Memorandum



DATE April 5, 2019

^{TO} Honorable Members of the Public Safety and Criminal Justice Committee

SUBJECT Community Prosecution Update

On Monday, April 8, 2019, the Public Safety and Criminal Justice Committee will be briefed on an overview of the Community Prosecution Division of the City Attorney's Office. I will be presenting along with Jill Haning, Chief of Community Prosecution. The materials are attached for your review.

Christopher J. Caso Interim City Attorney

T.C. Broadnax, City Manager Jon Fortune, Assistant City Manager Carol A. Smith, City Auditor (Interim) Bilierae Johnson, City Secretary Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge Kimberly Bizor Tolbert, Chief of Staff to the City Manager Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager Joey Zapata, Assistant City Manager Nadia Chandler Hardy, Assistant City Manager and Chief Resilience Officer M. Elizabeth Reich, Chief Financial Officer Laila Alequresh, Chief Innovation Officer Directors and Assistant Directors

Community Prosecution

Public Safety and Criminal Justice Committee

April 8, 2019



City of Dallas

Christopher J. Caso, Interim City Attorney Jill Haning, Chief of Community Prosecution

Agenda

- Mission
- History
- Organization
- Process
- Recent Successes
- Collaborative Enforcement Initiatives
- Collaborative Revitalization Initiatives
- Opportunities for Improvement
- Questions



Mission

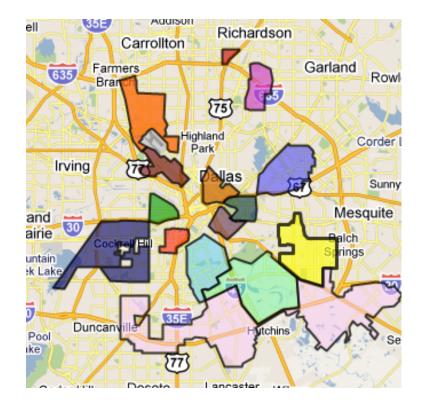
The mission of the Community Prosecution Team is to *proactively* improve public safety and the quality of life within the City of Dallas by:

- *Engaging the community* to identify and solve nuisance-related problems.
- *Strategically collaborating* with other city departments and local agencies to more effectively deploy city resources.
- Seeking *voluntary compliance* from property owners and business owners who maintain substandard or hazardous properties or illegal land uses.
- Using all available legal tools to gain compliance from non-compliant property owners, most commonly *filing suit* against them under state laws *seeking injunctive relief and civil penalties*.



History

- Community Prosecution is a proactive approach to address public safety and quality of life issues within the City of Dallas.
- The Dallas City Attorney's Office adopted the community prosecution model in 2001. Community prosecutors were assigned to designated target areas based on census tracts or council districts to address code violations.





Organization

Chief of Community Prosecution

Two (2) Deputy Chiefs: Litigation & Field Divisions (one vacancy)

Twelve (12) Community Prosecutors:

- Nine (9) CPs assigned across the police/code divisions
- Two (2) CPs assigned to the litigation unit
- One (1) CP responsible for environmental cases

(two CP vacancies)

- Paralegals
- Support Staff

Caseload:

- Average: 40 litigation cases
- Average: 20 pre-litigation case/attorney









- Other Critical Departments:
 - Office of Environmental Quality
 - Dallas Water Utilities
 - Sustainable Development and Construction
 - Planning and Urban Design Department
 - Department of Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization



Process: Overview

- CP team identifies (proactively or by referral) properties with violations of health and safety ordinances and/or habitual criminal activity in their geographic area.
- CP team attempts to obtain voluntary compliance by notifying owners of outstanding issues, meeting with them, and developing deadlines for obtaining compliance.
- If such attempts are unsuccessful, enforcement is taken either through litigation or municipal court citations.
- Common Enforcement Remedies Available:
 - Injunctions
 - Civil Penalties
 - Appointment of Receivers
- All attempts to address blight and/or crime is enhanced through strategic engagement of community residents and stakeholders through community meetings and revitalization strategies.

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Process: Individual Case

• Evaluation for Acceptance or Rejection:

- Is the property a place where habitual criminal activity occurs?
- Do the ordinance violations at the property pose a substantial danger?
- Is there a complex, unprecedented, or new code issue?
- Has the property owner been unresponsive to previous enforcement?
- Is departmental collaboration necessary?
- **Initial Inspection**: to document the condition of the property, including land use, health and safety hazards, and/or implementation of reasonable measures to support a pre-litigation case and, if necessary, litigation.
- **Issuance of Notice**: to notify owners of outstanding issues as required by the applicable law(s).
- **Meeting with Owners**: to educate owners, further investigate the issues, and develop timeframes for compliance.
- **Obtaining Agreement**: to set expectations and deadlines for the City and owners for compliance.
- Voluntary Compliance or Litigation



Process: Additional Responsibilities

- Defending department directors' decisions before the Permit and License Appeal Board.
- Obtaining writs of possession to vacate city-owned or city managed properties.
- Seeking civil forfeiture of seized 8-liner gaming machines through municipal court lawsuits.
- Reviewing applications and departmental recommendations for SOBs, dance hall, amusement center, and billiard hall permits/licenses.



Team Successes: <u>Voluntary Compliance</u>

- Property owner demolishes a large vacant commercial structure.
- Owners of a property preliminarily designated as an habitual criminal property fences property; increases security presence; rehabs property while maintaining affordability; and reduces crime from twenty-six (26) abatable offenses to zero.
- After failing to comply with notices issued by Multifamily Code, apartment owner enters into and complies with a repair agreement resulting in a complete rehab and reduction in crime.
- Collaboration with the Project Safe Neighborhood Initiative has resulted in the implementation of crime prevention methods at several properties reducing crime in the neighborhood.



Team Successes: <u>Litigation</u>

- Court orders closures of three massage parlors used for prostitution.
- Owner of car wash known for drug sales and violent crime agrees to install security cameras and controlled-access gates, hire a security surveillance company, and limit hours of operation.
- Court appoints receiver to take possession and control of an abandoned substandard hospital with asbestos.
- Property owners agree to vacate and demolish a substandard mall.
- Court orders business owner causing environmental harm to cease all business operations.
- Collaborative efforts with other governmental agencies leads to the court order closure of hotel known for drug sales and violent crime.



Team Successes: <u>Strategic Engagement</u>

- Development of business symposium to educate local business owners of city services.
- Collaborative community engagement results in direct communication between the property owners of twenty-four (24) multifamily properties to address shared issues of trash and crime.
- Collaboration with Planning and Urban Design Department in the development of complementary community engagement and enforcement strategies.
- Identification of enforcement challenges and development of realistic solutions through the intra-departmental Business Regulations Working Group.



Collaborative Revitalization Initiatives



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Collaborative Revitalization Initiatives



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Opportunities for Improvement

Suggested Improvements

- Empower individual teams through development of:
 - intra-departmental practices (defining process, roles, and responsibilities);
 - training programs conducted by CAO and outside experts; and
 - proactive community engagement and enforcement plans.
- Monthly reporting to council, departments, and city manager's office.
- Case reviews every 90 days by immediate supervisors.
- Quarterly program reviews by executive leadership team.
- Re-organization of departmental structures to ensure appropriate supervision.







