

**BEFORE THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION**

DALLAS COMMUNITIES
ORGANIZING FOR CHANGE
Complainant

v.

DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT and
CITY OF DALLAS

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COMPLAINT

Dallas Communities Organizing for Change (DCOC), pursuant to the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. § 14141), Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000d), the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 3789d), and the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, on behalf of members and participants of DCOC and on behalf of all African American and Hispanic persons in and near Dallas, Texas, represented by the undersigned, through Dallas Communities Organizing for Change, respectfully file this complaint, seeking the withholding of federal monies to the City of Dallas and its police department until the systematic police misconduct, described herein, is remedied.

I. STATEMENT OF INTEREST

For nearly six years, DCOC as a local organization has struggled to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of minority residents of the City of Dallas. DCOC shares the same goals with respect to the North Texas region and the greater Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex area.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. Overview

Residents of the City of Dallas have been subjected to a persistent and historically driven pattern of excessive force, which has resulted in deaths of far too many people at the hands of the Dallas Police Department (DPD). There is a real and imminent necessity that the Department of Justice investigate the systematic police violence and misconduct that continues to plague the African American and Hispanic communities in Dallas. Without an investigation, the safety, well-being, and welfare of these communities will continue to be put in jeopardy.

Between 2002 and mid-2013 there were 185 officer involved shootings reported by DPD; 58 of those resulted in death at the hands of DPD; and 36 are confirmed as being unarmed. Of fatalities, 33 were African American and ten 10 were Hispanic.¹ The City of Dallas and DPD refuse to acknowledge that a pattern exists, regardless of the data presented or the years-long ongoing outcry from the community. The decade's long pattern of unnecessary killings by DPD has inflicted a deep wound on the African American and Hispanic communities in Dallas. The wound that marks the continuing racial divide in Dallas has grown since 2002, even to the point of receiving national attention when hundreds of residents pour into the streets after a fatal shooting of an unarmed man.²

In 2014, as a result of consistent and historical abuse of police power, the relationship between DPD and Dallas' minority communities has been severely damaged. The relationship was fragile due to a similar pattern of police violence that existed between the 1970's and 1980's, and resulted in national hearings on "Police Use of Deadly Force" by the House Subcommittee on Criminal Justice,

¹ Stephen Benavides, "A History of Violence," Dallas Communities Organizing for Change Report, Oct. 2014, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/241715603/A-History-of-Violence>

² Elizabeth Nolan Brown, "Huey P. Newton gun Club Pushes #BlackOpenCarry to Protest Police Violence", Aug., 20, 2014, <http://reason.com/blog/2014/08/20/black-open-carry-in-dallas>

and a subsequent independent report commissioned by the City of Dallas.³ That report, known as the “Alpert Report”, was submitted to the City of Dallas in October 1987 and outlined numerous recommendations for revisions of DPD’s policies and procedures regarding the use of deadly force.⁴ To date, many of the most important recommendations have not been implemented.

In the communities and on the streets of Dallas, there is an open and overwhelming feeling of disbelief and anger when city officials say more will be done to stop the abuse and violence waged by DPD against African Americans and Hispanics.⁵ Minority communities in Dallas have suffered misconduct and violence at the hands of DPD for decades, creating a severe lack of trust between them and the African American and Hispanic communities. When a police force loses the trust of the people who they are tasked with serving, they also lose credibility. It is the communities who continue to suffer from such an avoidable failure. “Any police force that operates outside the bounds of the law and the Federal Constitution must be restrained.”⁶

This racially defined divide is apparent in the ongoing rallies, protests, and town halls led by community organizations, activists, religious leaders, and national figures. The grievances put forth in those events include unnecessary and excessive use of force including death by DPD, that disproportionately affect minority communities. In response to the increasing tempo of outrage in communities throughout North Texas, Dallas Police Chief David O. Brown issued a statement promising to make numerous policy changes to improve the relationship. Those policies excluded those made in the 1987 Alpert Report, and those that were attempted have failed to be implemented in a way that decreases misconduct and police violence, and have been unsuccessful in improving a historically damaged relationship.

³ <http://www.nytimes.com/1987/05/26/us/dallas-death-shootings-by-police-stoking-anger.html>

⁴ <https://www.scribd.com/doc/246609261/Alpert-Report-on-Dallas-Police-Deadly-Force>

⁵ Andrea Lucia, “DPD Chief Addresses Police Involved Shootings at Town Hall Meeting”, Aug. 25, 2012, <http://dfw.cbslocal.com/2012/08/25/dpd-chief-address-police-involved-shootings-at-town-hall-meeting/>

⁶ http://texascivilrightsproject.org/docs/12/tcrp_titleVIcompt120625.pdf

A. SYSTEMIC POLICE MISCONDUCT

1. Findings by Dallas Communities Organizing for Change

Police brutality and unnecessary deadly force against African Americans and Hispanics is no longer assumed. DCOC published an investigative report analyzing ten years of officer involved shooting data highlighting shocking statistics about police brutality and deadly force in Dallas. The report focused on the clear racial disparity of individuals subject to these incidents. The statistics show a pattern and practice of excessive use of force that disproportionately affects members of racial minority groups, particularly African American and Hispanic individuals in and around Dallas.

Some of DCOC's findings include;

- Between July 2002 and July 2013 there were 185 officer involved shootings reported by DPD. 58 of those shootings resulted in fatality. 36 of the 185 victims were unarmed.
- 33 of those who died at the hands of Dallas Police within the ten year period were African American, representing 56.89% of all fatalities. This is more than double the population density according to the 2010 U.S. Census.
- There were 127 non-fatal shootings involved shootings within the ten year period, with 112, or 89.97% of those targeting African Americans and Hispanics. This is 21.62% above the combined population density for both demographics.
- In eight of the 10 years reported, communities consistently suffered non-fatal shootings at twice population density, and in many cases much higher. For example in 2003 and 2009, 91.67% of all non-fatal shootings involved African Americans and Hispanics.
- In 2006, 2007, and 2011, all non-fatal shootings involved communities of color.
- African Americans and Hispanic fatalities combined account for 43, or 74.13% of fatal officer involved shootings. This is 48.27% higher than White fatalities
- From 1991 to 2012, DPD reported 51 Death in Custody cases. Of those 35, or 68.62% were African American, almost triple representation in the population.
- Between 2010 and 2012 there were 369 reported Use of Force incidents by the Dallas Police. Out of all eight Dallas Police Patrol Divisions, 190 (52.77%) incidents occurred in the South-East and South-Central Divisions, which are comprised of overwhelmingly African American zip codes.

- Six out of nine zip codes with the most Use of Force Incidents were in African American zip codes with population density between 72.9% and 89.7%, the highest concentrations in the entire City of Dallas.
- African Americans are 1.8 times more likely to be searched than an Anglo driver.⁷

B. ILLUSTRATIVE CASES

Deaths resulting from incidents with Dallas Police

1. Tobias Mackey

On October 29, 2010 Dallas Police Sgt. Kenneth Chapin and Officer Matthew Tate were conducting a sweep for suspected “troublemakers” at the Cedar Garden Apartments located at 3810 Bonnie View Rd. Dallas, TX 75216. Cedar Gardens was known for its drug and gang activity, and was well-patrolled by Dallas Police. The officers encountered Tobias Mackey during the sweep, and ordered him to put his hands up, which he refused to comply with. Within moments of encountering Mackey, Officer Tate initially fired three shots, later saying he suspected Mackey of reaching for a weapon. Witnesses stated in a federal lawsuit filed against the City of Dallas and DPD that after the first three shots Mackey yelled out, “Why did you shoot me? I don’t have anything”. Officer Tate then fired six more shots for a total of nine, killing Mackey and wounding an innocent bystander, 11 year old Xavier Collins. Mackey was found to have been unarmed and was not in the act of committing a crime when he was killed by Dallas Police.

The Internal Affairs Division of the Dallas Police Department conducted an investigation into the shooting and determined that although Mackey was unarmed and not committing a crime at the time of the shooting, Officer Tate had not violated any departmental policy. The grand jury in the case also cleared Officer Tate of any criminal wrongdoing. In response, the family led by

⁷ <https://www.scribd.com/doc/246612864/Stewards-Group-Racial-Profiling-Report>

Mackey's mother, Sheila Lewis, filed a wrongful death lawsuit against DPD. The City of Dallas offered her hundreds of thousands of dollars to settle, which she declined. Lewis then approached the U.S. Department of Justice and was able to have them open a civil rights investigation into Mackey's murder. Almost three years later testifying in at trial, Sgt. Chapin, Tate's partner at the time and witness to the shooting, changed his testimony, saying that there was no reason for Tate to shoot Tobias Mackey. The case was eventually settled for \$900,000 being paid to the victims' family. Sgt. Chapin is also under investigation for lying during an internal affairs investigation.

2. Clinton Allen

On March 10, 2013 Clinton Allen, a 25 year old unarmed black male, was confronted by Dallas Police Officer Clark Staller while in the parking lot of the Rosemont Apartments. Earlier that evening Allen was at the residence of Mandria Kelly and had made plans to return, but when he did, he found another man in the apartment. Allen knocked on the door several times in an attempt to gather his things and leave. In response, Kelly called 911 telling them that "someone was at her door and would not go away". Officer Staller responded to the call, and as he arrived saw someone walking towards the parking lot. Staller initiated a foot pursuit before speaking with Kelly, the person who made the 911 call, or before getting information on the identity or physical description of the individual. Within ten minutes of the 911 call Clinton Allen had been shot seven times; once in the back, and killed by Officer Staller.

According to sworn eyewitness statements, when Allen was approached by Staller he was directed to raise his hands, which he complied with. Officer Staller argued that Allen rushed toward him in an attempt to choke him that they flipped over a railing and that at some point he feared for his life. A sworn affidavit of an eyewitness to the shooting stated "I witnessed the shooting of this

young man and saw no aggression, no fighting, no acting out or anything from this young man, but still, the policeman kept shooting him and yelling for him to put his hands up, but he was already shot and he was shooting him even while he was still telling him to put his hands up.” Staller’s decision to shoot Allen seven times was investigated by Dallas Police Internal Affairs and was found to have not violated any departmental policy. Later, Staller’s case was sent to the grand jury where he was No-Billed. Staller is still employed by DPD.

3. James Harper

On July 24, 2012, DPD received a 911 call alleging that an unknown individual had been kidnapped and taken to an address in the 5300 block of Bourquin St. in Dallas, TX. (The caller refused to identify themselves, and the allegation was later found to be untrue.) The address given was the location where James Harper and others were present. DPD moved to enter the home based on information provided by the call, at which time the occupants left out the rear entrance.

Harper jumped the back fence of the house and was pursued by Officer Brian Rowden, who acted without backup. Eyewitnesses state that Rowden chased down Harper and began to physically assault him in an attempt to make an arrest, but at no time was Harper observed as attacking Rowden. Rowden did not issue any verbal commands to stop as he pursued him, and had no knowledge as to Harper’s identity or involvement in any alleged crime mentioned in the 911 call. An eyewitness account said that Rowden seemed to have become exhausted and instead of letting Harper get away, made a decision to kill him in cold blood. Harper was shot three times, killing him. To this day no evidence has surfaced making the case that Rowden or the public was ever in imminent danger, justifying the use of deadly force.

Word of the shooting spread quickly throughout the community, in response, hundreds of local residents poured into the streets, congregating around Dixon Circle. DPD ordered helicopters, a mobile command vehicle, 30 police SUV's, and 40 SWAT team members in full riot gear and assault rifles into Dixon Circle, only blocks from where Harper lay face down in a grassy lot in an attempt to control angry members of the community. There was at least one confirmed instance of pepper spray being fired at the crowd. Freddy Smith, a local resident stated that, "I was up there standing up there over the body. And every one of them [DPD] was laughing at the man, like they killed a deer or an animal."⁸ After hours of a tense standoff between hundreds of residents and Dallas SWAT, the situation slowly diffused. Rowden's decision to shoot Harper three times was investigated by Dallas Police Internal Affairs and was found to have not violated any departmental policy. Later, Rowden's case was sent to the grand jury where he was No-Billed.

4. Bobby Bennett

On October 14, 2013 a mother called 911 to ask the police to assist her in dealing with her 52 year old son Bobby Gerald Bennett, who had been diagnosed with schizophrenia. DPD arrived at the address and found Bennett sitting in a lawn chair in the cul-de-sac where he lived. Officers Carden Spencer and Christopher Watson responded to the call. Within minutes of arriving at the location Officer Spencer had shot Bennett in the stomach. Spencer and Watson alleged that they had good cause to fire because Bennett was acting erratically and lunged at them while having "a knife raised in an aggressive manner."

Unknown to the officers at the time, the entire incident was recorded on a neighbor's security surveillance camera. The footage clearly shows Bennett sitting in the chair as officers arrive, standing up as officers got out of their squad cars, but not making any movement towards

⁸ <http://www.dallasnews.com/news/crime/headlines/20120724-officers-swarm-to-south-dallas-neighborhood-to-control-crowd-after-police-involved-shooting.ece>

them. Maurice Bunch, the neighbor who shot the footage, stated that “When the officers told him to freeze, he complied.” The video clearly shows that there was no knife, and that Bennett did not lunge or make any threatening moves towards the officers, contradicting what was submitted as part of the official DPD report.

Bennett was charged with aggravated assault on a public servant before the video was released, but the charge was dismissed some time later when overwhelming evidence showed that Spencer and Watson both lied under oath. Watson was suspended for 15 days for lying during an internal affairs investigation, while Carden was eventually fired and indicted for aggravated assault.

In response to surveillance video directly contradicting the reports submitted by both officers in the incident, DPD Chief of Police David O. Brown instituted a policy allowing officers to remain silent and review any video or other available evidence for 72 hours before making a statement. A community member filed an ethics complaint against Chief Brown for implementation of this policy, arguing: “The “72 Hour Review” policy developed and implemented by Dallas Police David O. Brown is specifically designed to protect officers from being caught in a lie, and creates a mandate for officer involved shooting “cover-ups” in the City of Dallas.” The complaint added, “The policy will create a culture of corruption, giving dishonest officers the ability to fix narratives in a report, ensuring that they do not contradict available video evidence.”⁹

5. Occupy Dallas

On November 5, 2011, the social and economic justice organization known as Occupy Dallas, part of the national Occupy Wall Street movement, was conducting a series of marches and rallies through downtown Dallas. Organizers led supporters to a pre-determined location at the Bank of

⁹ <http://www.scribd.com/doc/211091049/DCOC-72-HR-Ethics-Complaint>

America building, one of the most prominent landmarks in the city. As the group assembled, organizers stood on the surrounding planters, preparing to begin speaking. Before they were able to do so, off-duty DPD Officer Jay Hollis, who was working private security, demanded that the organizers remove themselves from the planters. One organizer responded that they were not required to do so because of the nature of the rally and protest. Within seconds of his initial demand, Hollis shoved the Organizer from the four foot planter and into the street.

After being shoved off the planter, the victim stood back up and started yelling for Officer Hollis to be arrested for assault. The DPD contingent assigned to monitor the protest movement moved in on the crowd, and while the victim's back was turned, attempted to take a United Steelworkers union flag from his hands. Not knowing who was attacking him, the victim resisted the attempt, accidentally throwing the officer to the ground. At that time, DPD moved in on the rest of the protesters using pepper spray, pushing many of them to the ground, and arresting a total of 8 individuals for violations such as improper use of a sidewalk and inciting a riot. The Organizer was charged with felony assault on a public servant based on the report submitted by Hollis, spending four days in county jail. This was until video was released showing that the attack by Hollis was unprovoked. The other protesters were released within 8-12 hours, charged with minor misdemeanors, some of which were later dismissed.

B. COMMON PATTERNS OF MISCONDUCT

Personal accounts and analysis of use of force data provided to the public by DPD, reveal common patterns of conduct pervasive throughout the City of Dallas. These incidents disproportionately affect African Americans and Hispanics, and threaten the lives' of Dallas' communities of color at the hands of the organization that is supposed to safeguard them. The

City of Dallas, although there has been an consistent struggle to end police brutality and to hold police accountable, have taken a dangerously passive stance when it comes to racially discriminatory policing, abuse, and excessive force against communities.

In August 2014, then Dallas County District Attorney Craig Watkins proposed a Civil Rights Unit that would investigate officer involved shootings independent of Dallas Police Internal Affairs.¹⁰ The necessity for such an office was based on information provided by DCOC, which showed that there had been no criminal indictments of an officer or actual criminal charges for a police shootings since the killing of Santos Rodriguez in 1973.¹¹ These common patterns of misconduct are further reinforced by the weaknesses of the Dallas Citizen's Police Review Board. This board was created in response to widespread police brutality in the 1980's with the intention of providing the community the ability to participate in the investigative process, but was gutted of any real teeth soon thereafter. DCOC has confirmed that in its nearly 27 year existence, the Dallas Citizens Police Review Board has never issued any substantial disciplinary or policy recommendations to DPD. Because of these issues, and those mentioned throughout, it is imperative that the Department of Justice conduct a thorough investigation into DPD racially discriminatory policies.

I. Conclusion and Prayer for Relief

The statistics and personal accounts highlight a systematic pattern and practice of unlawful and discriminatory police misconduct by the City of Dallas and its police department, which is a recipient of federal funds. This is in violation of federal law. DCOC prays that the Department of Justice undertakes an investigation into these practices, pursuant to its authority under Section

¹⁰http://blogs.dallasobserver.com/unfairpark/2014/08/dallas_district_attorney_craig_watkins_and_police_disagree_on_how_to_restore_publics_trust_in_law_en.php

¹¹ <http://www.dallasnews.com/news/metro/20130721-40-years-after-santos-rodriguez-murder-scars-remain-for-family-neighbors-and-dallas.ece>

14141, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Safe Streets Act. Specifically, the undersigned pray that the department withhold federal funding from the City of Dallas Police Department until a written agreement is in place that the Department has:

1. Amended its deadly force policy from shoot to kill to shoot to disable;
2. Retrained all its officers in the proper use of force;
3. Developed and implemented a formal procedure for an Early Warning System to identify officers who are prone to emotional instability or behavior problems
4. Developed and implemented a formal procedure for drug testing of officers for illegal substances within 24 hours of a shooting incident
5. Ensure that proper equipment, training, and policies are in place to guard against police misconduct including, but not limited to, a video camera placed in every police vehicle and on every officer's body, that is removed from officer control and is able to record images with wide camera angles.
6. Included training on officers interacting appropriately with minority person with disabilities, including, but not limited to use of force in annual and periodic officer training;
7. Abolished the "72 Hour Review Policy";
8. Changed procedures involving officer deployment to ensure equality of experience in all areas of the city, particularly ensuring that rookie officers are not disproportionately deployed in Dallas' highest crime areas
9. Retrained officers to have respect for, and work with, Dallas' minority communities;
10. Made use of force statistics available on DPD's website showing the race of civilian and officer, as well as other pertinent information as race, age, location, and type of force used;
11. Maintained records of implementation of above steps for the next 10 years

Complainant reserves the right to supplement this Complaint, and intends to do so in due course.

Dated: November 18, 2014

Respectfully Submitted,

Stephen Benavides

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A History of Violence:

Uncovering Excessive Deadly Force by the Dallas Police

Dallas Police Department Officer Involved Shootings (2002-2013)



October 2014

Prepared for the residents and families of the City of Dallas in an effort to identify a pattern and practice of excessive force against communities of color.

By Stephen Benavides, DCOC Policy Analyst.

DCOC Mission Statement

We are a coalition of organizations, families and citizens fighting for justice for victims of police brutality, racial profiling and excessive force by Dallas law enforcement. We are a new school civil rights organization that mobilize people and resources to change policy, provide legal assistance and community mobilization.

**In Memory of James Harper, Clinton Allen , Tobias Mackey, John Husband,
Bobby Walker, and all of the lives lost to the Dallas Police Department.**

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Introduction:

In August 2013, Dallas Communities Organizing for Change (DCOC) submitted Open Records Request 2013-09685 to the Dallas Police Department, requesting data on all officer-involved shootings from January 1, 1987 through August 11, 2013. The records released responsive to the request were incomplete, but did provide enough data to produce a preliminary numerical and statistical report of officer-involved shootings in Dallas, TX from 2002 through mid-2013. The causes and individual circumstances of each shooting are not reported here, although DCOC has requested and is awaiting a response from Dallas Police for each “Use of Force Report” from 2007-2012. We split the findings into two separate parts, where Part I focuses on the ten year overview and Part II elaborates on a year by year basis. DCOC’s analysis of the data provides a clear picture of overwhelming bias in the application of deadly force against Black and Hispanic citizens, and makes a valid argument that the Dallas Police use race as a determining factor when making the decision to use deadly force against an individual. While Texas does have a state law that requires local police departments to report racial profiling data on traffic and pedestrian stops, there is no law that has been enforced that requires reporting on officer involved shootings at the municipal level. This report seeks to fill this gap and provide a clear understanding to the public of the interaction between Dallas Police and the communities they are tasked with serving.

Background:

Beginning on September 1, 2001 the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure was amended through House Bill 3389. This state law required law enforcement agencies to begin reporting racial profiling data concerning traffic and pedestrian stops to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Standards (TCLEOSE). All agencies must file an annual report with TCLEOSE, as well as their respective governing body, which in the case of the Dallas Police Department is the City of Dallas. The Dallas Police Department is considered a Tier 1 Partially Exempt Agency, which means that data collected for the annual report must include the number of motor vehicle stops, the race or ethnicity of the person(s) who were stopped, the number of stops that the race or ethnicity was known prior to the stop, the number of stops in which a search was conducted, and the number of consents to search that were received prior to the search. Senate Bill 1074/HB 3389 as authored by Texas State Senator Royce West does not require that agencies report racial profiling data for officer-involved shootings, or when law enforcement uses force against civilians.

Additionally, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Assault Weapons Ban) passed under the Clinton administration required that “The Attorney General shall, through appropriate means, acquire data about the use of excessive force by law enforcement officers.” In response to 42 U.S.C. 210402, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice issued a report outlining the process for collection of this data which included development of a national database on police use of force **based on information voluntarily provided by police departments** and a Police-Public Contact Survey issued to individuals who may have experienced use of force through interaction with police. According to BJS, the survey provides detailed

information on the characteristics of persons who had some type of contact with police during the year, including those who contacted the police to report a crime or were pulled over in a traffic stop, or for other reasons.

There are of course several issues with the federal reporting of excessive force data. First, it relies on municipal police departments to voluntarily report those numbers. As is apparent by the widespread lack of use of force data nationally, departments have consistently refused to volunteer that information. There is also zero federal enforcement of this law, hence there is no incentive for police departments to comply. Secondly, the Police-Public Contact Survey is supposedly issued to a national sample of persons who had contact with police within the prior twelve months. DCOC has been organizing in the greater Dallas area for upwards of six years and have never come across a victim of police brutality who was subject to this survey. Finally, and most importantly, those individuals who were part of an officer involved shooting and were killed are unable to complete any survey, and with families members difficult to locate the numbers are seriously flawed failing to accurately represent the reality of excessive and deadly force on the streets of the United States, and most certainly not on the streets of Dallas, TX.

According to Dallas Police General Order 906.02(D) Authorization to Use Deadly Force; “Officers will only use deadly force to protect themselves or another person imminent death or serious bodily injury”. General Order 906.02(E) Drawing or Displaying Firearms requires that a threat or reasonable belief that there is a threat to life or they have reasonable fear for their own safety and/or the safety of others exist in order to authorize an officer to draw or display her/his firearm. Other uses of force may include hand locks, arm bars, take-

downs, pepper spray, tasers, batons, and police dogs. Based on Dallas Police General Orders, DCOC assumes that any time a weapon is pulled constitutes an act of deadly force, regardless of whether an individual is wounded, killed, or not. Any time an officer-involved shooting occurs and is categorized by the Dallas Police Department as an OIS, regardless of whether the individual was injured or killed, as long as race is identified, the shooting shall be categorized as an officer-involved shooting.

Methodology:

Open Records Request 2013-09685 was submitted under Texas Open Records Act, Chapter 552 of the Local Government Code via email on August 12, 2013 to the Dallas Police Department Records Division Open Records Unit located at 1400 South Lamar St. Dallas, TX 75215. The invoice date for the records was September 13, 2013, and records were released on October 14, 2013. DCOC specifically requested “information relevant to Officer-Involved Shootings, and/or shooting deaths of civilians by Dallas Police from January 1, 1987 through August 11, 2013...” Included in the results were Internal Affairs case numbers, date of occurrence, service number, precipitating factor(s), officer assessment of situation, service rendered, sub-classification, name, race, sex of the shooting victim, name, race, sex of officers involved, and allegations of police misconduct if any.

For the purposes of determining any pattern or practice of racial profiling in the application of deadly force during officer involved shootings we used “Sub-Classification”, as listed in records provided, as a determinant factor. DPD’s “Sub-Classification” describes whether the individual was killed, injured, or not injured. Here, Sub-classification “suspect killed” and “suspect injured” were

coded as “Victim Killed (Y/N)”, respectively. Race identifiers were implemented using data provided by the Dallas Police, where Black (B), White (W), Hispanic (H), Asian (A), and Other/NA were paired with a numerical ID Code ranging from 1-8. **ID Codes 1 through 4 apply specifically to fatal officer involved shootings**, where 1 = White (W), 2 = Black (B), 3 = Hispanic (H), and 4 = Black and Hispanic (BH). **ID Codes 5 through 8 apply to non-fatal shootings**, where 5 = White (W), 6 = Black (B), 7 = Hispanic (H), 8 = Black and Hispanic (BH*), and 9 = Asian (A). Female is coded as (F), and Male is coded as (M). Each set of observations, fatal and non-fatal, were analyzed exclusive of one another to determine rates of officer-involved shootings by race, sex, and date of occurrence. Analysis begins on July 20, 2002 and goes through July 20, 2013. In the *Part I Findings* DCOC develops a comprehensive overview of a ten years, while in *Part II Findings* we go into more detail by analyzing available statistics year by year.

Part I Findings:

Between July 20, 2002 and July 18, 2013 there were 185 total officer-involved shootings as reported by the Dallas Police Department. Fifty-eight of those shootings resulted in fatality where the sub-classification “suspect killed” was noted in the records. **Black and Hispanic fatalities combined account for 43 (74.13%) of all fatal officer involved shootings. Thirty-three of those who died at the hands of law enforcement were Black (56.89%), 10 were Hispanic (17.24%), and 15 were White (25.86%).** Of the 185 officer-involved shootings reported by DPD, 127 were non-fatal, where the Sub-classification “suspect injured” or “non-injury” was noted in the records. **Of those, Black and Hispanic non-fatal officer-involved shootings account for 112 (88.97%) of**

the 127 total incidents reported. There were 71 Black (55.9%), 42 Hispanic (33.07%), 13 White (10.2%), 1 Asian (0.78%) non-fatal shootings reported. Overall, (fatal and non-fatal) there were 156 Black and Hispanic (84.32%) individuals involved in an officer-involved shooting, with 28 White (15.13%) victims during the same time period. **179 (96.75%) of total officer involved shootings victims were Male, with 57 ending in fatality (98.27% of all fatalities).** 6 (60%) of total female victims were Black and Hispanic. DCOC compares the racial demographics to OIS to emphasize the disparity.

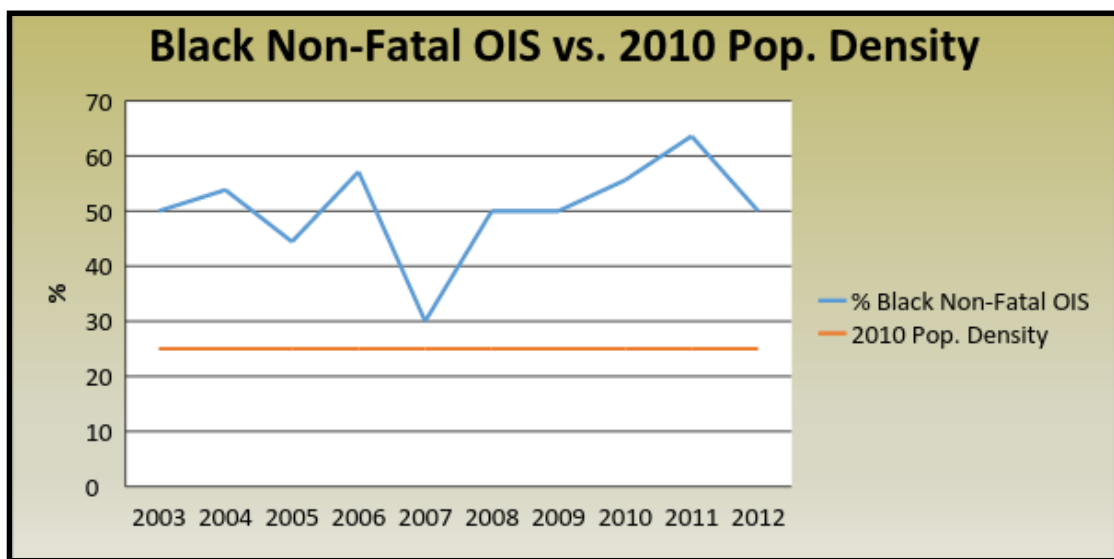
Part II Findings:

According to Dallas Police records analyzed by DCOC from 2003 to 2012 there were 167 total OIS from 2003-2012. In Dallas Police Chief David Brown's press release from December 30, 2013 he reports only 102 for the same time period, highlighting a major discrepancy in reporting on behalf of DPD. For example, in 2012 Chief Brown reported only 15 OIS, but public records and media accounts confirm that by August there were a total of 22 by the end of the year. If this were an isolated incident Chief Brown may be able to explain it away. The reality is that in nearly every single year during that ten-year period reported by the Dallas Police Department they omitted OIS.

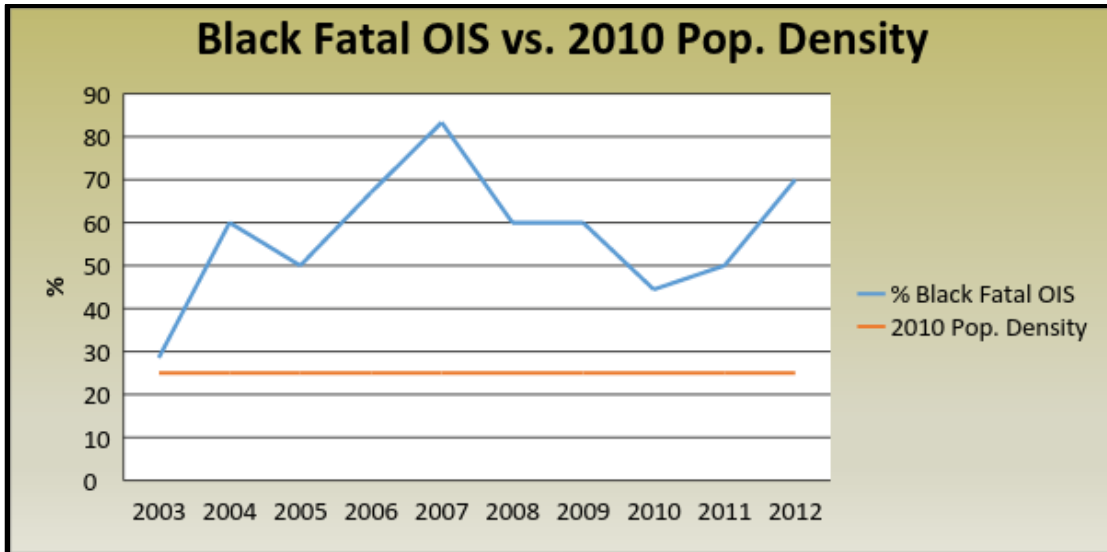
DCOC - DPD OIS Comparison

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
DCOC	19	18	11	18	16	16	17	18	13	22
DPD ORR	17	16	10	17	15	14	16	18	10	21
DPD	19	15	10	16	17	16	15	16	12	15

One measure in determining whether communities of color are being subjected to biased and unconstitutional use of deadly force is to compare the rate at which this occurs to the population density of a particular race. The City of Dallas' Black (African American) community represented 25% of the total population according to the 2010 US Census. DCOC calculated the total number of fatal and non-fatal officer-involved shootings, and then compared those numbers by race to get the rate of who was actually affected.



For the entire ten-year period, Black communities in Dallas suffered non-fatal officer-involved shootings at rates far higher than their respective population density. In eight of the 10 years reported, **Black communities consistently suffered at twice the average, and in many cases much higher.** 2011 reported the highest percent at 63.6%, while 2007 was the lowest at 30%.

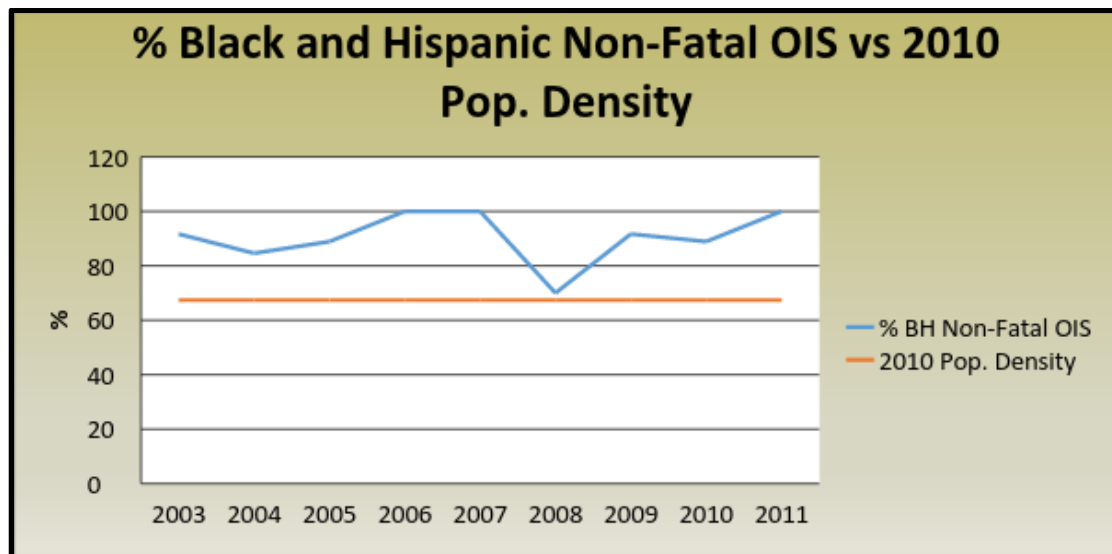


For those who died from officer-involved shootings during the ten-year period the situation is much worse, and have seen a drastic upward trend from 2010-2012. The rate at which Black men and women are killed by the Dallas Police far outweighs their respective representation in the population. In 8 out of 10 years, Black individuals suffered at twice the rate of the U.S. Census population, although the time period varies from Part I. 2007 represents the high at an appalling 83.33%, while 2003 is the lowest at 28.57%.

% Black Fatal Officer Involved Shootings

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
% Black Fatal OIS	28.57	60	50	67	83.33	60	60	44.44	50	70
2010 Population	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
DPD	19	15	10	16	17	16	15	16	12	15

The narrative remains the same when combining Black and Hispanic populations, although the disparity between population and rate of incident is slightly lower. The reason is the Hispanic population comprises a much larger portion of the population at 42.4%, but represents a much smaller number of the shooting incidents. This creates downward bias in the overall picture created when combining the data for both communities.



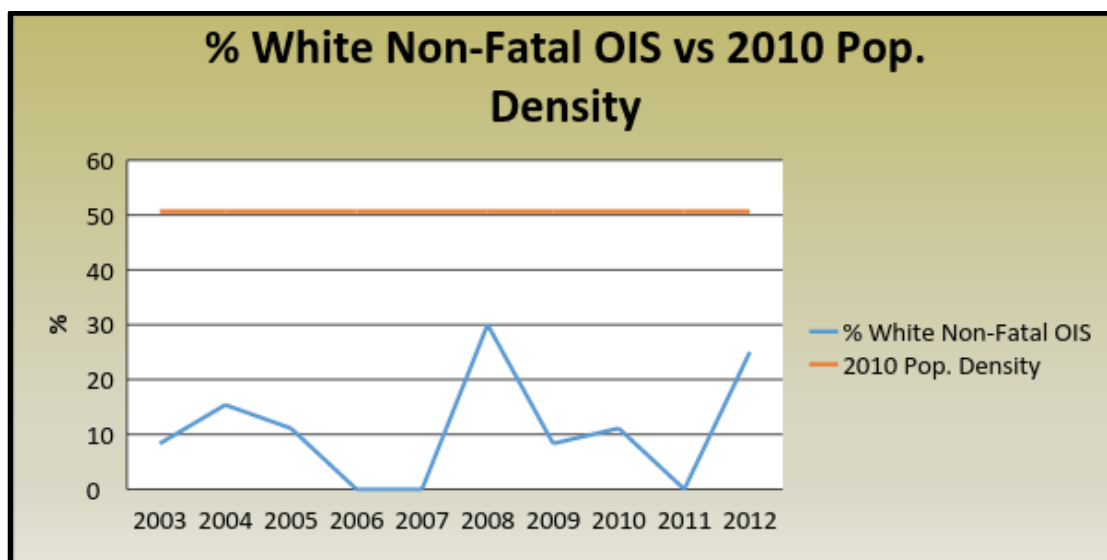
Regardless of the negative bias created by the differences in population and incidents between the two communities, there is still a consistent and much higher number of police shootings than population density. In 2003 and 2009, the percentage was 91.67%, while 2008 represents the lowest rate at 70%.

In 2006, 2007, and 2011, all non-fatal shootings involved communities of color.

% Black and Hispanic Non-Fatal Officer Involved Shootings

% BH Non-Fatal	91.67	85	88.89	100	100	70	91.67	88.9	100	75
2010 Population	67.4	67	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4
DPD	19	15	10	16	17	16	15	16	12	15

The argument is clear that communities of color are exposed to a devastating and ongoing level of deadly force by the Dallas Police. The same cannot be said for White communities.



At 50.7% of the population of the City of Dallas, Whites remain far below the average in being targeted by law enforcement. In fact, for 2006, 2007, and 2011

there were zero white individuals subject to a non-fatal police shooting. The ten year high was 30% in 2008.

Death in Custody:

From 1991 to 2012, the Dallas Police Department reported a total of 51 deaths in custody. **Of those 35 were Black (68.62%),** 9 were White (17.64%), and 7 were Hispanic (13.72). According to BJS, between 2003 and 2009 there were 4,813 deaths of suspects nationally that occurred during, or shortly after, state or local law enforcement officers engaged in an arrest or restraint process. Of those, 32% were Black and 20% were Hispanic, for a combined 52%. In the same time period the Dallas Police Department, on average, killed black individuals at a 26.41% higher rate than the national average based solely on officer involved shootings. For the same time period death in custody fatalities, 18 of 20 (90%) were Black or Hispanic.

U.S. Department of Justice Investigation:

In order to hold a municipality liable for a violation of constitutional right, plaintiffs must prove that the action taken was pursuant to official municipal policy and that the policy caused the alleged constitutional injury. The City of Dallas and Dallas Police Department's application of a "Shoot to Kill Policy", and lack of a formal "Foot Pursuit Policy" at the time of the shootings subject to this report, are clearly incriminating. It is also clear that until recently, the inaction of high ranking officials within the Dallas Police Department, City of Dallas, and the Dallas County District Attorney's Office officially condoned the application of a biased use of deadly force policy in excess, failing consistently to hold officers accountable or to conduct additional independent investigations in a timely

manner. These purposeful actions created and continued to further a perpetrated culture of violence against communities of color by the Dallas Police. *Connick v. Thompson* (2011) established that “Official municipal policy includes...practices so persistent and widespread as to practically have the force of law.”

DCOC alleges that the clear pattern and practice of excessive force against Blacks and Hispanics, acted and continues to act as a de-facto municipal policy.

Being targeted by law enforcement based on national origin or race is prohibited by the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Our data supports the argument that the City of Dallas relies on race, not reasonable suspicion, to make decisions about whom to use deadly force against. According to Judge Shira Scheindlin who recently found that the New York Police Department’s “Stop and Frisk” policy was unconstitutional: “Intentional discrimination can be proved in several ways, two of which are relevant here. A plaintiff can show: (1) that a facially neutral law or policy has been applied in an intentionally discriminatory manner; or (2) that a law or policy expressly classifies persons on the basis of race, and that the classification does not survive strict scrutiny. Because there is rarely direct proof of discriminatory intent, circumstantial evidence of such intent is permitted. “The impact of the official action — whether it bears more heavily on one race than another — may provide an important starting point.”

Before we are able to compare the Dallas Police Department's response to DCOC, we must first define what we mean when we say "officer-involved shooting." According to the Dallas Police General Order 906.02(E), in order for an officer to be authorized in drawing or displaying his/her firearm, a threat or reasonable belief that there is a threat to life must exist, or the officer must have a reasonable fear for their own safety and/or the safety of others. Taking this into account in conjunction with the "Shoot to Kill" training that Dallas police receive, we can assume that if a shot is fired the goal is to kill or cause injury to the target in an effort to protect their life, or the life of others. Only after shot(s) are fired may the incident be categorized as an "officer-involved shooting". Regardless of whether the suspect was injured, killed or apprehended, if shots are fired and race is identified, DCOC categorizes the incident as an "officer-involved shooting". Conversely, unless the incident ends in an injury or a fatality, the Dallas Police Department does not report the incident as an officer-involved shooting.

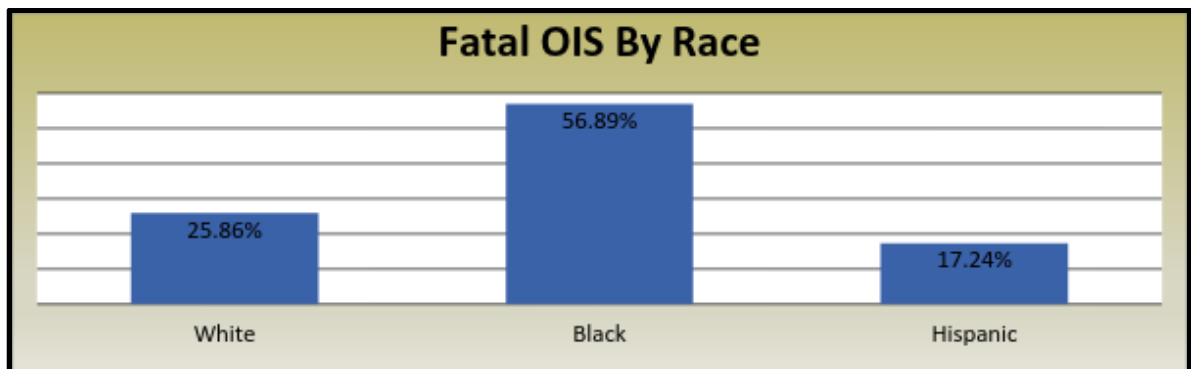
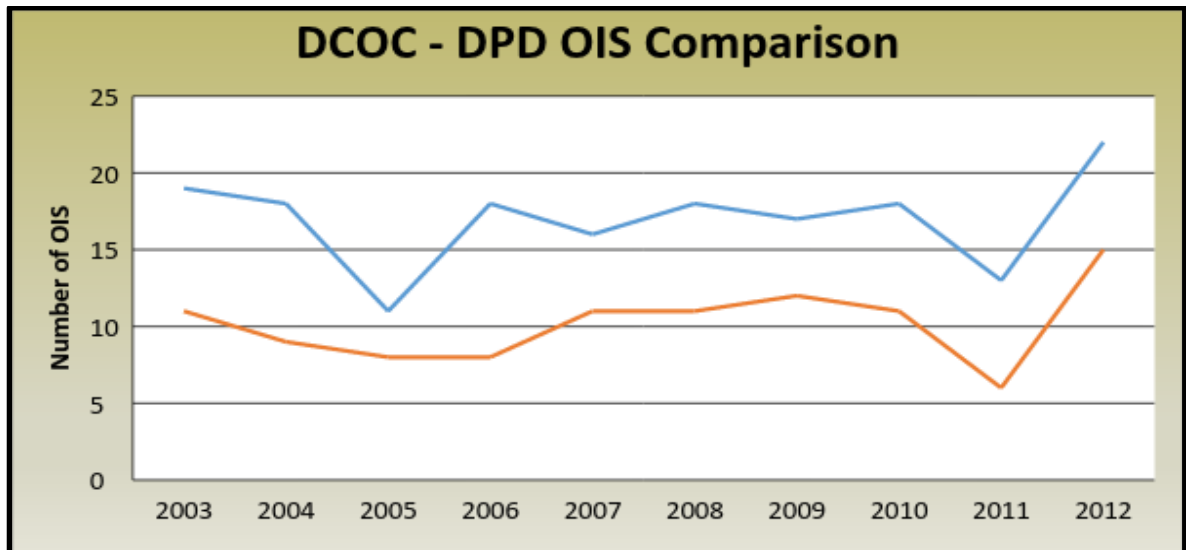
Conclusion:

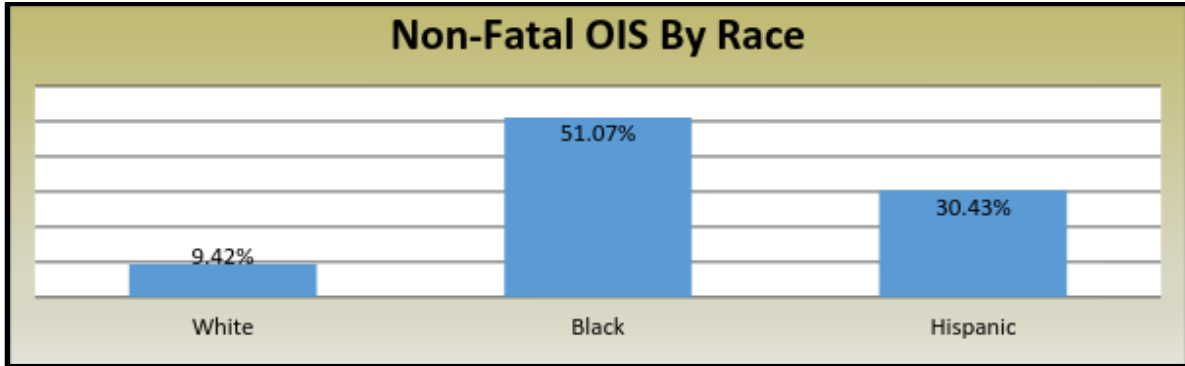
The 56.89% fatal and 51.07% non-fatal officer-involved shooting rates for Black individuals are more than double the 2010 Demographic Profile Data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, which shows that African Americans comprised 25% of the total population of the City of Dallas. The combined Black and Hispanic populations of the City of Dallas is 67.4%. This means officer involved shootings for the same Black and Hispanic communities of color are 11.78% higher than the representative populations. Comparing fatal (74.13%), and non-fatal (81.15%) Black and Hispanic shootings, the pattern holds.

The ten year history of officer-involved shootings for the Dallas Police Department confirms that Blacks and Hispanics suffer a much higher rate of violence than was previously known, and provides a clear picture of overwhelming bias in the application of deadly force. There is an ongoing disproportionate threat to Blacks and Hispanics of being shot and killed by the Dallas Police.

DCOC has determined that shooting victims were targeted by Dallas Police specifically based upon race, and that race was the determining factor for the use of deadly force, both which violate the Fourteenth Amendment.

Tables





APPENDIX A

Dallas Police Officer Involved Shootings 10 YR Breakdown (2002-2013)

Total OIS: 185			
Fatal: 58	31.35%		
Non-Fatal: 127	68.64%		
			% Fatality-Race
Fatality by Race (1-4)	1 = White(W)	15	25.86
	2 = Black (B)	33	56.89
	3 = Hispanic (H)	10	17.24
	4 = Black Hispanic (BH)	43	74.13
			% Non-Fatal by Race
Non-Fatal by Race (5-8)	5 = White (W)	13	10.2
	6 = Black (B)	71	55.9
	7 = Hispanic (H)	42	33.07
	8 = Black and Hispanic (BH)	112	88.97
	9 = Asian (A)	1	0.78
			% Black-Hispanic of Total OIS
Fatal/Non-Fatal by Race	ID4 + ID8 (BH)	156	84.32
	ID1 + ID5 (W)	28	15.13
			% Male-Female
Fatal by Sex	Male (M), Female (F)	57, 1	98.27, 1.73
Non-Fatal by Sex	Male (M), Female (F)	122, 5	96.06, 3.93
Total OIS by Sex	Male (M), Female (F)	179, 6	96.75, 3.24
Total OIS: 185			
Fatal: 58	31.35%		

APPENDIX B

Officer Involved Shootings Population Density Comparison

2003	No. Fatal	% Fatal	No. Non-Fatal	% Non-Fatal	Total	% 2010 Pop. Density	% Non-Fatal Difference	% Fatal Difference
Black	2	28.57	6	50		25	25	3.57
Hispanic	3	42.85	5	41.67		42.4	-0.73	0.45
White	2	28.57	1	8.33		50.7	-42.47	-22.13
BH	5	71.42	11	91.67		67.4	24.27	4.02
Total	7		12		19			

2004	No. Fatal	% Fatal	No. Non-Fatal	% Non-Fatal	Total	% 2010 Pop. Density	% Non-Fatal Difference	% Fatal Difference
Black	3	60	7	53.84		25	28.84	35
Hispanic	0	0	4	30.76		42.4	-11.64	-42.4
White	2	40	2	15.38		50.7	-35.32	-10.7
BH	3	60	11	84.61		67.4	17.21	-7.4
Total	5		13		18			

2005	No. Fatal	% Fatal	No. Non-Fatal	% Non-Fatal	Total	% 2010 Pop. Density	% Non-Fatal Difference	% Fatal Difference
Black	1	50	4	44.44		25	5.56	25
Hispanic	0	0	4	44.44		42.4	2	-42.4
White	1	50	1	11.11		50.7	-39.59	-0.7
BH	1	50	8	88.89		67.4	21.49	-17.4
Total	2		9		11			

2006	No. Fatal	% Fatal	No. Non-Fatal	% Non-Fatal	Total	% 2010 Pop. Density	% Non-Fatal Difference	% Fatal Difference
Black	2	67	8	57.14		25	32.14	42
Hispanic	0	0	6	42.9		42.4	0.5	-42.4
White	1	33.33	0	0		50.7	-50.7	-17.37
BH	2	67	14	100		67.4	32.6	-0.04
Total	3		14		17*			

2007	No. Fatal	% Fatal	No. Non-Fatal	% Non-Fatal	Total	% 2010 Pop. Density	% Non-Fatal Difference	% Fatal Difference
Black	5	83.33	3	30		25	5	58.33
Hispanic	0	0	7	70		42.4	27.6	-42.4
White	1	16.7	0	0		50.7	-50.7	-34
BH	5	83.33	10	100		67.4	32.6	15.93
Total	6		10		16			

2008	No. Fatal	% Fatal	No. Non-Fatal	% Non-Fatal	Total	% 2010 Pop. Density	% Non-Fatal Difference	% Fatal Difference
Black	3	60	5	50		25	25	35
Hispanic	1	20	2	20		42.4	-22.4	-22.4
White	1	20	3	30		50.7	-20.7	-30.7
BH	4	80	7	70		67.4	2.6	12.6
Total	5		10		15*			

2009	No. Fatal	% Fatal	No. Non-Fatal	% Non-Fatal	Total	% 2010 Pop. Density	% Non-Fatal Difference	% Fatal Difference
Black	3	60	6	50		25	25	35
Hispanic	2	40	5	41.67		42.4	-0.73	-2.4
White	0	0	1	8.33		50.7	-42.37	-50.7
BH	5	100	11	91.67		67.4	24.27	32.6
Total	5		12		17			

2010	No. Fatal	% Fatal	No. Non-Fatal	% Non-Fatal	Total	% 2010 Pop. Density	% Non-Fatal Difference	% Fatal Difference
Black	4	44.44	5	55.6		25	30.6	19.44
Hispanic	2	22.22	3	33.33		42.4	-20.18	-20.18
White	3	33.33	1	11.11		50.7	-39.59	-17.37
BH	6	66.67	8	88.9		67.4	0.33	-0.73
Total	9		9		18			

2011	No. Fatal	% Fatal	No. Non-Fatal	% Non-Fatal	Total	% 2010 Pop. Density	% Non-Fatal Difference	% Fatal Difference
Black	1	50	7	63.6		25	38.6	25
Hispanic	0	0	4	36.36		42.4	-6.04	-42.4
White	1	50	0	0		50.7	-50.7	-0.7
BH	1	50	11	100		67.4	32.6	-67.4
Total	3		11		13			

2012	No. Fatal	% Fatal	No. Non-Fatal	% Non-Fatal	Total	% 2010 Pop. Density	% Non-Fatal Difference	% Fatal Difference
Black	7	70	6	50		25	25	45
Hispanic	1	10	3	25		42.4	-17.4	-32.4
White	2	20	3	25		50.7	-25.7	-30.7
BH	8	80	9	75		67.4	7.6	12.6
Total	10		12		22			

APPENDIX C

Dallas Officer Involved Shootings by Incident (2002-2013)

Date	Victim Killed (Y/N)	Race	ID Code (1-8)	Sex
7/20/2002	N	W	5	M
9/12/2002	N	B	6	M
9/21/2002	N	B	6	M
10/5/2002	N	B	6	M
10/21/2002	N	B	6	M
10/23/2002	N	B	6	M
11/8/2002	N	B	6	M
11/22/2002	N	H	7	M
12/6/2002	N	B	6	M
12/11/2002	Y	H	3	M
1/11/2003	N	H	7	M
1/17/2003	N	W	5	M
3/18/2003	Y	W	1	M
4/23/2003	Y	W	1	M
5/19/2003	N	B	6	M
6/1/2003	Y	B	2	M
6/3/2003	Y	H	3	M
7/9/2003	Y	B	2	M
7/9/2003	N	B	6	M
7/28/2003	N	B	6	M
8/18/2003	N	B	6	M
8/27/2003	N	B	6	M
10/18/2003	N	B	6	M
10/21/2003	Y	H	3	M
10/26/2003	N	H	7	M
10/29/2003	N	H	7	M
10/30/2003	N	H	7	M

11/12/2003	N	H	7	M
11/20/2003	N	H	7	M
1/3/2004	Y	B	2	F
2/20/2004	N	H	7	M
3/5/2004	N	H	7	M
3/7/2004	N	B	6	M
3/24/2004	N	H	7	M
3/27/2004	N	B	6	M
4/18/2004	Y	B	2	M
4/18/2004	Y	B	2	M
5/30/2004	N	B	6	M
6/22/2004	N	B	6	M
7/10/2004	Y	W	1	M
7/26/2004	N	B	6	M
9/11/2004	N	H	7	M
10/6/2004	Y	W	1	M
12/24/2004	N	B	6	M
12/29/2004	N	W	5	M
1/12/2005	N	B	6	M
2/23/2005	N	H	7	M
3/25/2005	Y	B	2	M
5/9/2005	N	H	7	M
8/19/2005	Y	W	1	M
11/10/2005	N	H	7	M
11/13/2005	N	H	7	M
12/4/2005	N	B	6	M
12/18/2005	N	A	9	M
12/13/2005	N	B	6	M
12/25/2005	N	B	6	M
1/1/2006	N	H	7	M
2/11/2006	N	H	7	F
2/16/2006	N	H	7	M

2/16/2006	N	H	7	M
2/27/2006	N	OTHER	NA	M
4/3/2006	N	B	6	M
3/5/2006	N	B	6	M
4/25/2006	N	B	6	M
4/29/2006	N	B	6	F
5/27/2006	Y	W	1	M
5/9/2006	N	H	7	M
8/30/2006	Y	B	2	M
9/19/2006	N	B	6	M
9/28/2006	N	B	6	M
11/7/2006	N	B	6	M
11/18/2006	Y	B	2	M
11/24/2006	N	H	7	M
1/27/2007	N	B	6	M
2/12/2007	Y	B	2	M
3/23/2007	N	H	7	M
3/22/2007	Y	B	2	M
5/16/2007	Y	B	2	M
5/22/2007	N	NA	NA	M
5/26/2007	N	B	6	M
6/15/2007	N	H	7	M
6/20/2007	N	H	7	M
7/7/2007	N	B	6	M
7/12/2007	N	H	7	M
8/6/2007	Y	W	1	M
8/27/2007	N	H	7	M
8/12/2007	N	H	7	M
9/22/2007	Y	B	2	M
9/27/2007	Y	B	2	M
10/17/2007	N	H	7	F
1/12/2008	N	B	6	M

3/31/2008	N	B	6	M
4/18/2008	Y	B	2	M
5/11/2008	N	W	5	M
5/30/2008	Y	B	2	M
6/6/2008	Y	W	1	M
6/21/2008	N	W	5	M
6/27/2008	N	B	6	M
7/9/2008	Y	H	3	M
7/18/2008	N	W	5	M
8/12/2008	N	B	6	M
8/27/2008	N	OTHER		M
9/8/2008	N	H	7	M
9/16/2008	Y	B	2	M
12/7/2008	N	B	6	M
12/14/2008	N	H	7	M
1/6/2009	N	B	6	M
2/13/2009	N	W	5	M
3/17/2009	N	B	6	M
3/29/2009	Y	H	3	M
5/8/2009	N	B	6	M
5/9/2009	N	H	7	M
5/24/2009	N	B	6	M
7/30/2009	N	B	6	M
9/21/2009	Y	B	2	M
9/27/2009	Y	H	3	M
9/26/2009	Y	B	2	M
10/8/2009	N	B	6	M
10/17/2009	N	B	6	M
11/24/2009	N	B	6	M
12/18/2009	N	W	5	M
12/20/2009	N	H	7	M
12/27/2009	Y	B	2	M

2/5/2010	Y	W	1	M
2/7/2010	N	H	7	M
3/14/2010	Y	B	2	M
3/8/2010	Y	W	1	M
3/10/2010	Y	B	2	M
3/22/2010	Y	H	3	M
5/3/2010	N	H	7	M
4/27/2010	N	B	6	M
6/15/2010	N	B	6	M
6/28/2010	Y	W	1	M
10/5/2010	N	B	6	M
10/29/2010	Y	B	2	M
10/29/2010	N	B	6	M
11/7/2010	Y	H	3	M
11/28/2010	Y	B	2	M
11/16/2010	N	B	6	M
12/22/2010	N	H	7	M
12/17/2010	N	W	5	F
3/24/2011	N	H	7	M
4/10/2011	N	H	7	M
5/8/2011	N	B	6	M
6/24/2011	N	B	6	M
7/22/2011	N	B	6	M
11/9/2011	N	B	6	M
11/16/2011	N	H	7	M
10/1/2011	N	B	6	M
11/30/2011	N	H	7	M
12/5/2011	Y	W	1	M
12/10/2011	N	B	6	M
12/27/2011	Y	B	2	M
12/28/2011	N	B	6	M
2/2/2012	N	B	6	M

2/13/2012	Y	B	2	M
2/24/2012	Y	W	1	M
3/7/2012	Y	H	3	M
5/22/2012	Y	B	2	M
5/26/2012	N	B	6	M
5/26/2012	N	H	7	M
5/27/2012	Y	W	1	M
5/29/2012	N	B	6	F
5/29/2012	N	W	5	M
6/2/2012	Y	B	2	M
6/24/2012	Y	B	2	M
7/15/2012	N	H	7	M
7/24/2012	Y	B	2	M
8/3/2012	N	H	7	M
8/6/2012	N	B	6	M
10/9/2012	N	B	6	M
10/28/2012	N	W	5	M
10/27/2012	N	W	5	M
11/25/2012	N	B	6	M
12/6/2012	Y	B	2	M
12/14/2012	Y	B	2	M
1/7/2013	N	B	6	M
2/8/2013	Y	W	1	M
2/15/2013	Y	H	3	M
2/23/2013	N	W	5	M
3/10/2013	Y	B	6	M
5/14/2013	Y	B	6	M
3/15/2013	N	B	6	M
4/15/2013	N	B	6	M
7/17/2013	N	H	7	M

APPENDIX D

Dallas Officer Involved Shootings by Name (2003-2012)

Date	Victim Killed (Y/N)	Race	Gender	Victim Name
1/11/2003	N	H	M	Mark Alardin
1/17/2003	N	W	M	Bert Sims
3/18/2003	Y	W	M	James Bannister
4/23/2003	Y	W	M	David Spence
5/19/2003	N	B	M	Dexter Simpson
6/1/2003	Y	B	M	Samuel West
6/3/2003	Y	H	M	Luis Ortiz
7/9/2003	N	B	M	Alvaree Evans
7/9/2003	Y	B	M	Tony Vernon
7/28/2003	N	B	M	Jonathan Keeton
8/18/2003	N	B	M	Eric McHenry
8/27/2003	N	B	M	Unknown
10/18/2003	N	B	M	Byron Frierson
10/21/2003	Y	H	M	Manuel Gonzales
10/26/2003	N	H	M	Guadalupe Diaz
10/29/2003	N	H	M	Pedro Paniagua
10/30/2003	N	H	M	Domingo Paradez

11/12/2003	Y	H	M	Fransisco Fuentes
11/20/2003	N	H	M	Unknown
Date	Victim Killed (Y/N)	Race	Gender	Victim Name
1/3/2004	Y	B	F	Diann Kemp
2/20/2004	N	H	M	Unknown
3/5/2004	N	H	M	Unknown
3/7/2004	N	B	M	Antwuanne Fuller
3/24/2004	N	H	M	Orlando Aranda
3/27/2004	N	B	M	Lavell Hicks
4/18/2004	Y	B	M	Bobby McDuff
4/18/2004	Y	B	M	Marcus Hibbler
5/30/2004	N	B	M	Anthony Woodson
6/22/2004	N	B	M	Dennis Skinner
7/10/2004	Y	W	M	Kevin Sinning
7/26/2004	N	B	M	Michael Williams
9/11/2004	N	H	M	Julio Torres
10/6/2004	Y	W	M	Eddie Welch
12/24/2004	N	B	M	Corey Williams
12/29/2004	N	W	M	Scott Martin
Date	Victim Killed (Y/N)	Race	Gender	Victim Name
1/12/2005	N	B	M	Unknown

2/23/2005	N	H	M	Luis Lopez
3/25/2005	Y	B	M	Neiman Gibson
5/9/2005	N	H	M	David Garcia
8/19/2005	Y	W	M	Douglas Blackstone
11/10/2005	N	H	M	Jesus Cruz
11/13/2005	N	H	M	Juan Lizcano
12/4/2005	N	B	M	Keliam Rudd
12/18/2005	N	A	M	Thoy Dang
12/13/2005	N	B	M	Robert Adams
12/25/2005	N	B	M	Tony Rittenhouse
Date	Victim Killed (Y/N)	Race	Gender	Victim Name
1/1/2006	N	H	M	Juan Robles
2/11/2006	N	H	F	Amanda De Los Santos
2/16/2006	N	H	M	Justino Maya
2/16/2006	N	H	M	Alejandro Tamayo
2/27/2006	N	OTHER	M	Aenol Indavong
4/3/2006	N	B	M	Caleb Watkins
3/5/2006	N	B	M	Fred Wilson

4/25/2006	N	B	M	Unknown
4/29/2006	N	B	F	Deshee Thomas
5/27/2006	Y	W	M	Jason Pabis
5/9/2006	N	H	M	Robert Rodriguez
8/30/2006	Y	B	M	Ronald Robinson
9/19/2006	N	B	M	Dennis Johnson
9/28/2006	N	B	M	Marcus Moss
11/7/2006	N	B	M	Gary Hughes
11/18/2006	N	B	M	Robert Linwood
11/18/2006	Y	B	M	James Turner
11/24/2006	N	H	M	Eric Ramirez
Date	Victim Killed (Y/N)	Race	Gender	Victim Name
1/27/2007	N	B	M	Michael Wyatt
2/12/2007	Y	B	M	Carlton Nims
3/23/2007	N	H	M	Wesley Ruiz
3/22/2007	Y	B	M	Brandon Washington
5/16/2007	Y	B	M	Tommie Smith

5/22/2007	N	OTHER	M	Jarrold Anderson
5/26/2007	N	B	M	Antonio Dews
6/15/2007	N	H	M	Nicolas Hernandez
6/20/2007	N	H	M	Leon Ovalle
7/7/2007	N	B	M	Unknown
7/12/2007	N	H	M	Joe Casarez
8/6/2007	Y	W	M	Johnnie Davidson
8/27/2007	N	H	M	Gerardo Lopez
8/12/2007	N	H	M	Nick Salinas
9/22/2007	Y	B	M	Shawn Watson
9/27/2007	Y	B	M	Ray Washington
10/17/2007	N	H	F	Marilisa Villa
Date	Victim Killed (Y/N)	Race	Gender	Victim Name
1/12/2008	N	B	M	Larry Wrigley
3/31/2008	N	B	M	Loston Scott
4/18/2008	Y	B	M	Jacques Howard
5/11/2008	N	W	M	Michael Reilly
5/30/2008	Y	B	M	Daniel Ross

6/6/2008	Y	W	M	Dale Lemoine
6/21/2008	N	W	M	Jamison Thompson
6/27/2008	N	B	M	Unknown
7/9/2008	Y	H	M	Rodrigo Robles
7/18/2008	N	W	M	Joe De La Garza
8/12/2008	N	B	M	Derrick Harvey
8/27/2008	N	OTHER	M	Amir Swify
9/8/2008	N	H	M	Harvey Martinez
9/16/2008	Y	B	M	Derrick Jones
12/7/2008	N	B	M	Joseph Alford
12/14/2008	N	H	M	Unknown
Date	Victim Killed (Y/N)	Race	Gender	Victim Name
1/6/2009	N	B	M	Charles Payne
2/13/2009	N	W	M	John Pallini
3/17/2009	N	B	M	Roderick Harris
3/29/2009	Y	H	M	Rosendo Nazareno Jr.
5/8/2009	N	B	M	Eric Foreman
5/9/2009	N	H	M	Braulio Deluna

5/24/2009	N	B	M	Corey Lewis
7/30/2009	N	B	M	Unknown
9/21/2009	Y	B	M	Jerry Gray
9/27/2009	Y	H	M	Abel Martinez
9/26/2009	Y	B	M	Robert Taylor
10/8/2009	N	B	M	Marvin Wigenton
10/17/2009	N	B	M	Alerick Wilson
11/24/2009	N	B	M	Paris Kimble
12/18/2009	N	W	M	Jonathan Zoller
12/20/2009	N	H	M	Angel Vasquez
12/27/2009	Y	B	M	Dontell Terrell
Date	Victim Killed (Y/N)	Race	Gender	Victim Name
2/5/2010	Y	W	M	Abdel Alakhras
2/7/2010	N	H	M	Jose Almanza
3/14/2010	Y	B	M	Gerald Black
3/8/2010	Y	W	M	Robert Mustard
3/10/2010	Y	B	M	Gaylon Alexander
3/22/2010	Y	H	M	Miguel Mendoza

5/3/2010	N	H	M	Gabriel Chavez
4/27/2010	N	B	M	Moises Salgado
6/15/2010	N	B	M	Tujuan Session
6/28/2010	Y	W	M	Robert Weaver
10/5/2010	N	B	M	Marcus Davis
10/29/2010	Y	B	M	Tobias Mackey
10/29/2010	N	B	M	Xavier Collins
11/7/2010	Y	H	M	Tony Menchaca
11/28/2010	Y	B	M	Kenneth Horton
11/16/2010	N	B	M	Joseph Williams
12/22/2010	N	H	M	Simon Lopez
12/17/2010	N	W	F	Pascal White
Date	Victim Killed (Y/N)	Race	Gender	Victim Name
3/24/2011	N	H	M	Steven Sanchez
4/10/2011	N	H	M	Unknown
5/8/2011	N	B	M	Oscar Spicer
6/24/2011	N	B	M	Unknown
7/22/2011	N	B	M	Earl McDonald

11/9/2011	N	B	M	Reginald Erwin
11/16/2011	N	H	M	Christopher Garcia
10/1/2011	N	B	M	Demarcus Johnson
11/30/2011	N	H	M	Adolfo Garcia
12/5/2011	Y	W	M	Stephen Malone
12/10/2011	N	B	M	Dan Eaglin
12/27/2011	Y	B	M	Cedric Stephens
12/28/2011	N	B	M	Unknown
Date	Victim Killed (Y/N)	Race	Gender	Victim Name
2/2/2012	N	B	M	Donnell Collins
2/13/2012	Y	B	M	William Banks
2/24/2012	Y	W	M	Travis Henderson
3/7/2012	Y	H	M	Luis Escalante
5/22/2012	Y	B	M	Andrais Smith
5/26/2012	N	H		Unknown
5/26/2012	N	B	M	Terry Wilson
5/27/2012	Y	W	M	Richard Latour
5/29/2012	N	B	F	Camilia Johnson
5/29/2012	N	W	M	Anas Abdulkarim
6/2/2012	Y	B	M	John Husband

6/24/2012	Y	B	M	Kendrick McDaniel
7/15/2012	N	H	M	Daniel Cortez
7/24/2012	Y	B	M	James Harper
8/3/2012	N	H	M	Roberto Gabaldon
8/6/2012	N	B	M	Antonio Johnson
10/9/2012	N	W	M	Jason Yarborough
10/28/2012	N	W	M	Justen Hill
10/27/2012	N	B	M	Devoncey Kelley
11/25/2012	N	B	M	Joshua Lyons
12/6/2012	Y	B	M	Robert Williams
12/14/2012	Y	B	M	Lenny Ellis

APPENDIX E

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTINGS

OPEN RECORDS REQUEST

[illegible]

Occurred Date	Incident Number	Preceding Factor	Officer Assessment of cit condition	Type of Response (Vehicle discipline)	Service rendered	Sub-Classification	First Name	Last Name	Race	Sex	Allegation	Action taken	First Name	Last Name	Race	Sex
05/27/09	CN07-224	636623-T	FD-Motor Vehicle	Off-Duty Employment	Fired at Vehicle (No Damage)	Garardo	Garardo	Latino	Hispanic	Male	Intoxicated, Conflicting, or Misleading Statement/s	Appeared to Administrative Law Judge	Stanley	McDaniel	Black	Male
06/12/07	CN07-224	636623-T	FD-Motor Vehicle	Off-Duty Employment	Fired at Vehicle (No Damage)	Latino	Latino	Latino	Hispanic	Male	Intoxicated, Conflicting, or Misleading Statement/s	Appeared to Administrative Law Judge	Stanley	McDaniel	Black	Male
09/22/07	CN07-247	655855-T	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Killed	Nick	Salinas	Hispanic	Hispanic	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	Action resolved	Jerry	McDaniel	Black	Male
09/22/07	CN07-254	6702-42-T	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Killed	Shawn	Watson	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Raymond	Posson Jr	White	Male
10/17/07	CN07-269	691401-T	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Warrant Execution	Suspect Injured	Ray	Westington	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Carthon	Conterres Jr	Hispanic	Male
01/12/08	CN08-013	12762-V	FD-Suspect Unarmed	Service Call	Officer Injured	Melissa	Wiley	Hispanic	Hispanic	Female	Administrative Inquiry		Matthew	McLain	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Crime in Progress	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Andrew	Field	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Bethley	Bulley Jr	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James	Wells	White	Male
02/13/08	CN08-072	94073-V	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Crime in Progress	Suspect Injured	Larry	Wingley	Black	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		James</			

Accident Date	LA No	Service Number	Prescribing factor	Officer assessment of act condition	Type of response (Vehicle discipline)	Service rendered	Sub-Classification	First Name	Last Name	Race	Sex	Allegation	Action Taken	First name	Last name	Race	Sex
05/08/09	CN09-195	131613-X		FD-Motor Vehicle	FD-Vehicular Assault	Traffic Stop	Suspect Injured	Eric	Foreman	Black	Male	Inappropriate or Unnecessary Use of Force		Erin	Payne	White	Male
05/09/09	CN09-208	131657-W		FD-Motor Vehicle	FD-Vehicular Assault	Service Call	Fired at Vehicle (No Damage)	Benicio	Deluna	Hispanic	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Benjamin	Reynolds	Hispanic	Male
05/24/09	CN09-218	148793-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Service Call	Suspect and Officer Injured	Cory	Lewis	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Benjamin	Davis	Black	Male
07/20/09	CN09-218	223645-W		FD-Unknown w/ Armed		Off-Duty Incident	Suspect and Officer Injured	Cory	Lewis	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Stephen	Ortton	White	Male
09/21/09	CN09-352	282702-W	Officer One Man	FD-Unknown w/ Gun	FD-Crime in Progress	Off-Duty Incident	Non-Injury	Unknown	Unknown	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Diana	Thornton	Black	Female
09/21/09	CN09-352	282702-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Warrant Execution	2 Officers Injured/Suspect Killed	Jerry	Gray	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Devin	Humford	Black	Male
09/26/09	CN09-357	282718-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Service Call	Suspect Killed	Abel	Neitner	Hispanic	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Paul	Med	Black	Male
10/08/09	CN09-383	309120-W	Officer One Man	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Foot Chase	Service Call	Suspect Killed	Robert	Taylor	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Paul	Barnes	White	Male
10/17/09	CN09-383	309120-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Crime in Progress	Non-Injury	Marvin	Weyton	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Edwardo	Overos	Hispanic	Male
10/17/09	CN09-383	309120-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Pedestrian Stop	Suspect Injured	Marvin	Weyton	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Jonathan	Shaney	Hispanic	Male
11/24/09	CN09-423	349201-W	Officer One Man	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Foot Chase	Pedestrian Stop	Suspect Injured	Americ	Wilson	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Keala	Ferguson	Black	Female
11/24/09	CN09-447	371544-W	Officer One Man	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Foot Chase	Service Call	Suspect Injured	Paris	Kimble	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Steven	Hedock	White	Male
12/20/09	CN09-457	373521-W	Officer One Man	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Foot Chase	Service Call	Suspect and Officer Injured	Jonathan	Zoller	White	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		David	Crowley	White	Male
12/20/09	CN09-459	380785-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Off-Duty Incident	Suspect Killed	Angel	Wesquez	Hispanic	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Rebecca	Barnes	Hispanic	Female
12/21/09	CN09-459	380785-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Crime in Progress	Suspect Killed	Dorell	Tenell	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Danny	Correa	Hispanic	Male
12/21/09	CN09-459	380785-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Crime in Progress	Suspect Killed	Dorell	Tenell	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Jammy	Saak	White	Male
12/21/09	CN09-459	380785-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Crime in Progress	Suspect Killed	Dorell	Tenell	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Stephen	Spencer	Black	Male
12/21/09	CN09-459	380785-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Crime in Progress	Suspect Killed	Dorell	Tenell	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Stephen	Prince	White	Male
12/21/09	CN09-459	380785-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Crime in Progress	Suspect Killed	Dorell	Tenell	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Brian	Lashley	White	Male
12/21/09	CN09-459	380785-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Crime in Progress	Suspect Killed	Dorell	Tenell	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Joshua	Burns	White	Male
12/21/09	CN09-459	380785-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Crime in Progress	Suspect Killed	Dorell	Tenell	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Michael	Kiel	White	Male
12/21/09	CN09-459	380785-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Crime in Progress	Suspect Killed	Dorell	Tenell	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Gregory	Valderramos	White	Male
12/21/09	CN09-459	380785-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Crime in Progress	Suspect Killed	Dorell	Tenell	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Anthony	Hughes	Black	Male
12/21/09	CN09-459	380785-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Crime in Progress	Suspect Killed	Dorell	Tenell	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Matthew	Bacon	White	Male
12/21/09	CN09-459	380785-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Crime in Progress	Suspect Killed	Dorell	Tenell	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Samuel	Hanson	White	Male
12/21/09	CN09-459	380785-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Crime in Progress	Suspect Killed	Dorell	Tenell	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Daniel	Jameson	White	Male
12/21/09	CN09-459	380785-W		FD-Suspect w/ Gun		Crime in Progress	Suspect Killed	Tenell		Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Jon	Tutt	White	Male
02/05/10	CN2010-0																

Occurrence Date	LA No	Service Number	Precipitating Factor	Officer assignment or cit condition (mean discharge)	Type of Response	Service rendered	Sub-Classification	First Name	Last Name	Race	Sex	Allegation	Action taken
03/24/11	CN2011-103	73571-Y		FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Crime In Progress	Warrant Execution	Suspect Injured (No Damage)	Steven	Sanchez	Hispanic	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
04/10/11	CN2011-136	Out of City		FD-Suspect Unarmed		Off-Duty Incident	Officer (No Damage)	Unknown	Unknown	Hispanic	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
05/08/11	CN2011-156	117930-Y		FD-Suspect Unarmed		Off-Duty Incident	Suspect Injured	Unknown	Spicer	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
06/07/11	CN2011-224	147865-Y	Aggressive Dog(s)	Animal	Animal	Service Call	Animal	Christopher	Jackson	Black	Male	Mobile Video Identification On Request	
06/07/11	CN2011-224	147865-Y	Aggressive Dog(s)	Animal	Animal	Service Call	Animal	Christopher	Jackson	Black	Male	Mobile Video Recorder Violation	
06/07/11	CN2011-224	147865-Y	Aggressive Dog(s)	Animal	Animal	Service Call	Animal	Christopher	Jackson	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
06/07/11	CN2011-224	147865-Y	Aggressive Dog(s)	Animal	Animal	Service Call	Animal	Christopher	Jackson	Black	Male	Improper Comments	
06/24/11	CN2011-247	147865-Y	Aggressive Dog(s)	Animal	Animal	Service Call	Animal	Christopher	Jackson	Black	Male	Inappropriate or Unnecessary Use of Force	
06/24/11	CN2011-247	165735-Y		FD-Motor Vehicle	FD-Vehicular Assault	Service Call	Fired at Vehicle (Property Damage)	Unknown	Unknown	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
07/22/11	CN2011-274	197664-Y		FD-Suspect Unarmed	FD-Crime In Progress	Service Call	Non-Injury	Unknown	McDonald	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
11/09/11	CN2011-418	296242-Y		FD-Suspect Unarmed		Traffic Stop	Suspect Injured	Reginald	Ervin	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
11/16/11	CN2011-437	305593-Y		FD-Suspect w/ Other Weapon		Other (In Narrative)	Non-Injury	Christopher	Gerota	Hispanic	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
11/30/11	CN2011-447	313831-Y	Officer One Man	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Crime In Progress	Off-Duty Employment	Fired at Vehicle (No Damage)	Demetrius	Johnson	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
12/08/11	CN2011-453	316388-Y	Officer One Man	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Foot Chase	Suspicious Activity	Non-Injury	Adolfo	Gerota	Hispanic	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
12/08/11	CN2011-453	316388-Y	Officer One Man	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Suspicious Activity	Suspicious Activity	Suspicious Activity	Stephen	Nelson	White	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
12/05/11	CN2011-456	318358-Y	Officer One Man	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Suspicious Activity	Suspicious Activity	Suspicious Activity	Stephen	Nelson	White	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
12/10/11	CN2011-456	327771-Y	Officer One Man	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Suspicious Activity	Suspicious Activity	Suspicious Activity	Stephen	Nelson	White	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
12/10/11	CN2011-456	327771-Y	Officer One Man	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	Suspicious Activity	Suspicious Activity	Suspicious Activity	Dan	Englin	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
12/27/11	CN2011-476	336939-Y	Officer One Man	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Suspect Unarmed	Service Call	Suspect Injured	Dan	Englin	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
12/28/11	CN2011-476	337026-Y	Officer One Man	FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Suspect Unarmed	Service Call	Suspect Killed	Cedric	Stephens	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
02/02/12	CN2012-032	27860-Z		FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Crime In Progress	Off-Duty Incident	Non-Injury	Unknown	Unknown	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
02/02/12	CN2012-032	27860-Z		FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Crime In Progress	Off-Duty Incident	Suspect Injured	Donnell	Collins	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
02/02/12	CN2012-032	27860-Z		FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Crime In Progress	Off-Duty Incident	Suspect Injured	Donnell	Collins	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
02/13/12	CN2012-043	36159-Z		FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Crime In Progress	Off-Duty Incident	Suspect Injured	Donnell	Collins	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
02/13/12	CN2012-043	36159-Z		FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Crime In Progress	Off-Duty Incident	Suspect Injured	Donnell	Collins	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
02/13/12	CN2012-043	36159-Z		FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Crime In Progress	Off-Duty Incident	Suspect Injured	Donnell	Collins	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
02/13/12	CN2012-043	36159-Z		FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Crime In Progress	Off-Duty Incident	Suspect Injured	Donnell	Collins	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
02/13/12	CN2012-043	36159-Z		FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Crime In Progress	Off-Duty Incident	Suspect Injured	Donnell	Collins	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
02/13/12	CN2012-043	36159-Z		FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Crime In Progress	Off-Duty Incident	Suspect Injured	Donnell	Collins	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
02/13/12	CN2012-043	36159-Z		FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Crime In Progress	Off-Duty Incident	Suspect Injured	Donnell	Collins	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
02/13/12	CN2012-043	36159-Z		FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Crime In Progress	Off-Duty Incident	Suspect Injured	Donnell	Collins	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved	
02/13/12	CN2012-043	36159-Z		FD-Suspect w/ Gun	FD-Crime In Progress	Off-Duty Incident	Suspect Injured	Donnell	Collins	Black	Male		

Occurrence date	I.A. No.	Service Number	Precipitating factor	Officer assessment of cat condition	Type of response (Instream discharge)	Service rendered	Sub-Classification	First name	Last name	Race	Sex	Allegation	Action taken	First name	Last name	Race	Sex
1/27/41/2	QNZ013-460						Suspect Killed	Lenny	Elliis	Black	Male			Daniel	Foster	White	Male
3/27/41/2	QNZ013-460						Suspect Killed	Lenny	Elliis	Black	Male			George	Garcia	Hispanic	Male
01/07/13	QNZ013-002					FP-Suspect w/ Gun	Arrest	Derrick	Glover	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Christopher	Nilsen	White	Male
01/07/13	QNZ013-002					FP-Crime In Progress	Arrest	Derrick	Glover	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Jonathan	Staley	Hispanic	Male
01/07/13	QNZ013-002					FP-Suspect w/ Gun	Arrest	Derrick	Glover	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Deon	Palik	White	Male
01/07/13	QNZ013-002					FP-Crime In Progress	Arrest	Derrick	Glover	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Mattew	Barnes	White	Male
01/07/13	QNZ013-002					FP-Suspect w/ Gun	Officer Injured	Derrick	Glover	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Christopher	Doward	White	Male
02/08/13	QNZ013-046					FP-Crime In Progress	Suspect Killed	Stoney	Benallison	White	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		William	Russell	White	Male
02/08/13	QNZ013-046					FP-Suspect w/ Gun	Suspect Killed	Stoney	Benallison	White	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Daniel	Hurst	White	Male
02/08/13	QNZ013-046					FP-Crime In Progress	Suspect Killed	Stoney	Benallison	White	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Ryan	Hurst	White	Male
02/08/13	QNZ013-046					FP-Suspect w/ Gun	Suspect Killed	Stoney	Benallison	White	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Darryl	Wernick	White	Male
02/15/13	QNZ013-057					FP-Crime In Progress	Suspect Killed	Alberto	Mocales	Hispanic	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Frederick	Fraser	White	Male
02/15/13	QNZ013-057					FP-Unknown if Armed	Suspect Killed	Alberto	Mocales	Hispanic	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Kurt	Hibbes	White	Male
02/29/13	QNZ013-058					FP-Crime In Progress	Suspect Injured	Jamies	Curry	White	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Brian	Fillingim	White	Male
02/29/13	QNZ013-058					FP-Suspect w/ Gun	Suspect Injured	Jamies	Curry	White	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Michael	Patino	Hispanic	Male
02/29/13	QNZ013-058					FP-Suspect w/ Gun	Suspect Killed	Clinton	Allien	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Chick	Sailer	White	Male
03/10/13	QNZ013-062					FP-Unknown if Armed	Suspect Killed	Tyrique	Johnson	Black	Male		Pending Review				
05/14/13	QNZ013-064																
03/15/13	QNZ013-130					FP-Suspect w/ Gun	Suspicious Activity	Christopher	Jones	Black	Male	Shooting, Officer Involved		Kyle	Tholl	White	Male
04/15/13	QNZ013-162					FP-Crime In Progress	Officer Injured	TYRONE	ALLEN	Black	Male			Luis	Charles	Hispanic	Male
04/15/13	QNZ013-162					FP-Crime In Progress	Officer Injured	TYRONE	ALLEN	Black	Male			Giron	Peary	White	Male
06/20/13	QNZ013-243					Crime In Progress	Annihil	Yunible	Reynolds	Black	Female			Percy	Trumble Jr	Black	Male
07/17/13	QNZ013-249						Annihil	Maria	Garcia	Hispanic	Female			Steven	Sprong	White	Male
07/18/13	QNZ013-250						Suspect Injured	Germanno, Jr.	Pinedo	Hispanic	Male			Jamal	Roberson	Black	Male
07/18/13	QNZ013-280						Annihil	Aminda	Curry	Female	Female			Jared	Hedcox	Black	Male

**Shootings by DPD Officers
2002 - 2012 YTD**

Year	# of Incidents	# of Fatalities
2002	22	6
2003	19	6
2004	15	4
2005	10	2
2006	16	2
2007	17	6
2008	16	5
2009	15	5
2010	16	8
2011	12	2
2012 YTD	16	8



Dallas Police Department General Order

906.00 Use of Deadly Force

DAVID O. BROWN
CHIEF OF POLICE

Revised 06/19/09

906.00 USE OF DEADLY FORCE

906.01 Philosophy

- A. This philosophy is intended as a broad guide to the use of deadly force and as a moral and ethical approach to the use of deadly force policy. Although not intended as a strictly enforced set of rules, the philosophy statement describes the manner in which the procedures will be applied.
- B. Protection of human life is a primary goal of the Police Department; therefore, police officers have a responsibility to use only the degree of force necessary to protect and preserve life.
- C. Deadly force will be used with great restraint and as a last resort only when the level of resistance warrants the use of deadly force. The Dallas Police Department places a greater value on human life than on the protection of property; therefore, the use of deadly force is not allowed to protect property interests.

906.02 Use of Deadly Force Policy

- A. Justification for the Use of Deadly Force - In all situations, justification for the use of deadly force must be limited to the facts reasonably apparent to the officer at the time the officer decides to use the force.
- B. Definitions
 - 1. Reasonably Perceive - The facts or circumstances the employee knows, or should know, that would cause an ordinary and prudent peace officer to act or think in a similar way under similar circumstances.
 - 2. Reasonable Alternative - An action that may be taken by the officer that may allow the officer to avoid the use of deadly force.
 - 3. Reasonable Belief - A belief that would be held by an ordinary and prudent person in the same circumstances as the actor.
 - 4. Serious Bodily Injury - Bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death, serious permanent disfigurement, or protracted loss of impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.
- C. Avoiding the Use of Deadly Force
 - 1. At the point when an officer should reasonably perceive the potential exists that deadly force may be an outcome of any situation, the officer must use reasonable alternatives if time and opportunities permit. The reasonableness of the action is based upon the time available, the opportunity of performing the action, and the facts apparent to the officer prior to and during the incident.
 - 2. Planned and supervised hazardous entry situations are recognized as meeting the requirements of reasonable alternatives above.
 - 3. Officers will not fire their weapons under conditions that would unnecessarily subject bystanders or hostages to death or possible injury except to preserve life or to prevent serious bodily injury.
- D. Authorization to Use Deadly Force - Officers will only use deadly force to protect themselves or another person from imminent death or serious bodily injury.
- E. Drawing or Displaying Firearms - Officers may draw or display firearms when there is a threat or reasonable belief that there is a threat to life or they have a reasonable fear for their own safety and/or the safety of others.
- F. Discharging Firearms at Moving Vehicles -
 - 1. Discharging firearms at a moving or fleeing vehicle is prohibited unless it is necessary to prevent imminent death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.
 - 2. Officers will not voluntarily place themselves in a position in front of an oncoming vehicle where deadly force is a probable outcome.
 - 3. When confronting an oncoming vehicle, officers will move out of its path, if possible, rather than fire at the vehicle.
- G. Officers will not fire warning shots.
- H. Policy Restrictions - The restrictions of this policy shall not apply if an off-duty officer acts within the provisions of current state statutes to protect the employee's personal property. In this case the officer is acting as a private citizen.

APPENDIX E
DEATH IN CUSTODY
OPEN RECORDS REQUEST

IA No	Occurred date	First name	Last name	Race	Sex	
CN92-137		Vondar	Gardner	Black	Male	1357
Complainant died an unexplained death while in custody at Lew Sterret Criminal Justice Center						
CN91-153	Apr 18, 1991	Walter	McKizzie	Black		
Male	825	Prisoner died of unknown causes while in the officer's custody. (Mr. Walter McKizzie)				
CN93-260	Jun 10, 1993	Lester	Bush	Black		
Male	2086	Off-duty officer handcuffed man causing disturbance at motel; man stopped breathing and later died. (Mr. Lester Bush)				
CN93-455	Nov 3, 1993	Lester	Reed	Black		
Male	2281	Inquiry into death in custody.				
CN94-048	Feb 2, 1994	Mark	Tucker	Black		
Male	2404	Death in custody.				
CN94-055	Feb 7, 1994	Howard	Harwell	White		
Male	2411	Death in custody; traffic offender was being interviewed; he collapsed and died.				
CN95-088	Mar 24, 1995	Michael	Estrada			
Hispanic	Female 2970	Death in Custody				
CN96-161	May 19, 1996	Ronnie	Massey	Black		
Male	3515	Death in Custody.				
CN97-047	Feb 19, 1997	Michael	Delaney	White		
Male	3828	Administrative inquiry into a death in custody. (Michael Peter Delaney)				
CN97-215	Jul 12, 1997	Hector	Rivera			
Hispanic	Male 3996	Administrative Inquiry into death in custody. Hector Rivera, L/M 12-12-67				
CN97-216	Jul 13, 1997	Zbigniew	Leznicki	White		
Male	3997	Administrative Inquiry into death in custody. Zbigniew Leznicki				
CN97-042	Dec 11, 1997	Herbert	Shackelford	Black		
Male	3823	Administrative inquiry into a death in custody. (Mr. Herbert Shackelford)				
CN98-190	Jun 1, 1998	Harvey	Williams	Black		
Male	4394	Administrative inquiry into a death in custody. (Mr. Harvey Williams)				
CN98-333	Sep 17, 1998	Shane	Sorrells	White		
Male	4537	Administrative Inquiry into a Death in Custody.				

CN99-115	Apr 24, 1999	Sherman	Burton	White
Male	4747			
Administrative Inquiry in a Death in Custody.				
CN99-237	Aug 12, 1999	Stephen	Dawson	Black
Male	4869			
Administrative Inquiry into a citizen's death during a police incident. (Mr. Stephen Dawson)				
CN00-196	May 28, 2000	Daniel	Pelayo	
Hispanic	Male	14219		
Administrative Inquiry into a Death In Custody. (Mr. Daniel Hernandez Pelayo)				
CN00-268	Jul 9, 2000	Allen	Webster	Black
Male	14539			
Alleges the officers were involved in a death in custody incident. (Mr. Allen D. Webster)				
CN01-394	Sep 29, 2001	Rene	Gomez	White
Male	16293			
Administrative Inquiry into a custodial death. (Mr. Rene Gomez)				
CN02-269	Jun 8, 2002	Avery	Prince	Black
Male	17369			
Officers assisted DFD on "man down" call. Victim became combative and was restrained by DPD and DFD. Victim died in custody. Mr. Avery Prince				
CN02-310	Jul 1, 2002	Keenon	Forge	Black
Male	17523			
Administrative Inquiry into Death In Custody incident (Mr. Keenon Lamont Forge)				
CN02-446	Sep 18, 2002	Greylyn	Bruce	Black
Male	17851			
Administrative Inquiry into Death in Custody incident. (Greylyn Reynard Bruce deceased)				
CN02-534	Nov 5, 2002	Tonya	Coss	Black
Female	18085			
Administrative Inquiry into a Death in Custody (Tonya Coss, B/F 3-18-64).				
CN03-290	Jul 5, 2003	Wayne	Conger	Black
Male	19323			
Alleged Death in custody. Wayne Congers				
CN03-632	Dec 29, 2003	Allen	Simpson	Black
Male	20061			
Alleged Death in Custody - Allen Wendell Simpson				
CN04-301	Jun 28, 2004	Padro	Fernandez	
Hispanic	Male	20826		
Death in Custody - Padro Fernandez				
CN04-343	Jul 17, 2004	Michael	Johnson	Black
Male	20913			
Death in Custody - Michael Johnson				
CN05-389	Nov 8, 2005	Rodricus	Causey	Black
Female	22809			
Death in Custody (Unexplained Death) - Officers arrested Rodricus Causey for possession of marijuana and booked him into Dallas County Jail at approximately 11:00 a.m. Sometime between 12:30 p.m. and 1:05 p.m., suffered seizures and was transported to Parkland Hospital by DFD.				

He was pronounced dead at 1:27 p.m.

CN06-136 Apr 24, 2006 Jose Romero
Hispanic Male 23348
Death in Custody (Jose Romero) Officer twice deployed a Taser to suspect armed with large knife; suspect was treated by DFD after being taken into custody. Before he could be transported by DFD, suspect stopped breathing and was pronounced deceased by medical staff at Baylor Hospital.

CN06-171 May 18, 2006 Ben Miller Black
Male 23542
Death in Custody - B. Miller
Alleges officers transported suspect to Parkland Emergency where he died several hours later.

CN06-170 May 20, 2006 Dashaun Pearson Black
Male 23541
Death in Custody - Dashaun Pearson

Suspect was handcuffed and put in ambulance when his heart stopped and he was later pronounced deceased.

CN06-211 Jul 2, 2006 Carl Kelly Black
Male 23719
Death in Custody - Mr. Carl Lee Kelly was arrested and lost consciousness enroute to PMH; DFD was summoned and transported suspect to Methodist Central Hospital where he was pronounced DOA.

CN06-224 Jul 8, 2006 Johnny Robles
Hispanic Male 23758
Death in Custody (Johnny Robles). Deceased was being restrained by family members who thought he was high on drugs; DFD was called to treat suspect whose hands and feet were restrained. After being put on stretcher, suspect expired.

CN08-090 Mar 25, 2007 Paul Rodriguez White
Male 26735
Suspect died after being transported to PMH.
Mr. Paul Rodriguez

CN07-065 Apr 5, 2007 Robert Woods Black
Male 25008
Suspect swallowed unknown object which led to his convulsions and subsequent transport to Baylor Medical Center.

Death in Custody (Mr. Robert Woods)

CN07-260 Sep 25, 2007 Dennis Oatis Black
Male 25840
Complainant went into cardiac arrest and died after officers handcuffed him.

Unexplained Death in Custody (Dennis Oatis)

CN07-302 Dec 6, 2007 Lorenzo Stiggers Black
Male 26123
Officers transported suspect to PMH and was pronounced deceased shortly after. (Mr. Lorenzo Stiggers)

CN08-140 May 7, 2008 Reginald Starling Black
Male 26936
(Death in Custody) While in custody, suspect lost consciousness, collapsed and was transported to PHM where he later died.

Mr. Reginald Starling

CN08-242 Aug 3, 2008 Dwight Carter Black
Male 27346

(Death in Custody) Suspect, Dwight Carter, was transported to Baylor after taken into custody by officers where he later died.

CN08-242 Aug 3, 2008 Dwight Carter Black
Male 27346

(Death in Custody) Suspect, Dwight Carter, was transported to Baylor after taken into custody by officers where he later died.

CN08-301 Aug 31, 2008 Bobby Silman Black
Male 27649

Death in Custody (Bobby Silman B/M/010357).

CN08-314 Sep 18, 2008 Eric Parenzan White
Male 27697

Death in Custody (Eric Parenzan, w/m/05-31-86).

Officer stopped suspect and began having seizures.
Suspect was transported to Baylor where he later died.

CN09-386 Jun 27, 2009 Johnny Rose Black
Male 29795

Admin. Inquiry - death in custody (Johnny Ray Rose).

On June 27, 2009, Senior Corporal Mable Smith, #8725, Police Officer J'Ron Morrison, #9349, and Police Officer Timothy Stoll, #9563, South Central Division, encountered Mr. Johnny Rose at 2100 Shellhorse Drive. Senior Corporal Smith and Officer Stoll subsequently transported Mr. Rose to Parkland Memorial Hospital for psychiatric care. On June 28, 2009, at about 1:30 p.m., Mr. Rose was pronounced deceased at the hospital.

On June 27, 2009, Senior Corporal Smith, Officer Stoll, and Officer Morrison encountered Mr. Rose, whom they believed was acting strangely. The officers requested Dallas Fire-Rescue personnel to the location to check Mr. Rose's physical condition. When Dallas Fire-Rescue personnel determined Mr. Rose's vital statistics were within the normal range and did not transport Mr. Rose to the hospital, Senior Corporal Smith and Officer Stoll transported Mr. Rose to Parkland Memorial Hospital for psychiatric evaluation. Officers stated the only physical force they used against Mr. Rose was handcuffing him before he was transported. The report from the Medical Examiner stated Mr. Rose died on June 28, 2009, from an overdose and ruled his death a suicide. The Medical Examiner also noted that the only evidence of physical trauma to Mr. Rose appeared to be a result of attempts at cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Based upon the testimonial and documentary evidence collected during the course of this investigation, it has been determined that no Departmental policies or procedures were violated on the part of the officers involved in this incident. Therefore, this Administrative Inquiry is classified as "COMPLETE."

CN09-261 Jun 29, 2009 Stacey Paris Black
Male 29291

Death in Custody - (Stacey T. Paris b/m)

On June 29, 2009, Senior Corporal Amy Wilburn, #8111, and Police Officer James Goetz, #9565, Southeast Division, responded to a call for police at The Borden's Dairy, 5327 South Lamar Street, involving Mr. Stacey Paris. Mr. Paris was behaving and speaking irrationally and had been detained by Security Officers Mr. Tony Beam and Mr. Robert Williams. Mr. Paris continued to struggle with Senior Corporal Wilburn and Officer Goetz as they placed him in handcuffs. While Mr. Paris was being treated by Dallas Fire - Rescue Department, he stopped breathing. Mr. Paris was transported to Baylor University Medical Center and was pronounced deceased. As a result, the following investigation was conducted.

Based on the testimonial and documentary evidence, this investigation found no evidence to indicate that the actions of Senior Corporal Wilburn and Officer Goetz violated any Dallas Police Department policies of procedures, or that their actions contributed to, or caused the death of Mr. Paris. This investigation is classified as "COMPLETE."

CN2010-093 Mar 22, 2010 Joey Wood White
Male 30443

Administrative Inquiry - Death in Custody (Joey Wood w/m/06-18-68).

On March 22, 2010, Officers Johnson, Guerrero, Tucker, Grandy, Berie, and Galbraith responded to a call regarding Mr. Wood who was screaming and staggering in a parking lot. Mr. Wood became combative and was placed in handcuffs on the ground until Dallas Fire-Rescue arrived. When the paramedics attempted to move Mr. Wood into the ambulance, they discovered that he was not breathing. Mr. Wood was transported to the hospital where he was pronounced deceased. The report from the Medical Examiner stated that Mr. Wood died from the use of methamphetamine combined with cardiovascular disease. The Medical Examiner ruled Mr. Wood's death an accident.

Based upon the testimonial and documentary evidence collected during the course of this investigation, it has been determined that no Departmental policies or procedures were violated on the part of the officers involved in this incident. Therefore, this Administrative Inquiry is classified as "COMPLETE."

CN2010-255 Jul 13, 2010 Cecil Hill Black
Male 31035

Death in Custody: On July 13, 2010, officers were dispatched to a suspicious person call at the CVS Pharmacy at 2427 West Jefferson Boulevard. Police Officers Kevin Runyan, #9498, Louis Pacheco, #9595, Jared Pomponio, #9770, and Rick Parlier, #8211, Southwest Division, responded to the call location and encountered Mr. Cecil Hill. During the course of investigating the call, officers attempted to detain Mr. Hill and they became involved in a physical altercation during which Mr. Hill assaulted two of the officers. After the struggle, Mr. Hill began to experience breathing difficulty and eventually stopped breathing altogether. Mr. Hill was transported to Methodist Central Hospital where he was pronounced deceased two days later. As a result, the following inquiry was conducted.

CN2010-295 Sep 11, 2010 Freddie Lockett Black
Male 31160

Death in Custody (Freddie L. Lockett b/m/09-03-80)

On September 11, 2010, about 11:45 p.m., at South Westmoreland and Hansboro Avenue, Mr. Freddie Lockett was on PCP and involved in a robbery. Mr. Lockett was tased several times by Dallas officers and subsequently died after being handcuffed and placed in police custody.

Based on the testimonial and documentary evidence collected during the course of this investigation, the actions of Officers Scott Neal, Ruben Lozano, Brett Rosen, and Mark Herrera in following the taser policy and their contact with Mr. Freddie Lockett, are consistent with the policies and procedures of the Dallas Police Department. Therefore, this investigation is classified as "COMPLETE."

CN2011-399 Oct 18, 2011 Jacob Ford Black
Male 33633

Death in custody - On October 18, 2011, Sr. Cpl. Andre Taylor, #7752, was working off-duty at the Home Depot. Home Depot personnel pointed out two shoplifting suspects as they were exiting the store. Sr. Cpl. Taylor began a foot pursuit on one of the suspects. Suspect was apprehended and after a brief struggle, Sr. Cpl. Taylor was able to handcuff suspect. Sr. Cpl. Taylor realized that the suspect was not breathing and tried to revive the suspect. Ambulance was called and suspect was transported to Medical City where he was pronounced deceased.

In his disciplinary hearing on November 29, 2012, Senior Corporal Andre Taylor, #7752, Field Services Division, advised that he had pertinent information related to his off-duty employment at The Home Depot that was not included in the original investigation, Control #2011-399.

CN2012-106 Mar 31, 2012 Jack Young Black
Male 34312

Death in Custody (Jack Young b/m/12-26-67) On March 31, 2012, Police Officer Dameon Sansom, #10139, and Police Officer Nicholas Martinez, #10103, Southeast Division, were working an off-duty job at 7707 Antoinette Drive, when they attempted to detain Mr. Jack Young, who was causing a disturbance by acting erratic and aggressive. Police Officer Joshua Shipp, #9163, and Police Officer Robert Lyons, #10168, Southeast Division, responded to the location to assist. After a brief struggle, Mr. Young was placed under arrest and he became unresponsive and subsequently died.

CN2012-197 May 29, 2012 Lee Thomas Black
Male 34580

On May 28, 2012, the Dallas Police SWAT Unit was requested to assist the Southern Methodist University (SMU) Police Department regarding a barricaded person in the cabin of a construction crane that was threatening their police officers. After an extended standoff Senior Corporals Christian D'Alesandro, #5176, Keith Rieg, #6809, Samuel McDonnold, #7460 and Broderick Valentine, #7930, SWAT Unit, ascended to the top of the crane in order to apprehend the suspect, Mr. Lee Dell Thomas. After the officers arrived at the top of the crane Mr. Thomas climbed outside of the crane cabin and

subsequently fell to his death.

CN2012-381 Oct 9, 2012 Marshall Moreno
Hispanic Male 35367

Death in Custody. On October 9, 2012, Police Officer Albert Sanchez, #9914, Central Division, was working off-duty at the Circle K store, 5527 East R.L. Thornton Freeway (I-30), when he was flagged down regarding Mr. Marshall Moreno being high on drugs. After making contact with Mr. Moreno, Officer Sanchez became involved in a foot pursuit and subsequent physical struggle with Mr. Moreno. After Mr. Moreno was handcuffed he became unresponsive and Dallas Fire and Rescue (DFR) transported him to Baylor Hospital where he was pronounced deceased.