



DIGNITY FOR DALLAS:

Advance Justice, Change
Priorities, Invest in Communities

REPORT BY:

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF TEXAS

DALLAS BLACK CLERGY COALITION

DALLAS COMMUNITY POLICE OVERSIGHT COALITION

DSA-NORTH TEXAS RACIAL JUSTICE WORKING GROUP

FAITH FORWARD DALLAS AT THANKS-GIVING SQUARE

FOR OAK CLIFF

MI FAMILIA VOTA

MOTHERS AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY

MOVE TEXAS

NORTH TEXAS IMMIGRATION COALITION

OUR CITY OUR FUTURE

RAICES TEXAS

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This report is part of a statewide movement to provide key recommendations and findings on policing in Texas. It builds on the July 2020 Justice Can't Wait report in Houston.

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Executive Summary

Dallas is at a defining moment. George Floyd’s murder by Minneapolis police officers sparked a national reckoning with policing and police violence targeting Black people. In Dallas, there is a long legacy of police violence that has resulted in the killings of Clinton Allen, Genevive Dawes, Botham Jean, and Allen Simpson. Throughout the summer, thousands of people took to the streets of Dallas to demand fundamental changes in policing.

This report documents the ongoing practice of discriminatory policing in Dallas. Black people make up only 24 percent of the City of Dallas population, but 37 percent of traffic stops, 49 percent of all arrests, 63 percent of marijuana possession arrests, and 53 percent of people killed by the Dallas Police Department. Black people in Dallas are suffering disproportionately at the hands of police.

The underlying problem with policing is not just a lack of training and procedures or a problem with “bad apples” – it is the broadening of the scope and responsibilities of police, enabled by expanding budgets, that has spurred street-level harassment of communities of color, fueled mass incarceration, and led to the unlawful use of excessive force and killing of Black people.

Around the country and across the state, cities are taking action to fundamentally reimagine the

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role of police in communities. They are disbanding problematic units, allocating funding for non-police public health and safety initiatives, and reducing police budgets.

This report urges Dallas Mayor Eric Johnson and the Dallas City Council to be bold. We are asking them to reimagine public safety by shifting 37 percent of the proposed Dallas Police Department budget for the upcoming fiscal year - \$200 million - into non-police public health and safety initiatives.

This report also includes recommendations to: (1) further restrict when and how officers can use deadly force; (2) limit discretionary arrests for citation-eligible offenses; (3) enforce a range of non-serious offenses through alternatives to policing; and (4) strengthen community police oversight.

We also call on city officials to ensure law enforcement respects the full spectrum of diverse communities in the Dallas area, including Black people, people who are transgender, people who are indigenous, people of color, and people

THE TIME FOR ACTION IS NOW.

MAYOR JOHNSON AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL — WE ARE LOOKING TO YOU TO LEAD.

who are immigrants, because safety depends upon our collective awareness of the needs and circumstances of all populations.

Black and Brown Dallasites have suffered from deep health, financial, and criminal justice disparities throughout the history of our country. Racial disparities in COVID-19 deaths and George Floyd’s murder are only the newest chapters in a story that began with slavery and Jim Crow.

At this moment, though, people are paying attention. They are marching, enduring arrest, and suffering the sting of pepper balls. If ever there will be a moment for our leaders to challenge a system of intolerable inequity, this is it.

We need Dallas leaders to push beyond incremental reforms to reimagine public safety and align the city’s budget with true community needs.

Mayor Johnson and members of City Council — we are looking to you to lead.

FINDING #1

Dallas Police Department’s large budget sustains high arrest rates, mostly for non-serious, nonviolent charges

FINDING #2

There are significant racial disparities in traffic stops and arrests by Dallas police

FINDING #3

People of color are fatally shot by Dallas police at significantly higher rates than white people

FINDING #4

Dallas’s history of unaccountable police violence goes back decades

FINDING #5

When people need help, Dallas officials send handcuffs

FINDING #6

Dallas wastes millions arresting and jailing people who could be diverted and sent home

FINDING #7

The Dallas Office of Community Police Oversight needs additional funding and legal authority to provide critical oversight

Key Findings



Finding #1

Dallas Police Department's large budget sustains high arrest rates, mostly for non-serious, nonviolent charges

- Increased spending on police does not result in less crime or more public safety. Extensive research indicates that crime rates are rarely associated with increases in police force size,¹ and in those rare cases when changes are found they are small.²
- Between 1982 and 2016 in Dallas, even as crime rates were declining, inflation-adjusted spending on police soared. Since 1982, spending on police has doubled and per capita spending has increased by 46 percent.³
- Today, nearly 37 percent of the City of Dallas unrestricted general fund, representing \$516 million, goes to the Dallas Police Department. The proposed budget for the upcoming fiscal year increases spending to more than \$540 million annually.
- Enormous spending on police has allowed the Dallas Police Department to increase the size of its force to more than 3000 officers. These officers sustain very high arrest rates, mostly for non-serious, nonviolent charges.
- Out of the 29,722 arrests made by Dallas Police in 2018, only 13 percent were for serious charges. Just 5 percent of total arrests were for the most serious, violent charges, including murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.⁴

Finding #2

There are significant racial disparities in traffic stops and arrests by Dallas police

- There are widespread racial disparities in arrests and traffic stops by the Dallas Police Department. Black people account for 24 percent of the City of Dallas population,⁵ but 37 percent of traffic stops and 49 percent of arrests in 2018.⁶
- Black people were represented in 64 percent of arrests by Dallas Police Department for marijuana possession in 2018, despite research consistently showing that Black people and white people use marijuana at similar rates.⁷
- Black people are more likely than white people to be arrested for citation-eligible offenses by the Dallas Police Department. Citation-eligible offenses are low-level offenses, including most Class C misdemeanors and a small number of Class A and B misdemeanors, where officers have the authority under state law to issue a citation or ticket instead of arresting a person accused of a crime.
- Based on an analysis by Texas Appleseed of Dallas Police Department arrest data, Black people accounted for 54 percent of arrests for citation-eligible offenses from October 2018 to December 2019.⁸

WHAT IS A CITATION-ELIGIBLE OFFENSE?

Citation-eligible offenses are low-level offenses for which officers have the authority under state law to issue a citation or ticket instead of arresting a person accused of that crime. Police can issue citations for all Class C Misdemeanors, which are intended to be punished by fine alone and no jail time, but officers may use their discretion to make arrests. Class C misdemeanors include traffic violations, possession of drug paraphernalia, disorderly conduct, and other minor offenses.

The Class A and Class B misdemeanors eligible for citation in lieu of arrest are:

- Possession of Marijuana less than 4 oz., Class A or Class B misdemeanor, Texas Health & Safety Code § 481.12(b)(1) & (2)
- Possession of Controlled Substance less than 4 oz, Penalty Group 2-A, Class A or B misdemeanor, Texas Health and Safety Code § 481.1161(b)(1) & (2)
- Driving while License Invalid, Class A or B misdemeanor, Texas Transportation Code § 521.457
- Theft of Property, Class B misdemeanor, Texas Penal Code § 31.03(e)(2)(A)
- Theft of Service, Class B misdemeanor, Texas Penal Code § 31.04(e)(2)
- Contraband in a Correctional Facility, Class B misdemeanor, Texas Penal Code § 38.114
- Graffiti, Class A or Class B misdemeanor, Texas Penal Code § 28.08(b)(2)
- Criminal Mischief, Class B misdemeanor, Texas Penal Code § 28.03(b)(2)

Finding #3

People of color are fatally shot by Dallas police at significantly higher rates than white people

From January 1, 2016 to August 1, 2020, Dallas on-duty Police Department officers shot 34 people, killing 15.⁹ As Table 1 shows, approximately 12 percent of police shootings were of white people, who account for 29 percent of the City of Dallas population. Another 50 percent of police shootings were of Black people, who account for only 25 percent of the City of Dallas population. Latinx people comprised 32 percent of those shot by Dallas police.

Table 1

Victim Race	Police Shootings	Fatal Police Shootings	% of Police Shootings	% of Fatal Police Shootings	% of Dallas Pop.*
Black	17	8	50.0%	53.3%	24.8%
Hispanic/Latinx	11	5	32.4%	33.3%	40.7%
Other	2	0	5.9%	0.0%	5.2%
White	4	2	11.8%	13.3%	29.3%

*Population taken from U.S. Census Bureau 2018 ACS 1-Year Estimates

From January 1, 2016 to August 1, 2020, Black people in Dallas were fatally shot by on-duty Dallas Police Department officers at 4.7 times the rate of white people, and Latinx people in Dallas were fatally shot at 1.8 times the rate of white people. This excludes the murder of Botham Jean by off-duty Dallas police officer, Amber Guyger in 2018.¹⁰

These figures are consistent with national data showing that Black and Latinx Americans are killed by police at much higher rates than white Americans.¹¹ These findings are also consistent with public health studies documenting racial disparities in the likelihood of being killed by police in the United States.¹²

Finding #4

Dallas’s history of unaccountable police violence goes back decades

Dallas has a long history with police violence and killings, disproportionately against Black people. In case after case, including fatal shootings of unarmed (Clinton Allen, 2013), mentally ill (Jason Harrison, 2014), and elderly (Etta Collins, 1987) residents, the officers involved have faced no indictments and no convictions.¹³

The victims also include people who were choked to death (Allen Simpson, 2003; Kennon Forge, 2002); who were run over repeatedly by a police car (Fred Bradford, Jr., 2013); and who died following extended physical restraint (Tony Timpa, 2016).¹⁴

While there is no comprehensive list of people killed by Dallas police since 1970, the news reports listed in Table 2 provide historical snapshots of the death toll going back decades:¹⁵

Table 2
Findings derived from news accounts

1978	Dallas police shot 16 people, killing 9.
1979	Dallas police shot 26 people, killing 9.
1980	January – June, Dallas police shot 14 people, killing 8, all Black men.
1983	Dallas police shot 26 people, killing 13.
1984	From January to August, Dallas police shot 18 people, killing 10, nine of them Black or Latino.
1986	Dallas police shot 29 people, killing 10. As the AP reported, “Per capita, Dallas police last year killed about four times as many people as police in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Phoenix, and New York, and twice as many as in Chicago, Houston, San Antonio and Detroit.”

For these killings by Dallas police, there has been little accountability. From 1970 to today, there have been only three indictments and two convictions of on-duty Dallas police officers involved in fatal police shootings.¹⁶

Between 2003 and 2017, Dallas officers used deadly force in 231 incidents, according to an analysis by Mothers Against Police Brutality of Dallas’s officer-involved-shooting (OIS) database. In 83 shootings (36 percent), the officer shot and missed the suspect.¹⁷ There are no corresponding reports of injured or killed officers or bystanders in these incidents. This may suggest that deadly force was unnecessary to protect the officers and the public in more than one out of three officer-involved-shootings.

Credit: This finding was written by John Fullinwider, Mothers Against Police Brutality.

Finding #5

When people need help, Dallas officials send handcuffs

Law enforcement has become the default response to many social problems in Dallas. The city has expanded the role and ranks of police officers so that they no longer just respond to “crimes,” but to minor nuisances and a variety of crises within the community that do not require police responses. This includes mental and behavioral health emergencies, drug overdoses, and homelessness – challenges that we have criminalized because we have not adequately addressed them through sufficient social services, adequate jobs, accessible housing, and healthcare.

The Dallas Police Department is turned to in situations where common sense tells us their involvement is unnecessary and can make things worse. The Treatment Advocacy Center has found that people with an untreated mental illness are 16 times more likely to be killed during a police encounter than other civilians who come into contact with law enforcement.¹⁸ A report by the Ruderman Family Foundation estimates that up to half of the people killed by police have some sort of disability, with a significant portion experiencing mental illness.¹⁹ Tragedies like the killings of Dallasites Jason Harrison (2014) and Tony Timpa (2016) show the danger of dispatching police to handle a mental or behavioral health crisis.²⁰

Many previous policing reforms, like increasing the number of officers with “crisis-intervention-training,” have not been shown to mitigate this danger.²¹

Police are no better at addressing crises related to lack of housing. Instead of compassion and connections to social services, police in Dallas have been dispatched to forcibly remove people from public spaces, throw away their belongings, and charge them with crimes.²² Police encounters with unhoused people often end in violence, abuse, and incarceration.²³ And while much of the country sees substance use as a health issue rather than a criminal one, Dallas police are still sent to respond to potential drug overdoses. Instead of safe injection sites and readily available treatment, people struggling with substance use end up dead or with criminal charges.²⁴

Sending police to respond to and support individuals in these moments is not just a bad idea, it’s a dangerous one. That is why it is imperative that communities invest in alternatives to policing that address root causes of social problems like addiction, mental illness, and poverty.

Finding #6

Dallas wastes millions arresting and jailing people who could be diverted and sent home

Texas law allows officers to issue citations for people to appear in court in lieu of arrest for almost all Class C offenses and for certain Class A and B misdemeanor offenses. Unfortunately, Dallas is making little use of these laws. The narrow cite-and-release program currently operating in Dallas is rarely applied and contains cumbersome and unnecessary requirements like presenting a Texas-issued ID.

As a result, a significant amount of resources in the City of Dallas are devoted to making and processing arrests of people that officers could divert and send home. Dallas area residents paid an estimated \$3.9 million from October 1, 2018

to December 31, 2019 for the arrest, booking, and jailing of people that officers could have diverted and sent home.²⁵

Arrests for citation-eligible offenses are not just expensive; they also deepen racial inequity and derail lives. From October 2018 to December 2019, Black people accounted for 54 percent of arrests for citable Class A and B offenses, even though they make up only 24 percent of Dallas’s population. When people are arrested, they can lose their jobs, home, and even custody of their children. For undocumented people, an arrest can lead to deportation and family separation. During COVID-19, an arrest can mean infection or even death.

Instead of making arrests for citation-eligible offenses, law enforcement could issue warnings or release people with a promise to appear in court at a later date. Requiring citations in lieu of arrests for eligible Class A, B, and C misdemeanor offenses would be a modest but important step towards reducing the responsibilities of police in the City of Dallas and the harmful consequences of arrests. Reducing these unnecessary arrests would free up municipal and county resources to address other pressing issues – from housing and jobs to non-police crime prevention programs and health care.

Table 3**October 1, 2018 - December 31, 2019 Dallas Police Department Arrests for Citation-Eligible Offenses by Race/Ethnicity**

Race/Ethnicity	Arrest Count and %		Dallas Population*	
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	0.2%	2,878	0.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native Hispanic	3	0.0%	--	--
Asian	61	0.9%	45,368	3.4%
Asian Hispanic	1	0.0%	--	--
Black	2,800	39.9%	333,542	24.8%
Black Hispanic	18	0.3%	--	--
Hispanic	2,129	30.4%	547,741	40.7%
Middle Eastern	40	0.6%	--	--
White	1,935	27.6%	393,612	29.3%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	10	0.1%	412	0.0%
Total	7,013		1,345,076	

*Population taken from U.S. Census Bureau 2018 ACS 1-Year Estimates

Finding #7

The Dallas Office of Community Police Oversight needs additional funding and legal authority to provide critical oversight

The Dallas City Council took an important step towards meaningful citizen oversight of the city’s police department when it passed an ordinance creating the new Community Police Oversight Board and Office of Community Police oversight in 2019.²⁶

However, the Dallas Office of Community Police Oversight is underfunded and understaffed, and the 2019 ordinance revamping community oversight did not give that office the authority it needs to provide critical oversight.

The Office of Community Police Oversight has a substantially smaller budget and staff than offices in other cities with smaller police departments. The city manager’s proposed 2021 budget includes two

new positions and increases the Office’s budget 14 percent, to \$629,000.²⁷ But even with this proposed increase, the Office will be underfunded compared to other cities, including those with smaller police departments. For example, The City of Austin’s Office of Police Oversight, which performs similar functions for a police department roughly 70 percent of the size of the Dallas Police Department, has a budget of \$1.67 million.²⁸ The New Orleans Independent Police Monitor, which performs similar functions for a police department roughly a third of the size of the Dallas Police Department, had a budget of \$1.1 million in 2019.²⁹

The office is in need of additional staff, because there has been an increase in citizen complaints. According to Dallas Police Department’s Internal Affairs Division (IAD), from 2008 to 2018, the department received 3,472 citizen complaints, averaging 315 complaints per year.³⁰ In comparison, from October 2019 to September 2020, IAD has reported 1,129 citizen complaints, representing a 350 percent increase in complaints over previous years. In June 2020 alone, during the height of the George Floyd protests, the department received 190 complaints in a single month.³¹

The ordinance passed in 2019 did not endow the office with the authority it needs to perform critical oversight functions. For example, there remains confusion about which records the Police Monitor is permitted to access, and the current ordinance blocks the Office and Board from investigating incidents before the close of Internal Affairs investigations.³²

Recommendations



Recommendation #1

Cut the proposed Dallas Police Department budget by 37 percent and reinvest in community priorities

We urge the Dallas City Council to be bold, and to find a path to shift 37 percent of the proposed Dallas Police Department budget – \$200 million – into non-police public health and safety initiatives.

We must reduce Dallas Police Department’s role, responsibilities, and funding, and reinvest the cost savings into community-based services and resources that are better suited to respond to community’s health and safety needs, including good paying jobs and second chance jobs. These measures can lead to a reduction in police interactions, and in turn, help reduce racially disparate police violence.

The tireless efforts of Mothers Against Police Brutality, who have been leading in this arena for years, has inspired the work of many Dallas-based groups, including Our City Our Future, and demands like those outlined in the “10 Directions for Public Safety” document. Recently, the Black-led coalition, In Defense of Black Lives has been at the forefront of calling for investments that shift power and resources to the communities that have been most affected by police violence.

Our City Our Future recently proposed a detailed “People’s Budget,” proposing key areas of divestment from the Dallas Police Department to achieve \$200 million in savings and a detailed list of areas where resources should be shift.³³ Those priorities for investment are listed at the end of this

report, in the Appendix. We urge the Mayor and Council to read Our City Our Future’s full report, and to make investments in the strategic priorities they have worked to identify with the Dallas community.

These are not normal times, and the decisions made now by this Mayor and Council will impact generations. During this national moment of reckoning with police violence, where the needs of our communities are more pressing than ever, we urge Council to seize the opportunity to move us forward by investing in communities and divesting from police.

Recommendation #2

Further restrict when and how officers can use deadly force

There is no national legislative standard for police use of deadly force. Local policies vary, but must conform to the general standard set in the 1985 Supreme Court ruling in *Tennessee v. Garner*, which specified that deadly force may only be used when “the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others.”³⁴

The Dallas Police Department has already taken some steps to articulate guidance on use of force that goes beyond the bare constitutional minimums. The department prohibits chokeholds and restricts when officers can shoot at moving vehicles. In addition, as written Dallas Police Department’s Deadly Use of Force Policy states that “police officers have a responsibility to use only the degree of force necessary to protect and

preserve life.”³⁵ Deadly force is supposed to only be “used with great restraint and as a last resort only when the level of resistance warrants the use of deadly force.”

Far too often, however, deadly force is still used in situations where it is not truly needed. To protect its residents, the City of Dallas should place additional restrictions on when and how officers use force. To reduce the unnecessary use of deadly force, Dallas officials should adopt the use of force standard outlined by faith leaders, community organizers, and activists with long experience on the issues of police reform and community improvement in Dallas in their statement, 10 New Directions for Public Safety and Positive Community Change:³⁶

“The City of Dallas and Dallas Police Department will adopt specific policies restricting the use of deadly force. Officers shall not shoot their firearms 1) if a suspect is unarmed; 2) if a suspect is running away or attempting to withdraw; 3) if a suspect is driving away or sitting in a parked car; 4) if a suspect is not armed with a firearm – for example, when a suspect is holding a knife, screwdriver, or blunt object; and 5) if the officer is alone – for example, after a solo foot chase. In the event that deadly force is used, officers shall not shoot multiple times at a suspect without re-evaluating the necessity of additional deadly force.”

In addition, the Dallas Police Department should ensure its policies make clear that even in the rare cases where use of force is justified, the *continued* use of force may become excessive and unreasonable in the course of an arrest, investigatory stop, or other seizure if the initial level of force is no longer necessary.

By changing its policies to prohibit deadly use of force in specific situations, the Dallas Police Department can reduce civilian shootings without risking the lives of officers or other people.

Recommendation #3

Pass an ordinance eliminating discretionary arrests for citation-eligible offenses

The Dallas City Council should adopt a citation in lieu of arrest policy that eliminates discretionary arrests. The new policy should at least include:

1. A requirement to use citations, tickets or warnings for Class C and eligible Class A and Class B Misdemeanors;
2. Very limited exceptions to the requirement, which require a supervisor’s permission to employ;
3. Regular, transparent reporting to monitor how the policy is being implemented, how often exceptions are being made, and the reasons for those exceptions, including demographic information for individuals both cited and arrested; and
4. An implementation working group composed of community groups to meet quarterly and monitor implementation.

The City should also work with the Dallas County District Attorney’s Office and the Dallas County Public Defender to develop and expand pre-charge and pre-plea diversion programs so that cited individuals are not charged whenever possible, and if charged, these charges are ultimately dismissed. This will ensure that individuals cited can keep a clean record, free of arrest, charge, and conviction.

Finally, the City of Dallas should invest in community health by removing the existing sobering center from the City Detention Center and creating a new Detox and Recovery Center where intoxicated individuals may safely detox and receive treatment rather than be sent to jail.

Recommendation #4

Address minor offenses through mechanisms outside the criminal legal system

Whenever possible, minor offenses should be addressed through mechanisms outside the criminal legal system. Eighty percent of arrests in the United States are for misdemeanors, and we have witnessed many police killings – Philando Castile, Eric Garner, George Floyd, and more – that arose from enforcement of laws against petty offenses. Eliminating unnecessary interactions between the police and community members will reduce violence and deaths.

Recommendation #5

Strengthen community police oversight

The Dallas City Council should finish the work started in April 2019 by fully funding and empowering the Office of Community Police Oversight so that it perform critical oversight.

The City of Dallas should ensure that the Dallas Office of Community Police Oversight is funded at no less than \$5.5 million annually.

The City should also expand the authority of the Community Police Oversight Board and Office of Community Police Oversight to ensure they are empowered to meet their mission. Specifically:

- The Board should have the power to convene to ask questions of and receive information from the Dallas Police Department in the wake of critical incidents;
- The Office should have power it needs to fully monitor and investigate critical incidents, and provide updates to the public;
- Police officers should be allowed to submit complaints to the Office;
- The Office should, when necessary, be able to fully protect the identity of complainants;

- The Office staff should have strong employment protections to ensure they can only be terminated for just cause;
- The Director should make final decisions without approval from the City Manager or City Attorney’s Office, and the Board should be able to make recommendations directly to City Council;
- The Board and Office should be able to investigate and issue recommendations for policy changes while internal affairs investigations, grand jury proceedings, and civil litigation are pending;
- The Board should be allowed to subpoena documents; and
- The Office should be allowed to provide input on important issues, including the categorization of complaints, monitoring of investigations, and recommendations concerning officer discipline.

Appendix

Priorities for Investment identified in *2020 Our City Our Future Budget Demands*

This is a high-level overview of a report from Our City Our Future, 2020 Our City Our Future Budget Demands, used with their permission, that identifies community priorities for investment by the Dallas City Council.

We urge anyone interested in these numbers to read their full report, as well as their preceding 2020 report describing feedback from extensive community conversations about the Dallas budget.

New Office of Integrated Public Safety

Violence Interrupters (CURE Violence Program)	\$ 200,000
Right Care Program expansion	\$ 2,000,000
Civilian first responders	\$ 16,800,000
Assistance for formerly incarcerated returning residents	\$ 3,250,000
Detox and recovery center	\$ 1,500,000
“Deflection Center”	\$ 1,500,000
Youth Specific 311	\$ 850,000
Conflict resolution and mediation training for neighborhood groups	\$ 1,000,000
Reparations for victims of police violence	\$ 3,300,000

Public Infrastructure Investments

Shingle Mountain removal and reparations for neighbors	\$ 2,000,000
Sidewalk funding	\$ 5,800,000
Additional street lights in City Council Districts 1, 4, 5, 6 and 8	\$ 4,000,000
Expand public WiFi to all city parks	\$ 500,000
Bike Lanes	\$ 2,000,000
Remove John Neely Bryan Cabin	\$ 50,000
Water infrastructure for urban agriculture	\$ 700,000
City-wide composting	\$ 14,400,000

Office of Homeless Assistance

Housing Grants	\$ 5,000,000
Rental assistance for youth	\$ 3,000,000
Rental assistance for Dallas residents	\$ 11,600,000
Homeless housing	\$ 4,500,000
Legal Assistance for Tenants	\$ 1,000,000
LGBTWI+ Specific Housing	\$ 4,000,000

Arts and Culture

Office of Arts and Culture	\$ 1,000,000
Facility reimbursement program	\$ 250,000
Create BIPOC specific COP	\$ 330,000
Artist and performer grants	\$ 500,000
Increase grants for neighborhood arts programs	\$ 610,000
Culture workers	\$ 650,000

Libraries

Preserve current library funding	\$ 2,800,000
Increase funding for mobile hotspots	\$ 5,000,000
Virtual educational programming	\$ 500,000
Virtual career services	\$ 300,000
Mail delivery and return services	\$ 1,000,000

Parks and Recreation

Indoor spaces and programming	\$ 5,000,000
Tree planting	\$ 400,000
Restroom repair and buildout	\$ 4,000,000
Recreation Center improvement	\$ 2,000,000
Charging stations in city parks	\$ 375,000

Office of Economic Development

Small business development counseling program	\$ 300,000
Small business grant and loan program	\$ 2,450,000

Office of Community Care

Senior mental health counseling	\$ 800,000
Treatment and care referrals for seniors	\$ 1,000,000
Youth and adult counselors	\$ 800,000
Youth and adult treatment referral	\$ 1,500,000
Benefits coordinators	\$ 200,000
COVID-19 testing	\$ 10,000,000

Other

Child care subsidies	\$ 36,000,000
Make DART free	\$ 53,000,000
Continuing education	\$ 10,000,000
Neighborhood farm-to-table grants	\$ 5,000,000
Grants	\$ 2,000,000

Endnotes

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