGV Sector decreased to a low of 12,638 in December 2014.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security adopted the strategy of increasing detention



capacity and immigration facilities and boosting the number of immigration judges, while Texas focused on curtailing drug trafficking and human smuggling operations. At the outset of Operation Strong Safety, the federal government was predicting that the number of UAC apprehensions along the U.S./ Mexico border would rise to 90,100 in FY 2014, and 142,000 in FY 2015, with the majority of these apprehensions occurring in the RGV Sector. The decrease in apprehensions actually eliminated the federal government's need for additional capacity to house and process illegal aliens or the more complex need to release large numbers of smuggled families into communities throughout the nation. The actual number of UAC apprehensions for FY 2014 was 68,541, of which 46,858 occurred prior to the state's executive leadership



OPERATION STRONG SAFETY

directing the state surge operation. The law enforcement surge resulted in the seizure of \$1.27 billion in cartel drugs destined for retail markets around the state and nation.

The Texas Legislature long ago recognized the link between border security and public safety, and over the last several legislative sessions, the legislature dedicated substantial resources to increase law enforcement capabilities in the border region. These resources were instrumental in the execution of integrated ground, air and marine patrol operations with only five days' notice and sustaining operations around-the-clock for more than six

months. The Department of Public Safety was joined in this endeavor and shares operational responsibilities and partnership with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Office of the Attorney General, Texas Military Forces, and many local law enforcement agencies.

This multi-agency collaborative approach and combined law enforcement efforts of Operation Strong Safety underscore the commitment by agencies across the state to effectively share information and intelligence and render action to address threats to public safety.



TACTICAL MARINE UNIT

The Tactical Marine Unit (TMU) was created in 2012 within the Texas Highway Patrol (THP) division. The unit has responded to confrontations between Mexican cartel operatives and U.S. law enforcement. Since Operation Strong Safety began in June 2014, the TMU has maintained nonstop patrol activities on the Rio Grande River to exert operational control in areas of the river where cartels seek to traffic drugs and humans for profit. While cartel operatives continue to move contraband to the U.S. side, these incidents have decreased due to the continuous patrol operations of the TMU in these areas, thus curtailing their ability to move contraband at will. The cartels began to flank their criminal enterprise to much shallower areas of the Rio Grande where TMU vessels cannot operate. The flanking of drugs and human trafficking identified the need for more shallow-water vessels to patrol these newer areas of exploitation.

In 2014, two shallow-water catamarans were added to the fleet for patrol operations in the much shallower portions of the Rio Grande, the Intercoastal Waterway, and its bays. Their time on the water has already proven invaluable in the interruption of criminal and human trafficking attempts. THP is currently looking into acquiring additional tactical marine platforms to expand its operations into the more shallow areas of the river as these criminal organizations change tactics to maintain profitability.

These shallow-water platforms are more nimble, require fewer crewmen to operate, use less fuel, and can respond more quickly than larger vessels. The TMU works daily to provide world-class law enforcement service in all marine environments in the State of Texas.



TACTICAL MARINE UNIT



TACTICAL MARINE UNIT - DIVE TEAM

Another essential responsibility of the TMU is the work of the Dive Recovery Team, which responds to outside agency requests for assistance. During FY14, the Dive Recovery Team conducted 22 dive operations for a total of 119 hours underwater. Several vehicles were recovered including a vehicle with a deceased female inside.

In 2014 the Dive Recovery Team also recovered evidence from Lake Tawakoni that was linked to the capital murder case of the Kaufman County District Attorney. The Dive Recovery Team also found weapons from a double homicide in a pond in Tyler County.



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 eight airplanes. These aircraft are prepositioned at 15 duty stations across the state, which maximizes flexibility and minimizes the response time of an aircraft to a mission request. 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.

In Fiscal Year 2014, DPS Aircraft was responsible for 8,052 local, state and federal law enforcement arrests, the seizure of \$114 million in drugs and 150 vehicles and heavy equipment. DPS Aviation Operations crews also evacuated 83 people from dangerous situations and provided the emergency medical transfer of 15 people.

To assist all of our law enforcement partners along the Texas-Mexico border, which significantly increased during FY 14, the Aircraft Operations Division moved crewmembers and equipment to those targeted high-traffic border locations. DPS Aircraft provide essential aerial observation and rapid response capabilities along the border where Mexican cartels smuggle drugs and humans into and throughout Texas and the nation, frequently undetected between the ports of entry.

The Texas 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 helicopters, this aircraft can conduct patrol operations for seven hours without refueling or being detected. Additionally, the cost of operating the Pilatus is 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 in detecting cartel smuggling operations and coordinating interdictions from the air. Recently it located two cartel operatives who shot at Border Patrol Agents.

On October 23, 2013, Aircraft was contacted by a Texas Ranger with a request for assistance



AVIATION OPERATIONS

in Robertson County with the search for a 76-year-old African-American male suffering from Alzheimer's disease and cancer who had been reported missing around 9:00 a.m. that day. While en route to the search area, the officers were advised by the ranger that the elderly subject's cell phone carrier had triangulated his phone to somewhere within a half mile of a nearby cell tower. Pilots located the search area and began a grid search of

the area. After a short search, they spotted the elderly subject lying in a brushy area. The subject appeared injured and weak, and was unable to stand up. Aircrew advised the ranger and medical personnel of the elderly male's location and directed units to his location. Emergency personnel made contact with the elderly man, and he was transported to the hospital for medical treatment.



TACTICAL OPERATIONS

During Fiscal Year 2014, 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 increase law enforcement's ability to save lives and minimize the risk to the public during high-threat incidents.

To this end, the department insists on a high level of tactical preparedness for all troopers, agents and Texas Rangers on and off duty, and also employs a Special Operations Group for tactical operations.

In light of past shootings, such as those at Columbine High School, Virginia Tech, Fort

Hood, the Aurora movie theater and Sandy Hook Elementary School, it is imperative that officers immediately engage active shooters to minimize the loss of life. The substantial loss of life in Belsen, Mumbai, and most recently the Westgate Mall in Nairobi is a reminder that terrorists also participate in mass shootings.

In March of 2012, the Texas Department of Public Safety joined the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, local law enforcement agencies and both state and federal prosecutors in a multi-agency investigation targeting the Melendez drug trafficking organization of Laredo, Texas.

In April 2012, this investigation was elevated to an Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDEF) investigation under code name "Operation Revocation."



Above left: The fortified metal gates securing the entrance to the drug trafficking compound were defeated by law enforcement during a search warrant execution.



Above right: A police officer, during a drug raid, stands guard at the entrance of a residence allegedly used by the drug trafficking organization.

This drug trafficking syndicate had established a drug smuggling pipeline funneling cocaine, heroin and marijuana through a conduit by the Mexican Mafia working with the Los Zetas Cartel in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. This organization was responsible for money laundering, extortion, arson and murder as well as public corruption in Laredo, Texas. Extortions of small businesses for "protection" have been carried out and the arson of a small family owned flower shop occurred when protection money was not paid. Murders have

TACTICAL OPERATIONS

occurred followed by acts of violence to silence witnesses through intimidation.

In June of 2014, the Texas Ranger SWAT team executed a search warrant at the Melendez residence as part of a city-wide sweep for wanted suspects. Police had to utilize extraordinary methods to defeat the fortified compound as demonstrated in the photographs. Upon entry, an armed suspect, guarding the premises, was confronted and apprehended. To complicate matters for police, the residence contained numerous children and adults. This investigation has resulted in eighteen arrests and the seizure of cocaine, heroin and marijuana and the recovery of assault rifles, a ballistic vest, and nearly \$40,000 in U. S. currency.

Every DPS trooper, agent and Texas Ranger is a tactical operator on and off duty, and they are evaluated annually on their tactical readiness. Their tactical readiness is determined by their level of physical fitness which is tested twice a year at a standard far exceeding most other law enforcement agencies. DPS commissioned officers are equipped and trained to prepare for and respond to a variety of situations, including immediately engaging mass shooters and all other violent criminals. Our officers are all capable of serving as tactical team leaders when called upon by our local law enforcement partners.

The DPS Special Operations Group provides a highly-advanced tactical capability with specialized training and equipment to address

high risk situations and operations throughout the state of Texas.

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 (SRT) members strategically stationed throughout the state; 20 reconnaissance operators; and 45 crisis negotiators.

During Fiscal Year 2014, crisis negotiators responded to 46 high-threat hostage situations, armed and barricaded subjects and other critical situations at the request of local law enforcement.

SRT members conducted 43 high-risk arrests and search operations resulting in the arrest of 60 high threat criminals.

SWAT conducted 23 high-risk search and arrests operations resulting in the arrest of 75 high-threat criminals.

The Special Operations Group also executed eight covert border security tactical operations for sustained periods of time, including various Operation Strong Safety missions.





JOINT CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (JCIC)

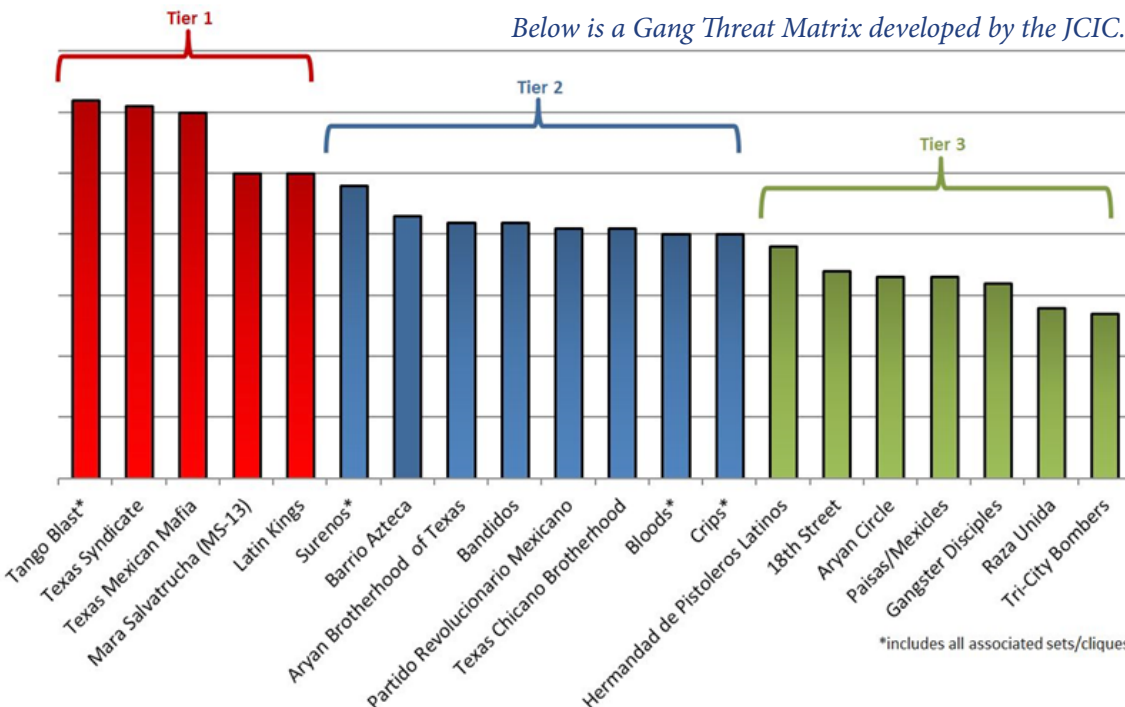
The timely access, analysis and sharing of information is essential to proactive, preventive and effective law enforcement strategies and operations to combat crime and terrorism. Law enforcement agencies at all levels, have an obligation to detect, assess, prioritize and address criminal and terrorist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

The Joint Crime Information Center (JCIC), formerly called the Texas Fusion Center, 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 center was appropriately renamed in FY 14. 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 2014, the JCIC provided information and analysis to local, state and federal law enforcement over 58,571 times and produced the *Texas Public Safety Threat Assessment* and the *Statewide Gang Threat Assessment*. The JCIC also oversees the Texas 10 Most Wanted Fugitives and the Texas 10 Most Wanted Sex Offenders programs.

Below is a Gang Threat Matrix developed by the JCIC.





HIGHWAY SAFETY OPERATIONS CENTER

The Texas Highway Patrol Division's Highway Safety Operations Center (HSOC) was created in 2014 with existing staff members and is being expanded through a traffic safety grant from the Texas Department of Transportation.

The HSOC is tasked with the collection, analysis, and dissemination of highway-related criminal activity, crashes, and traffic enforcement to ultimately enhance overall highway safety across the state. The HSOC is strategically located with the Texas Joint Crime Information Center, Border Security Operations Center, and Public Safety Communications to maximize internal information and data sharing along with other state, federal, and local law enforcement agencies and stakeholders.

The HSOC serves as DPS' centralized entity for the analysis of highway fatalities, serious

injury, and other crashes, and their impact to the state of Texas. The HSOC provides timely and accurate analytical information and data on fatal and serious injury crashes, traffic enforcement, and criminal trends to command staff, troopers, and other stakeholders. This actionable information helps the DPS, local agencies, and other stakeholders reduce future highway and road deaths through awareness of trends and statistical analysis. The HSOC also monitors and analyzes criminal activity and trends, including drug/human trafficking and commercial vehicles involved in these and other illicit activities.

Future HSOC development will provide for 24/7 situational awareness and support to the Texas Highway Patrol and all participating agencies tasked with enforcement and safety of our Texas highways.



Left to right above: Dimmitt County HazMat crash – five fatalities; Dallam County – one fatality; 369 pounds of marijuana in Starr County

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 eight chronic offenders, including six gang members, in Fiscal Year 2014.



Leo Click, Jr.

One of these captured fugitives was Leo Click, Jr. On August 18, 2013, Click was driving while impaired on State Highway 35 in Refugio County when he crossed over the center line and caused an accident, killing two people and injuring five children.

In November 2013, the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles issued a parole violation warrant for Click's arrest after he failed to report to his parole officer. The Refugio County Sheriff's Office subsequently issued additional warrants for criminal negligent homicide and injury to a child in connection with the August 18 incident.

On January 23, 2014, Click was added to the Texas 10 Most Wanted Fugitives list after Capitol Area Crime Stoppers contacted DPS on behalf of the victims' families.

Click's criminal history included arrests for assault of family/household member, possession of certain chemicals with intent to manufacture methamphetamine, burglary of a vehicle, and driving while intoxicated.

Investigative information regarding Click's location was developed by the DPS Criminal Investigations Division and the U.S. Marshals Service's Gulf Coast Violent Offenders Task Force. This information was forwarded to the Western Arkansas Fugitive Task Force, which subsequently located Click at a trailer home near Alma, Arkansas. On January 29, 2014, he was taken into custody and extradited to Texas.

On July 30, 2014, Click was convicted by the 24th Judicial Court in Refugio County for criminal negligent homicide and injury to a child/elderly/disabled, and was sentenced to 16 years confinement in TDCJ.

TEXAS 10 MOST WANTED SEX OFFENDERS

To better enable the public to protect themselves from chronic sexual offenders, the Texas Legislature directed DPS to establish and maintain a Sex Offender Registry. In FY 2014, 3,831 offenders were added to the registry, bringing the total number to 82,276.

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 14 of the most dangerous fugitive sex offenders in FY 2014.



Dallas Waddell

One of these offenders was Dallas Waddell, who was taken into custody in Guadalupe Victoria, Durango, Mexico, on August 21, 2014, after eluding capture for more than 10 years. He was one of the original fugitives placed on the Texas 10 Most Wanted Sex Offenders list when it was implemented in July 2010.

Waddell had a violent criminal past, including an arrest in 1986 for sexually assaulting a 13-year-old female at a motel in Hamilton, Texas. He had been wanted since 2006 for failure to register as a sex offender, and since 2004 for burglary of a habitation and parole violation.

Waddell's criminal history included arrests for sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault with

a deadly weapon, theft of property, possession of marijuana, driving while intoxicated, and burglary of a habitation.

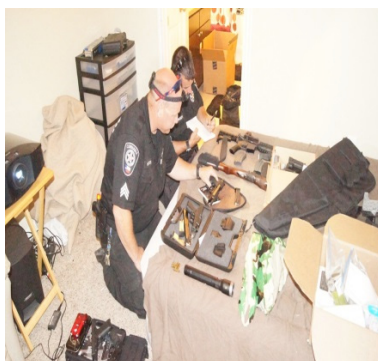
In early August 2014, the DPS Criminal Investigations Division received a Texas Crime Stoppers tip regarding Waddell's possible location. Agents subsequently worked with the U.S. Marshals Service Lone Star Fugitive Task Force and Mexican officials to verify the information and coordinate Waddell's apprehension. Waddell was detained by Mexican federal police and flown to George Bush Intercontinental Airport in Houston.

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

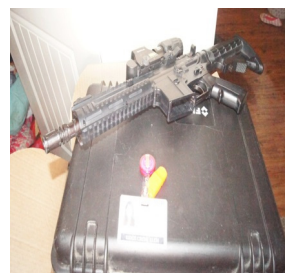
TEXAS ANTI-GANG CENTER (TAG)

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 operations. A combined and concentrated law enforcement effort is needed to combat the threat from the most dangerous gangs, which is best achieved by co-locating all local, state and federal gang investigative and prosecutorial 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 Office, Harris County District Attorney's Office, ATF, FBI, DEA, HSI and DPS. During the Fiscal Year 2014, the combined efforts of the TAG has resulted in the arrest of 1,667 gang members, seizure of 4,077 pounds of marijuana, 15 pounds of heroin, 81 pounds of methamphetamine, 57 pounds of meth ice, 187 pounds of cocaine, 373 weapons, \$2.1 million in cash, and \$1.5 million in real estate. Most importantly, TAG investigations have seriously damaged some of the most dangerous gang networks in the Houston area.



*Far left: Weapons and accessories;
Left: Criminal instruments (masks and other robbery accessories).*



Above: Houstone Tango Blast – four arrests and drugs, weapons and currency seizures.

CANINE UNIT

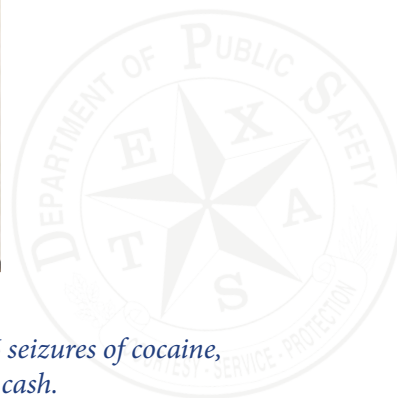
The Texas Highway Patrol Canine program currently has 48 drug detector and explosive detector canines. The drug detector canines and their handlers are stationed in various locations throughout the state and assist DPS and other law enforcement agencies. The bomb detection canines are assigned to the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

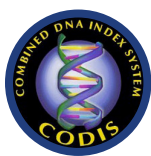
Dogs have a keen sense of smell and can be trained to detect small traces of a variety of substances that technology cannot yet replicate.

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 canines go home to live with their trooper handlers.



In 2014, DPS canine teams conducted 2,313 searches resulting in 796 seizures of cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, and marijuana, and over \$5.3 million in cash.





CRIME LABORATORY SERVICE

The department operates the Crime Laboratory Service (CLS) within its Law Enforcement Support Division. The Crime Laboratory Service consists of 13 forensic crime laboratories, one offender database laboratory, and includes the statewide breath alcohol testing program. The CLS also oversees the state's crime laboratory accreditation program.

Most of the DPS crime laboratory facilities were replaced with new buildings over the last five years, with another to open in Laredo sometime in 2015. There are plans to build a new laboratory in El Paso and to remodel the laboratory in Midland.

The Crime Laboratory Service supports over 1,500 local, state, and federal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies as well as 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. This work is non-partisan, providing both inculpatory and exculpatory results based on proven scientific analysis. The majority of our services are requested by local law enforcement agencies. Because the department is funded by the Legislature to provide these services, they are performed at no cost to requesting agencies.

Crime Laboratory services generally fell into four major categories during FY14 as follows:

1. Investigations of Driving While Intoxicated (alcohol and drug):

- Testing the breath of drivers for alcohol was supervised on 47,500 samples
- Testing of blood samples from drivers was conducted for either alcohol or drugs on 32,543 samples

2. Controlled Substance Investigations

- Analysis of drugs was conducted and findings reported in 45,221 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 with a plea of guilty

3. Person and Property Crime Investigations

- DNA analysis of evidence was conducted on evidence in 5,135 separate criminal cases
- Firearms examination was conducted on evidence in 886 separate criminal cases
- Latent prints were examined on evidence in 1,288 separate criminal cases
- Trace evidence – including fibers, hair, paint, impressions, and gunshot residue, were analyzed in 688 separate criminal cases
- Documents, computers and other digital and video evidence were examined in 207 separate criminal cases

CRIME LABORATORY SERVICE

4. Forensic Database Submissions

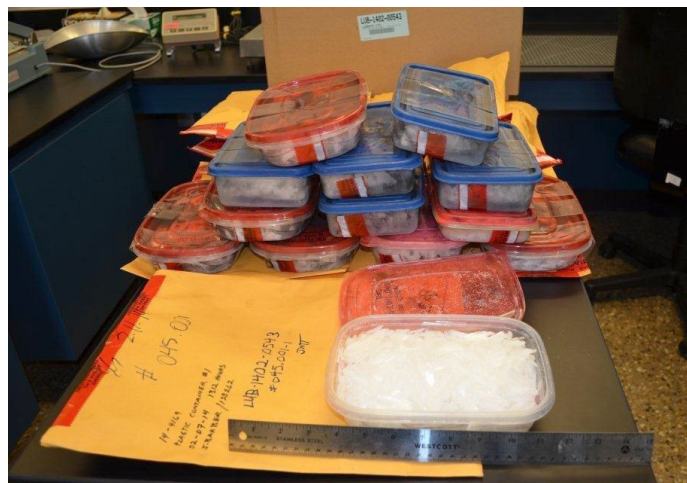
- Latent prints were entered into the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) from evidence in 1,510 criminal cases
- Weapons from 218 incidents submitted to a DPS lab were test fired, and the images of the cartridge cases were entered in the National Integrated Ballistics Imaging Network (NIBIN)
- DNA profiles were developed and entered in the Combined DNA Identification System (CODIS) on 68,280 offender samples

The CODIS program analyzes and uploads DNA profiles from convicted offenders and other persons required to submit a sample either statutorily or due to a court order. Those “known” DNA profiles are searched against the DNA profiles from unsolved cases in order to search for a match that could provide an investigative lead. In December 2013, the program uploaded its 700,000th sample. As of the close of FY 14, the program had reached over 15,000 “cold hits,” which are unexpected matches between biological evidence left at a crime scene and the DNA of known criminal offenders.

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 oversees accreditation and compliance for every other forensic laboratory in Texas.

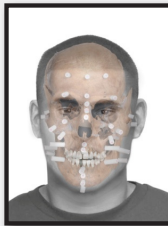
Providing world-class service remains our highest priority. This includes providing high-quality analysis and testimony. The CLS also strives to provide prompt analysis and reporting. The DPS Crime Laboratory ended FY 14 with 1,039 DNA cases and 20,337 drug/other cases pending. Incoming volume increased by 3% in FY 14 with a total of 89,921 new cases being received. While much of the testing in FY 14 was completed within reasonable time frames, testing of drug evidence lagged in many locations. Twelve new drug analysts were hired and trained in early FY 14 to help increase the capacity to complete drug cases. By the end of FY 14, these additional resources are beginning to show results as the CLS completed almost 4,000 more cases than were received.



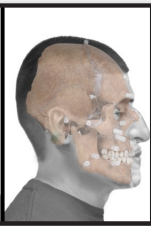
CRIME LABORATORY SERVICE



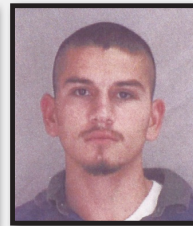
Forensic artists assigned to the Texas Ranger Division provide an important law enforcement capability that the Department provides to local law enforcement throughout Texas. For example, the Amarillo Police Department requested assistance in their investigation of the robbery of more than \$250,000 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.



Facial Reconstruction with Underlying Skull



Final Facial Reconstruction

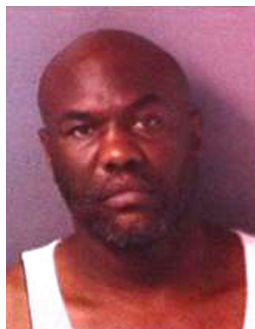


Victim Identification Photograph

Forensic Artist – Texas Ranger Division

In January of 2014, a Hays County jury convicted the below subject of the 2012 abduction, rape and attempted murder of a teenage girl from Austin. Following the brutal assault, a forensic artist with the Texas Rangers Division was called to develop a composite sketch of the suspect. The composite sketch

on the left ultimately led to a tip and the identity and arrest of the offender. The composite sketch was presented in court for comparison with the suspect, who appears in the arrest booking photograph to the right. Below, the defendant waits during trial in a Hays County Courtroom as the jury assessed six life sentences.



DRIVER LICENSE PROGRAM

For a number 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 ID 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 Legislature allocated \$63 million during the 82nd Legislative Session to modernize the driver license issuance process and provide

additional capacity to address the ever-increasing population in Texas.

In FY 14, 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 Texas Legislature provided resources for additional mega centers in Houston and Dallas.



DRIVER LICENSE PROGRAM

FY 2014 Driver License Testing

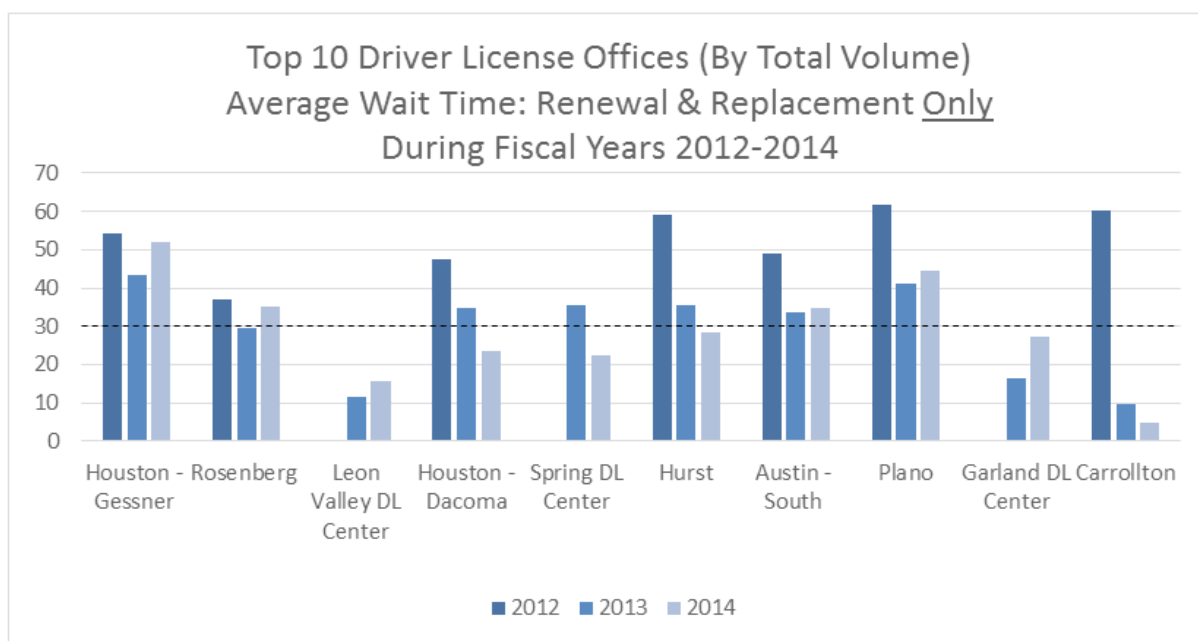
Test Type		# Administered
ROAD	Total	661,715
	Air Brakes	42,939
	CDL	43,475
	DL	565,318
	Motorcycle	400
	Passenger	2,613
	School Bus	6,970
RULES	Total	875,688
	Air Brakes	82,567
	Basic Knowledge	336,162
	Combination	19,643
	Commercial Rules	110,679
	Double Triple	9,853
	General Knowledge	94,607
	Hazardous Materials	49,432
	Motorcycle	34,287
	Passenger	19,089
	Pre Trip	77,565
	School Bus	11,749
	Tanker	30,055
	Total	4,996,603
VISION	Total	4,996,603
GRAND TOTAL		4,996,903

Road Tests and Rules Tests
Combined:

1,537,403



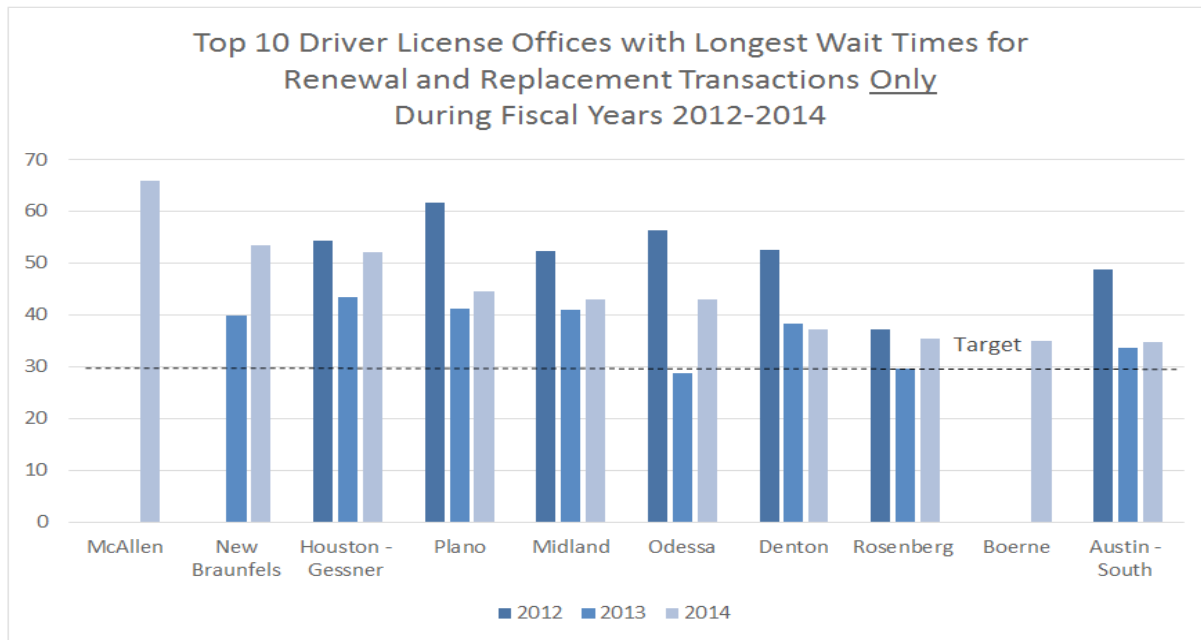
DRIVER LICENSE PROGRAM



The 82nd Texas Legislature increased funding for driver license services, which reduced average wait times in the 10 busiest driver license offices in Texas between fiscal years 2012 and 2013.



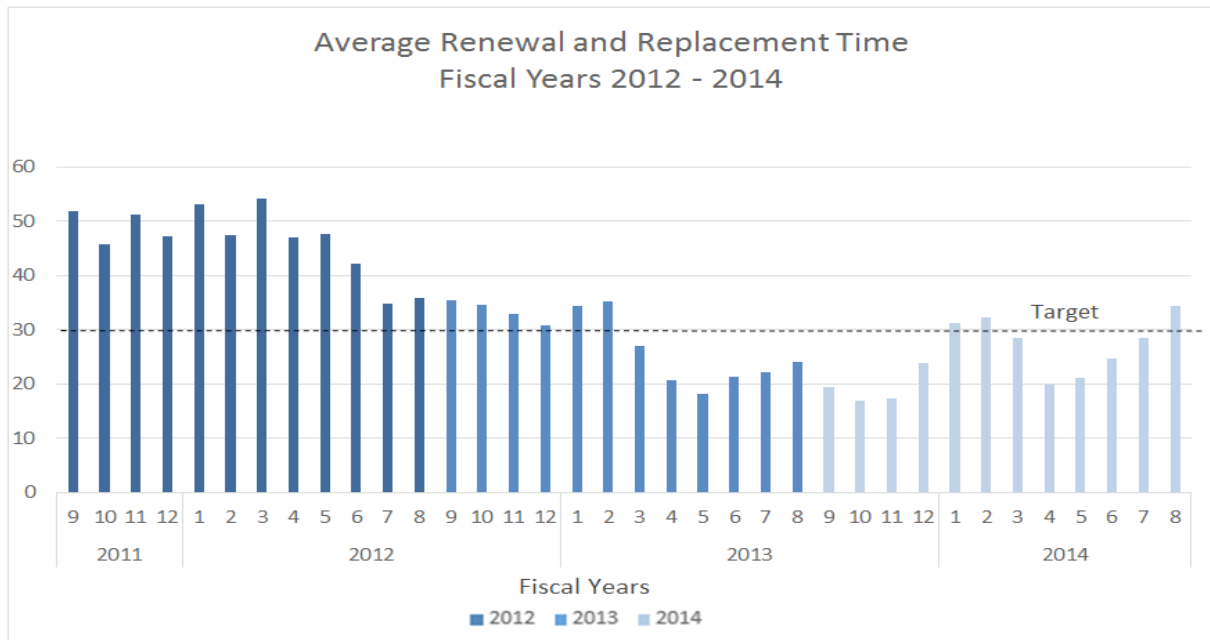
DRIVER LICENSE PROGRAM



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. Some offices like McAllen, New Braunfels and Boerne opened to help relieve long wait times, only to be overwhelmed by demand. 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 renewal and replacement transactions.

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



This chart above shows the average monthly wait times in those driver license offices with queuing systems. Investments made in infrastructure and staff decreased wait times between FY 2012 and FY 2013; however, population growth in Texas is starting to overwhelm the division's ability to keep wait times below performance targets.



GLENDA DAWSON DONATE LIFE TEXAS REGISTRY

The Texas Legislature created the Glenda Dawson Donate Life Texas Registry in 2005, and in recent years, legislation, along with additional DPS training, has helped increase participation. 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. Since the creation of the registry, more than 6.8 million DPS customers have chosen to become possible donors during the driver license and identification card application, renewal and duplicate processes.

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). 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 significant increase in organ donor registrations. In 2014, 25% of all DPS customers said yes to donation for the first time.

In 2014 the DPS recorded approximately



1.4 million Texas registrants to the registry, boosting the total registry to more than seven million individuals. Of the seven million Texans now registered, 98 percent of them joined the registry by saying yes to donation while applying for a state ID or driver license.

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. In 2014, 226 of the Texans registered through DPS became organ donors making nearly 800 transplants possible.

CONCEALED HANDGUN LICENSE

The Department of Public Safety administers the Concealed Handgun Licensing (CHL) Program under the authority of the Texas Government Code Chapter 411, Subchapter H. DPS licenses individuals to carry concealed handguns within Texas, evaluates the eligibility of applicants through criminal history background checks and monitors those currently licensed to ensure their continued eligibility. DPS also trains and certifies instructors who teach the required course to applicants.



The DPS Regulatory Services Division also implemented numerous changes as a result of the 83rd Legislative Session. Some of the most notable include:

- Reducing the application fee for veterans from \$70 to \$25
- Adding a "Veteran" designation on the laminated license
- Removing the category of semi-automatic or non-semi-automatic from the laminated license
- Removing the requirement for applicants to provide a social security number with an application
- Removing the requirement for applicants to complete a continuing education class for renewal

There were 796,819 active CHL holders at the end of Fiscal Year 2014. During this timeframe, DPS issued 194,939 CHLs, which represents a 2.4% increase from the previous fiscal year. Additionally, DPS Regulatory Services and Education, Training and Research divisions partnered together to conduct 24 renewal classes for concealed handgun license instructors and provided four training classes for over 500 new instructor applicants.

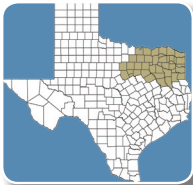


PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

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 2014:



Region 1



Trooper Fugitive Apprehension

On January 18, 2014, a trooper stopped a vehicle for a traffic violation in Titus County. During his interview with the driver, the trooper noticed signs that indicated the individuals may be involved in criminal activity. A registration check showed the vehicle was stolen out of Arlington, and both individuals were taken into custody. The passenger was a fugitive, and with a parole warrant from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ). The trooper searched the vehicle and found a small amount of methamphetamine and marijuana in the passenger compartment. Inside the trunk,

the trooper found a loaded Ruger 9mm pistol stolen from White Settlement hidden inside a bag of dog food. The male passenger was later identified as a lieutenant and active member of the Aryan Brotherhood in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. It was also discovered that the passenger was under indictment in Denton County for burglary and had taken over \$100,000 from a residence, and was a suspect in several other burglaries as well. The passenger eventually pled guilty to the trooper's charges and was sent back to TDCJ.



Texas Rangers/CID Agents Theft Investigation

On January 19, 2014, two cargo containers containing over 4,000 pairs of boots were stolen. On March 23, 2014, another theft of one cargo container containing over 2,700 pairs of boots were stolen. On March 31, 2014, CID Agents, a Texas Ranger and a local police officer began a joint investigation. Through various forms of investigative techniques, local officers, agents, and the ranger were



PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

able to gain intelligence about stolen boots being sold. Agents conducted an undercover operation and bought several pairs of boots.

After thorough investigative effort, agents and the Texas Ranger located a stash warehouse in Princeton. They executed search warrants in Princeton, which led to the discovery and recovery of 2,900 pairs of stolen boots. Interviews were conducted on those subjects arrested, which led officers to other locations in Dallas and Tarrant County. CID Agents executed additional search warrants and located over 3,200 additional pairs of stolen boots. Additional merchandise from previous cargo thefts was also recovered. The total cumulative value of all the thefts recovered was \$2,291,648.

Six defendants were arrested and charged with theft, engaging in organized criminal activity, and organized retail theft.



Trooper Drug Interdiction

On April 21, 2014, a trooper stopped a vehicle in Titus County for a traffic violation. During his interview with the driver, the trooper noticed signs indicating the driver may be involved in criminal activity. During a consensual search of the vehicle, the trooper found a fire extinguisher, which he suspected contained illegal narcotics. The fire extinguisher was cut open and 20 pounds of heroin were found inside. The driver was subsequently arrested. The drugs were destined for Chicago. When the driver was interviewed at a later date, he revealed that he had been kidnapped by the Los Zetas gang operating in Laredo and Nueva Leon, Mexico, and he and his family were threatened with violence if he did not transport drugs and currency for the gang. The driver agreed to provide testimony against the Los Zetas gang in exchange for leniency.

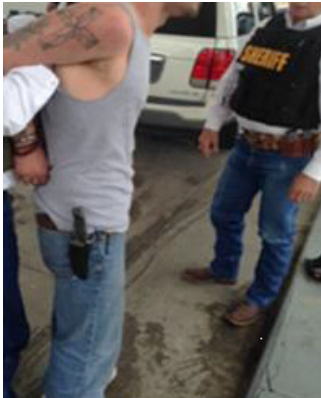


PATROL AND INVESTIGATION



Texas Ranger Murder Investigation

On May 21, 2014, the remains of a 48-year-old male were found in a rural field in Grayson County. The victim had died from multiple stab wounds. Texas



Murder suspect being taken into custody

Rangers and Grayson County officials learned the victim was a former member of the Aryan Brotherhood prison gang and crime syndicate, and was a witness in an ongoing federal

investigation. Evidence revealed a suspect from Texas kidnapped the victim in Oklahoma, committed acts of violence, then brought the victim to Texas where he was killed, and dumped in an open field. A Grayson County grand jury indicted the suspect for capital murder.



CID Agents Human Trafficking Investigation

In 2013, during a deportation interview, a man told federal agents about girls from Central and South America working as prostitutes in the DFW area. The federal agent contacted DPS CID and shared this information about possible human trafficking. Members of the CID human trafficking squad began to conduct an investigation. After several months of surveillance, agents identified a suspect and a brothel in Arlington. Agents quickly identified

similarities between this and other ongoing investigations. Agents followed the trafficker and victim to as many as 15 dates per day. Due to some of the operational characteristics observed, the agents concluded the trafficker could not be conducting this scale of operation without support from an organization. After a 13-month investigation, including numerous undercover operations, pen registers, and the state's first ever state wire intercept for the offense of human trafficking, agents secured 21 indictments in June 2014 for continuous trafficking of persons and engaging in organized criminal activity on 10 members of this organization and rescued 13 victims. The perpetrators are now facing 25 years to life in prison. All of the victims have received support from DPS Victim Services and other non-governmental organizations.



Texas Rangers Tactical Operation

On June 26, 2014, the Special Operations Group assisted with a high-risk narcotics search warrant in South Dallas. The suspect, a mid-level drug dealer, was involved in cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine distribution. Intelligence revealed the suspect modified his front door with a cage and the rear of the property with a heavily built rolling gate, to thwart entry to his property. An armored vehicle was deployed to mitigate the potential threat from the fortified barriers. By using specialized tactics particular to the scenario, officers successfully defeated the barriers and the suspect was taken into custody immediately upon entry. A second male encountered was taken into custody

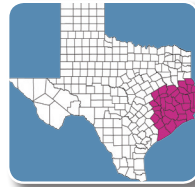
PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

on two charges of aggravated assault with a deadly weapon. During the search, police located a loaded AK-47 assault rifle, additional firearms, illegal drugs and cash.



Trooper Drug Interdiction/CID Agents Controlled Delivery

On July 16, 2014, a trooper conducted a traffic stop on a vehicle in Ellis County for a traffic violation. The driver and passenger were extremely nervous and had conflicting stories. Following interviews, a search of the vehicle revealed approximately 2.3 pounds of heroin. The suspects agreed to provide information and a controlled delivery was conducted at a residence in Little Rock, Arkansas. DPS CID Agents and the DEA searched the Little Rock residence and discovered 20 pounds of marijuana, cash, and firearms.



Region 2



Texas Ranger Serial Rapist Investigation

In January of 2014, the Texas Rangers and the Harris County Sheriff's Office initiated an investigation into a string of home invasions in the Cypress area where female victims were being bound and sexually assaulted in their homes before the suspect left with valuables. On numerous occasions, small children were present in the homes as the assaults on the female victims occurred. Following an intense investigation, the suspect was identified, arrested, and indicted for aggravated sexual assault, aggravated robbery, sexual assault, and burglary of a habitation with intent to commit sexual offense.



Texas Ranger Capital Murder Investigation

In January of 2014, the Texas Rangers and the Tyler County Sheriff's Office conducted an investigation into the capital murder of a 34-year-old male and his 30-year-old wife, who were gunned down as they walked out of the front of a rural Baptist church after a scheduled supervised child visitation. The neutral location was necessary due to an ongoing

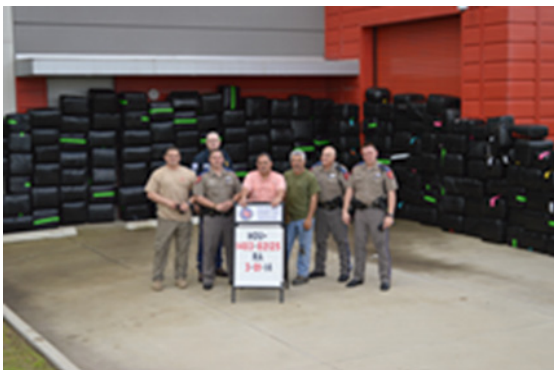
PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

custody battle. The investigation led to the discovery of a murder conspiracy involving four family members, and confessions from all members of the conspiracy. The DPS Dive Team participated in the investigation, searched a pond and recovered the two murder weapons.



Trooper Drug Interdiction

On March 1, 2014, a trooper stopped a 2006 Freightliner TTST in Colorado County for a moving violation. A consensual search revealed 223 bundles totaling 10,950 pounds of marijuana.



Trooper Drug Interdiction

On March 15, 2014, a trooper stopped a vehicle in Wharton County for a traffic violation. A consensual search revealed 40 pounds of cocaine hidden behind the headlights.



Texas Ranger Public Corruption Investigation

In April of 2014, the Texas Rangers initiated an investigation into allegations a Seabrook Police Department officer sexually assaulted a female victim. The victim alleged the officer forced her to perform a sex act on the officer to keep from being arrested for driving while intoxicated. The Texas Rangers conducted interviews and collected DNA evidence, which led to the arrest of the officer for the offense of sexual assault.



CID Agents Gang Investigation

On April 1, 2014, CID Agents, along with other federal, state, and local law enforcement in the Texas Anti-Gang (TAG) Center conducted a gang operation in the Houston area, targeting a confirmed member of the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas (ABT) gang.

PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

As a result of a search warrant, 12 handguns, two long rifles, two shotguns, and approximately 13.5 grams of methamphetamine were seized. Ten of the 16 weapons seized were confirmed to be stolen. Two vehicles were also confirmed stolen. The ABT member and a confirmed Gangster Disciple member were arrested at the residence for possession of stolen property.



Trooper Kidnapping Intervention

On August 9, 2014, while searching for an AMBER Alert child kidnapping victim utilizing cell phone pings, a trooper on patrol happened to see the vehicle drive by. The trooper turned around to pull behind the suspect who attempted to evade authorities. A subsequent standoff ensued, and the suspect was eventually placed under arrest and the child was rescued without harm.



Troopers Kidnapping Intervention

On April 9, 2014, two troopers intercepted a request for assistance in locating an aggravated assault suspect from Chambers County. The suspect had gone to his estranged wife's residence and

forcibly taken their young baby at gun point. The suspect then shot and wounded the wife's brother who was attempting to stop the kidnapping. The suspect was observed traveling east on I-10. Unaware of the kidnapping, the troopers attempted to stop the suspect. The suspect fled from the troopers and while fleeing fired shots at the troopers. The suspect crashed while fleeing and exited his vehicle shooting at troopers. Troopers began to return fire when the suspect reached into vehicle, pulled the infant child out, and began using the child as a human shield. Troopers ceased firing immediately but were able to get the suspect to surrender a short time later. The suspect was charged with attempted capital murder and evading arrest.

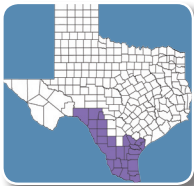


Texas Rangers Tactical Operation

In July of 2014, the Special Operations Group assisted CID with a "no knock" search warrant at the residence of a known drug dealer in Highlands, Texas. A year-long undercover investigation culminated with an undercover purchase of methamphetamine from a targeted drug trafficker. Firearms known to be at his home, and the target's previous attempt at flushing drugs down a toilet during a prior raid at this same house in 2010, led investigators to request specialized capabilities to swiftly gain entry before the suspect could respond with firearms or destroy evidence. The target's brother, a known drug trafficker wanted for parole violation, was also believed to be at the residence. Upon successful entry of the home, nine weapons

PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

were seized and methamphetamine was discovered, resulting in additional felony drug charges being filed.



Region 3



Texas Ranger Investigation

In May of 2014, Texas Rangers investigated the burglary of a residence owned by a Korean and Vietnam War veteran who died in 2011. The decedent had collected a large inventory of paintings, bronze works, firearms, coins and books throughout his life. A district judge designated an administrator to the decedent's estate, and it was determined a substantial amount of artwork, which consisted of original paintings, bronze sculptures, numerous antiques, firearms, and collectible coins were missing and presumed stolen since the man's death. Through the investigation, officers recovered property that had been stolen from the estate and arrested the decedent's neighbor. More than \$175,000 in artwork and other collectibles stolen from the estate were recovered.



Trooper Drug Interdiction/ Splashdown

On May 18, 2014, in Hidalgo County, a trooper attempted to conduct a traffic stop on an SUV for a vehicle equipment violation. The driver fled and drove the vehicle into the Rio Grande River (splashdown) and the driver fled into Mexico. 26 bundles and one trash bag of marijuana were removed from the river and the SUV.



CID Agents Endangered Child Investigation and Recovery

A CID Agent received information that an endangered runaway juvenile, who had been under the custody of protective services, was being trafficked by the Texas Syndicate and Tango Blast - Corpitos in the Corpus Christi area. As a result of the investigation, a tip came in May 22, 2014, that the juvenile was in fear for her well-being and attempting to obtain money. Shortly thereafter agents spotted the juvenile in a vehicle in Corpus Christi. They were able to conduct a takedown of the vehicle and safely remove the juvenile from the custody of a known

PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

Tango Blast - Corpitos gang member. It was later determined that the juvenile victim had been sexually assaulted, and forced to engage in sexual conduct in and around the Corpus Christi area. The known gang member was also found to be in possession of a prohibited weapon which was later determined to have been used in the assault of two unknown persons. The juvenile was transported to the local children's hospital and interviewed.



Texas Rangers Public Corruption Hidalgo County

In mid-2014, DHS, DEA, IRS and the Texas Rangers conducted a public corruption investigation associated with the 2012 arrest and conviction of members of the Hidalgo County Drug Task Force Panama Unit, which included the son of Hidalgo County Sheriff, Lupe Trevino. As a result of the 2012 investigation, allegations of money laundering, bribery, and failure to report a felony were made against the Hidalgo County Sheriff, a member of his command staff, and the sheriff's chief of staff. The criminal investigation focused on a series of bribes disguised as campaign contributions made to the sheriff's



election campaign by a narcotics trafficker. In exchange for the contributions, the narcotics trafficker received

information benefiting his criminal enterprise. All accused defendants subsequently entered a plea of guilty in federal court and were sentenced to prison. During the investigation, an additional elected official, identified as Precinct 3 Place 2 Justice of the Peace Jose Ismael "Melo" Ochoa, was implicated and accused of accepting money in exchange for bond reductions. The judge was charged with bribery and money laundering and subsequently entered a plea of guilty as well.



Texas Rangers Tactical Operation

On July 22, 2014, while attempting to serve a murder warrant, local officers encountered gunfire that wounded two police officers. DPS Special Operations Group officers and other local, state, and federal law enforcement responded to the scene. The DPS Crisis Negotiation Unit initiated communication with the suspect, a known member of a drug trafficking organization, in an attempt to resolve the situation peacefully. The suspect was eventually fatally shot when he exited the rear of the residence and began firing at law enforcement officers in an attempt to escape apprehension.



Texas Ranger Capital Murder Investigation

In August of 2014, while an off-duty Border Patrol Agent and his family were fishing in rural Willacy County, two males attempted to rob them at gunpoint. The agent and his family exchanged gunfire with the suspects, forcing them to retreat and flee the scene in a stolen vehicle. The agent

PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

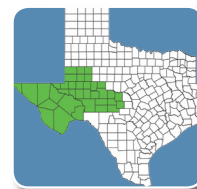
and his father suffered gunshot wounds and were transported to a local hospital, where the agent died. The suspects' stolen vehicle was subsequently located where it had been abandoned. DPS officers responded along with other federal, state and local officers. Special Operations Group members identified a suitable footprint and tracked the suspects. Meanwhile, law enforcement received a tip of two males at a residence located near the search perimeter asking for provisions. Law enforcement personnel responded to the residence and located the suspects, who surrendered without incident. Both suspects confessed to the criminal acts and were charged with capital murder.



Trooper Drug Interdiction

On August 30, 2014, a trooper conducted a random roadside inspection on a commercial vehicle in Kleberg County. During the inspection, multiple indicators of possible criminal activity were observed. With consent from the driver, the vehicle was escorted to the Border Patrol Sarita checkpoint. An x-ray revealed anomalies in the sleeper berth roof. A probable cause search

revealed twenty bundles of cocaine totaling almost 95 pounds and the driver was placed under arrest.

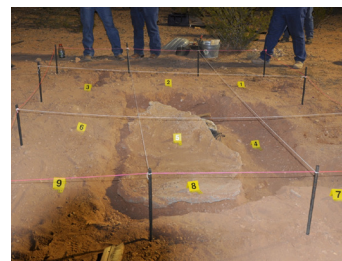


Region 4



Texas Rangers Cold Case Investigation

In January 2000, a person was reported missing in Culberson County. In September 2013, additional details were provided in the disappearance. In October 2013, Texas Rangers conducted multiple interviews of a suspect and obtained a confession for the murder of the missing person. Rangers located an unmarked grave in Culberson County and recovered human remains. The remains were sent to the



University of North Texas for identification, and the remains were identified as the missing person.

PATROL AND INVESTIGATION



CID and ICT Theft Investigation

In February 2013, CID agents in Region 4 initiated an investigation into cargo thefts in the El Paso area after the theft of a trailer load of televisions. Analytical research by ICT analysts subsequently linked several thefts dating back to July 2009. Targeted commodities include flat-screen televisions, refrigerators, copper sheets, washing machines, and denim jeans. In December 2013, agents executed a search warrant at an El Paso residence, resulting in the recovery of \$90,000 worth of stolen merchandise and the arrest of two suspects.



CID Agents Human Trafficking Investigation

Beginning in July 2013, CID Agents worked with the FBI on Operation Cross Country VII, a multi-agency undercover operation initiated to locate and recover human trafficking victims. As a result of the operation, multiple prostitutes were arrested and several were identified as human trafficking victims. Agents also arrested several suspects who were controlling the victims. Subsequent investigation revealed that one

of the subjects was involved in prostituting students from a local high school. Throughout the rest of 2013 and early 2014, agents worked with the FBI and school officials to identify victims and track the subject's movements. In 2014, as a result of the investigation, agents identified five juvenile females who were being compelled to work as prostitutes and thieves for his profit. Arrangements were made through the victims' family members to ensure that his access to all of the females was terminated. Of the five girls who were rescued, it was confirmed that he compelled three of them into prostitution and was compelling the other two to steal merchandise from retail stores for him. The investigation revealed that compelling theft was a part of the subject's grooming process to desensitize his victims to crime in preparation for compelling them to be prostitutes. CID personnel arrested the subject and an associate following the rescues.



CID Agents Gang Investigation

CID Agents continued to participate in an ongoing initiative to target members of the Bandidos Outlaw Motorcycle Gang (BOMG) in the El Paso area. As a result of these operations, agents have arrested or assisted in the arrest of 15 BOMG members and five associates on various charges, including aggravated assault, unlawful carrying of a weapon, criminal mischief, failure to appear, and possession of marijuana. Agents have also seized four firearms, a small amount of marijuana, and assorted gang paraphernalia. Although these investigations have not led to the filing of conspiracy charges, CID's focused

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efforts have resulted in a significant disruption of the gang's criminal activity in the region and is aimed at dismantling the West Texas Bandidos network.



Human Trafficking Awareness Campaign

In 2014, Region 4 CID Agents conducted a human trafficking awareness campaign, visiting various groups and organizations in Midland, Odessa, San Angelo, and Lubbock to educate law enforcement and the general public regarding the risks of social media and other aspects of human trafficking. Organizations have included the Midland Independent School District, Cook Children's Hospital CARE Team, Laura Bush Foundation for Women's Health, and Child Protective Services.



Trooper Pedestrian Accident Investigation

On June 2, 2014, a male pedestrian was struck by a vehicle on FM 554 in Ector County. A witness who arrived on scene made contact with the subject who struck and killed the pedestrian. When the witness arrived, the subject got back in his car and quickly left. Troopers were called to work the crash. When they arrived, they met with the witness and received vague information about the vehicle. They knew it was a dark colored passenger car with an aftermarket muffler. For two days, the troopers worked to identify the victim and

locate the suspect. The victim was eventually identified as a male resident of Fort Worth with the use of the FBI database. Once identified, it was found that a missing person report had been made by the victim's wife. Troopers contacted the Ector County Sheriff's Office and learned that they were working a case where someone was using the victim's credit cards. While troopers returned to the scene to conduct their investigation, they witnessed a vehicle drive by that matched the description of the vehicle. They followed the vehicle to a nearby store and spoke to the driver and passenger. They learned that this was the vehicle that been involved in the crash and began taking statements from several different people before identifying the driver from the night of the crash. The suspect eventually admitted to striking the victim. The suspect left the scene because he didn't have a driver license and his wife had outstanding warrants. He later admitted that he took the victim's wallet and had used it at several retail stores.



Texas Rangers Tactical Operation

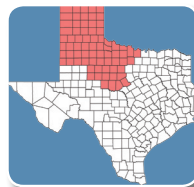
In August of 2014, the Special Operations Group executed two federal drug search warrants in Pecos. As a result of a long-term undercover drug trafficking investigation, a local, state and federal task force targeted a Mexican Mafia member with close ties to law enforcement. The degree of difficulty in accessing the target location, the dangerous nature of the criminal organization and the known use of firearms required that special precautions and tactics be utilized in the warrant service. The tactical

PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

team forcefully removed the metal barrier to the entrance of the building as seen in the photograph below. The target and a family member have pled guilty to a federal drug charge and await sentencing.



*Top: Special Response Team 4;
Center: This business was a target of the federal search warrant;
Bottom: Showing the force required to defeat the fortified entrance of this business during a search warrant execution.*



Region 5



Panhandle I-40 Drug Seizures

In FY 14, troopers made over 200 significant drug and currency seizures.

The majority of the seizures resulted from traffic stops on Interstate 40. Troopers seized over 4,700 pounds of illegal drugs valued at \$26,778,837 off the streets that were being delivered to destinations within Texas as well as the rest of the country. Troopers seized \$1,544,187 in cash tied to illegal criminal transactions. The following is a breakdown of the drug seizures made in 2014:

- high-grade hydroponic marijuana (2,650 pounds valued at \$10,433,197)
- Mexican marijuana (1,511 pounds valued at \$720,021)
- hashish (12.5 pounds valued at \$225,648)
- THC-infused products (4.95 pounds valued at \$98,976)
- methamphetamine (425 pounds valued at \$13,341,557)
- cocaine/crack (103 pounds valued at \$1,733,787) and
- heroin (27 pounds valued at \$225,648).



Texas Rangers Sexual Assault of a Child Investigation

During FY 2014, the Texas Rangers assisted the Hutchinson County Sheriff's Office with an investigation of an aggravated sexual assault of a five-year-old female admitted to the hospital with signs of severe physical and sexual abuse.

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Interviews, search warrants, and other investigative information resulted in the arrest and indictment of the victim's 28 year old step-father for two counts of aggravated sexual assault of a child and six counts of injury to a child. Additionally, the victim's 30-year-old biological mother was arrested and indicted on eight counts of injury to a child.



Texas Rangers Cold Case Investigation

During FY 2014, the Texas Rangers solved a 1994 murder case. On October 30, 1994, an elderly victim was murdered at a residence located in rural Baylor County. The murder was investigated by the Baylor County Sheriff's Office, 50th Judicial District Attorney's Office, and the Texas Rangers. During 1998, the Texas Rangers submitted evidence to the DPS Region 5 Crime Laboratory where a DNA profile was developed from a suspect stain. In 1999, the DNA profile was entered into CODIS. During 2008, the investigation was submitted to the Texas Rangers Unsolved Crimes Investigation Program and the investigation eliminated several individuals from the DNA profile of the suspect stain. During 2012 the DNA profile was submitted to CODIS for a familial search, which resulted in the identification of a convicted sex offender. The suspect had not complied with submitting a DNA specimen to CODIS.

The suspect was interviewed by Texas Rangers and confessed to an unrelated sexual assault of an unidentified victim during the time and general location of the Baylor County murder;

however, the suspect denied either knowing the Baylor County murder victim or being in the residence. In late fall of this year, the suspect was tried by a jury in the 50th Judicial District Court, was subsequently found guilty and sentenced to life in prison. This case represents the first case in the state of Texas where a defendant was identified through familial DNA.



Trooper Drug Interdiction/CID Agents Controlled Delivery

On February 28, 2014, a trooper stopped a vehicle in Oldham County and detected indicators of criminal activity, which led to a search of the vehicle and the seizure of 31 pounds of methamphetamine. The subjects agreed to cooperate, and CID Agents, assisted by DEA, conducted a controlled delivery of methamphetamine to Oklahoma City. The delivery resulted in the execution of multiple searches, the arrest of four defendants, seizure of an additional 22.4 pounds of methamphetamine, \$34,420 in cash, and five weapons.



PATROL AND INVESTIGATION



THP Child Pornography Investigation

On March 12, 2014, a K-9 trooper was working a task force operation and noticed a vehicle parked off the roadway that looked suspicious. He approached the vehicle and contacted the occupants, a 30-year-old male with a 17-year-old female. During the roadside contact with the occupants, reasonable suspicion of criminal activity was developed, and consent to search was obtained. Evidence of child pornography was discovered on the driver's phone, and assisting troopers located a pistol, nylon rope, hooded face mask and a change of clothes for the male subject in the vehicle. Texas Rangers were called in to investigate further and criminal charges were filed.



armored vehicle both for team deployment and to defeat a metal cage around the front entrance. The team was able to apprehend the suspect, still in his bed, before he had time to react and retrieve a firearm from his nightstand. A search revealed illegal drugs, cash and three additional firearms strategically placed throughout the residence. The suspect faces drug charges and felony firearms charges.



Texas Rangers Tactical Operation

On June 13, 2014, Special Operations Group officers assisted CID Agents with the execution of a high-risk search warrant in Electra. The 54-year-old male suspect, known to be armed and trafficking in large quantities of illegal drugs, had multiple previous arrests for controlled substance and weapons violations. Officers utilized an

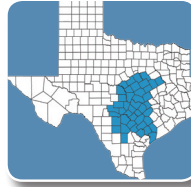


CID Agents Mexican Drug Cartel Investigation

CID Agents worked closely with local and federal law enforcement partners during an investigation involving the distribution of methamphetamine from members of the

PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

Sinaloa Mexican Drug Cartel in Lubbock. As a result, on July 16, 2014, investigators conducted surveillance of a Texas Syndicate member returning from Phoenix to Lubbock County with 11 pounds of methamphetamine. During FY 2014, this investigation culminated in the arrest of 38 defendants, seven of whom were undocumented aliens, as well as the seizure of 11 firearms, 28.92 pounds of methamphetamine and \$57,080 in cash.



Region 6



Trooper Fugitive Apprehension

On January 20, 2014, acting on intelligence provided by CID, a trooper was able to locate a fugitive's vehicle at a service station in Weimar. The fugitive was wanted by the New York City Police Department for the stabbing deaths of his wife and their two children. The fugitive was believed to be en route to Mexico. The trooper followed the suspect until assisting units arrived and conducted a high-risk stop, taking the fugitive into custody.



Texas Rangers Tactical Operation

On February 3, 2014, the Special Operations Group assisted the Coryell County Sheriff's Office with the execution of a search warrant and felony drug arrest warrant. The suspect in the investigation had a violent history and was known to resist arrest. The suspect's residence, previously a grocery store, had cinder block construction and large glass windows on the front, making entry by law enforcement more difficult and dangerous. Upon the team's entry, the armed suspect was encountered and quickly subdued to minimize danger to anyone. A search of the residence yielded methamphetamine, cash and numerous firearms. The search also resulted in the discovery of a large number of tools, power generators, garden equipment and household items found on the premises.

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A subsequent investigation revealed that many items found at this residence had been stolen in local burglaries, which led to solving additional local crimes.



CID Drug Cartels Investigation

Throughout FY 14, CID Agents, along with partnering agents from the DEA and FBI, concluded two long-term investigations targeting different cells of the former La Familia Michoacán (LFM), now Knights Templar, in Austin. During the course of the investigation, CID Agents utilized numerous sources of investigative techniques to establish the organization had distinct lines of communication and a definite chain of command smuggling drugs on a consistent basis from Mexico to destinations around the United States.

Initially, two distinct investigations targeted mid-level cocaine traffickers in the Austin area

distributing varying quantities of cocaine from retail to kilogram wholesale levels of sales. During the investigation, agents discovered the organizations were supplying cocaine to local defense attorneys, local concert promoters and other prominent individuals in the music scene in Austin. CID Agents, along with DEA-Austin and FBI-Austin, quickly identified sources of supply. A separate investigation was also being conducted by CID and DEA. Both investigations began independently but eventually overlapped as both criminal organizations would supply one-another, as in a co-op plan fashion, as drug sources in Mexico began having difficulty smuggling contraband into the United States. Independent investigations confirmed that both organizations had direct ties to the command and control head of the Knights Templar in Mexico.

Through these investigative efforts, agents obtained 27 federal felony indictments and conducted a round-up which resulted in the arrest of 17 individuals. During the round-up, agents filed new charges on two additional suspects. During 2014, agents arrested a total of 18 mid- to senior-level organization leaders and six street-level suspects. In addition to the arrests, agents executed a total of six search warrants and three knock-and-talks. Agents seized five vehicles, 13 firearms, \$355,471 in cash, 523.32 kilograms of cocaine, 9.72 kilograms of heroin, 780 pounds of marijuana and 5.36 kilograms of methamphetamine. During the scope of this investigation, agents utilized 38 federal Title III wire intercepts.

PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

Throughout 2014, agents obtained 22 federal felony indictments, and conducted a round-up which resulted with the arrest of 17 suspects. Over the course of the year, agents arrested 21 mid- to senior-level organization leaders and six street-level suspects for a total of 26 federal conspiracy charges and six state felony charges. Agents executed one search warrant, two consent searches, seized 39.85 kilograms of cocaine, one firearm, five vehicles, and \$630,218 in cash. Agents also utilized 21 federal wire intercepts.



Seizure of \$159,860.00

Seizure of \$388,046.00

PATROL AND INVESTIGATION



CID Texas Mexican Mafia Enterprise Investigation Results

In calendar year 2014, the CID Major Gang Squad in San Antonio directed and contributed to the criminal enterprise investigation of the Texas Mexican Mafia (TMM) resulting in a significant impact on the criminal enterprise. Those efforts have resulted in at least 26 arrests for various crimes, and the seizure of drugs, currency, body armor and weapons.

As a result of a collaborative effort, CID San Antonio, the Federal Bureau of Investigations and San Antonio Police Department plan to charge 42 TMM members with racketeer influenced corrupt organization (RICO) violent crimes in aid of racketeering (VICAR). One of many overt acts included in the RICO/VICAR scheme was the killing of a Balcones Heights Police Officer.



Texas Rangers Investigation and Tactical Operation

A Texas Ranger coordinated law enforcement resources with several central Texas counties on a series of convenience store and fast food restaurant robberies in 16 counties that involved the same suspects. A court order was secured for cellular telephone tower records for the locations of five robberies. The ranger found a common telephone number identified as being in the location of four of the five requested sites at or near the times of the previously documented robberies. The phone subscriber was the registered owner of a vehicle

matching the description of a vehicle in two of the previously documented robberies. The suspect's vehicle was located at a residence in Travis County. It was discovered that the suspect and an unidentified accomplice were conducting surveillance on two convenience stores in the Austin area. The suspect was observed traveling into Austin, picking up this same accomplice, and traveling towards the store location where they had conducted surveillance three days prior. Prior to the store opening, Special Operations Group members assembled in a wooded area behind the store for covert observation. One of the suspects was observed exiting the suspect vehicle in a neighborhood behind the store, and approaching the store on foot through the wooded area near the officers. After a short foot pursuit, officers arrested the suspect near the back of the store. The suspect was wearing all black clothing and a black face mask. A black BB pistol, sunglasses, and a plastic bag were all found in the vicinity of where the suspect was arrested. The second suspect was arrested as he was waiting in the get-away vehicle. Investigators interviewed the first suspect who confessed to committing 30 robberies with his accomplice. Both suspects were indicted by a grand jury for aggravated robbery.



PATROL AND INVESTIGATION



Troopers Commercial Vehicle Accident Investigation

On August 22, 2014, Highway Patrol and Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Troopers were called to investigate a commercial motor vehicle crash in Kendall County. The commercial vehicle was hauling a transformer weighing 1.5 million pounds when an equipment failure caused the load to shift and fall on the roadway. The truck tractor semi-trailers consisted of four power units, three full trailers and three jeeps. The whole combination had 32 axles and 200 tires. It took the commercial vehicle 26 days to travel from Houston to the crash location in Comfort. The east- and west-bound lanes of the road were blocked for several days until equipment could arrive to move the transformer on to another unit.



Region 7

The Texas 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 more than 13,000 state employees work. One of the most iconic locations in Texas is the Texas State Capitol, and each year approximately 1 million people visit 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.



PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

The Texas Capitol sits in the heart of downtown Austin and borders the University of Texas at Austin. Every year, over 100 large events are hosted in and around the Capitol and Capitol Complex, attracting numerous visitors from all over the world. Within the Capitol Complex alone a major multi-level hotel was built, and the city of Austin's major bus provider created rapid bus lanes. The growth has resulted in an increase in vehicle and pedestrian traffic throughout the Capitol Complex.

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 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, prevent crime, and enhance public safety.

The continued increase of vehicular traffic and other events attracting thousands of participants prompted DPS to expand the mounted horse patrol unit to 4 to enhance the patrol visibility and crowd control throughout the complex.

Troopers and CID Agents made over 303 felony and misdemeanor arrests in 2014. The arrests resulted from high-visibility patrol stops, to responses for suspicious activities by troopers working in marked units, on bicycles, motorcycles and horseback, to in-depth investigations by agents.

Region 7 houses the Department's statewide Security Program, which includes oversight and management of all security cameras and access control systems. Uniquely situated within the Capitol Complex, the program also manages the security video and access control technologies, and locksmith services for the historic state Capitol Building and extension. The Security Program also manages the complex parking administration and enforcement program, registering, issuing, and managing over 13,000 parking permits, and providing enforcement to all permitted parking and 850 meters throughout the complex. The Security Program also includes the management and oversight of the complex locksmith program.



DPS CODES OF CONDUCT

The Ten General Orders were the original 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:*

- *15 Commissioned and 65 Non-Commissioned personnel were terminated for either misconduct or non-performance*
- *67 employees were suspended without pay for a total of 393 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 2014, troopers, agents and Texas Rangers arrested more than 14,000 high-threat criminals, 21,487 intoxicated drivers, issued more than 861,000 citations and 1.9 million warnings. This constitutes 2.8 million enforcement actions taken by DPS officers in Fiscal Year 2014. For the same period, DPS officers used less than lethal force during 209 arrests, and used deadly force on 33 occasions, for a total of 242 use-of-force incidents during Fiscal Year 2014. These 242 incidents constitute a ratio of .000086 use-of-force incidents per DPS enforcement actions taken in FY 14.

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 2,384,992 traffic stops made by troopers in Fiscal Year 2014 clearly indicates that a pattern of racial profiling does not exist within the Department.

Whites comprised 44.04% of the state's population, and 60.54% of DPS stops involved white drivers. Hispanics comprised 38.39% of the state's population, and 22.71% of the DPS stops were Hispanic drivers. African-Americans comprise 11.68% of the state's population, and 9.69% of the stops made by DPS were African-American drivers. Asians comprise 4.18% of the state's population, and 1.54% of DPS stops were Asian drivers.

Note: Demographic percentages were obtained from official United States Census Bureau, July 1, 2013, population estimates.

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 894 felony evasions a year. In Fiscal Year 2014, the number of felony pursuits decreased by three percent statewide, but at the same time, they increased in the Rio Grande Valley by 34%, with a total of 902 pursuits. In comparison, the 260 pursuits in the Rio Grande Valley (an area that constitutes 5.2 percent of the state's population) accounts for approximately 29 percent of all DPS statewide pursuits during 2014.

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

EMPLOYEE AWARDS

Memorial Cross	Sergeant Floyd W. Etheridge	Killed in the line of duty in October 1969 while working on his state-issued patrol car when it fell off the jack. He was rushed to the hospital and pronounced dead on arrival.
Medal of Valor	Trooper David Granado	Risked his life to move a wounded McLennan County Sherriff's Deputy out of the danger zone during a shootout in December 2013 and applied a tourniquet above the wound to stop the bleeding.
Medal of Merit:	Sr. Corporal John Gonzalez	Worked for 13 years to raise \$350,000 and bring the concept of the Lubbock Regional Public Safety Memorial to reality.
Director's Citation	Trooper John Bradford	Helped victims of a house explosion to safety in June 2013 and coordinated rescue efforts with medical personnel.
	Trooper Bryan Henry	Searched and located a vehicle in March 2013 which resulted in the arrest of a wanted murder suspect from Anchorage, Alaska who had been engaged in an ongoing crime spree in both Canada and the United States.
Director's Citation	Agent Cody Allen	Helped to end a shooting rampage by an active-duty U.S. Marine in McCulloch and Concho counties in May 2013.
	Trooper Tanner Purvis	Helped to end a shooting rampage by an active-duty U.S. Marine in McCulloch and Concho counties in May 2013.
	Trooper William Alston	For his actions during a stolen vehicle pursuit in October 2013 which resulted in the protection of life, the termination of a dangerous shooting spree, and the apprehension of a federal fugitive from justice.

EMPLOYEE AWARDS

	Trooper Marco Caro	For his actions during a stolen vehicle pursuit in October 2013 which resulted in the protection of life, the termination of a dangerous shooting spree, and the apprehension of a federal fugitive from justice.
	Kathleen Murphy-Darveau	For her work over the past 17 years to grow Department employee's participation in the Austin Independent School District's "Project Mentor" to over 120 volunteers. The mentoring has helped reduce absenteeism, raise test scores, and positively impacted the student body and staff as a whole.
Lifesaving Award	Corporal T. Coy Morales	Administered first aid to a car crash victim in May 2013 by applying a tourniquet after the victim's left arm was severed. The tourniquet helped stabilize the victim until EMS arrived on the scene.
	Trooper Mario Garcia Jr.	Administered CPR to an unconscious woman in November 2013 until medical personnel could utilize an AED and transport her to the hospital.
	Trooper Eliezer Badillo	Performed the Heimlich maneuver on an off-duty police officer who was choking in a restaurant in January 2013.
	Trooper Jason Busby	Performed the Heimlich maneuver on a woman who was choking in a restaurant in April 2014.
	Trooper Alexander Goch	Administered first aid to a motorcycle crash victim in September 2013 by utilizing a Department-issued tourniquet after the victim's right leg was severed below the hip. The tourniquet stopped the bleeding until EMS arrived and transported the victim to the hospital.

EMPLOYEE AWARDS

Lifesaving Award	Trooper James Weaver	Helped save the life of a child who was choking in October 2013 by administering several back thrusts to dislodge the obstruction in the child's airway.
Unit Citation	Polygraph Unit	Administered more than 1,400 felony crime polygraph examinations which solved numerous crimes including 11 homicides, 140 sex offenses, and 167 other felonies. They also administered over 1,900 screening polygraphs as part of the Department's hiring process leading to disqualification of 880 applicants. Members include: Captain Manuel Espinoza, Captain Walt Goodson, Lieutenant Matt Hicks, Lieutenant Dennis Westerman, Lieutenant Brian Vaughan, Agent Gus Trevino, Agent Jerry Lesikar, Agent Daniel Scheel, Agent Matt Mull, Agent Derick Walker, Agent Andrew Hermes, Agent Billy McCloskey, Agent Timothy Upright, Agent Aaron Davis, Agent Bill Horton, Agent Albert Maldonado, Retired Agent Jules Peterson, Felicia Ruiz, and Sandra Evans
	ETR Cafeteria Staff	Through extraordinary performance, attention to detail and dedication to their assigned duties, the managers, cooks and food service workers of the Education, Training, and Research Division's Cafeteria continue to increase the quality of the product and service delivered to students and staff attending training at the training academy. Over the past four years, the ETR Cafeteria has become a preferred dining option for students and staff. Members include: Manager Gabriel Vega, Assistant Manager Dale Bishop, Kenney Baldwin, Estela Bong, Ernestine Clark, April Clayton, Randall Grindle, Eugene Isom, Sherri Mitchell, Debbie Muenich, Charles Parker, Nelda Ramos, and Rebecca Williams.

EMPLOYEE AWARDS

Unit Citation	Waco Regional Laboratory Staff	Over the course of 2013, the staff of the Waco Regional Crime Laboratory was able to consistently exceed the statewide average case output for Controlled Substance and Forensic Biology/DNA cases. They were able to offer assistance to work backlogged cases from five other DPS Crime Labs. Specifically, the Waco lab staff completed 1,424 controlled substance requests in addition to their own 2,727 requests. The Waco lab staff also completed 98 forensic biology cases in addition to their own 733 cases. Members include: Lab Manager Starla Copeland, Drug Section Manager Araceli Uptmor, DNA Section Manager Blake Goertz, Kristina Aguirre, Kara Amis, Erin Casmus, Sandra Cole, Lindsay Hatfield, Chad Hayes, Lesley Johnson, Brian Kivlighn, Andrew Lopez, James Milam, Brent Watson, Dustin Whitson, and Serena Zboril.
	DNA Section Austin Laboratory	In 2010, robotics were introduced into the Austin DNA Section. This allowed for approximately 60 to 70 cases to be analyzed by one analyst instead of six or seven analysts. This method resulted in a more structured and efficient work product. The average case age for unreleased DNA requests was reduced from 256 days to 94 days; and unreleased Forensic Biology requests was reduced from 258 days to 96 days. The new Laboratory Information Management System reduced case files from 30 to 100 pages to 3 to 10 pages, and makes the process virtually paperless. In March of 2014, the Section entered its 10,000th DNA profile into the CODIS DNA database. Members include: Manager Jody Koehler, Technical Leader Allison Heard, Training Coordinator Heather Dragna, Misty Alvarado, Tiffany Bazazzadegan, Chase Baumgartner, Michelle Bonnette, Jane Burgett, Kimberly Clement, Lauren Culver, Katie Dace, Brianne Floryan, Nicholas Ford, Matthew Julian, Caitlin

EMPLOYEE AWARDS

		Lott, Rebecca Maguire, Erika Martinez, Robert Meade, Nikki Palmer, Sapana Prajapati, and Heidi Riding.
Unit Citation	Tyler Crime Laboratory Drug Section and Evidence Receiving Section	On September 1, 2012, the Tyler Crime Laboratory – Drug Section had over 4,200 pending controlled substance cases. Since that time, the staff has been able to reduce the workload to the point that it is now able to meet the goal of 30 day turnarounds. In addition, it also assisted another laboratory by taking on over 700 pending cases and providing services on new controlled substance and alcohol cases to Hunt, Kaufman, and Fannin counties. Members include: Manager Greg Hilbig, Karen Shumate, Karen Ream, Chance Cline, Trey Cloud, Bob Prince, Eloisa Esparza, Karen Collins, Caroline Allen, Stephanie Jackson, Melba King, Janie Cox, Christina Herman, and Dennis York.
Javier Arana, Jr. Top Trooper Competition	Trooper Dina Ortiz	Demonstrated excellence in job knowledge, physical fitness, firearms proficiency and pursuit driving.
	Trooper Grant Belvin	Demonstrated excellence in job knowledge, physical fitness, firearms proficiency and pursuit driving.
William P. Clements Award	Texas Ranger Steven Jeter	Displaying exceptional performance throughout the course of his career.
	Paul W. Brown	Displaying exceptional performance throughout the course of his 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

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Ranger Thomas Drennan: July 16, 1851
 Ranger Henry J. Willis: Sept. 15, 1851
 Ranger William H. Clopton: Oct. 3, 1855
 Ranger H.K. Holland: Oct. 3, 1855
 Ranger Willis H. Jones: Oct. 3, 1855
 Ranger Augustus Smith: Oct. 3, 1855
 Ranger Robert Nickels: May 12, 1858
 Ranger Waco (Huaco): May 12, 1858
 Ranger Jonathon Thompson: Feb. 27, 1859
 Ranger Estes (Estis) Smith: July 15, 1859
 Ranger John M. Davenport: Oct. 29, 1859
 Ranger Samuel A. Jackson: Nov. 13, 1859
 Ranger John Fox: Nov. 16, 1859
 Ranger Thomas Grier: Nov. 16, 1859
 Ranger William McKay: Nov. 16, 1859
 Ranger Nicholas Mallett: Nov. 16, 1859
 Ranger David Herman: Dec. 14, 1859
 Ranger Fountain B. Woodruff: Feb. 4, 1860
 Ranger Theophilo Martinez: Sept. 11, 1860
 Ranger John D. McLeod: Oct. 29, 1860
 Ranger James Ireland: Dec. 25, 1860
 Ranger Jerome C. Lynn: July 29, 1861
 Ranger Robert Carter: Oct. 19, 1861
 Ranger James McKee: July 18, 1863
 Ranger N.F. Dunn: Nov. 20, 1865
 Ranger Alvin Clark: June 29, 1866
 Ranger Lorenzo Bietiger: Dec. 6, 1870
 Ranger Walter Richarz: Dec. 6, 1870
 Ranger Joseph Riff: Dec. 6, 1870
 Ranger A.M. Swift: December 27, 1870
 Ranger John Green: July 10, 1873
 Ranger Thomas Gatlin: Jan. 2, 1874
 Ranger Henry Jones: March 22, 1874

Ranger D.W.H. Bailey: July 12, 1874
 Ranger W.A. Glass: July 12, 1874
 Ranger Joseph F. Osgood: July 1874
 Ranger William H. Clift: Sept. 18, 1874
 Ranger L.B. Smith: June 12, 1875
 Ranger Conrad E. Mortimer: Dec. 13, 1877
 Ranger John E. McBride: Dec. 17, 1877
 Ranger Tim McCarty: Jan. 2, 1878
 Ranger H.H. Ruzin: Aug. 10, 1878
 Ranger H. Crist: Oct. 13, 1878
 Ranger W.B. Anglin: June 29, 1879
 Ranger George R. Bingham: July 3, 1880
 Ranger Benjamin G. Warren: Feb. 10, 1885
 Ranger Frank Sieker: May 17, 1885
 Ranger J.P. Wood: June 13, 1885
 Ranger William M. Bohanon: July 2, 1885
 Ranger J.H. Moore: March 31, 1886
 Ranger Charles Fusselman: April 17, 1890
 Ranger John F. Gravis: Aug. 3, 1890
 Ranger Robert E. Doaty: March 22, 1892
 Ranger Frank L. Schmid: June 17, 1893
 Ranger Frank Jones: June 30, 1893
 Ranger J.W. Woods: July 1893
 Ranger Joe McKidric: April 5, 1894
 Ranger W.L. Hooker: Aug. 28, 1894
 Ranger Thomas P. Nigh: Aug. 16, 1896
 Ranger Ernest St. Leon: Aug. 31, 1898
 Ranger T.L. Fuller: Oct. 15, 1900
 Ranger Emmitt Robuck: Sept. 9, 1902
 Ranger Thomas Goff: Sept. 13, 1905
 Ranger Homer White: Feb. 4, 1908
 Ranger N.P. Thomas: Jan. 6, 1909
 Ranger Quirl Bailey Carnes: July 31, 1910

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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

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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. Kohlleppe: 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



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