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CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TEXAS



Public Notice
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CITY SECRETARY
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COMMUNITY POLICE OVERSIGHT BOARD

REGULAR MEETING

Tuesday, October 13, 2026 - 5:30 PM

There are three ways to attend and participate:

1. Person: Dallas City Hall, 6th FL. City Council Chambers, 6EN

2. Video Link Online:

<https://dallascityhall.webex.com/dallascityhall/j.php?MTID=mee259b24fa374c5d4ca6447406ae92a1>

Meeting Number: 2487 752 9264

Meeting Password: UAUxT5YMN32

3. Telephone: +1-469-210-7159 United States Toll (Dallas)

The City of Dallas Office of Community Police Oversight (OCPO) is dedicated to addressing complaints against Dallas Police Department officers. The OCPO's primary function is to monitor DPD investigations of external administrative complaints or critical incidents, oversee mediations; independently investigate administrative investigations upon the conclusion of an internal affairs investigation (case disposition and discipline); review findings of internal affairs investigations or investigations of critical incidents and report the findings to the board; provide support services to the board such as aiding the board and the technical resource panel in their work; and assist the board with preparing reports. The OCPO does not represent complainants or assist in any monetary recovery or other damages sought by a complainant.

La Oficina de Supervisión de la Policía Comunitaria (OCPO) de la Ciudad de Dallas se dedica a atender quejas contra agentes del Departamento de Policía de Dallas. La función principal de la OCPO es monitorear las investigaciones del DPD sobre quejas administrativas externas o incidentes críticos, supervisar las mediaciones; investigar de forma independiente las investigaciones administrativas una vez concluida una investigación de asuntos internos (disposición del caso y disciplina); revisar los resultados de las investigaciones de asuntos internos o de incidentes críticos e informar los resultados a la junta; proporcionar servicios de apoyo a la junta, como ayudar a la junta y al panel de recursos técnicos en su trabajo; y ayudar a la junta en la preparación de informes. La OCPO no representa a los denunciantes ni ayuda en ninguna recuperación monetaria u otros daños solicitados por un denunciante.

Call to Order**[Director and Police Monitor Michele Andre]**

Director Andre will commence the meeting by calling it to order and soliciting a motion to appoint a temporary Chair to oversee the Board's proceedings. Pursuant to Dallas City Code sec. 8-9(a), in the absence of a Mayor and City Council - appointed Chair or Vice-Chair, the Board is required to designate a temporary Chair. This designation must be made at the outset of each meeting until a new Chair or Vice-Chair is appointed by the Mayor or City Council. Furthermore, the City Code stipulates that the role of the temporary Chair terminates upon adjournment of the Board's meeting.

I. Roll Call**[Temporary Chair]**

Conduct a roll call of Board members who have been nominated and approved by the City Council and the Mayor to serve as representatives of the citizens of Dallas.

II. Purpose of the CPO**[Temporary Chair]**

The mission of the Community Police Oversight Board (CPOB or CPO), formerly known as the Citizen Police Review Board, is to foster public trust by ensuring that complaints of misconduct against Dallas Police Department (DPD) employees are handled fairly, thoroughly, and transparently. The CPOB also ensures that Dallas residents have an accessible means to file complaints. The Office of Community Police Oversight (OCPO or OPO) supports the CPOB by providing functional and technical assistance.

III. Public Comment / Open Microphone**[3 Minutes Per Person]**

During the open microphone period at the beginning of each Board meeting, up to five people are allowed to speak. Those who wish to speak must register before the meeting starts. Speaker registration will open 15 minutes prior to the start of the Board meeting. Each person who speaks at a public meeting must state his or her name, address, and, if applicable, who he or she represents. The first five registered speakers will be called in the order they signed up to speak at the beginning of the meeting.

IV. Approval of September 15, 2026, CPOB Special Called Meeting Minutes

- a. **Action:** Vote to approve the minutes from the special called board meeting held on September 15, 2026.

Attachment: September 15, 2026, CPOB Meeting Minutes

Briefing items:**V. Dallas Police Flock Automated License Plate Reader Program (ALPR) Update**

[Anthony Greer, Major of Police, Dallas Police Department, Stephen Williams, Deputy Chief, Dallas Police Department, Adam Reinhart, Sergeant, Operational Technology, Dallas Police Department, Ian Leslie, Public Affairs Manager, Flock Safety]

VI. The History of ALPR, Its Use in Law Enforcement, Civil Rights, and Policy Balance

[Dr. J. Eric Coleman, Assistant Professor & Graduate Program Coordinator, University of North Texas at Dallas]

VII. Civil Liberties, Privacy Implications, and Oversight Considerations Related to ALPR

[Nick Hudson, Senior Manager of Policy and Advocacy, American Civil Liberties Union of Texas]

VIII. ALPR Research: Evidence on Crime, Vehicle Recovery, Privacy, Public Trust, and Research Limitations

[Dr. Howard Henderson, Professor & Director, Center for Justice Research]

IX. Public Comment/Open Microphone [3 minutes Per Person]

After the agenda concludes, an open microphone period allows speakers who were not heard earlier to address the Board.

X. Adjournment

BOARD MEMBERS:

District 15 (C) VACANT	District 1 VACANT	District 2 Jonathan Maples	District 3 Walter "Changa" Higgins	District 4 VACANT
District 5 Brian Bah	District 6 Derric Pegram	District 7 VACANT	District 8 J. Victor C. Lander	District 9 Jesus Marquez
District 10 Jennifer "Jenny" King	District 11 Mary Ellen Smith	District 12 VACANT	District 13 Julia A Simon	District 14 Brandon Friedman

(C)- Chair (VC) - Vice Chair

STAFF:

Director & Police Monitor Michele Andre	Special Investigator Rebekah Hernandez	Policy Analyst Siara Montoya Obasuyi	Senior Outreach Specialist Alma Perez	Executive Assistant Kamona Russell

Community Police Oversight Board Fiscal Year 25-26 Committee Assignments

Policy Review Committee VACANT (C), Julia A. Simon (VC), Judge C. Lander, Brandon Friedman, Changa Higgins, and Jenny King Staff Assignment: Siara Obasuyi	Rules Committee Judge C. Lander (C), Brian Bah (VC), Brandon Friedman, Jesus Marquez, and Julia A. Simon Staff Assignment: Michele Andre
Board Training Committee Derric Pegram (C), Mary Ellen Smith (VC), Brian Bah, Changa Higgins, and Ozzie Smith Staff Assignment: Siara Obasuyi	Community Engagement Committee Jenny King (C), Derric Pegram (VC), Mary Ellen Smith, and Jonathan Maples Staff Assignment: Alma Perez

(C)- Chair (VC) - Vice Chair

Updated: 7/2/2026

Handgun Prohibition Notice for Meetings **of Governmental Entities**

"Pursuant to Section 30.06, Penal Code (trespass by license holder with a concealed handgun), a person licensed under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code (handgun licensing law), may not enter this property with a concealed handgun."

"De acuerdo con la sección 30.06 del código penal (ingreso sin autorización de un titular de una licencia con una pistola oculta), una persona con licencia según el subcapítulo h, capítulo 411, código del gobierno (ley sobre licencias para portar pistolas), no puede ingresar a esta propiedad con una pistola oculta."

"Pursuant to Section 30.07, Penal Code (trespass by license holder with an openly carried handgun), a person licensed under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code (handgun licensing law), may not enter this property with a handgun that is carried openly."

"De acuerdo con la sección 30.07 del código penal (ingreso sin autorización de un titular de una licencia con una pistola a la vista), una persona con licencia según el subcapítulo h, capítulo 411, código del gobierno (ley sobre licencias para portar pistolas), no puede ingresar a esta propiedad con una pistola a la vista."

"Pursuant to Section 46.03, Penal Code (places weapons prohibited), a person may not carry a firearm or other weapon into any open meeting on this property."

"De conformidad con la Sección 46.03, Código Penal (coloca armas prohibidas), una persona no puede llevar un arma de fuego u otra arma a ninguna reunión abierta en esta propiedad."

EXECUTIVE SESSION NOTICE

A closed executive session may be held if the discussion of any of the above agenda items concerns one of the following:

1. seeking the advice of its attorney about pending or contemplated litigation, settlement offers, or any matter in which the duty of the attorney to the City Council under the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of Texas clearly conflicts with the Texas Open Meetings Act. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.071]
2. deliberating the purchase, exchange, lease, or value of real property if deliberation in an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the position of the city in negotiations with a third person. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.072]
3. deliberating a negotiated contract for a prospective gift or donation to the city if deliberation in an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the position of the city in negotiations with a third person. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.073]
4. deliberating the appointment, employment, evaluation, reassignment, duties, discipline, or dismissal of a public officer or employee; or to hear a complaint or charge against an officer or employee unless the officer or employee who is the subject of the deliberation or hearing requests a public hearing. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.074]
5. deliberating the deployment, or specific occasions for implementation, of security personnel or devices. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.076]
6. discussing or deliberating commercial or financial information that the city has received from a business prospect that the city seeks to have locate, stay or expand in or near the city and with which the city is conducting economic development negotiations; or deliberating the offer of a financial or other incentive to a business prospect. [Tex Govt. Code §551.087]
7. deliberating security assessments or deployments relating to information resources technology, network security information, or the deployment or specific occasions for implementations of security personnel, critical infrastructure, or security devices. [Tex Govt. Code §551.089]



Community Police Oversight Board

Special Called Meeting Minutes

The Community Police Oversight Board (CPOB) complies with the Texas Open Meetings Act (TOMA). This meeting was publicly posted at least 72 hours prior. For agenda materials, meeting minutes, or recordings, please contact the Board Coordinator at 214-671-8283 or the City Secretary's Office.

- **Meeting Date:** September 15, 2026
- **Convened:** 5:32 PM
- **Adjourned:** 6:40 PM

Board Members Present

- Jonathan E. Maples – District 2
- Walter Higgins - District 3*
- Brian Bah – District 5 (Virtual)
- Judge C. Victor Lander – District 8
- Jesus Marquez – District 9*
- Jennifer King – District 10
- Mary Ellen Smith – District 11
- Brandon Friedman – District 14 (Virtual)

** Not present during initial roll call*

Members Absent

- Derric Pegram – District 6
- Julia A. Simon – District 13

I. Call to Order (Director Michele Andre)

- The meeting was called to order at 5:32 p.m. with a quorum of the Community Police Oversight Board (CPOB) present, and a motion was solicited to appoint a temporary Chair to oversee the Board's proceedings.
 - **Action:** Vote on a temporary Chair in accordance with Dallas City Code sec. 8-9(a)
 - **Motion** made by Judge C. Lander, D8, to appoint Jennifer King, D10, as temporary Chair.
 - **Seconded** by Mary Ellen Smith, D11.
 - **The motion passed unanimously.**

II. Roll Call (Temporary Chair Jennifer King)

III. Purpose of the CPOB (Temporary Chair Jennifer King)

- The temporary chair delivered the invocation, and outlining the CPOB's purpose and mission.

IV. Public Comment / Open Microphone (3 Minutes Per Person)

In accordance with CPOB Rules of Procedure, individuals may use the 'open microphone' to comment on agenda items or raise concerns within its jurisdiction.

Speaker: Lafonda Roberson, Dallas, TX

Subject: Independent Review Request #2026-0556

V. Approval of August 11, 2026, CPOB Regular Meeting Minutes

- The board proceeded to Section V: Approval of August 11, 2026, CPOB Regular Meeting Minutes.
- **Motion** made by Judge C. Lander, D8, to approve the August minutes.
- **Seconded** by Mary Ellen Smith, D11.

The motion was adopted **unanimously**.

VI. Internal Affairs Division Report (Major Gabriel Candelaria)

- **Reporting Efficiencies:** Internal Affairs is working with IT Services and the Crime Analysis Unit to automate the monthly external complaint report. The goal is to allow reports to be generated and exported automatically rather than being manually compiled each month.
- **Complaint Mediation:** Internal Affairs and OCPO continue to identify complaints that may be appropriate for mediation. One case was successfully completed, and two additional cases are being considered as pilot cases.
- **Policies and Procedures:** Internal Affairs has completed its General Orders and Standard Operating Procedures, which have been published within the department.

-
- **Electronic Complaint Process:** Internal Affairs transitioned the processing of external complaints from a primarily paper-based system to an electronic process. Preliminary results indicate a significant improvement in processing time, with additional refinements underway.
 - **Mediation Video:** Internal Affairs and DPD's Public Information Office are working with OCPO on a mediation video intended to provide the community with information about the mediation process. The department is also updating its internal affairs videos and related personnel information.
 - **Board Engagement:** Board members who attended the recent DPD gun range visit were thanked for their participation.

VII. OCPO Staff Report

a. Director's Report

(Director Michele Andre)

Summary of Board and staff activities since August 11, 2026.

Fiscal Update

- Director Andre provided an update on the Office of Community Police Oversight (OCPO)'s proposed FY2026–2027 and FY2027–2028 budgets, with the increase driven by improved staff retention and realignment of roles.
- The proposed budget is **\$796,967 for FY2026–2027** and **\$805,397 for FY2027–2028**.
- For FY2026–2027, the Communication Advisor position will be eliminated, and the most experienced Policy Analyst will be reclassified as a Senior Policy and Compliance Specialist, resulting in approximately **\$91,000 in savings**.
- Core oversight functions will continue to be managed by five staff members.
- For FY2027–2028, OCPO proposes maintaining current staffing and program levels without further reductions or enhancements.
- The City Council will hold a public budget hearing and adopt the budget on the following day.

Oversight Performance and Accountability

- The Director reported that OCPO continues to meet or exceed key performance targets.
- OCPO processed **1,268** external complaints, and **526** commendations (**110** year-to-date) have been received.
- **90%** of external complaints were processed within 30 days, exceeding the established target of 70%.

-
- **100%** of OCPO independent investigations were completed within 90 days, exceeding the target of 85%.
 - Currently, one independent investigation remains outstanding. **Seven** independent investigations were completed this year.
 - **Twenty-two** independent review requests have been completed, and **30** have been received this fiscal year.
 - OCPO has reviewed **14** Dallas Police Department policies and procedures, meeting its annual goal of **12**.
 - Comprehensive DPD monthly reports are available through SharePoint and in Board member binders.
 - Director Andre noted a correction to the Agenda item iii. August 2026 DPD Monthly External Administrative Complaints Reports, which were added to the CPOB SharePoint after the agenda was published. The number of pending External Administrative Complaints for June and July decreased somewhat due to processing.

Officer-Involved Shootings

- Director Andre reported that two Officer-Involved Shootings (OIS) occurred on Tuesday, August 6, and Wednesday, August 7, involving the Dallas Police Department. OCPO was promptly notified and responded to both incidents.
- These two recent critical incidents will be discussed at this evening's CPOB meeting.

Community Engagement and Public Awareness

- Director Andre reported that, despite budget constraints, OCPO's outreach remain robust:
 - 65 community events hosted or attended (47 in underserved areas)
 - Director Andre attended two community discussions on FLOCK and DeFLOCK last week to prepare for planned discussions on October 13, 2026, 5:30 pm CPOB Meeting focused on Flock's ALPR, with community input.
 - Presenting on the Power of Auditing/Monitoring panel at the 2026 NACOLE Virtual Conference on Sept. 23 at 4:15 ET / 3:15 PM, co-hosting the executive forum at the 2026 NACOLE Annual Conference in November at Louisville, Kentucky, and attending the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Annual Conference (Oct. 24–27) in Orlando, Florida.
 - Staff have also continued outreach and education efforts with community organizations and DPD to improve awareness of

civilian oversight services and available complaint-resolution options.

- On August 26, from 8:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., the CPOB members visited the DPD's firearms training facility and observed recruit training, including firearm safety, handling, building searches, and scenario-based exercises.

Board Operations

- Board support: To ensure the CPOB meeting is properly supported, Director Andre proposed rescheduling the November meeting to Tuesday, November 17th, at our usual 5:30 pm time. The director also noted a correction to the April meeting date on the agenda before the vote; it should be April 13.

Technical support: Multi-factor authentication (MFA) updates communicated; assistance is available via the ITS Help Desk at 214-670-1234.

Board Composition

- Districts **1, 4, 7, 12, and 15** currently have vacant CPOB seats awaiting appointments by the Mayor and City Council.
- **Special Investigator**
 - Director Andre informed the Board that former Special Investigator Greg Huff has left OCPO for a promotion with DPD's Internal Affairs Division.
 - To ensure continued oversight, Director Andre expedited hiring for his replacement, securing a hiring-freeze exception and a salary-grade upgrade.
 - The job posting closed on August 5, and OCPO received over 130 application. After a thorough review, 12 candidates were invited to interview on August 12, 13, and 17.
 - After a competitive process, Rebekah Hernandez has joined as Special Investigator, bringing an impressive background, advanced TCOLE certification, and her expertise in both investigative and training roles. We are confident she will be an outstanding addition to the Office of Community Police Oversight (OCPO). Rebekah began her role on Monday, August 31, and had the opportunity to meet several of you at the recent Monthly OCPO and IAD meeting.
 - Ms. Rebekah Hernandez provided a brief statement about her background and her enthusiasm for the role. Temporary Chair Jennifer King expresses being impressed by Ms. Hernandez's background.

b. Policy Analyst Report

(Siara M. Obasuyi)

Briefing on critical incident notifications, independent investigation, and independent review requests for Board consideration.

1. Notification of Critical Incident**a. To ensure transparency, the OCPO reports to the Board at the next monthly meeting following any critical incident.**

1. On August 6, 2026, an officer-involved shooting incident occurred at 5800 block of Williamstown Road.
2. On August 7, 2026, an officer-involved shooting incident occurred at an apartment complex in the 8500 block of Park Lane.

2. Consideration of Independent Review**a. Case No. LaFonda Roberson NI2026-0776**

1. **Action:** Vote on whether OCPO should conduct an independent investigation into Case No. NI2026-0776

Motion was made by Judge C. Victor Lander, D8, to conduct an independent investigation.

Seconded by Jesus Marquez, D9.

Voting Yes: [6] **Maples, Higgins, Bah, Lander, Marquez, Friedman**

Voting No: [2] **King, Smith**

The motion passed by roll-call vote.

c. Monthly Activity Report

Overview of monthly activity reports, including Dallas Police Department arrest data by council district and external administrative complaint reports. Key trends, supporting data, and comparative metrics across reporting periods.

1. August 2025 vs August 2026 Dallas Police Department Year-Over-Year Priority Response Time Analysis.
2. August 2026 DPD Monthly Arrest by Council District Reports
3. August 2026 DPD Monthly External Administrative Complaints Reports

3. CPOB Reports/ Briefings**a. Community Engagement Report (Jennifer King, District)****1. Upcoming Engagement and Event Details**

- a. **Saturday, September 19, 2026**, Pancho Medrano Community Forum (D7), DISD Turney W. Leonard Governance & Training Center, 5151 Samuell Boulevard, Dallas, TX 75228

-
- b. **Wednesday, September 23, 2026, 11:00 AM – 5:00 PM ET** *Strategies & Approaches for Strengthening Oversight* 2026 NACOLE Virtual Conference
 - c. **Sunday, October 4, 2026**, Di'Lolas 5k Cancer Awareness Walk (D6), Bachman Lake Park, 3500 W Northwest Hwy, Dallas, TX 75220
 - d. **Saturday, October 24, 2026 – Tuesday, October 27, 2026**, 2026 The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Annual Conference and Exposition, Orlando, FL
 - e. **Sunday, November 8 – Thursday, November 12, 2026**, *"Protecting Rights, Fighting for Accountability"* 2026 NACOLE (National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement) Annual Conference, Louisville Marriott Downtown, Louisville, KY

b. Approval of CPOB Meetings Schedule for Fiscal Year 2027

1. **Action:** Vote to approve the upcoming CPOB monthly meeting dates for the fiscal year 2026 - 2027:

- a. **October 13, 2026, 5:30 pm, 6EN Council Chambers**, CPOB Monthly Meeting
- b. **November 10, 2026, 5:30 pm, 6EN Council Chambers**, CPOB Monthly Meeting
 - i. **(Rescheduled to November 17th due to staff conflict)**
- c. **January 12, 2027, 5:30 pm, 6EN Council Chambers**, CPOB Monthly Meeting
- d. **February 9, 2027, 5:30 pm, 6EN Council Chambers**, CPOB Monthly Meeting
- e. **March 9, 2027, 5:30 pm, 6EN Council Chambers**, CPOB Monthly Meeting
- f. **April 13, 2027, 5:30 pm, 6EN Council Chambers**, CPOB Monthly Meeting
- g. **May 11, 2027, 5:30 pm, 6EN Council Chambers**, CPOB Monthly Meeting
- h. **June 8, 2027, 5:30 pm, 6EN Council Chambers**, CPOB Monthly Meeting
- i. **August 10, 2027, 5:30 pm, 6ES Council Briefing Room**, CPOB Monthly Meeting
September 14, 2027, 5:30 pm, 6EN Council Chambers, CPOB Monthly Meeting

Motion by Judge C. Victor Lander, D8, to approve the upcoming CPOB monthly meeting dates for the fiscal year 2026 – 2027.

Seconded by Jesus Marquez, D9.

The motion passed unanimously.

4. Public Comment/Open Microphone (3 minutes Per Person)

After the agenda concludes, an open microphone period allows speakers who were not heard earlier to address the Board.

5. Adjournment

- **Motion** made by Mary Ellen Smith, District 11, to adjourn.
- **Seconded** by Walter Higgins, District 3.
- **The vote passes unanimously.**

The Temporary Chair declares the meeting adjourned at **6:40 p.m.**

Community Police Oversight Board Temporary Chair



Flock Automated License Plate Reader Program

Community Police Oversight Board Meeting

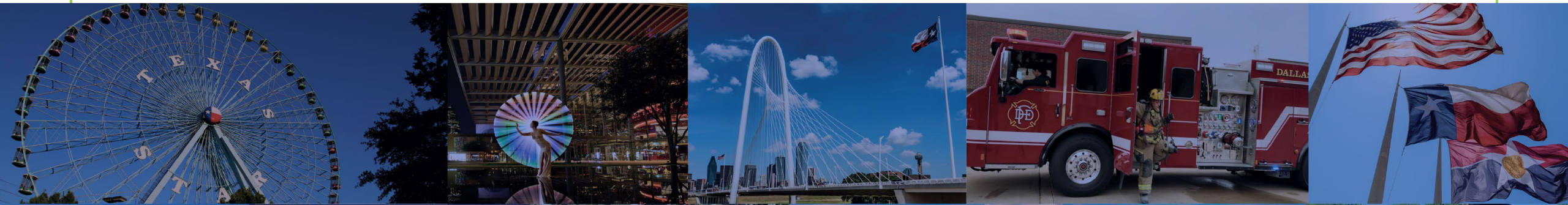
October 13, 2026

Adam Reinhart

Sergeant
DPD Operational Technology

Anthony Greer

Major
DPD Chief of Staff





Program Objectives

3-4

Platform Overview

5-11

Data, Access, and Auditing

12-15

Metrics

16-21



PLATFORM OBJECTIVES

PLATFORM OBJECTIVES

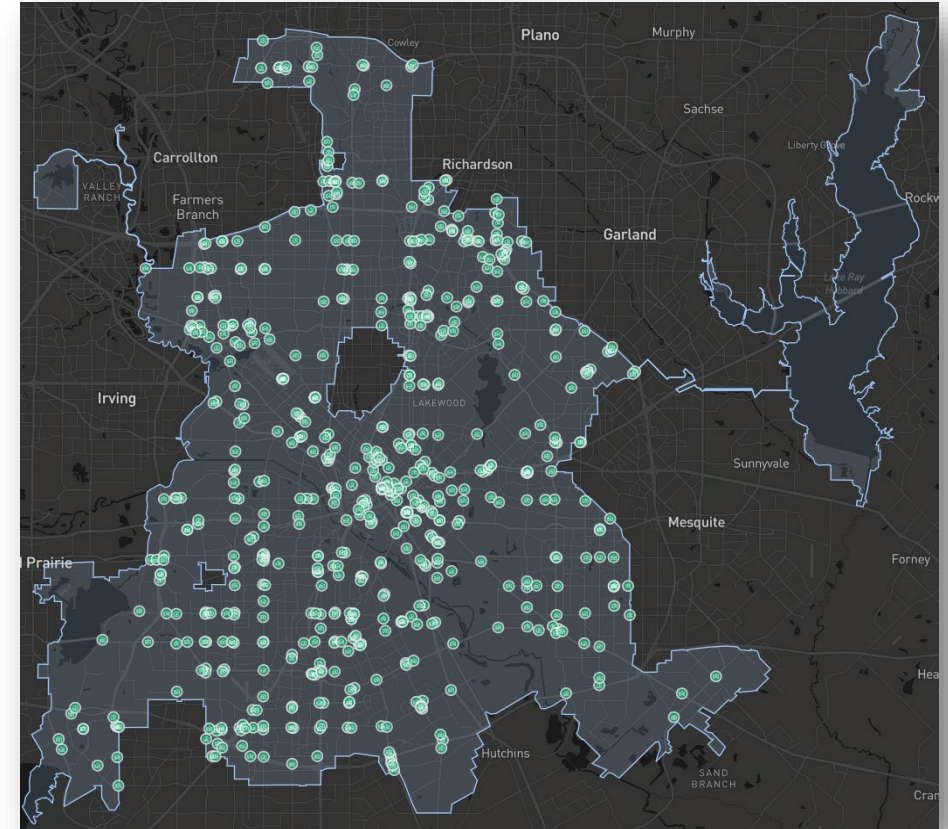
- Delivering real-time alerts for vehicles linked to wanted persons, stolen property, or violent crimes
- Enhancing investigative efficiency through rapid identification of suspect vehicles and linked offenses
- Strengthening Procedural Justice and case integrity through objective, fact-based evidence
- Reducing crime through faster identification and response



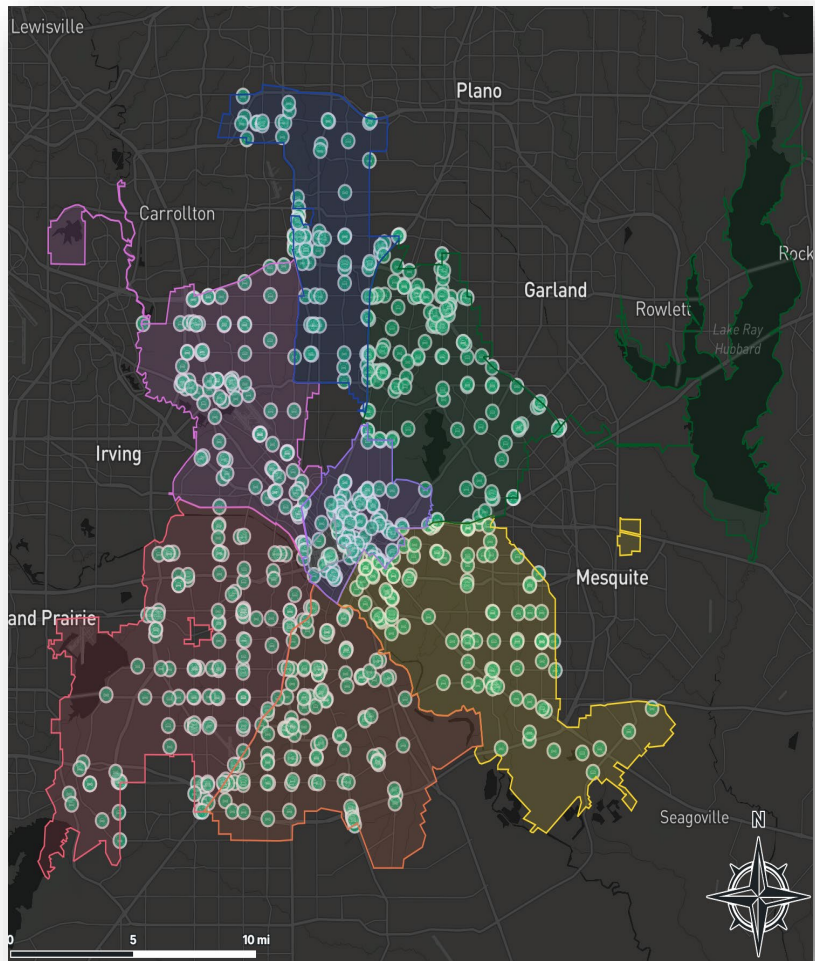
PLATFORM OVERVIEW

PLATFORM OVERVIEW

- Public roadways along high-crime corridors
- 690 Flock Cameras
- 365-day retention
- <https://transparency.flocksafety.com/dallas-tx-pd>



PLATFORM OVERVIEW – DIVISION



6
CBD

119
Southwest

82
Central

90
Northwest

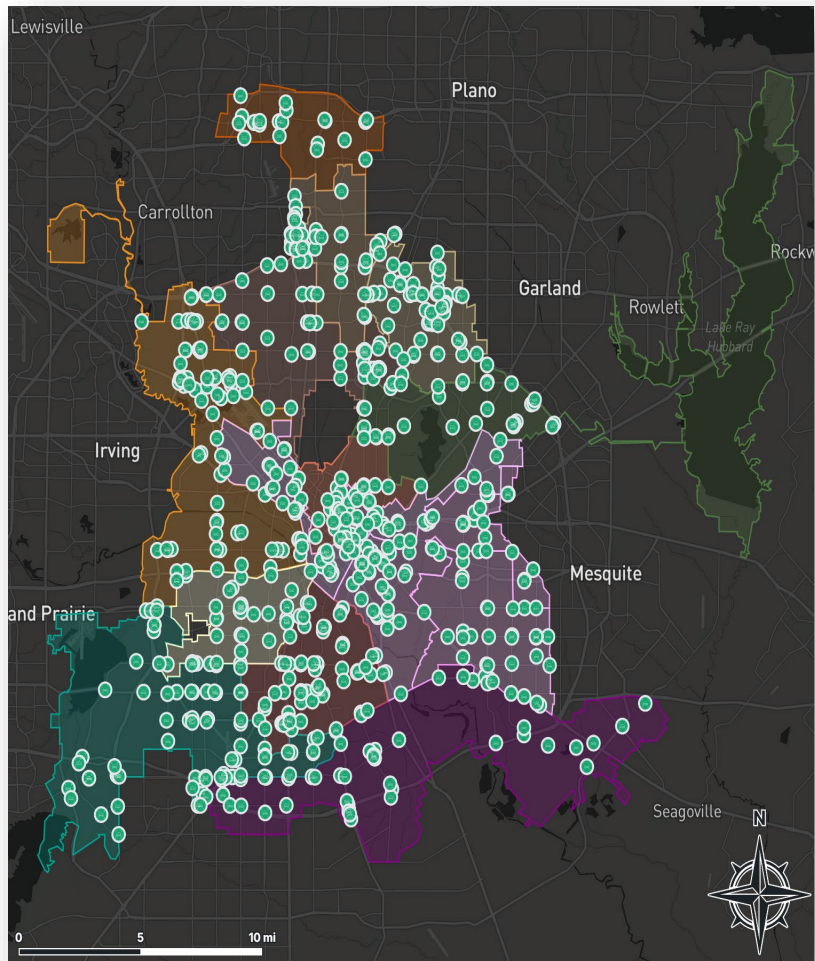
111
Northeast

78
North Central

98
Southeast

105
South Central

PLATFORM OVERVIEW – DISTRICTS



38

District 1

70

District 2

67

District 3

64

District 4

34

District 5

75

District 6

71

District 7

44

District 8

28

District 9

54

District 10

43

District 11

21

District 12

47

District 13

33

District 14

PLATFORM OVERVIEW

- ALPR technology since 2013
- Images — not continuous video recordings
- License plates and vehicle characteristics — not names, faces, or driver images
- Retains anonymized vehicle data — plate number, date, time, and location
 - NO vehicle registration
- View public rights-of-way — not private residences or private property

PLATFORM OVERVIEW



VEHICLE IN TRANSIT

Vehicle traveling on a public roadway.



VEHICLE IN RANGE

Vehicle enters the camera's field of view.



DETECTION TRIGGERED

Camera analytics identifies a vehicle

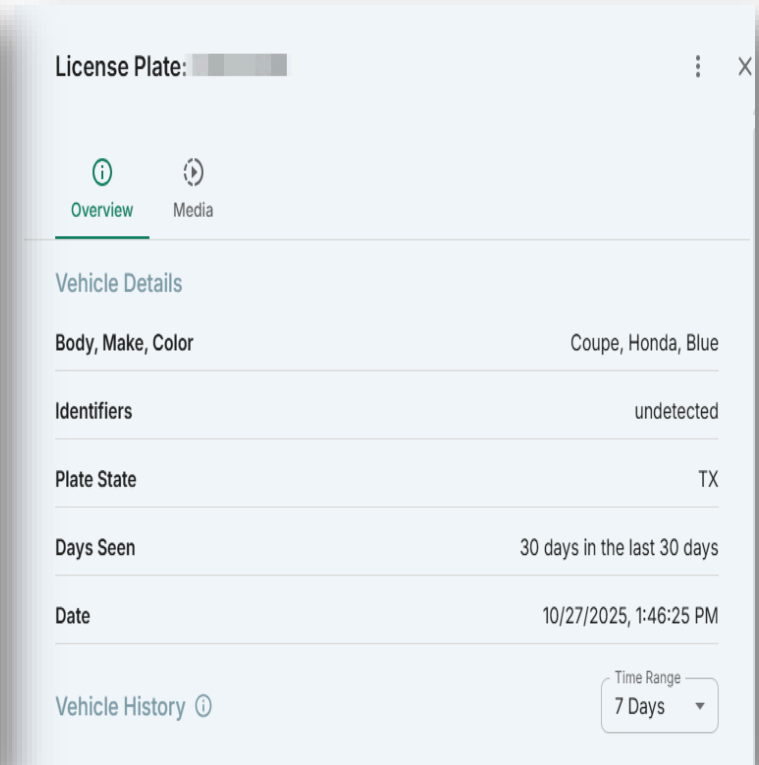
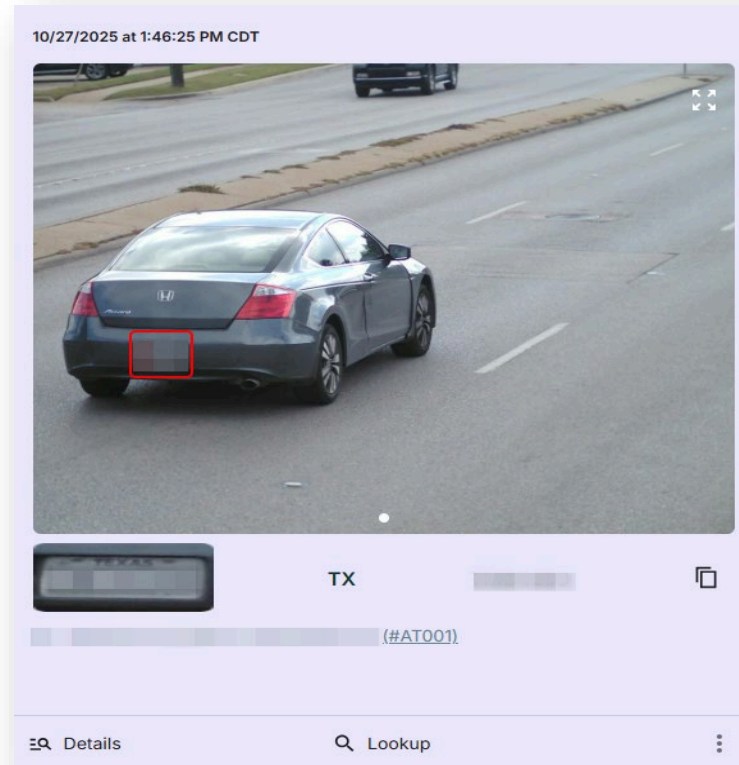


IMAGE CAPTURED

Image securely stored off device.

PLATFORM OVERVIEW

- Snapshot
- License Plate
- Vehicle Type
- Vehicle Make
- Vehicle Color
- Date/Time/Loc





DATA, ACCESS, AND AUDITS

DATA, ACCESS, AND AUDITS

- The City of Dallas owns the data.
- Automatically purged after the retention period.
- Searches require an Offense Type, Investigative Reason, and Case Number.
- All user actions are logged for compliance.

DATA, ACCESS, AND AUDITS

- Data is never sold or shared with private entities; share access is limited to authorized law-enforcement partners.
- Authorized law-enforcement partners can only “search” our network of cameras and cannot access
- Network Sharing:
 - 1063 – Agencies shared with DPD
 - 202 – Agencies DPD shares with
 - No Federal Agencies

DATA, ACCESS, AND AUDITS

Weekly Compliance Audits

- Searches are cross-referenced with department Case Numbers or CAD numbers
- Unvalidated Case Numbers are routed to their supervisor for review
- Documented Counseling issued for violating General Orders
 - NOT Misuse

Constitutional Policing is currently conducting an audit of the Flock Platform

METRICS

METRICS

Platform access is limited to trained and authorized personnel.

- 2,109 DPD personnel
- 4,191 Total DPD personnel

September Searches:

- 37,508
- 3,007 Unique Case Numbers
- 5,432 Unique License Plates searched
- Approximately 2.5 License Plates searched per DPD officer

METRICS – PRIMARY SOLVING FACTOR

CAPERS:

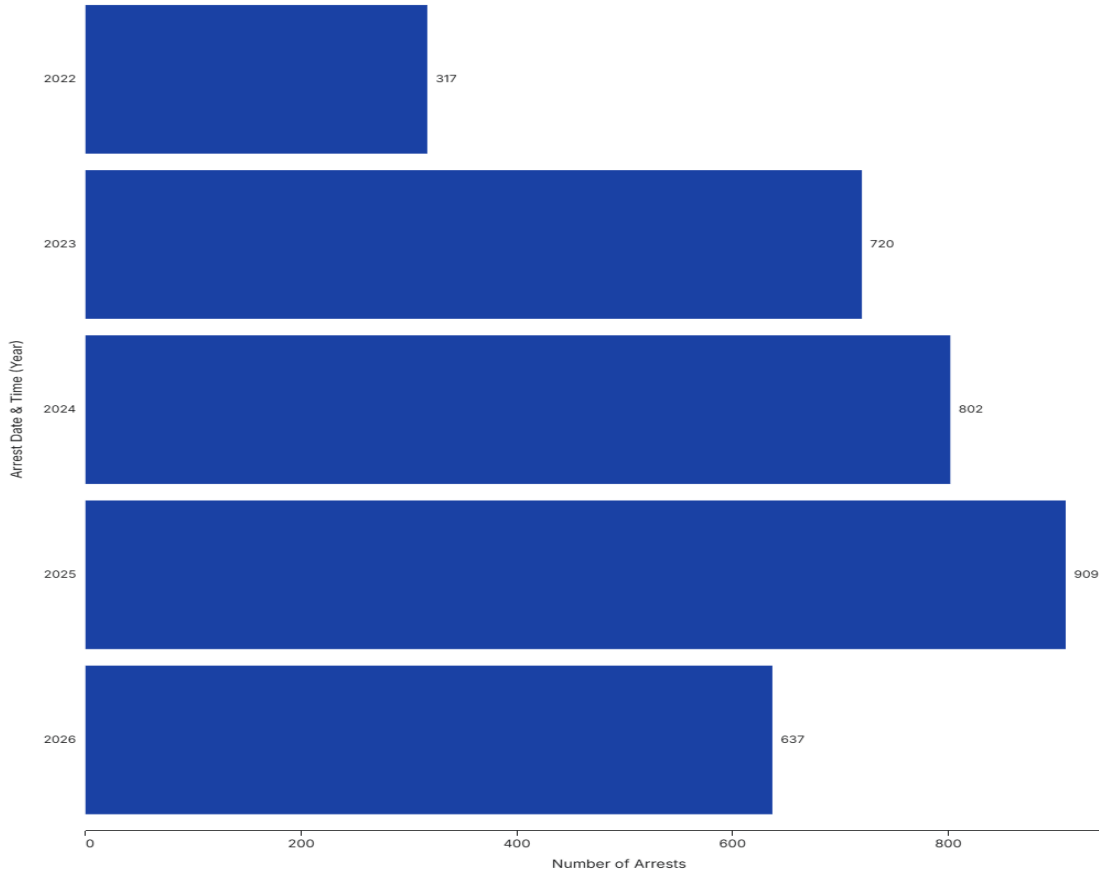
- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1. Video | – 30.8% |
| 2. Witness | – 24.8% |
| 3. Suspect Surrender | – 24.4% |
| 4. ALPR | – 7.9% |
| 5. Intel | – 4.8% |

METRICS – PRIMARY SOLVING FACTOR

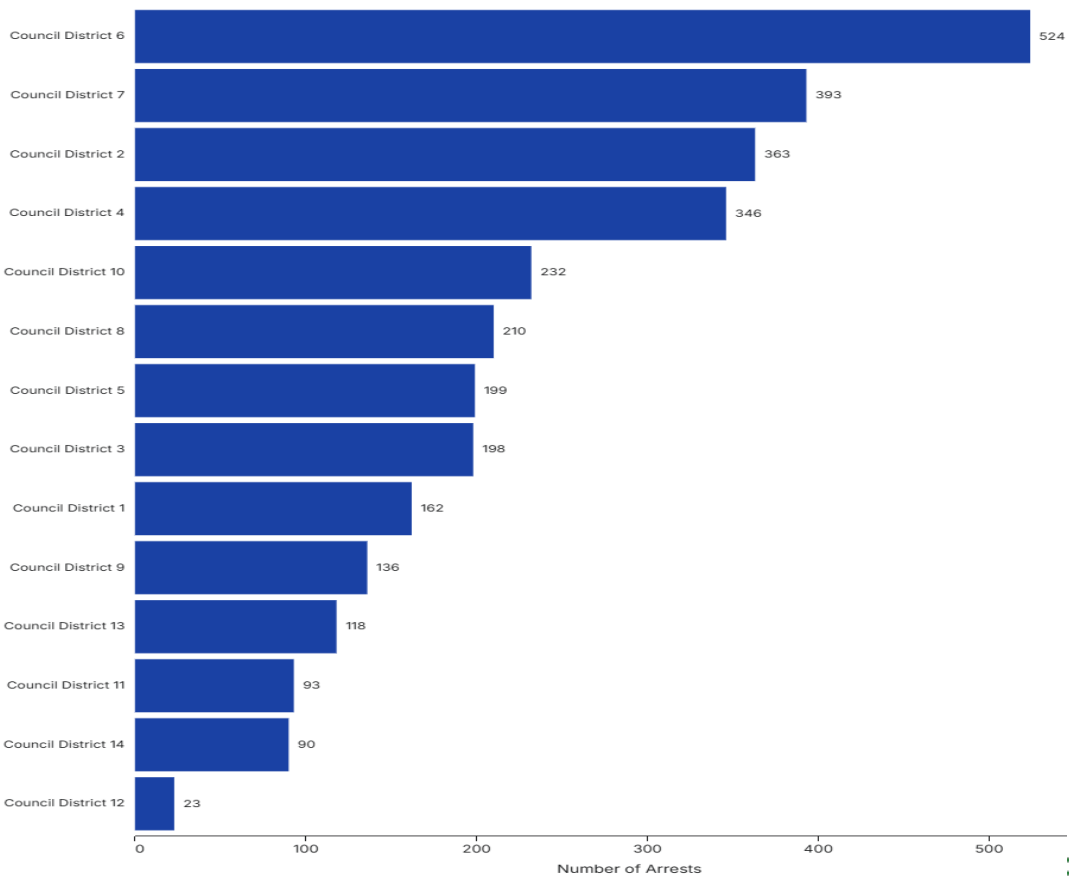
- Homicide – 15.9% Ranked #4
- Business Robberies – 12.5% Ranked #2
- Individual Robberies – 10.9% Ranked #4
- Aggravated Kidnapping – 16.7% Ranked #2 (tie)
- Aggravated Assault – 13.1% Ranked #4

METRICS – ARRESTS

By Year

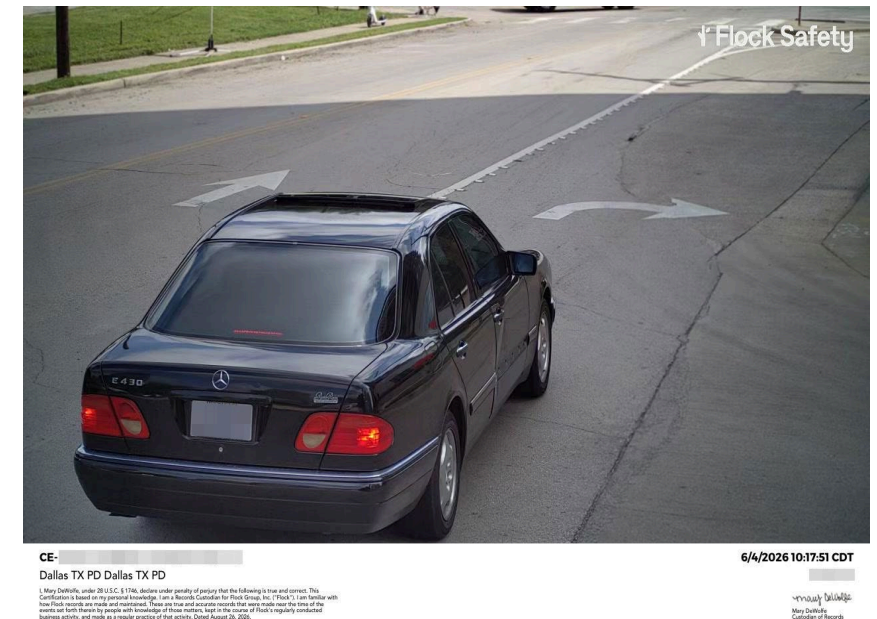


By District



METRICS

- June 2026 - Crowley PD Critical Missing
 - Dementia/Alzheimer's individual who was insulin-dependent.
 - Flock camera captured their vehicle traveling in Dallas.
 - Officers canvased area.
 - Located safely and reunited with family.





END

Flock Safety Cameras & Automated License Plate Readers

History • Law Enforcement Uses • Civil Rights • Balanced Policy

Dr. J. Eric Coleman

Criminal Justice Educator & Practitioner

Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are solely my own and do not represent those of my employer or any organization

Dallas Community Police Oversight Board

What ALPR does

The basic technology is straightforward; the policy implications come from scale.

- Captures a vehicle and its publicly displayed license plate
- Software converts the plate image into searchable characters
- A read can include date, time, location and vehicle characteristics
- Modern systems can compare plates to hot lists or search historical observations

A brief history of license plate recognition

Flock is a recent platform built on decades of automated vehicle identification.

- 1970s–1980s: early automatic number plate recognition systems
- 1990s–2000s: digital cameras and optical recognition become practical at scale
- Tolling, parking, access control and traffic management expand automated vehicle identification
- 2010s–today: cloud storage and connected networks transform investigative capability

What Flock changed

From stand-alone plate reading to cloud-connected vehicle intelligence.

- Fixed roadside cameras can operate continuously with relatively little infrastructure
- Cloud search allows rapid retrieval of historical observations
- Vehicle characteristics can help when investigators do not know the full plate
- Cross-agency sharing can turn local cameras into a much larger investigative network

Legitimate law-enforcement uses

ALPR can substantially shorten the time between a vehicle lead and an investigative response.

- Stolen vehicles and wanted vehicles
- Homicide, robbery, kidnapping and other serious-crime investigations
- AMBER Alerts, missing or endangered persons
- Connecting a suspect vehicle to relevant locations and times
- Developing leads from partial plates or vehicle descriptions

The civil-rights issue: aggregation

A single observation is different from a searchable history of movement.

- One camera observation reveals little about a person's life
- Repeated observations can reveal patterns of movement and association
- Sensitive locations may implicate religion, health, political activity or lawful association
- Risk increases with longer retention, broader sharing and open-ended searching

Flock's current safeguards

Vendor controls provide a baseline—but Dallas still determines how its program is governed.

- Customer controls authorized users and access
- Searches and user activity can be audited
- Flock's current LPR policy uses a 7-day default retention period
- Flock warns that plate translations must be verified before enforcement action
- Additional safeguards include stronger authentication, case codes and sharing controls

Recommended Dallas policy: authorized investigative use

Preserve high-value investigations while placing clear limits around surveillance capability.

- Require an official law-enforcement purpose and case/incident number
- Use short default retention; preserve longer only when data becomes evidence
- Require verification before a stop, search or arrest based on an alert
- Prohibit personal searches and monitoring based solely on protected First Amendment activity
- Limit outside-agency access and document emergency exceptions

Accountability and oversight

The system should make proper use easy—and misuse difficult and discoverable.

- Maintain durable audit logs even after routine plate data is deleted
- Conduct random and complaint-triggered audits
- Require supervisory review of emergency and unusually broad searches
- Publish an annual public ALPR report with aggregate use and compliance data
- Provide regular oversight review of effectiveness, privacy, equity and misuse

A balanced governing principle

Use ALPR to investigate crime—not to conduct generalized surveillance of lawful activity.

- Official purpose
- Short retention
- Controlled sharing
- Human verification
- Auditable access
- Protection for lawful speech and association

Closing takeaway

The legitimacy of ALPR depends less on the camera than on the rules behind the camera.

- ALPR technology has existed for decades
- Modern networks provide real investigative value
- Scale, retention and sharing create the greatest civil-liberties risks
- A tightly governed system can preserve public-safety benefits while reducing those risks

ACTU Texas

October 13, 2026

Automated License Plate Readers in Dallas



Concern about Flock and Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs) is **non-partisan.**

City of Willis shuts down Flock system until further notice, city leaders announce

Wylie to remove Flock license plate reader cameras after council votes against renewal

Lago Vista votes to remove Flock Cameras

Bastrop City Council votes to terminate Flock contract, prevent similar cameras in the future

PFLUGERVILLE CITY COUNCIL DENIES NEW AGREEMENT WITH FLOCK SAFETY

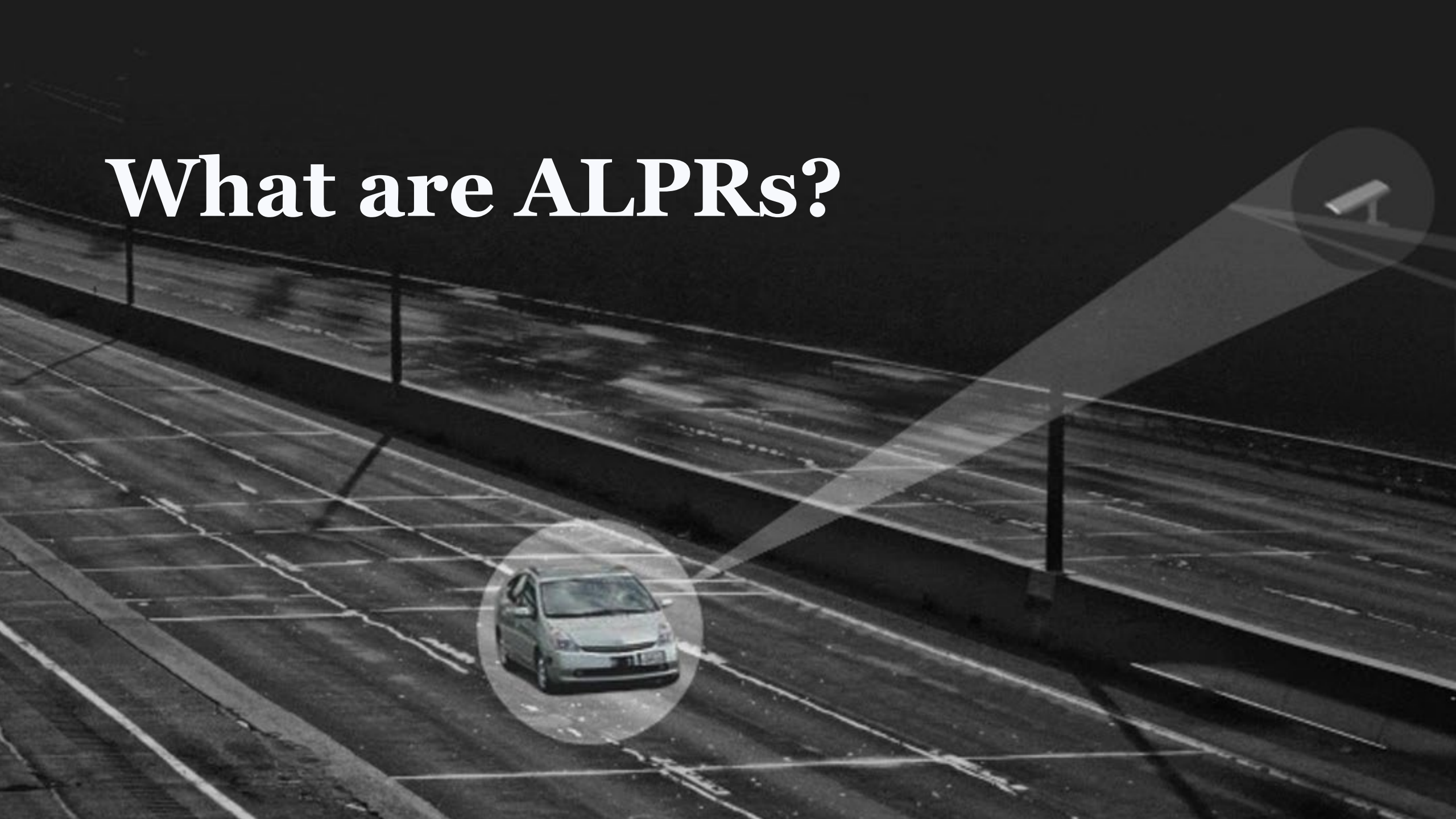
Hays County ends all contracts with Flock Safety

Hood County shuts down Flock cameras, terminates agreement amid privacy concerns

Liberty Hill leaders question Flock cameras amid Central Texas pushback

San Marcos City Council votes to deny flock camera expansion after hours of heated debate

What are ALPRs?





What are ALPRs and how do they operate?

- AI surveillance cameras
- Stationary and mobile operation
- Capture and record:
 - License plate number and state of origin
 - Vehicle location (including date and time)
 - Sometime vehicle make, model, color, and even bumper stickers
- Can scan thousands of vehicles per hour





ALPR Threat to Civil Rights and Liberties

- To Privacy
 - Location Tracking
 - Ability to remain anonymous in public
 - Expectation of privacy in public
 - Data sharing
- Discriminatory targeting/ deployment
- Unjustified stops and false arrests
- Fourth Amendment concerns





Specific ALPR Threats in 2026

- ALPRs have been used by federal, state, and local governments to identify and track:
 - Immigrants (ICE)
 - Protestors (50+ federal, state, and local agencies)
 - Op-ed writers (local police)
 - Gun show attendees (DEA/ATF)
 - People seeking certain forms of health care (state/local police)
 - Exes and romantic partners (state/ local police)



Concerns Specific to Flock Safety Contracts



Flock Problem: Data Retention

According to Flock's "Government Agency Customer Agreement," Flock stores ALPR data for 7 days.

This new "default" came in response to a torrent of criticism (and it's still able to be overridden by local officials).



Flock Problem: Data Sharing (With Anyone)

According to Flock's "Government Agency Customer Agreement"

"Flock may access, use, preserve and/or disclose the [ALPR] Footage to law enforcement authorities, government officials, and/or third parties ... if Flock has a good faith belief that such use, access, preservation or disclosure is reasonably necessary to ... protect the rights, property, or safety of Flock, its users, a third party, or the public as required or permitted by law."

Flock Problem: Data Sharing (Anywhere)

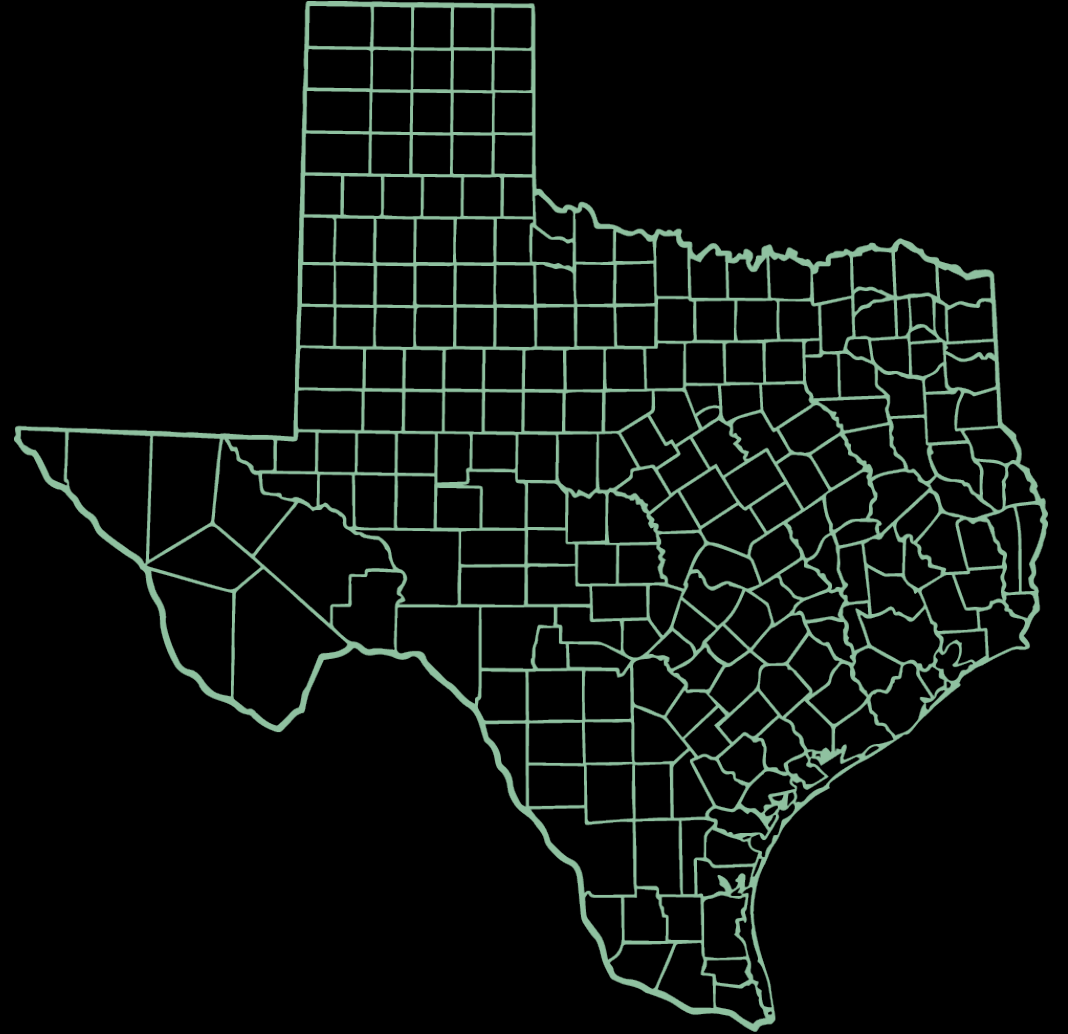
According to Flock's "Government Agency Customer Agreement"

"[The customer] Agency hereby grants Flock a non-exclusive, worldwide, perpetual, royalty-free right and license (during and after the Service Term hereof) to ... disclose the Agency Data and Non-Agency End User Data (both inclusive of any Footage) to enable law enforcement monitoring against law enforcement hot lists as well as provide Footage search access to law enforcement for investigative purposes only."

Flock Problem: National ALPR System

Flock's stated corporate goal is to expand to "every city in the United States," and to build a "national camera network" using local ALPRs and their data

So what should Dallas do about ALPRs?





Analyzing ALPR use from a Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Perspective

Every surveillance technology falls into one of two buckets.

Too problematic to use under
any circumstances

Risky, but try to manage the
risk and allow some use

Which decision is right for Dallas?

ALPR Guardrail: Warrant-only Access

Problem: Police can look back through days or weeks of stored ALPR without judicial oversight.

Solution: As a matter of city policy, require a judicially-signed warrant to search stored ALPR data, with narrow exceptions such as in emergencies.



ALPR Guardrail: Data Retention

Problem: The more ALPR data that is captured and the longer it is retained, the more private information it reveals.

Solution: As a matter of city policy, limit ALPR data retention unless linked to a specific investigation.

New Hampshire has a data retention limit of three minutes.



ALPR Guardrail: Data Sharing

Problem: Without data sharing limits, ALPR data can be made available to unknown and untrusted recipients.

Solution: As a matter of city policy, limit access unless the requesting entity has a judicially-signed warrant.



ALPR Guardrail: Unreliable Databases

Problem: Not all criminal databases against which ALPR data is run are reliable. Some do not even comply with basic accuracy, reliability, and completeness requirements.

Solution: As a matter of city policy, limit the “hotlists” ALPR data can be run against to reliable, well-maintained databases.



ALPR Guardrail: Big Brother

Problem: Powerful, mass surveillance technologies, like widespread ALPR networks, are being used to watch for minor, non-vehicle related infractions.

Solution: Limit the type of infractions for which ALPR "hits" can be generated to certain serious circumstances.





Final Thought:

Surveilling the location and movements of every vehicle in Dallas for an extended period of time, just because any one of us might commit a crime, is just about the least American approach to privacy imaginable.



Contact Information

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ALPR/Flock Technology

What Does the Research Tell Us?

Evidence on crime, recovery, privacy, trust, and research limitations

Howard Henderson, PhD | Professor | Founding Director | Barbara Jordan-Mickey Leland School of Public Affairs Houston, Texas | October 13, 2026



What Does ALPR Research Examine?

- Stolen-vehicle detection and recovery
- Investigative leads, arrests, and clearance
- Crime, privacy, trust, retention, sharing, and equity



Public safety | Crime outcomes | Community impacts

ALPR research examines possible public-safety benefits and possible individual and community costs.

Different Outcomes Require Different Evidence

System activity

Cameras, scans, alerts, searches

Immediate outcomes

Verified hits, recoveries, arrests

Investigative contribution

Leads, vehicle location, case assistance

Crime outcomes

Motor-vehicle theft, shootings, violent crime, property crime

Legitimacy outcomes

Privacy, trust, equity, accountability

Scans, alerts, and arrests do not independently establish an effect on crime.

What the Research Supports



RESEARCH SUPPORTS

Targeted vehicle-related detection and recovery

RESEARCH DOES NOT ESTABLISH

Broad reductions in violent crime or crime overall

Fixed-camera networks may reduce motor-vehicle theft in some settings.

Current evidence supports targeted vehicle-related benefits more clearly than broad crime-reduction claims.

The Strongest Emerging Crime Evidence: Motor-Vehicle Theft

Mourtgos and Adams, 2026

Estimated 11% decline in motor-vehicle theft after Flock deployment across 216 agencies

Working paper; not peer reviewed

Shjarback and Sarkos, 2025

Fixed ALPR expansion associated with lower motor-vehicle theft in Atlantic City

Single barrier-island city; entry/exit-camera model

Lum et al, 2025

More stolen-vehicle detections

No clear ALPR-specific auto-theft deterrence

Motor-vehicle theft is the crime outcome with the most promising ALPR evidence, although results remain context-dependent.



What Research Does Not Yet Establish

**There is no clear evidence of a
citywide reduction in violent crime or
overall crime.**

**No clear ALPR-specific deterrent
effect in mobile/patrol studies**

Individual success stories and high alert volumes do not measure broad crime reduction.

Research supports careful, narrow claims about ALPR crime impacts.



Detection Is Not the Same as Deterrence



Detection

- More plate checks
- More stolen-vehicle detections
- More recoveries

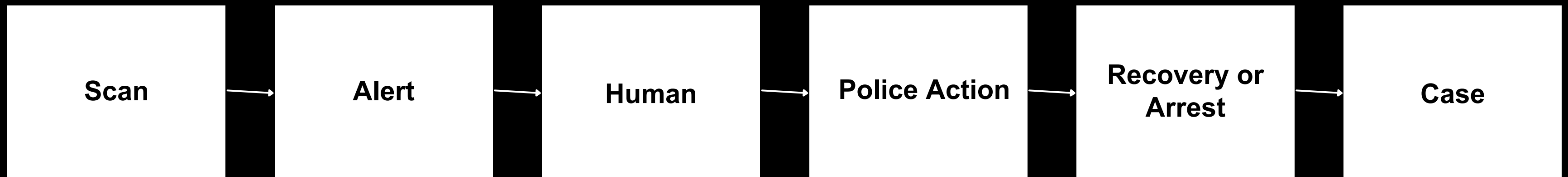
Deterrence

- Fewer thefts occurring
- Reduced victimization
- Crime prevention

Finding a stolen vehicle is valuable, but it does not demonstrate that fewer vehicles were stolen.

Research distinguishes operational detection from prevention or deterrence.

A Lead Is Not Necessarily a Solved Case



Each step requires separate measurement.

Research should evaluate the full pathway from alert to verified public-safety outcome.

Privacy, Trust, and Equity Are Research Outcomes



Privacy

Searchable vehicle-location histories can expand with retention and sharing.

Trust

Learning about LPR technology reduced trust in police in a survey experiment.

Equity

Research should examine placement, error burdens, enforcement outcomes, and community voice.

Research on ALPR concerns crime outcomes and legitimacy outcomes.

Dallas and Fort Worth: Local Perspectives in Context



Local leaders describe ALPR as a tool for vehicle recovery and investigations.

Local leaders also acknowledge the need for safeguards against misuse.

Operational accounts provide context. Independent research evaluates outcomes.

Local experience should be considered alongside research evidence and research limitations.

What the Research Still Needs to Answer

- Do fixed ALPR networks reduce crime across different cities?
- Do Flock systems produce benefits that persist over time?
- How often do alerts result in verified and appropriate enforcement action?
- How do retention and sharing affect privacy and public trust?
- Are impacts distributed equally across neighborhoods and communities?



ALPR adoption has expanded faster than the independent research base.

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